

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

# ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

9700 SOUTH CASS AVENUE, ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

TELEPHONE 312/972-3147

September 17, 1979

50-502  
503

Philip Coda  
Mail Stop P528  
Division of Site Safety and  
Environmental Analysis  
U.S. N.R.C.  
Phillips Building  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Coda:

Would you please docket these letters for the Haven Project?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*M. R. Nathanson*

M. R. Nathanson  
Division of Environmental  
Impact Studies

MRN:ae

Enc.

COO2  
ES-11

976 009

*W. J. ...*  
*port Edwards ...*

731 Wisconsin River Drive  
Port Edwards, WI 54469

August 2, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

As I indicated in our phone conversation, the announcement by the utilities in 1974 that the Rudolph area was under consideration as a possible site for an atomic-fueled electrical generating facility led to a number of both pro and con activities in the area. Pro activities included passing resolutions favoring the project by the area Chamber of Commerce, the Wood County board, and the Town of Rudolph. The Town of Rudolph later rescinded its resolution under political pressure from the local antinuclear organization LAND (League Against Nuclear Danger). The Chamber of Commerce and the county board resolutions have been sustained a few times against similar political pressure by LAND. They remain active and seem to me to follow the party line of all the antinuclear groups around the world.

Other pro activities included the establishment of SAFE (Secure Adequate Future Energy), an organization of labor, business, agriculture, and professional individuals in support of economic and business development and adequate energy availability. Over 100 people attended SAFE's organizational meeting in June of 1974. SAFE was organized as a non-profit organization and is supported by dues from its members. Significant projects by SAFE in 1974 included door-to-door survey on July 11-15, 1974, in the Rudolph area which showed a majority for the project and a town hall meeting on October 17, 1974, in Rudolph to air the issues. The meeting featured a panel of experts who answered questions from the floor and one of our local judges as moderator. It was well received. Early in January, 1975, SAFE initiated an effort to create a statewide coalition that led to the organization on June 16, 1975, of the Wisconsin Energy Coalition. SAFE later joined WEC as one of its dues-paying members. The objectives of WEC are similar to those of SAFE. I have attached a number of items that will serve to summarize the main points.

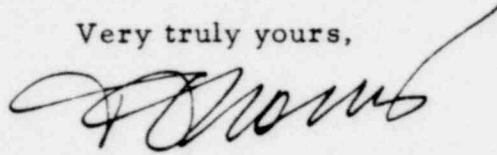
Since 1975 the scene of the action has been in other areas of the state, including the state capital, so Wood County has been relatively quiet. Should the utilities decide to return to Wood County with plans to build,

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Page 2  
August 2, 1979

it's my guess the situation would be the same as before; i. e. , an active,  
very militant minority blocking action in the courts.

Good luck with your study.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. O. Norris', with a long, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the name.

T. O. Norris, Member  
SAFE Executive Committee

TON:SN

976 010  
976 011

LET'S ALL TURN OUT AT THE LABOR TEMPLE, 7:30 P.M., MONDAY, JUNE 17

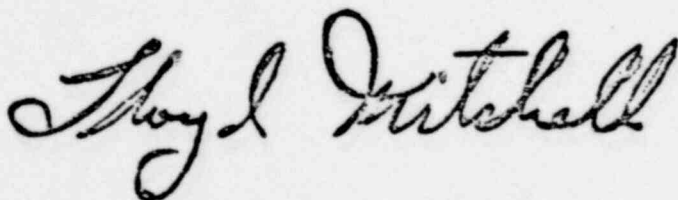
Friends:

Our organizational meeting is Monday at the Labor Temple, 7:30 P.M. Please be there. Bring a friend, if you will, who is interested in telling the true story of Central Wisconsin future energy needs and how we can best guarantee safe energy for our future.

A slate of officers will be submitted. A name for our organization will be chosen. "People for Safe Energy" was proposed June 6th, but no final decision made.

I believe our group of labor, management, business, education people and interested citizens can do a service to Portage and Wood Counties. We can see that the many legitimate questions of energy needs and power supply here are factually answered. And, if a Central Wisconsin nuclear energy plant is the best answer for our needs, we can let the world know that such a power source is welcome.

See you Monday, 7:30 -

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lloyd Mitchell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the page.

Lloyd Mitchell, President  
Central Labor Council - Wisconsin Rapids and Vicinity

976 012



# Editorial Page

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

## Daily Tribune Letter Box

Daily Tribune readers are invited to send their opinions on public issues of timely interest to the Letter Box for publication. To be published, letters must bear the author's signature and complete address and must not contain more than 350 words. The Daily Tribune reserves the right to edit letters.

### What about power plants, environment?

To the editor:

In 1969, the Environmental Protection Agency conducted an investigation of damage to Christmas tree plantations within a 25 mile radius of the Mt. Storm power plant, owned and operated by the Virginia Electric and Power Co.

The trees affected by air pollution were Scotch pine, white pine and spruce and were found to suffer from short needle syndrome. This simply means the trees were dwarfed and the foliage was sparse and malformed.

The Mt. Storm power plant was equipped with electrostatic precipitators which were supposed to remove fly ash from the smoke emissions; however it was found that as much as 60 tons of fly ash per hour could escape. Also it was found that 600 lbs. of fluorides were emitted daily.

I am by no means a chemist, but the conclusion of the EPA study is easily understood; the emissions of coal burning power plants turn into acid when mixed with rain or other sources of water. It was found that some rainfall was more acid than storm-bought vinegar.

Central Wisconsin is famous for certain industries which are closely related to their particular environment, such as forest products, cranberries, Christmas trees, and irrigated canning crops, all of these growing things are very sensitive to changes in the environment.

I know that if a utility really wants to build a power plant they will try to convince us that somehow their plant will be different. They will lie to us and tempt us with jobs and tax incentives for our area. They will also point out that it would be safer than the Rudolph bomb.

Remember when they told us the Kraft mill wouldn't stink much?

Phil Helmer  
1060 3rd St. N.

### Notes nuclear exclusion in insurance policies

To the editor:

The meeting after the meeting — where a great deal of the "meat" of an encounter with individuals comes out. Much animated exchange, worthy comments (are) made in an informal atmosphere, as small groups moved about after the meeting and formation of the

"Secure Adequate Future Energy" organization, with Wood, Portage, Marathon county representatives from labor, insurance, industries, utilities, civic parties, formed to present all the aspects of the acceptability of nuclear power plants. Some LAND (League Against Nuclear Danger) members were present.

One group formed around a radiologist and intelligent, deserving opinions were exchanged, until the final "boil down" came to insurance coverage from nuclear power (plants). His claim was that at present he holds a policy (3 year coverage), that does not have a nuclear exclusion written into it, (which he said he would not show). His is definitely the insurance company every homeowner should get coverage with, against nuclear disaster.

Our policies, dated back to 1968; current one 4-25-74; different companies, both read, "Nuclear Exclusion" — "Loss by nuclear reaction or nuclear radiation or radioactive contamination, all whether controlled or uncontrolled, or due to any act or condition incident to any of the foregoing, is NOT insured against by this Extended Coverage Endorsement, whether such loss be direct or indirect, proximate or remote (near or far), or be in whole or in part caused by, contributed to, or aggravated by windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, riot attending a strike, civil commotion, aircraft, vehicles or smoke; and nuclear reaction or nuclear radiation or radioactive contamination, all whether controlled or uncontrolled, is not "explosion" or "smoke."

Your homeowner's policy has this clause in it. Find it.

How about your auto or health insurance. Question these with your insurer.

Why can't insurance companies give full coverage against radiation or damage? or justification for the nuclear exclusion.

With a possible nuclear plant coming to Rudolph, Wood County, we should question our insurance agents, they question their companies, who in turn had better question the utilities' nuclear insurance subsidized by the taxpayer — you!

Mrs. Joseph Groshek  
Rt. 1, Rudolph

LAND

POOR  
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976 013

June 17 Organizational Meeting - People For Safe Energy

Labor Temple - 7:30 P.M.

A Possible Program:

Open: Welcome by Temporary Chairman, Lloyd Mitchell

I. Why We're Here:

- A) The Winter Energy Crunch scared us all. Don't want any 2½ day weeks like paper industry had out East this winter.
- B) Took it for granted if Wood County was best site for Nuclear Energy Plant, it would be built here .
- C. Now realize we let a small, but loud, emotional leadership group represent us in their shrill opposition to the plant. Group is led by many of the same unreasonable environmentalists who wanted to close the paper mills and turn the Tomorrow River into a hatchery for carp and other rough fish. We here in Wood County don't need <sup>Unworthy authority</sup> ~~unworthy authority~~ ~~Stevens Point high paid college professors sitting in their air-conditioned offices writing speeches~~ telling us how we don't need a local energy source for our factories and our homes.
- D) Now, it appears because of this emotional opposition to the Rudolph Energy Plant, we may lose it to Southeastern Wisconsin, where they really want the plant and are asking the utilities to build there, rather than telling them to go away as a small group here has done.

E. So, we're here to organize our own citizen group which can do two things....

- 1) See that honest, factual answers are given by learned sources to the legitimate questions being asked of this energy plant.
- 2) And, if a Central Wisconsin nuclear energy plant is the best answer "for our future needs here, then our group has got to tell the people about it and let the utilities, politicians and news media know that such an energy source is welcome here.

II. What Has Been Done:

- A. Labor decided enough is enough. Last Monday we invited a group of about 40 to meet with us. We wondered why management at the paper companies, Sentry Insurance, the University had been so quiet. We found great support for our own belief that the majority of business-industry-labor here is not opposed to an energy plant.
- B. The group decided to organize, then go out and work toward getting the guaranteed energy we need...and to assuring ourselves it would be a safe source of energy. Here we are tonight.

III. Any Questions So Far? Discussion?

(We will not, of course, be trapped into any emotional discussions about nuclear energy. This meeting is for those either uncommitted on the issue and seeking answers from experts, or those totally committed to getting a future source of local power right at our doorstep.)

IV. Election of Officers -

Nominating Committee formed at last meeting, Chaired by myself, has met and submits the following slate for officers:

- Chairman, Tom Fogarty, Wis. Rapids, and
- 
- Vice Chairman, Max Andre, Wis. Rapids, and  
Consolidated Paper Co.
- Secretary, Bill Cownie, Wis. Rapids,  
Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
- Treasurer, Rita Bemke, Rudolph.
- Portage County Coordinator, Hal Holtz,  
Stevens Point.
- Wood County Coordinator, Bill Mengel, Wis. Rapids,  
Mengel Construction.
- At Large Executive Committee Members,
  - Ken Willett, Stevens Point
  - Dr. Dave McMillan, Stevens Point, and a  
UW-SP Physics Professor
  - Dr. Terry Norris, Port Edwards,  
Nekoosa-Edwards
  - Lloyd Mitchell, Wisconsin Rapids

V. (Tom Fogarty takes over after election.)

A. Name the organization

("People For Safe Energy" was suggested last week...

Do I have additional name suggestions?

(List suggestions.)

B. Show of hands for most popular name.

VI. Committees Organized - Based on objectives of the organization - Chairmen appointed or elected.

- A. Finance Committee - How to raise the money to do the needed job.
- B. Communications Committee - How to tell the citizens, media, politicians what we're doing.
- C. Activities Committee - Decide the means to tell our story.

For example -

Newspaper ads; Letters to newspapers; Town Hall Informational Meetings; Asking the utilities and big energy users to present their cases, etc.

(The Executive Committee will oversee registration of the group with state and other organization functions.)

VII. Secretary - Read names off of everyone signed in. Ask each to announce his Committee choice.

(Committees will meet briefly after the session to choose a Chairman and Vice Chairman.)

VIII. From the Floor - Suggestion of one quick event - The Town Hall Meeting. Ask Portage County person to explain how it works. How about a panel of experts to answer community questions about Nuclear Energy and this plant?

June 29th - A possible date - at the Labor Temple?

Then everyone here plan to be here June 29th - Activities Committee can discuss how to pull off Town Hall. Bring a friend - 2 or 3 friends - to the Town Hall.

776 017

- A - Suggest - Committees will want to meet in meantime -
- B - Schedule next full meeting of this organization for  
July \_\_\_\_.

IX. Adjourn to Committees.



Wisconsin Electric Power Company  
Wisconsin Power and Light Company  
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation  
Madison Gas and Electric Company

From: Wisconsin Electric Power Company  
1 West Michigan Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Contact: J. H. McLean  
414 - 273-1234

Release 9:00 AM CDT  
June 26, 1974

Wisconsin Rapids: Representatives of four Wisconsin Utility Companies, who announced the building of a nuclear plant in Jefferson County Monday, predicted here today that selection of a site for a similar plant at the Town of Rudolph in Wood County, Town of Haven in Sheboygan County or Town of Glen Haven in Grant County would be made not later than Spring, 1975.

Paul Ziemer, president of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, told a group of Wood and Portage County leaders that the morning meeting was not a consolation breakfast. "Those of you who have been actively trying to bring a new source of energy to Central Wisconsin should not give up," he advised.

Ziemer complimented the Wood/Portage County labor, business and university leadership who recently organized a group directed toward "rational, scholarly dialogue about Wisconsin's future energy needs and the best ways to meet those needs.

"Your group may well be a prototype for concerned citizen groups everywhere interested in factual, unemotional discussions about nuclear energy, rather than permitting the dialogue to reduce itself to shouting, superstition and fear," Ziemer added.

"We have asked you here to discuss our present plans and to keep you informed of our future plans," he continued.

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Wisconsin Electric Power Company  
Add 1

Sol Burstein, executive vice president of Wisconsin Electric Power Company, which is acting as agent for the four utilities, said that the Jefferson County site gave the best chance of getting the first unit into operation in time for the summer of 1981.

Of the sites evaluated, Jefferson is closest to the highly populated and industrialized southeastern and south central parts of the State, he added.

Burstein explained, however, that only two 900 megawatt units will be placed at Jefferson. The design there is conceived as a standardized two-unit plant. "The same design can be located on any of the sites we have been studying," he said. This standard design has been filed with the Atomic Energy Commission for construction permits. The application can cover the same design built at any of the other locations.

"We will have to decide -- and not later than next spring -- where we will locate the next nuclear plant. That plant is scheduled for operation in 1984-1985," Burstein said.

He noted that one of the advantages of the site in the Town of Rudolph is the underlying rock formations which provide the best nuclear plant foundation. "In analyzing the several hundred borings, however, we discovered a discontinuity in the rock which required further study. We had to know precisely what was there," he explained.

Burstein said that three different teams of geologists examined the site independently. The geologists report no movement of the rock structure within the past several hundred thousand years. The report

states that there probably has been no movement since the rock was formed originally more than 200 million years ago.

"Testing, analyzing and cataloging of core samples will require another three months. A delay we could not accept in our need to get power to people by 1981. The Jefferson site permits us to file our environmental impact statement three months earlier," he added.

Burstein stated that the proximity to the industrialized southeast part of the state would be less of a factor when the second plant site is selected.

He said that out of the 80 sites originally considered for nuclear development, five received an intensive two-year study. The five are Town of Rudolph, Wood County; Town of Haven, Sheboygan County; Town of Gler Haven, Grant County; Town of Paris, Kenosha County; Town of Koshkonong, Jefferson County.

The site in the Town of Paris was effectively ruled out when Wisconsin Electric announced last week that a coal-burning plant would be built nearby. Also last week, three of the four public utilities announced that they were considering the site in Grant County for a coal-burning plant.

"That leaves Haven in Sheboygan County and Rudolph in Wood County as the prime sites for the next nuclear plant," Burstein said.

The Haven site is ideally situated on Lake Michigan. He said it would be less expensive to build there if lake water could be used for cooling. The cost of cooling towers could be saved. "Lake water cooling

Wisconsin Electric Power Company  
Add 3

would also result in a more efficient plant," he added.

"But criteria on the use of Lake Michigan water for cooling are still indefinite. "We can't design a plant when we don't know the rules," he said.

Burstein added that the Haven site would also require more excavation than the one at Rudolph, possibly adding a year to the construction schedule.

He said that work on environmental impact statements is underway for both the Haven and Rudolph sites. He expects the environmental study to be completed by about October of this year.

Possible Remarks - Tom Fogarty, SAFE Chairman, January 9, 1975  
before the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council

Open: Introduce yourself - with the union identification and  
as SAFE Chairman

Introduce - Terry Norris, Monica, Hal Holtz, Max Andre, Ken  
Willett, Leo Wergin, Rita Bemke, Bill Cownie and  
John Koutre. These are the Executive Committee of  
SAFE - a group representing Industry, Business,  
Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Development,  
UW - Stevens Point - in Wood and Portage Counties.

WHY SAFE? Secure Adequate Future Energy was formed in self  
defense. The Wisconsin utilities had indicated they  
might build a large nuclear energy power plant at  
Rudolph, Wisconsin. Anti-energy forces in Central  
Wisconsin had organized an intensive campaign  
against the plant, in fact against any new energy  
plants. We were aware of the planned industrial  
growth of Central Wisconsin's major industries, and  
that the energy supply would have to be enlarged  
to facilitate that growth.

The anti-energy forces, led by emotional environ-  
mentalists at UW-Stevens Point, had created the  
local attitude that everyone was against any building  
of energy plants. Their arguments were short on  
facts, long on emotion. Especially fear tactics  
were being used to frighten local people. They were

being told many untruths, one of which was that a nuclear plant would kill people in the area.

We believed another force for sanity and reason was needed. Labor took the leadership to create SAFE to do just that.

#### SAFE'S ACTIVITIES

- Over 100 at first organizational meeting in Wisconsin Rapids in June.
- The Town of Rudolph Door-to-Door Survey in July Report.
- The Town Hall Meeting in Rudolph with experts addressing themselves to the Survey questions - 175 attending.
- Dick Fairbanks from Mel Laird's Energy Task Force.
- Dr. Long - University of New Mexico
- John McLean, the utilities
- Other Activities - Lobbying County Boards; Speakers at clubs, Labor resolutions.

WHERE WE ARE: We have come to realize the battle is not whether or not an energy plant is built in Rudolph - or Koshkonong - or anyplace else. The issue is really jobs in Wisconsin and this state's continued economic development.

An energy crisis exists today - right now - in Wisconsin because the energy plants we need in the early 1980's must be started building now. And, the anti-energy forces statewide have declared war - a war they are winning - to prevent

those plants being built.

And, that's why we've asked to speak with you.

Wisconsin is at an economic crossroads. Dr.

Terry Norris will tell you something about it.

cc: Terry Norris  
Monica Bainter



For More Information:  
Dr. Terry Norris  
Port Edwards, WI  
887-5222

# SAFE

SECURE  
ADEQUATE  
FUTURE  
ENERGY

## NEWS RELEASE

For release Tuesday, July 8, 1975

P. O. Box 602 • Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54484

 C104

Richard Darling, a state International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers union official, will speak at the Wednesday, July 9 meeting of SAFE (Secure Adequate Future Energy).

Darling, who is the assistant business manager of LU 2150-IBEW in Milwaukee and a member of the IBEW's Power Plant Committee, will appear at the public gathering in the Wisconsin Rapids Labor Temple at 7:30 P.M.

He will be discussing the statewide possibility of a cooperative effort between the Wisconsin Energy Coalition (WEC) and SAFE.

WEC was recently formed in Milwaukee by representatives of labor, business and education. Their stated purpose is to explore further the relationships between jobs and energy and to work to insure an adequate supply of electrical energy in the 1980's.

Darling is a member of WEC.

Tom Fogarty, SAFE Chairman, said Wednesday's public meeting will also include discussion of his group's present financial status and the organization's plans for the remainder of 1975.

### *Chairman*

Tom Fogarty, 423-8760  
Wisconsin Rapids

### *Vice Chairman*

Max Andrae, 423-1574  
Wisconsin Rapids

### *Secretary*

Bill Cowmie, 423-1830  
Wisconsin Rapids

### *Treasurer*

Rita Bemke, 457-2402  
Junction City

### *Portage County Coordinator*

Hal Holtz  
Stevens Point

### *Wood County Coordinator*

Bill Mengel  
Wisconsin Rapids

### *At-Large Executive Committee*

Ken Willett  
Dr. Monica Bainter  
Dr. Terry Norris  
Lloyd Mitchell  
Leo Wergin



# SAFE

SECURE

ADEQUATE

FUTURE

ENERGY

## NEWS RELEASE

For More Information:

Dr. Terry Norris

887-5222

P. O. Box 602

• Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54494

ENCLOSURE C104

Wisconsin Rapids: Secure Adequate Future Energy (SAFE) will meet at the Wisconsin Rapids Labor Temple July 9 so that officers of the group can present a plan for SAFE to become a chapter of the newly formed Wisconsin Energy Coalition.

According to Dr. Terry Norris, Port Edwards, SAFE "was one of the driving forces which initiated the statewide energy coalition whose purpose is the same as ours, that is to insure an adequate supply of electrical energy to light our homes and run our factories in the 1980's"

Formation of the Wisconsin Energy Coalition was announced last week at a meeting held at the Marquette University College of Engineering. Dr. Norris and several representatives of Wisconsin labor and business attended.

John Schmitt, President, Wisconsin AFL-CIO, was elected President with Paul E. Hassett, President, Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, Secretary.

Dr. Monica Bainter, a UW-Stevens Point Physics professor and a member of SAFE's executive committee since the group's formation last summer, will serve as second vice president of the Wisconsin Energy Coalition.

### Chairman

Tom Fogarty, 423-8760  
Wisconsin Rapids

### Vice Chairman

Max Andrae, 423-1574  
Wisconsin Rapids

### Secretary

Bill Cownie, 423-1830  
Wisconsin Rapids

### Treasurer

Rita Bemke, 457-2462  
Junction City

### Portage County Coordinator

Hal Holtz  
Stevens Point

### Wood County Coordinator

Bill Mengel  
Wisconsin Rapids

### At Large Executive Committee

Ken Willett  
Dr. Monica Bainter  
Dr. Terry Norris  
Lloyd Mitchell  
Leo Wergin

"This winter SAFE was invited by both the AFL-CIO and the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association to explain how labor, business and university forces in Central Wisconsin had joined to present counter arguments to the anti-business growth forces."

Dr. Norris said.

The result of these sessions was the "Statewide SAFE" announced last week which the local organization will now work with in developing an action program, according to Norris.

The SAFE executive committee met this week at the Mead Inn here to hear Dr. Norris's report. In approving the move to unify with the statewide energy group the SAFE group adopted a statement of purpose which stated, in part:

"The issue is no longer whether Rudolph or Koshkonong or any other state areas will see new atomic or coal fired energy plants built.

"The real issue now is future jobs in Wisconsin and whether anti business-labor-growth forces will be permitted through legislation and public opinion pressures to plateau the state's economic growth. This would do great harm to our university and vocational school systems, to our state environmental protection programs and to all the other state services powered by the taxes that economic growth generates."

Tom Fogarty, Wisconsin Rapids, SAFE's Chairman, said that the immediate goal will be "defeat of the five-year nuclear moratorium bill now before the legislature and three other pieces of legislation which, if passed, will practically prohibit building new electrical energy plants in the state."

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"To be in operation by the early '80's a coal or atomic plant must be under construction now," Fogarty said. "Any more delay for these plants now can only result in a desperate energy shortage then, a signal to Wisconsin industry that it should plan plant expansion elsewhere."

The July 9 SAFE meeting is planned for 7:30 P.M. The public is invited to attend, Fogarty said.

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# LAND.

ROUTE 1, RUDOLPH, WISCONSIN 54475

August 28, 1979

Michael Nathanson  
Division of Environmental Impact Studies  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 South Cass Avenue  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

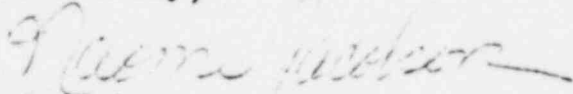
Dear Michael Nathanson,

As requested in your letter to us of 7/23/79, LAND, Inc.,  
has written a statement of their objections to a nuclear power  
plant for Rudolph.

These are by no means our complete objections.

You might wish to refer to the 1,000 pages of newspaper  
clippings which LAND sent to the NRC via registered mail.  
These clippings covered the Rudolph nuclear controversy.

Sincerely,



(Mrs.) Naomi Jacobson  
Co-Chairman & Director  
LAND, Inc.

MTJ

Enc. 1

POOR  
ORIGINAL



A RESPONSE TO ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY OUTLINING LAND'S OBJECTIONS TO HAVING A NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTED AND OR OPERATING IN THE RUDOLPH AREA

Written by: Naomi F. Jacobson

Dated: August 20, 1979

POOR  
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LAND, LEAGUE AGAINST NUCLEAR DANGERS, INC., is concerned about low-level ionizing radiation. It can affect humans, animals, plants and the whole living cycle.

1945 and the testing of atomic bombs and dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki began a period of vast amounts of manmade radiation being released to the environment with which life had no previous contact. The process of radioactivity seeping and creeping into the food chains and the air we breathe began.

There is no safe level of radioactivity. A cell killed by radiation will be discarded, but a cell wounded can go on to cause cancer, leukemia, life shortening and make us more susceptible to diseases, and genetic damage.<sup>1</sup>

We have been assured by governmental bodies and others promoting nuclear power that we should not worry over the little amounts of radioactivity. Assurances were also given to natives who lived on Rongelap and Utirik atolls in 1954 and now some 40 islanders have undergone surgery for cancer and potentially cancerous nodules.<sup>2</sup> Bikini Islanders were told 9 years ago that Bikini was safe for reoccupation, and within 6 years they began to show higher than normal amounts of strontium, cesium and plutonium in their bodies from food grown in contaminated soil -- so the natives were again moved off in 1978.<sup>3</sup> "The government's cover-up and the government's ability to control expert witnesses prohibited us from establishing that radioactivity was the cause of the deaths" said

976 031

attorney Dan S. Bushnell who is representing sheep ranchers who lost 4200 sheep in 1953.<sup>4</sup> The atom bombs that struck Hiroshima and Nagasaki are taking a toll among US servicemen who helped clean up the destroyed cities, but the VA maintains that GIs stationed there received "negligible" radiation.<sup>5</sup> Federal health officials had evidence as early as 1965 that excessive leukemia deaths were occurring among Utah residents exposed to radioactive fallout from US atomic bomb tests.<sup>6</sup> A public health official has charged that an atomic bomb factory, Rocky Flats, has caused 500 cases of cancer in the Denver metropolitan area by polluting the air and soil with deadly radioactive plutonium.<sup>7</sup> Workers at the government's nuclear facilities in Hanford, Washington died of cancer at a rate 5% greater than the general population<sup>8</sup> even when receiving doses that are considered safe by the government. The Defense Department may be missing thousands of people -- perhaps deliberately -- in its purported effort to locate ex-service personnel who may have received cancer-inducing doses of radiation during atmospheric atom bomb tests between 1946 and 1962.<sup>9</sup>

Several decades ago X-ray was considered good for the thymus gland, lymph nodes, sinus trouble, tonsil and adenoid enlargement and skin problems, now if you suspect you had such treatments, you are supposed to report it to your doctor and have your thyroid examined. You should be checked every 2 years thereafter.<sup>10</sup> The public has every reason to be concerned about radioactivity looking at these mistakes.

The more radioactivity you are exposed to in your lifetime whether from background, X-rays, airplane flights, TV sets, releases from nuclear facilities or fallout from bomb testing, the greater is your chance of developing a health related problem

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as you age or passing a genetic defect on to your children.

Radioactivity is present in our milk, and thus other foods, continually in Wisconsin since the State Health Department started keeping records of it in 1963.

Reactors and other nuclear facilities routinely give off low levels of radiation, and they also have accidental releases. At Three Mile Island for 30 days during the fall of 1979 there will be planned releases.

Radioactivity can reconcentrate in the food chain. In some cases the radioactive materials are similar to natural materials a body needs, and the body cannot tell the difference. Radioactive strontium 90 is similar to calcium, radioactive cesium 137 is similar to potassium and radioactive iodine 131 is like regular iodine. If the body needs calcium and radioactive strontium 90 is present, it can absorb the strontium 90 and build it into the bones or teeth.

The LAND/LEAF Research Team has found during the period 1963-1976 that the growing child absorbed about twice as much radioactivity as an adult in Wisconsin from their diet. Citizens in the north, west and central parts of the State received considerably more radioactivity than their counterparts in the south and southeastern part of the State.<sup>11</sup>

Cancer deaths in Wisconsin seem to correlate with the areas of highest radioactivity in their food. The more rural areas of Wisconsin have the highest cancer death rates for the most part, not the industrialized areas of the south, southeast and east as one might expect.<sup>12</sup>

Monitoring of radioactivity by the utilities themselves is not acceptable to anti-nuclear groups. The State of Wisconsin's

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monitoring is under serious questioning in a June 1979 study called, How Radioactive is Our Milk? by Another Mother Fund for Peace in California.<sup>13</sup>

Releases at Three Mile Island went over the 1,000 rem per hour capability of their monitors.<sup>14</sup> They really don't know what got away those first days. All 8 monitors in the vent stack where 8% of the radiation escaped, went off scale.<sup>14</sup> In addition, radiation data at TMI was analyzed by a private company founded by 3 private electric utility companies including General Public Utilities the holding company that owns TMI.<sup>15</sup> That appears to be a very real conflict of interest.

Fines the utilities are assessed for violations are so small it pays a utility to operate instead of shutting down. Buying makeup electricity can cost \$250,000 to \$700,000 a day. Replacement power for both TMI units is presently about \$22 million each month.<sup>16</sup> Edison run plants in Illinois have racked up more violations of NRC regulation than any other nuclear facilities in the country.<sup>17</sup> In December 1974 Edison's Dresden plant accidentally released 1130 gallons of mildly radioactive water into the Illinois River.<sup>17</sup> In May 1976, an Edison supervisor suffered radiation overexposure when he entered a highly radioactive area in violation of regulations -- the fine, \$13,000.<sup>17</sup> Eight violations, including poor security in such areas as fences gates where intruders could gain access to the plant cost them \$25,500.<sup>17</sup> A total of \$105,500 in fines have been levied against Edison plants in the past four years for problems relating to safety and security.<sup>17</sup>

An emergency core cooling system that seems poorly understood after the experience at TMI. Hydrogen explosions might

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occur.

Transportation of waste is coming under more and more criticism. New York City<sup>18</sup> and Charleston, SC<sup>19</sup> have barred waste transport through their streets. 25 other states have some restrictions.<sup>20</sup> The Townships of Rudolph and Sigel in central Wisconsin have restrictions on waste transportation. There have been numerous spills<sup>21</sup> and defective casks.<sup>22</sup> The transportation step is considered the most vulnerable by the government.<sup>23</sup> Some railroads have balked at hauling spent fuel and have insisted on special trains which would bring the cost of shipping way up.<sup>24</sup> Sandia Laboratories estimates that a major release of spent fuel or high level waste in New York City would claim 4,000 lives and cost \$2 billion in cleanup and damages.<sup>21</sup> Dr. Leonard Solon of the NYC Health Dept. calculates that only a 1% release from a major high-level shipment might cause 10,000 early deaths and 200,000 cancers.<sup>21</sup> In Wisconsin a driver of a truck carrying a radioactive shipment on interstate 90-94 was found to have beer in a cooler in his cab. Just who is responsible for costs in case of a major radioactive release in a transportation accident?

Insufficient insurance protection is limited to \$560 million when the government's own studies say there could be \$17 to \$280 billion in damage from a major accident with 45,000 deaths and 100,000 injuries and long-term contamination of an area the size of Pennsylvania.<sup>25</sup> The AEC kept this 1965 update of an earlier study secret for 8 years until it was forced to be made public by a Freedom of Information lawsuit.<sup>25</sup> At TMI, \$1.2 million has been paid out for emergency living expenses and lost wages,<sup>26</sup> however, 12 lawsuits have been filed each for \$560

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million.<sup>27</sup> When the \$560 million level was set in 1957, reactors were much smaller and in addition, inflation has riddled the dollar value since then. There is no homeowner's insurance, and tax codes do not cover nuclear accident losses.<sup>28</sup> Are residents who flee their homes entitled to tax benefits, such as itemized deductions for additional living expenses incurred in the evacuation?<sup>28</sup> If these residents are reimbursed, does that constitute taxable income?<sup>28</sup> Will residents be entitled to casualty loss deductions for any radiation damage to their personal and real property?<sup>28</sup> Can they deduct the losses, if any, in the market value of their homes?<sup>28</sup>

Before Price-Anderson insurance does apply, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must determine that an Extraordinary Nuclear Occurrence has happened.<sup>29</sup> The Commission's authority to determine whether or not an ENO has occurred is not reviewable by the courts.<sup>29</sup> An ENO, means any event causing a discharge or dispersal of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material from its intended place of confinement in amounts offsite, or causing radiation levels offsite, which the Commission determines to be substantial, and the Commission determines has resulted or probably will result in substantial damages to persons offsite or property offsite.<sup>29</sup>

Reactors are not allowed to be built in heavily populated areas. Why should low population areas be subjected to liability limits, possible property devaluation, health effects, a 20-year statute of limitation for latent health effects (although if a state has a 30-year statute of limitation, it would allow that limit in that state<sup>29</sup>)? If the industry is so safe as nuclear proponents claim, there should be no need for this insurance limitation.

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Sabotage, terrorism and blackmail will be used as explanation for curtailments of individual freedoms and especially so if we move into a plutonium economy. FBI agents at El Pasco arrested 2 men in connection with the theft of 5,000# of uranium ore valued at about \$200,000.<sup>30</sup> According to the FBI it was the second such confiscation in three months.<sup>30</sup> A federal inspector was able to slip through security and enter the Nine Mile Point nuclear plant's administration building before he was stopped.<sup>30</sup> Two former security guards who falsified reports at the Wisconsin Genoa nuclear plant were sentenced to 20 days in jail.<sup>31</sup> A Princeton student<sup>90</sup> and a reporter for the Progressive Magazine were able to design or produce accurate information about building atomic bombs.<sup>32</sup> Two workers have admitted to pouring sodium hydroxide onto fuel rods to dramatize a lack of security and quality control at the Surry reactor in Virginia.<sup>33</sup> A list of capital costs for security at a reprocessing facility includes, 3 different fences, microwave intrusion system, infra-red intrusion system, fence alarm system, remote gates, vehicle barrier, outside lighting, gridding of culverts, anti-helicopter cable tower and cable system, guardhouses, metal detector, explosive detector, X-ray units, photo-badge unit, patrol and response vehicles, special transfer vehicles, TV units and monitors, pistols, automatic rifles, automatic shotguns, tear gas guns, bullet proof vests, riot helmets, tear gas masks, walkie talkies, etc.<sup>34</sup> Does this sound like a peaceful world?

A government panel's report recommended legislation that would permit police disruption of the activities of suspected groups, detention of citizens without arrest, and forcible searches without warrants.<sup>35</sup> Nuclear power promotes this type of thinking.

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Costs of extra police protection, road useage, population influx and thus school and social service load are not covered sufficiently /by the return in taxes to the township and county. In the case of a major accident these expenses could be extraordinarily high.

The older reactors get and the larger they are, the worse their performance. Originally the nuclear industry predicted capacity factors of 80%, but in a report called Nuclear Power Growth 1974-2000, the AEC capacity factor worked out to 65.2% over the 30-year life of a plant.<sup>36</sup> Comey reported that older nuclear plants continued to record lower capacity factors: their 1975 average was 39.2% and was identical to their 1973-1974 average.<sup>36</sup> The cumulative to December 1975 was better for the 400-499 megawatt range at 65.1%, but only 44.5% for the 1,000 MW plus range.<sup>36</sup> In case you think Mr. Comey was prejudiced, the Federal Energy Administration reported capacity factors of 61% in 1973, 55.0% in 1974, 57.0% in 1975 and 57.4% in 1976.<sup>37</sup> In 1977, 6 utilities were accused of altering figures on nuclear capacity so that they would come up with a better performance.<sup>38</sup>

If the plants do not run right, ratepayers pick up the tab for buying makeup electricity. It also takes more reserve capacity to insure enough power when reactors are down.

Wisconsin's Kewaunee and Point Beach reactors started up in 1970, 1972 and 1974 and are about 500 MWs. They are not very old, they are smaller, and they were built when costs were much smaller. You are not talking the same costs for those reactors and today's.

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Electricity from nuclear power plants was supposed to be so cheap you wouldn't have to meter it.<sup>39</sup> In 1967 the AEC talked of capital costs of \$134 per kilowatt for plants on line in 1973.<sup>39</sup> Actual costs were 50 to 280% greater.<sup>39</sup> In 1974 they talked in terms of \$700 per kilowatt for plants on line in the early 1980's.<sup>39</sup> Haven's last estimate was \$1.65 billion for 1800MWs or \$916 a kilowatt.<sup>40</sup> Arizona PS suspended construction of 2 reactors with estimated costs of \$1102 per kilowatt.<sup>41</sup> Cementon in New York was cancelled as the cost went up to \$2583 per kilowatt.<sup>42</sup> The Washington State Senate Energy and Utilities Committee predicts that residents of Vancouver, Washinton will see their annual electric bills jump from \$339 to \$1479 by 1990.<sup>43</sup> The reason, the escalation expense in building 5 new nuclear plants originally priced at \$4 billion and now projected to cost up to \$15 billion.<sup>43</sup>

Only 2 units were sold in the domestic market during 1978 and nuclear commitments have shrunk from 211 units in 1977 to 195 in 1979.<sup>44</sup> Even in this 195, there is a large number of postponements and delays ranging from one year to as long as six years, with an increase from 7 to 11 in the indefinite column.<sup>44</sup>

Rumor has it that Babcock & Wilcox is phasing out their nuclear reactor plant<sup>45</sup> and General Electric may also be rearranging their management to do likewise.<sup>45</sup>

The Atomic Industrial Forum reports that the Bank of America expects to resume making loans to help finance construction of nuclear power facilities unless the review by the President's panel on TMI exposes insurmountable problems.<sup>46</sup> Their moratorium began in May of 1979,<sup>47</sup> and one must remember the review of the special panel is still pending.

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Charles Komanoff prepared a study for New Jersey's Public Advocate Office.<sup>48</sup> He studied coal and nuclear plant costs from 1972 through 1977.<sup>48</sup> During the 5-year period, controlling for inflation, the cost of nuclear plants went up 16% and coal 8% a year, and that included the cost of scrubbers.<sup>48</sup> He said the typical nuclear plant today costs \$1050 per kilowatt, while the typical coal plant cost is \$675 per kilowatt or about a 55% difference.<sup>48</sup> He estimates the typical nuclear plants finished after 1985 will cost \$2,000 per kilowatt, compared with \$1,000<sup>48</sup> per kilowatt for a typical coal plant -- or a 100% difference.

Utilities have rates based on the amount of equity capital invested, and with nuclear plants much costlier than coal plants their rate base is much greater and they can make a larger profit.

A study done by Sargent & Lundy for Wisconsin Power & Light found in comparing costs of 3 - 600 MW coal-fired plants to 2 - 900 MW nuclear ones, that the average annual cost would be less for coal plants.<sup>49</sup>

Bond costs have risen for utilities heavily invested in nuclear as nervous underwriters charged Vepco about 50% above the usual fee or \$3.6 million over the expected 13-year average life of the bonds.<sup>50</sup>

Utilities are by far the most capital-intensive industry in the country.<sup>51</sup> From 1971 to 1976 they used 15% of all capital funds raised by all business or about \$17 billion a year.<sup>51</sup> This figure is projected to double to \$34 billion a year by 1986.<sup>51</sup> Commonwealth Edison of Illinois says it faces its worst financial crisis in 41 years.<sup>52</sup> Edison is applying for its largest rate increase ever -- 18.3%, to help pay off debts mostly incurred by the huge construction program.<sup>52</sup>

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Electric power capacity reserve margins nationwide have been quite high for the past three years -- in the range of 30%.<sup>53</sup>

Rate structures, historically, encouraged the use of electricity with a "the more you use, the less you pay" basis. But that concept may be on the way out which should conserve electricity and save the ratepayers the cost of building generating capacity. In WP&L's rate request it may be decided to flatten out the rate structure inasmuch as the PSC finds that declining block rates are no longer justified in electricity pricing.<sup>54</sup> Home heating by electricity may not be encouraged through elimination of the special rates for that service except for the 2464 customers presently served.<sup>54</sup> Electrical home heating was one of the reasons the utilities projected high growth to justify new plants. Even at \$1.00 a gallon, fuel oil would be cheaper to use than electricity to heat a house.<sup>55</sup> Propane and natural gas are the cheapest in central Wisconsin, if fuel oil rises to \$1 a gallon. Electrical heating is a terrible use of a finite energy source when to raise the temperature a few degrees in a home, we use an energy source of thousands of degrees at a power plant losing most of the heat up the cooling towers and a great deal in transmission also.<sup>56</sup>

Saunders Miller, a mergers and acquisitions specialist with Dain, Kalman & Quail, Inc. in Minneapolis said, "...from an economic standpoint alone, to rely upon nuclear fission as the primary source of our stationary energy supplies will constitute economic lunacy on a scale unparalleled in recorded history, and many lead to the economic Waterloo of the United States."<sup>57</sup>

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The Wall Street Journal reported on August 7, 1979 that the NRC Commissioners know almost nothing about the contents of the documents describing the construction flaws, safety problems and accident records of America's 72 nuclear power plants.<sup>58</sup>

Public Service of Indiana halted some concrete pouring at its Marble Hill nuclear plant as a hole 20 feet long was discovered in work done on one of the auxiliary buildings.<sup>59</sup> Electrical World magazine said the void was 9'x20'x1'.<sup>60</sup> The NRC itself found 500 repairs of voids in the concrete pouring.

A pipefitter posed as an engineer during construction of the Prairie Island nuclear plant in Minnesota.<sup>61</sup> He falsified his credentials when he was hired as a mechanical engineer with experience in directing power plant construction.<sup>61</sup> Gilbert Associates paid Florida Power \$3.6 million due to a structural defect in the concrete dome of the reactor building.<sup>62</sup> Major contractors may handle the entire construction project and their commitment is limited to profit maximization and to quality applications in the short run.<sup>63</sup> They have little interest, fiscal or professional, in the long-run quality, safety and deliverability of the plants they construct.<sup>63</sup>

There isn't a single reprocessing plant open in the U.S. West Valley in New York has been turned over to the State by Nuclear Fuel Services with a \$4 million fund for taking care of the waste when present estimates have a cost of \$632 million.<sup>64</sup> At Morris, Illinois the attorney general is trying to halt dumping and not allow expansion of fuel storage capacity from 750 metric tons to 1850 metric tons.<sup>65</sup> At Barnwell in South

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Carolina at the edge of the 200,000 acre preserve of the AEC's Savannah River Plant,<sup>66</sup> is a yet unopened facility that hopes to get federal funding each year to keep it alive. Reprocessing plants would release more radioactivity to the air than most other nuclear facilities.

The costs of temporary storage of spent fuel have increased from \$1200 per assembly per year at West Valley to \$4000 per assembly per year at the Morris operation and estimates of \$20,000 per assembly per year have been made if expansion of the Morris spent fuel storage capability is permitted.<sup>67</sup>

A typical reactor core consists of about 200 fuel assemblies totaling 50,000 fuel rods.<sup>68</sup> After the first several years of operating, about 1/3 of these are pulled annually. About 32 metric tons of spent fuel are removed each year from a reactor during refueling.<sup>68</sup> The costs of cleanup of West Valley could run to \$1 million a ton as 64 tons of spent fuel were reprocessed altogether. At this rate, it could cost \$32 million dollars yearly to reprocess spent fuel from one reactor.

In 1977 the President issued an order that stopped reprocessing in the U.S. temporarily because of a concern of weapons proliferation from reprocessed plutonium. A 1000 MW reactor makes about 500 pounds of plutonium each year and it only takes between 4½ to 15#'s of it to make a bomb.

The Dept. of Energy submitted legislation to Congress to construct or acquire facilities for the temporary storage of spent fuel in February 1979. This is called Away From Reactor Storage. Discussion of waste storage in Wisconsin has included Waushara, Waupaca and Shawano counties,<sup>69</sup> but a study on alternative nuclear plant sites discussed "For

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some other use" as being a use for these sites.<sup>70</sup> "For some other use" covers a lot of things and AFRS could be one use or underground storage of high-level waste another.

Within the next 25 years,  
/Low-level wastes could take enough area to cover a 4-lane highway a foot deep from coast to coast.<sup>71</sup> West Valley in NY,<sup>71</sup> Maxey Flats in Kentucky,<sup>72</sup> and Sheffield in Illinois<sup>73</sup> are all closed and have contamination problems offsite. In total there is 50 million cubic feet of radioactive tools, clothing and worn out machinery now stored at the six low-level dump sites<sup>74</sup> (3 of which are closed). At Beatty, Nevada, workers stole radioactive tools out of a dump site and more recently a truckload of waste caught on fire at Beatty and another was leaking radioactivity as the waste was improperly packaged in both cases.<sup>75</sup> The governors of the States of Washington, Nevada and South Carolina warned that they would close their waste dumps unless the situation improves and a "grave peril" to public health was eliminated.<sup>76</sup> Evidence of more radioactivity seeping and creeping into our environment.

High-level waste is presently stored in spent fuel rods at the reactor sites making each reactor site in that case, a high-level waste storage area. The government has been considering a 3 -square mile site, on 2 levels near Carlsbad, New Mexico. However, the military and civilian sections of government are at odds because the military doesn't want the 1,000 spent fuel rods put in this site for a trial experiment. Therefore, some of the funding is in jeopardy.

Although the volumes of the military wastes are very large, they are on the average almost 100 times more dilute than projected commercial high-level waste.<sup>77</sup> In 1976 there was 270 (10<sup>6</sup> curies) of strontium 90 in inventory at Hanford, 976

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Savannah River, and Idaho National Testing Station.<sup>77</sup> Military wastes contain 3.5 curies of strontium 90 per gallon and 300 curies per gallon are projected for commercial fuel fresh liquid wastes.<sup>77</sup> The amount of water necessary to dilute one curie of strontium 90 to drinking water purity --about 10 billion gallons of water.<sup>78</sup>

The temperature in a repository could be higher than 200°C during the first few hundred years.<sup>79</sup> Laboratory experiments on the effects of radiation on proposed ceramic waste have not yet been done,<sup>79</sup> although the government is now looking at this inasmuch as glass, that was once courted as the way to bury high-level wastes in salt, is under criticism as it was found with the heat present and salt, it was only a matter of two weeks before the sample broke into fragments.<sup>79</sup>

"Glass is not stable," said Stanford University's Dr. William Luth, a geo-chemist and one of at least 10 scientists who have told the Dept. of Energy to alter or abandon the glass approach to immobilizing radioactive waste.<sup>80</sup> "Glass is soluble and it's leachable--it's what you would do if you wanted to maximize activity in the geologic environment," Luth said.<sup>80</sup>

New findings are also being reported on the use of salt mines as repositories for radioactive waste.<sup>80</sup> The findings show that radioactive waste containers would heat salt, the salt would then expand and move upward around the containers and eventually the containers would plummet through the salt "like lead into water," and no longer be protected.<sup>80</sup>

Fresh studies have also found that salt invariably contains tiny traces of water that combine with impurities like calcium and magnesium chloride in the salt to form a corrosive liquid that eats through stainless steel in a matter of weeks.<sup>80</sup>

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Dr. David Stewart of the U.S. Geological Survey, which is in direct conflict with the Energy Department over the use of salt repositories for nuclear waste has said, "Salt is not dry and it's not okay."<sup>80</sup>

In any event, it would be at least 1988 to 1995 before any burial of high-level waste could take place.<sup>81</sup>

Although the government originally promised to allow states a veto of nuclear waste sites, that option seems to have been taken away.<sup>82</sup> Even in New Mexico where many people are on the government payroll and may be afraid to speak out because of their jobs, there is a movement opposing nuclear waste storage.

President Carter talks of importing nuclear waste<sup>83</sup> and Governor Dreyfus says Wisconsin must consider taking it if Wisconsin is geologically able to do so.<sup>84</sup>

Things are becoming so desperate the U.S. is considering buying an island in the Pacific for its atomic waste.<sup>85</sup>

Wisconsin is a major dairy state, and in addition, raises truck farm vegetables, cranberries, etc. This State should not be considered for storage of nuclear waste.

Because domestic reactor orders have been practically nil, manufacturers try to sell them abroad.<sup>86</sup> Every nation buying a reactor can secure the materials to make nuclear weapons as India did in 1974. Previous to that time, citizens were told this could not be done. Nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants are siamese twins.

The Export-Import Bank of the U.S. is a taxpayer-supported agency and has backed a total of 45 foreign nuclear plants,<sup>86</sup> 18 of these in less developed countries.<sup>86</sup> The present \$644 million loan and guarantee package for the Philippine reactor

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is the Export-Import Bank's largest project ever.<sup>86</sup> At the time the new reactor loan was set into motion, three of Exim's 9-member advisory committee were actively involved with the nuclear industry: Stephen D. Bechtel, Sr., was head of Bechtel Corp., which built the world's first commercial nuclear reactor and many others since; Victor E. Rockhill was executive vice president of Chase Manhattan, a major bank for Westinghouse, which landed the Philippine contract; and Walker L. Cisler, head of the board of Detroit Edison and first president of the Atomic Industrial Forum.<sup>86</sup>

Vested interests protect their money in the nuclear industry. Wall Street Journal reported on 1/19/78 that 21 large institutional investors hold significant voting strength in 122 of the Nation's largest companies.<sup>87</sup> When persons defend nuclear power, check to see if they have a vested interest in it, such as, ownership of stock in Westinghouse, GE or utilities. Or check to see if they ever received grants, consultant fees, etc. from some company involved with the nuclear industry.

Although uranium supplies have eased somewhat due to the slowdown in reactor orders, and prices have dropped from \$43<sup>86</sup> a pound down to about \$40, this is still considerably more than the \$6 to \$9 per pound that prevailed in the mid-1970's. In 1975 Westinghouse cancelled orders with 27 utilities because of the price jump.<sup>89</sup> Some of these utilities have settled with Westinghouse in court cases. The government is undergoing a massive search for uranium under a program called NURE. This is to be ready by 1980. Nevertheless, there has been no major new U.S. uranium finds in the last 17 years.<sup>90</sup> The long-term supply of uranium is very uncertain.

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Betty Yazzie and twenty-five other Navajo widows of uranium miners, and the many uranium miners who have retired and are now dying of cancer in the hills of Red Rock, Arizona, have been ignored by the state and Federal governments as well as by uranium companies.<sup>91</sup> The major killer in uranium mines is the radioactive radon gas that escapes from the uranium ore.<sup>91</sup> The dangers of radon have been known for at least 50 years, but the AEC refused to admit that danger was present for the first 20 years of nuclear energy development.<sup>91</sup> Dr. Joseph Wagoner, director of epidemiological research at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health found that "far too many Navajos have needlessly died" of lung cancer.<sup>91</sup>

Oscar Sloan, a former miner living in an isolated community near Monument Valley, Arizona, says that "all the people here have used the uranium wastes to build our houses."<sup>91</sup> The company never told us they were dangerous.<sup>91</sup> Some white men came here a couple of years ago and said we shouldn't live in our houses.<sup>91</sup> They said the Government would get us new houses because our homes are radioactive, but they never did."<sup>91</sup> It brings to mind the situation in Grand Junction, Colorado where the Federal government through taxpayer dollars is digging out and removing tailings used as fill around homes and where floors in schools were replaced. Another mistake by the government?

In Salt Lake City there is a pile of uranium tailings covering 150 acres.<sup>92</sup> Now the state and city stopped issuing building permits within a half mile radius of the pile.<sup>92</sup> A commercial building adjacent to the pile had 50 times the allowable government limit of radiation and the gamma radiation

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coming from the pile was 100 times normal background levels.<sup>92</sup>  
The government is to assume the responsibility for removal  
which is another bailout by the taxpayers.

There are 24 tailings piles alone in the West.<sup>92</sup> Hauling  
the pile away in Salt Lake City to a desert would cost from  
\$4 million to \$6 million.<sup>92</sup> Covering the site with 20 feet of  
dirt would cost about \$2.4 million.<sup>92</sup> Some piles are eroding  
and some are blowing away.<sup>92</sup>

On July 16, 1979, 100 million gallons of radioactive water  
and 1100 tons of uranium tailings and much of the contaminated  
water dam holding the tailings burst only 15 miles from Gallup,  
New Mexico.<sup>93</sup> The spill has left hundreds of tons of contaminated  
soil around the mill and some tailings and much of the contam-  
inated water has rushed as much as 80 miles downstream along the  
river bed.<sup>93</sup> It is not known how much radioactivity has seeped  
into the river banks and into groundwater and drinking water  
supplies.<sup>93</sup> Another instance of radioactivity creeping and  
seeping into our environment.

With uranium supplies unknown in the long run, fast breeder  
reactors have been proposed. They are suppose to make enough  
fuel to supply other reactors. The Clinch River Breeder reactor  
that is proposed would have a doubling time of more than 20 years  
to make enough fuel to fuel another light water reactor.<sup>94</sup>

A fast breeder would have 1 to 3 tons of plutonium in its  
core when it only takes 4½ to 15# to make a bomb. It would  
use liquid sodium for coolant which is explosive on contact  
with air or water. Fast breeder are said to be inherently  
more dangerous than light water reactors.

The Fast Flux Test Facility is a sort of prototype for a  
fast breeder. Annual operating costs are \$50-70 million, and

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although in 1969 its cost was estimated at \$87 million, that has now risen to \$647 million.<sup>94</sup> Another taxpayer cost of nuclear power.

Plutonium is one of the most toxic things known to man.<sup>95</sup> One milligram ever so much smaller than a pinhead would cause you to be dead of massive fibrosis of the lungs within hours.<sup>95</sup> If you were to inhale one thousandth of that amount, one microgram, there is a good chance that you would eventually get lung cancer.<sup>95</sup> The smallest amount from which a bomb can be made is 4½#s.<sup>95</sup> To make a Hiroshima-size bomb would take about 15#s.<sup>95</sup>

The floating nuclear plant idea seems to have fizzled for the time being as the orders for 8 have not materialized.

Dismantling, entombing or mothballing nuclear plants after their 30-year lives will be costly in money and could be costly in worker health. Costs of dismantling range from \$31 million to \$100 million if the job were done today.<sup>96</sup> Several isotopes like Nickel 59 are captured by the reactor's stainless steel parts and will take 500,000 years to decay to safe levels.<sup>97</sup> Workers may have to take parts of the structure apart under water to protect themselves from radioactivity. Even the crane used to dismantle a reactor becomes nuclear waste. Some argue to wait 100 years before trying to dismantle a reactor.

A Consumers Power plan to charge ratepayers nearly \$1 billion over the next 28 years for the cost of dismantling Big Rock in 2000 and Palisades in 2007, has stirred a controversy that could affect nuclear power's future in Michigan.<sup>98</sup>

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Emergency evacuation planning is a disaster waiting to happen.<sup>99</sup> Citizens are kept in the dark about evacuation procedures and decontamination.<sup>99</sup> The equipment used to measure radiation by Civil Defense is not good enough in a major accident situation.<sup>99</sup> Hospitals would not be equipped to take care of hundreds of accident victims. The 1965 Price-Anderson study estimated 45,000 deaths and 100,000 injuries.<sup>25</sup> State officials responsible for Indian Point's evacuation planning say they could not evacuate even if there was an accident.

Sites with one reactor are prime targets for additional units because of the difficulty in siting reactors due to public opposition. Nuclear energy parks with 9 or 10 plants on one site are being studied by the Federal government.<sup>100</sup> A South Carolina project would contain 12 reactors generating more than 14,000 MW of electricity near Lake Hartwell on the Georgia border.<sup>100</sup> The other site is at Green River in eastern Utah.<sup>100</sup> The largest existing facility puts out 3,200 MW at Decatur, Alabama.<sup>100</sup> Thus a site, like Rudolph, which is known as an alternative site could someday be considered for an energy park as the study talked of "For some other use."<sup>70</sup>

Nuclear workers are at special risk. At levels of exposure the Government has considered safe has caused a 5% increase in cancer of workers at Hanford, Washington.<sup>101</sup> NRC statistics show that although the average exposure per individual has fallen from 1100 millirems to 300 millirems per year over the period 1969 to 1975, the average number of personnel receiving a measurable dose increased from 141 to 578 per reactor.<sup>102</sup>

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At Indian Point 1 PWR during the repair of defective welds in boiler downcomers, 1500 men and virtually every qualified welder in the area was exposed up to the dose limit.<sup>102</sup>

A significant improvement can be achieved in exposure doses only by reduction of the corrosion product activity in reactor systems either by means of decontamination techniques, or, preferably, by measures to control the behaviour of corrosion products.<sup>102</sup> The first attempt to decontaminate a large LWR is planned at Unit 1 of Dresden BWR plant using chemical methods.<sup>102</sup> The main problems with these methods of plant decontamination are first, that the procedures might cause damage to the plant and, secondly, that they can give rise to large volumes of waste that are both highly radioactive and chemically toxic.<sup>102</sup> Another problem is that decontamination may need to be repeated relatively frequently, possibly every three or four years, with consequent longer outages.<sup>102</sup> The cost is estimated at \$36 million and 85,000 gallons of a caustic solvent will be added to the cooling water and forced through 5 miles of piping.<sup>103</sup> The residue when evaporated and mixed with cement, will fill 600 to 890 55-gallon drums.<sup>103</sup>

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Health problems associated with transmission lines are still being debated. Costs of the lines and farmland taken out of productivity need to be considered as nuclear plants built in heavily populated areas could support co-generation and not require the land use or the extra expense of new lines to carry the load.

There are hidden costs of nuclear power paid for through



taxes, such as, enrichment plants that operate to cover costs, 2896 fulltime employees of the NRC, R&D expenses for waste, and emergency evacuation planning by local and state governments to name a few. The NRC Research Office asked for \$29 million more for TMI related studies. It is difficult to get a total cost of hidden subsidies because amounts are spread between various budgets. The DOE budget contains funding of \$13 million for study of alternatives to glass for FY 1980. \$401,700 is for a special investigation by the Senate Env. & Public Works Committee's subcommittee on nuclear regulation.

The foregoing is by no means LAND's complete objections to having a nuclear plant constructed at Rudolph. It does cover a variety of subjects because they are all intertwined with the nuclear industry in general and a plant at Rudolph. Uranium miners, uranium mill tailings, transportation, plutonium, civil liberties, waste, the world situation are all involved together and cannot be separated.

Therefore, our concern about routine releases of radioactivity, accidental releases, reconcentration in the food chain, monitoring, fines, accidental happenings that rely on an emergency core cooling system, insufficient insurance protection, sabotage, blackmail and civil liberties, employee problems, unreliability and construction flaws in plants, overbuilding and rate structures, reprocessing, low-level and high-level wastes, uranium shortage, fast breeders, plutonium, floating nuclear plants, dismantling, emergency evacuation planning, nuclear energy parks, worker health and radioactive crud, vested interests, transmission lines and loss of farmland, as well as hidden subsidies.

Sincerely,  
*Naomi Jacobson*  
Naomi Jacobson, Co-Chairman &  
Director of LAND, Inc.

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ORIGINAL

076 059

Job Service  
618 - 6th Street  
Racine, WI 53403  
August 2nd, 1979

56

Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Avenue  
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

I am responding to your inquiries as listed in your letter dated July 18th, 1979.

1. The availability of a suitable labor force in your area for such a plant. The civilian labor force annual averages have increased from 1960 to 1978. The labor force in 1960 was 52,000, 66,500 in 1970 and estimates for 1977 and 1978 were 85,500 and 88,900, respectively. See the attached labor force information. Two public high schools are planning to build additional educational facilities for industrial arts classes to increase the number of skilled workers and prepare more people for the trades occupations. This building proposal will go before Racine voters in the form of a referendum.
2. The number and kind of workers you believe would be commuting from home and the number who would relocate in the area.  
I believe about 5 to 10 percent of the labor force would commute from their homes, given the incentives. Relocation into the area is hard to determine. No figures are available on relocation patterns. Publicity stemming from Three Mile Island and oil prices will be factors to consider when relocating. In my opinion, the kind of workers who would normally commute or relocate are professional, managerial and technical personnel.
3. Where will the primary labor market draw from?  
Paris, WI is located in Kenosha Co. and Kenosha Co. is considered the local labor market. The plant will probably draw workers from within a 30 or 40 mile radius.
4. Is the project feasible from a labor availability viewpoint or will other businesses be adversely affected?  
Yes, the project is feasible from a labor availability viewpoint. I do not feel other businesses will be adversely affected.
5. What is the labor market in your area like as regards to skilled and unskilled workers and unemployment rates?  
Skilled workers are always at a premium and Racine is currently experiencing a shortage of skilled personnel. Unskilled workers make up the largest number of unemployed people. Our applicant file indicated 29 percent are unskilled. The current unemployment rate is 3.8 percent. 3,500 people are currently unemployed.

976 060



6. Any other information which you feel we should take into account in our analysis.

No.

Sincerely,

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE  
Robert J. Brandl, District Director

*Gil M. Martinez*

By:

Gil M. Martinez  
Job Service Specialist

976 061

# ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

9700 SOUTH CASS AVENUE, ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

TELEPHONE 312/972-3147

July 18, 1979

Mr. Robert Brandel  
Job Service Director  
618 6th Street  
Racine, Wisconsin 53403

Dear Mr. Brandel:

Wisconsin Utilities may at a future unspecified time apply to NRC for a license to put up a nuclear power plant near Paris, Wisconsin, and we are interested in a number of matters which could influence the NRC decision.

The construction period would last nine years and peak employment would be 2200 workers - 1800 manual and 400 skilled.

Could you please tell me:

1. The availability of a suitable labor force in your area for such a plant.
2. The number and kind of workers you believe would be commuting from home and the number who would relocate in the area.
3. Where will the primary labor market draw from?
4. Is the project feasible from a labor availability viewpoint or will other businesses be adversely affected?
5. What is the labor market in your area like as regards skilled and unskilled workers and unemployment rates?
6. Any other information which you feel we should take into account in our analysis.

Sincerely,

*Michael R. Nathanson*

Michael R. Nathanson  
Division of Environmental  
Impact Studies

MRN:ae

THE RACINE AREA  
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY  
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

<u>Place of Work Data</u>	<u>Annual Average 1973</u>	<u>First Quarter 1979</u>
Nonfarm Wage and Salary . . . . .	69,600	69,400
Manufacturing . . . . .	30,500	31,100
Durable Goods . . . . .	22,500	23,400
Primary Metal Industries . . . . .	1,860	1,900
Fabricated Metal Products (Ex. Ord., etc.) . . . . .	3,200	3,400
Nonelectrical Machinery . . . . .	11,200	11,800
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	3,300	3,300
All other Durable Goods . . . . .	3,000	3,000
Nondurable Goods . . . . .	8,000	7,700
Food and Kindred Products . . . . .	1,120	1,100
Textiles, Apparel & Leather . . . . .	490	500
Paper, Chemical & Rubber . . . . .	4,400	4,200
Printing, Publishing, etc. . . . .	2,000	1,900
Contract Construction . . . . .	2,500	2,000
Trans., Comm., Elec., Gas & San., Serv. . . . .	2,400	2,400
Trade . . . . .	12,700	12,600
Wholesale Trade . . . . .	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade . . . . .	10,500	10,400
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate . . . . .	2,100	2,200
Services and Miscellaneous . . . . .	10,700	10,700
Government . . . . .	8,700	8,400
Federal . . . . .	430	400
State . . . . .	1,300	1,300
Local . . . . .	7,000	6,700
Persons Involved in L-M Disputes . . . . .	40	0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.  
Data Benchmarked to 4th Quarter 1977.

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976 063

THE RACINE AREA

## Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

## Racine SMSA

Item	April 1979	March 1979	April 1978
Civilian Labor Force (1)	89,900	89,400	87,300
Unemployment	4,000	3,700	4,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.1	5.2
Employment (1)	35,900	85,700	83,200
Nonfarm Wage and Salary (1)	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Includes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

N/A = Not Available

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976 064



AREA RACINE SMSA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

STATE WISCONSINANNUAL AVERAGES

(MONTH AND YEAR)

ITEM	1960	1970	1977	1978	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE DATA</u>	52,000	66,500	85,500	88,900	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,600	4,000	4,800	5,000	
UNEMPLOYMENT.....	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....	48,500	62,100	80,700	83,900	
EMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup> .....					
<u>PLACE OF WORK DATA</u>	41,600	55,300	66,300	69,600	
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY .....	19,700	24,900	29,100	30,500	
MANUFACTURING.....	14,000	18,100	21,300	22,500	
DURABLE GOODS.....	1,800	2,200	1,660	1,860	
Primary Metal Industries	1,500	1,970	3,000	3,200	
Fab. Metal Prod. (Exec. Ord., etc.)	5,600	9,200	10,700	11,200	
Nonelectrical Machinery	3,000	1,790	3,100	3,300	
Electrical Mach., Equipment & Supplies					
ALL Other Durable Goods	2,000	2,900	2,900	3,000	
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	5,700	6,800	7,800	8,000	
Food and Kindred Products		900	1,240	1,120	
Textiles, Apparel and Leather		570	500	490	
Paper, Chemicals and Rubber		3,000	3,900	4,400	
Printing, Publishing & Allied Products		2,300	2,200	2,000	
MINING.....	1,600	1,750	2,100	2,500	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	1,800	2,200	2,300	2,400	
TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERV.....	7,600	9,700	12,400	12,700	
TRADE.....			2,400	2,200	
WHOLESALE TRADE.....			10,000	10,500	
RETAIL TRADE.....	1,100	1,450	1,990	2,100	
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.....	5,400	8,000	10,500	10,700	
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.....	4,400	7,300	8,500	8,700	
GOVERNMENT.....			430	430	
FEDERAL.....			1,400	1,300	
STATE.....			6,600	7,000	
LOCAL.....	1,000	340	370	40	
PERSONS INVOLVED IN L-M DISPUTES.....					

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES L-M DISPUTES

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AREA RACINE SMSA

TABLE 1  
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

STATE WISCONSIN

(MONTH AND YEAR)

NET CHANGE

ITEM	PHILIM.	FINAL	NET CHANGE		
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1978	May 79 June 77	June 78 June 77
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE DATA</u>					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	91100	88700	92600	2400	-1500
UNEMPLOYMENT.....	3500	3000	5900	500	-2400
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....	3.8	3.4	6.4	.5	.3
EMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup> .....	87600	85700	86700	1900	1000
<u>PLACE OF WORK DATA</u>					
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY .....	72800	71300	71400	1500	1400
MANUFACTURING.....	32400	31800	31100	600	1300
DURABLE GOODS.....	24300	23900	22700	400	1600
Primary Metal Industries	1890	1870	1900	20	-10
Fab. Metal Prod. (Exc. Ord., etc.)	3600	3500	3300	100	300
Nonelectrical Machinery	12200	12000	11100	200	1100
Electrical Mach., Equipment & Supplies	3500	3400	3400	100	100
All Other Durable Goods	3100	3100	3000	0	100
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	8100	7800	8400	300	-300
Food and Kindred Products	1100	1110	1110	-10	-10
Textiles, Apparel and Leather	510	490	510	20	0
Paper, Chemicals and Rubber	4400	4300	4700	100	-300
Printing, Publishing & Allied Products	2000	1900	2100	60	-100
MINING.....					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2600	2400	2700	200	-100
TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERV.....	2400	2500	2400	-100	0
TRADE.....	13300	13200	13000	100	300
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2200	2200	2200	0	0
RETAIL TRADE.....	11100	11000	10800	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.....	2300	2300	2200	0	100
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.....	11000	10700	11800	300	200
GOVERNMENT.....	8800	8600	9300	200	-500
FEDERAL.....	390	390	440	10	-50
STATE.....	1310	1320	1340	-10	-30
LOCAL.....	7100	6900	7500	200	-400
PERSONS INVOLVED IN L-M DISPUTES.....	0	0	10	0	-10

✓ INCLUDES L-M DISPUTES

DILHR-RES-4528

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(R-79)

PROJECTIONS 1980: POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND  
MINORITY STATUS

	POPULATION PROJECTION APRIL 1, 1980	1980 LABOR FORCE	1980 UNEMPLOYED	1980 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
WHITE MALES	77,682	45,228	2,477	5.5
WHITE FEMALES	85,777	33,579	2,907	8.7
BLACK MALES	7,102	3,608	587	16.3
BLACK FEMALES	7,407	2,681	654	24.4
OTHER MALES	409	150	13	8.8
OTHER FEMALES	523	247	30	8.8
TOTAL	178,900	85,494	6,668	7.8

\*LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY PROJECTIONS FOR RACINE SMSA

976 067



Robert D. Ray, Governor

Colleen Shearer, Director

Iowa Department of Job Service

Phone: (319) 556-5800

August 2, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

I have been able to obtain a few facts for you concerning the construction of the power plant at Lansing, Iowa. I spoke to Mr. Michael Chase, Production Department of the Interstate Power Company in Dubuque. Mr. Chase said that the Lansing plant took four years to complete (1973-77). Fegles-Power Service Corporation out of Minneapolis was responsible for the project. Employment ranged from 180 to more than 700. The construction company brought along their own supervisory personnel, but recruited most of the other workers from the local area. Some of the electricians came from Dubuque. A large number of workers commuted from LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Chase does not recall any difficulty experienced in recruiting the unusually large number of workers that were needed for the project. Overtime may have been an incentive, since the project started one year late with no changes made in the scheduled completion date.

My conversation with Mr. Chase leads me to believe that a similar project could be undertaken in the Glen Haven, Wisconsin area. Skilled labor could probably be recruited from the larger cities such as Dubuque, LaCrosse, and Madison.

Dubuque Job Service currently has 222 applicants on file who are occupationally coded in the construction trades. See the breakdown provided on the attachment.

Very truly yours,

Ann Wagner  
Manpower Research Economist

Enclosures

ACTIVE FILE TALLY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS:

222 - TOTAL

138 - construction workers and carpenter helpers

39 - carpenters

15 - operating engineers

9 - roofers and related

5 - asbestos and insulation workers

5 - floor laying and finishing

4 - construction and maintenance painters

7 - miscellaneous construction occ.

976 069





# SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

217 PIONEER TOWER - PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN 53818

PHONE 608-342-1214

202 1012

August 17, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Building 10  
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

I am sorry to be tardy in responding to your request for a copy of the Grant County Comprehensive Planning Report. I contacted the Grant County Zoning Administrator to see if he could send you a copy of the report, but he does not have any extra copies either. Therefore, our only alternative is to Xerox a copy, but this would cost you \$14.00 since there are 140 pages at a cost of 10¢ per page.

Please let me know if you still want us to Xerox the report.

Sincerely,

*Donald E. Rosenbrook*  
Donald E. Rosenbrook, Director  
S.W. Wis. Regional Plan. Commission

lt

976 070

July 20, 1979

LS

Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Ill. 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

It is my opinion that the actual building of the proposed nuclear power plant at Haven, WI would not have an adverse impact on the construction industry in the Manitowoc-Sheboygan Lakeshore area.

Haven is located between Manitowoc and Sheboygan, and the project would attract skilled construction workers from both areas. Although these two areas may not be able to supply the full number of approximately 400 skilled workers needed, Haven is commuting distance to four other large cities that should have sufficient numbers of skilled workers to fill any shortages. Milwaukee to the south, Green Bay to the north, and Fon du lac and the Fox Cities to the west are all within an hour to an hour and one half driving distance of Haven. Workers employed at the proposed project from these four cities could either commute daily, or live near the site during the weekdays and commute home weekends.

Also, in my opinion, the existence of such a large project as a nuclear power plant would not impede the completion of any other concurrent local construction projects.

Sincerely,

*Thomas A. Kuchenbecker*

Thomas A. Kuchenbecker  
Job Placement Supervisor  
Manitowoc Job Service

976 071



934 Michigan Avenue  
P.O. Box 848  
Sheboygan, WI 53081  
August 21, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Building Number 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:


This letter is in response to your request for labor force information for the most recent few years for Sheboygan County and immediate adjoining area which is within a commuting distance. In considering a reasonable commuting distance consideration has to be given to current highways and the fact that Interstate 43 is complete south of Sheboygan. We believe up to 40 miles is reasonable that direction, but only about 30 miles west and north due to poorer roads. However, some sections of I-43 are completed and in use between Sheboygan and Green Bay and additional sections are under construction or planned for the next few years, so commuting distance from the north will be extended in the future.

This commuting area includes Two Rivers, Manitowoc and Reedsville on the north; New Holstein and all Sheboygan County on the west; West Bend on the southwest and south to about Milwaukee County line. The total population for this area is about 270,000 and an average civilian labor force of about 140,000. Included in these totals is the 100,900 population and 54,900 civilian labor force in Sheboygan County.

The average unemployment rates for the whole area were 3.6% for 1977, 3.8% for 1978, and 3.3% for the first six months of 1979, with Sheboygan County slightly less than the entire area for each of the periods listed.

We believe there will be a sufficient work force available to meet the employment needs you outlined to me, provided the wages would be attractive enough to give an incentive to commute to the Haven work site after considering rising transportation costs. This is particularly true for the manual unskilled positions. It will be more difficult to recruit skilled craftspeople in sufficient numbers from within this area, but experience has shown that any major construction project of any great duration will draw skilled workers from out of the area.

A project of the size and duration you described to me certainly would have some effect on area business and industry. It would have the greatest effect on the low paying, entry level manual labor force worker and those employers who use these workers. Any such effect on the individual communities in the area would be beneficial overall and would result in an improved economy for the entire area.

976 072 

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory

-2-

August 21, 1979

I regret the time I have taken in giving you this information, but I did tell you I was going on vacation when you called me, and I have just now returned. If there is any further information I can give you please let me know.

Very truly yours,

JOB SERVICE OFFICE

*Glen R. Garey*

Glen R. Garey, District Director

GRG/mk

976 073

State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development  
July 19, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

The following is information you requested concerning an interest in the Central Wisconsin labor market area:

The 2200 construction workers, consisting of 1800 manual laborers and 400 skilled workers, would consist of all union construction workers which are available in Central Wisconsin. The skilled and supplementary personnel could be normally drawn as needed from the adjoining area and states through usual union hiring procedures. The 150 permanent local workers should pose no problem upon construction of the facility.

As far as housing is concerned, the 150 "outside" specialists would find a buyers market in Central Wisconsin. Both rentals and houses are available for sale in all price ranges.

As you can imagine, because of the nature of the facility currently under consideration (i.e. public opinion, etc., etc.) no guarantee can be made that a labor source would be readily available.

Yours truly,

*Clayton C. Harp*

Clayton C. Harp  
District Job Service Director

CCH:dg



211 North Parker Drive  
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

July 23, 1979

53

Mr. Michael Nathason  
Argonne National Laboratories, Bldg. 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathason:

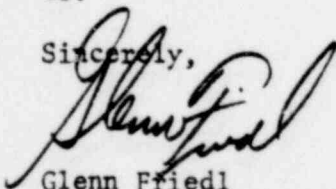
This letter is in response to our telephone conversation on July 19, 1979, regarding the available labor force in the Lake Koshkonong area in Wisconsin. As I mentioned to you, I am currently the District Job Service Director of both the Watertown District and the GROW (Janesville) District. Lake Koshkonong is located within the Watertown District while Janesville is immediate adjacent to the Watertown District.

I do not anticipate any shortage of construction labor during the fourth and fifth year of construction. I firmly believe the construction unions will fully cooperate as the construction workers are union affiliated.

Within a 50 mile radius of Lake Koshkonong there is an estimated population of approximately 2.6 million people and an estimated labor force of 1.4 million. The 50 mile radius, or up to one hour travel time, is considered to be the norm for construction workers in this area. Please note attachment "A" which lists the estimated population and estimated labor force, and "B" which is a map of the area. Also attached is the 1979 Rock County Area (Janesville/Beloit) Annual Planning Information.

If there is any further information you may need, feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,



Glenn Friedl  
GROW District Job Service Director

GF:pmc

Enclosures: 3

976 075

714 First Street  
Wausau, WI 54401  
(715) 842-0840

54

July 23, 1979

Mr. Michael Mathanson  
Argonne Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Mathanson:

The Wausau District Job Service Office covers Marathon and Lincoln Counties. The statistics that are enclosed are basically for that area.

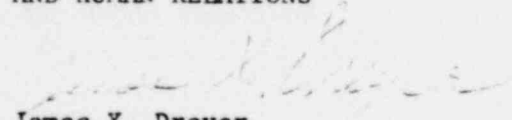
The chart showing the applicants available and job openings may give you some indication of the activity and the labor force in our area. These figures are total accumulative figures from October 1978 through June of 1979. The table showing structural applicants available for this same period of time are individuals who have registered with our office and were available at some time during that 9 month period.

As I mentioned in our telephone conversation, the Weston power plant, which is located just to the south of Wausau, is in the process of expanding their facilities. This Wisconsin Public Service Corporation facility is expanding their coal generating capacity. For the past year they have been in the process of building a generating plant that will utilize western coal. At present, they are averaging approximately 200 employees on this construction site. They have been mainly utilizing local labor thus far. However, within a year, they expect their peak employment to rise to approximately 450 workers. They have indicated to me that they have had no problem in finding qualified workers for their job. Even the truck strike which we experienced recently did not delay their project at all. They plan on testing their new plant in December of 1981, and they plan on going operational in 1982.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you have any questions pertaining this information, or need any additional information, please let me know.


Sincerely yours,

DEPT. OF INDUSTRY, LABOR  
AND HUMAN RELATIONS

  
James X. Dreyer  
Job Service Director

JXD/ras

enclosures

976 076 

# WAUSAU DISTRICT

## Structural Applicants Available From

October 1978 thru June 1979

<u>OCCUPATIONS</u>	<u>Number of Applicants</u>
Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths, & sheet metal workers	31
Transportation equip. assemblers & related occup.	13
Body workers, transportation equip.	31
Automobile body repairer	25
Arc Welders & cutters	91
Resistance Welders	2
Welders, cutters, & related occup. n.e.c.	66
Welder, combination	50
Occup. in assembly, installation & repair of lighting equip. & building wiring, n.e.c.	77
Electrician	54
Occup. in assembly, installation & repair of large household appliances & similar commercial & industrial equip.	2
Construction & maintenance painters & related occup.	63
Painter (const.)	61
Plasterers & related occup.	31
Cement & concrete finishing & related occup.	67
Excavating, grading, & related occup.	15
Carpenters & related occup.	504
Carpenter, maintenance	7
Carpenter, construction	405
Carpenter (mfd. blds.) II	15
Brick & stone masons & tile setters	72
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters & related occup.	104
Asbestos & insulation workers	13
Floor laying & finishing occup.	14
Roofers & related occup.	35
Misc. construction occup., n.e.c.	761
Construction Worker I	347
Assembler, framer	8
Construction Worker II	359

WAUSAU DISTRICT - APPLICANTS AVAILABLE AND JOB OPPENINGS

October 1978 thru June 1979

OCCUPATIONS	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	JOB OPENINGS		
		RECEIVED	# FILLED	% FILLED
Engineering, Social Sciences, Education, Writing, & Admin.	873	152	66	66
Managers & officials, n.e.c.	314	55	24	43
Misc. professional, technical, & managerial occup.	100	22	14	64
Stenography, typing, computing, stock clerks, misc. clerical occup.	2,175	567	331	58
Sales - services, consumable commodities, misc. sales	882	167	115	69
Domestic service occup.	231	182	178	97
Agricultural, fishery, forestry, & related occup.	246	55	53	96
Processing occup. (metal, food, paper, wood, chemical)	175	62	57	92
Machine Trade Occup. (metal, machinery repairers, printing)	761	145	93	64
Benchwork Occup. (fabrication, assembly, painting, repairs)	260	181	180	99
Structural Work Occup. (metal fabricating, welders, elec. assembling, excavating, construction)	2,487	263	202	77
Motor freight occup. & transportation	957	160	117	73
Packaging & materials handling	3,774	381	340	89

976 078

925 North Madison  
Lancaster, WI 53813  
July 18, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Building 10  
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

Enclosed are informational materials about the Lancaster Labor Market Area. We have included several copies of the Employment Review for Southwest Wisconsin. One is the February report giving January 1979 statistics, and the other is the most current report with May 1979 statistics. Both have been included so you might compare the differences during periods of high unemployment and low unemployment.

We have also included the Lancaster Labor Area Civilian Labor Force Report for the year 1978. This includes the four counties of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland. This report gives a running account of unemployment and employment for the year of 1978.

ESARS report #96 gives information on broad occupational codes for the entire district consisting of the four counties previously mentioned. The column headed "applicants available" includes cumulative figures for the current fiscal year beginning October 1, 1978. The other columns pertain to applicants actively registered with the Job Service offices at the end of June 1979.

The two lines with red checks pertain to experienced workers in (8) Structural Occupations and (9) Miscellaneous Occupations. Please see attached breakout for 8 and 9 occupations. The entry columns pertain to workers without experience in the broad occupational groupings.

Several power plants have been built in the Cassville area. Workers for these construction projects were provided at the time. If this area were chosen as a construction site, some skilled workers might have to be recruited but the increased employment would be beneficial to the economy of the area.

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Mr. Michael Nathanson

-2-

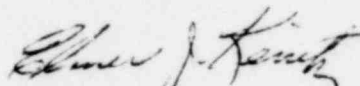
July 13, 1970

Our LaCrosse office can provide you with additional information about the labor supply in Crawford County.

If we can be of further assistance, please call.

Very truly yours,

JOB SERVICE DIVISION



Elmer J. Kenitz  
District Job Service Director

EJK:bb

Attachments

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976 080

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS  
JOB SERVICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Postage and Fees Paid  
Employment Security Mail  
LAB-449

**FIRST CLASS**

**EMPLOYMENT REVIEW**

THE LANCASTER AREA\*

JUNE 1979  
PUBLISHED BIMONTHLY

ELMER KENITZ, DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
LANCASTER DISTRICT OFFICE  
925 NORTH MADISON STREET  
LANCASTER, WISCONSIN 53817  
P.O. BOX 547 RICHLAND CENTER 53581  
P.O. BOX 123 DODGEVILLE 53533

LABOR FORCE RESOURCES FOR THE AREA The labor force for May 1979 for this area is estimated to be 53,600 persons with approximately 2,040 persons unemployed. The May rate of unemployment for the four county Lancaster area is 3.8 percent. A break out of specific labor force data for each county is provided in the attached 'Labor Force Estimates' section of this review. The area labor force has increased by 1,800 persons since March 1979 and by 1,700 since May 1978. Also, the number of persons employed in our area since March 1979 has increased by 2,600 persons and by 2,100 persons since May 1978. A substantial growth in the number of persons available for work is evident and an important increase in the number of jobs available in the area is also apparent. The Lancaster area economic growth has been steady for a number of years.

AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS May is typically a month of high employment and low unemployment. The growth in the labor force from May 1978 has been

discussed. Nearly all industries report an increase in activities. The building trades employers have recalled most of their workers, agricultural chemical wholesalers and retailers are at a peak in distribution of products to farmers. Tourist attraction employers have recalled former workers or hired new workers and light manufacturing employers report growth in their work forces for the most part with a few reporting short term lay offs. The Dubuque, Iowa area is stable and John Deere is reported to be hiring 50 to 90 new workers. Gasoline shortages were not felt during May 1979, but will have an impact on our area in the next few months. Our July 1979 report will discuss that impact.

LANCASTER REPORTS The Lancaster data in the estimate section shows strength and growth from March 1979 and from May 1978, a year earlier, in all sectors. The rate of unemployment decreased to 3.2 percent from 3.7 percent in May 1978. Of greater significance is the growth in the labor force of 600 persons and the increase in the number of employed by approximately 900 persons.

\*AREA COVERED: GRANT, IOWA, LAFAYETTE AND RICHLAND COUNTIES

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WSES-0000 12/74

976 081

A number of persons had been laid off temporarily, but recall of those workers is expected in the near future. Foreign imports and competition were the causes.

DODGEVILLE REPORTS Iowa and Lafayette counties have experienced a significant decrease in the rate of unemployment during the month of May. This can be attributed to the increase in the normal seasonal trades such as construction and agricultural activities. Dodgeville has also been able to add a new light industrial employer to its list of growing businesses within the Iowa county.

Area employers are reminded that the Dodgeville-Darlington offices are open to assist local employers in filling their job vacancy requirements and are encouraged to utilize our services. Please contact Dodgeville Job Service at 935-9361 or Darlington Job Service at 776-4484.

RICHLAND CENTER REPORTS The Richland County labor force has 7,000 persons employed in the latest reporting period which is approximately 400 persons more than in the same period last year. These figures indicate the impact of two new franchise restaurant openings as well as the continued high employment levels of industry in both Richland Center and Muscoda. The unemployment rate should increase during the summer months because of seasonal lay-offs, but we should see an increase in employment as fall approaches.

AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT Employer requests for workers during May had been very strong. Building trades, agricultural and light manufacturing employers led in requests for workers from Job Service offices. Demands for workers in nearly all industries will continue into early summer.

SCHOOL PROJECT EFFORTS The efforts of the high school placement project team members is now directed toward assisting high school students, especially

graduating seniors, in obtaining temporary seasonal work and permanent full-time work. We urge area employers to contact their nearest Job Service office for their hiring needs and encourage them to hire these young adults.

APPLICANTS AVAILABLE Personnel Manager: This applicant is seeking employment as a personnel manager in the private sector. He has a B.A. in Business and two years experience as a Personnel Director for a government agency employing over 170 individuals.

Secretary: This applicant has excellent qualifications, three years office experience. She does take shorthand, and would like to work in Iowa County. Please call Dodgeville Job Service at 935-9361.

Recreational Vehicle Mechanic: Recently separated veteran just completed training in repair of recreation vehicles. Additional background as machine operator, truck driver and welder compliments his mechanic skills. Willing to relocate. Please contact the Richland Center Job Service at 647-8871.

Production Supervisor: Korean War Veteran with considerable electrical background. Has seven years experience as production supervisor in both an electrical assembly and ammunition plant. Would also be open for related electrical sales work. Desires to stay in this area. Please call 647-8871.

Construction Specialist: This veteran has post-graduate training in industrial technology with two years teaching experience in agricultural building construction and related fields. Seeks construction management work in this area. Please call the Lancaster Job Service at 723-2153.

Accountant: This veteran has years of experience in accounting, bookkeeping and office management. He has relocated in this area and desires work in the accounting field. Please call 723-2153.

976 082

THE LANCASTER AREA

3

Labor Force EstimatesGrant County

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MARCH</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	28,200	27,500	27,600
Unemployed	900	1,200	1,210
Unemployment Rate	3.2	4.4	4.4
Employed	27,300	26,300	26,400

Iowa County

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MARCH</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	9,000	8,800	8,700
Unemployed	410	660	420
Unemployment Rate	4.6	7.5	4.8
Employed	8,600	8,100	8,300

Lafayette County

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MARCH</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	9,000	8,500	8,600
Unemployed	310	410	410
Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.8	4.8
Employed	8,700	8,100	8,200

Richland County

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MARCH</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	7,400	7,000	7,000
Unemployed	420	460	340
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.6	4.9
Employed	7,000	6,500	6,600

976 083



**FIRST CLASS**

## EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

### THE LANCASTER AREA\*

FEBRUARY 1979  
PUBLISHED BIMONTHLY

ELMER KENITZ, DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
LANCASTER DISTRICT OFFICE  
925 NORTH MADISON STREET  
LANCASTER, WISCONSIN 53813  
P.O. BOX 547 RICHLAND CENTER 53581  
P.O. BOX 123 DODGEVILLE 53533

**LABOR FORCE RESOURCES FOR THE AREA** The labor force for January 1979 for this area is estimated to be 52,300 persons with approximately 3,250 persons unemployed. The January rate of unemployment for the four county Lancaster area is 6.2 percent. A breakout of specific labor force data for each county is provided in the attached 'Labor Force Estimates' section of this review. The area labor force has declined by about 500 persons since the November 1978 report. That decline is typical as many seasonal construction workers and canning processing workers have exhausted all unemployment benefits and are technically withdrawn from the civilian labor force. Those seasonal workers will normally reenter the labor force in April or May of a calendar year.

**AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS** An examination of the data in the estimates section shows a typical decline in the area labor force and an increase in the rate of unemployment to 6.2 percent for

the area since November 1978. January is usually the month which reflects the greatest effects of seasonal layoffs and withdrawal of persons from the area labor market. However, when the January 1979 data is compared with the January 1978 data, a growth in the labor force and an increase in the number of persons employed becomes apparent. That growth indicates an increase in nonfarm jobs for the four county area.

**LANCASTER REPORTS** The estimates for Grant County indicate a substantial decrease in its labor force, about 1,100 persons, and a slight increase in the number of persons unemployed which is complimented by an increase in the rate of unemployment to 5.2 percent from the November 1978 rate of 4.91 percent. A comparison between the January 1978 data reflects a substantial growth in the labor force and in the number of persons employed in January 1979. A substained growth of two years is discovered when we note that the January 1977 labor force was approximately 25,600 persons with about 23,600 persons employed. An over-

\*AREA COVERED: GRANT, IOWA, LAFAYETTE AND RICHLAND COUNTIES

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WIS-544-10-77

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THE LANCASTER AREA

all demand by the light manufacturing industry employers for workers continues at this time and nearly neutralizes the effects of construction trades, tourist trades and other seasonal industry layoffs.

DODGEVILLE REPORTS Iowa and Lafayette counties report that the extreme cold weather during the month of

January brought the unemployment rate up, but January is typically a month of higher unemployment. It is anticipated that unemployment rates will level off during the next month and remain high until the weather conditions are such that construction planned for early spring can begin.

Area employers are reminded that the Dodgeville-Darlington offices are open to assist local employers in filling their job vacancy requirements and are encouraged to utilize our services. Please contact Dodgeville Job Service at 935-9361 or Darlington Job Service at 776-4484.

RICHLAND CENTER REPORTS The Richland County labor force remains relatively constant, but it will increase with the additional hiring by two franchise restaurants during January and April. Area manufacturing has increased their labor force with additional hiring in the electrical and farm equipment industries. It appears that Richland County has withstood the normally slow hiring months very successfully and will be gaining strength as spring approaches.

AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT Employment opportunities listed with the Lancaster area Job Service offices by area employers continue to reflect needs for a great variety of worker skills and great needs, particularly, for entry level nonskilled workers in the light electrical component assembly area. Currently, a considerable demand for CETA Public Service Employment workers exists in our area. Interested candidates for federally subsidized CETA PSE jobs must be certified as eligible to participate by the nearest Job Service office. Area employers are

encouraged to refer applicants to Job Service offices if they, the employers, cannot hire those applicants. The CETA PSE program is primarily designed to provide work for unemployed persons and thereby reduce the rate of unemployment.

SCHOOL PROJECT EFFORTS The efforts of the high school placement project team members will soon be shifting from student registration to activities directed toward obtaining jobs for those high school students. We currently have over six hundred young men and women who desire part-time work and who will desire temporary summer work. Also, many of those students will graduate and many of those graduates will seek full time, permanent work. Employers can help us help those students by calling their nearest Job Service office and informing that office of any worker needs.

APPLICANTS AVAILABLE Secretary: This person is especially well qualified for a clerical position within a business and has two years of progressively responsible office experience. Please call Dodgeville Job Service at 935-9361.

Maintenance Mechanic: This applicant has recently attended training for maintenance facility repair work. Also experienced in welding and has some mechanical background. Please call Dodgeville at 935-9361.

Viet-Nam Era Veteran looking for work in the area industry. Has military background repairing aircraft heating and conditioning systems. Willing to take further training or accept job with similar qualifications. Willing to relocate. Please contact Richland Center Job Service at 647-8871.

Recently discharged veteran with excellent work history desires work as store manager or other responsible sales work with a future. Has background in door to door sales, food service work and general factory. Willing to relocate. Please contact Richland Center Job Service at 647-8871.

Operating Engineer: This person has

POOR ORIGINAL

THE LANCASTER AREA

3

operated bulldozers, scrapers, backhoes and related equipment for a number of years for a nonunion employer who is selling his business. Seeks work in the Grant County area. Please call the Lancaster Job Service at 723-2153.

Accountant: This person has a degree in accounting and economics and will soon sit in for the CPA examination. She is temporarily employed in an auditing project but would like accounting or related work. Please call 723-2153.

076 086

Labor Force Estimates

Grant County

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Nov.</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	27,900	29,000	25,900
Unemployed	1,440	1,420	1,210
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.9	4.7
Employed	26,400	27,600	24,700

Iowa County

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Nov.</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	8,800	8,600	8,300
Unemployed	820	510	660
Unemployment Rate	9.3	5.9	8.0
Employed	8,000	8,100	7,600

Lafayette County

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Nov.</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	8,300	8,100	8,100
Unemployed	430	360	500
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.4	6.2
Employed	7,900	7,800	7,600

Richland County

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>Nov.</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1978</u>
Labor Force	7,300	7,200	6,700
Unemployed	560	490	490
Unemployment Rate	7.6	6.8	7.3
Employed	6,800	6,700	6,200

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976 088

- 19 -

TABLE 96

TABLE 96								
SUMMARY CODES	APPLICANTS		ACTIVE FILE					ECON. DISADV.
	AVAILABLE	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERANS	UNDER 22	45 AND OVER	MINORITY	
TOTAL.....	9,516	4,103	1,790	582	1,465	556	56	1,326
0-1.....	1,184	491	215	77	55	54	5	156
00-11.....	890	341	143	53	41	38	3	98
18.....	208	92	19	21	8	13	-	26
20.....	156	67	53	3	6	8	2	31
22.....	1,478	608	506	61	187	91	2	187
23-24.....	1,117	458	411	24	147	67	2	147
25-29.....	361	150	57	17	40	24	-	40
30.....	1,012	430	312	32	166	98	7	198
30.....	78	30	30	-	12	15	-	20
40.....	312	116	18	24	41	32	2	46
50.....	315	94	15	15	31	25	1	30
60.....	258	116	11	26	33	11	1	41
70.....	733	329	269	10	121	33	10	84
80.....	1,387	603	14	182	15	97	10	142
90.....	1,213	509	62	109	183	75	6	214
90-91.....	425	175	10	33	33	36	-	44
92.....	740	312	51	35	144	30	5	163
TOTAL ENTRY.....	1,257	760	322	80	501	27	9	280
0-1.....	50	114	6	11	11	4	6	5
20.....	20	101	1	1	2	5	-	1
30.....	20	101	1	1	1	5	1	1
40.....	10	101	1	1	1	2	-	1
50.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	1	1
60.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	-	1
70.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	-	1
80.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	-	1
90.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	-	1
TOTAL.....	10	101	1	1	1	1	-	1

VERY POOR  
ORIGINAL

- 31 -

ESARS REPORT 855  
BY 75 1001 JULY-CONTINUED

DISCARTER - Grant Co. only

SUMMARY CODES		ACTIVE FILE										ECCN.	
		APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERANS UNDER 22	AS AND OVER	MINORITY	DISADV.					
TOTAL	.....	3,336	1,215	547	228	370	182	30	453				
0-1	.....	321	124	61	35	5	26	2	32				
00-10	.....	214	88	42	25	6	21	1	15				
10	.....	63	24	4	10	1	5	-	8				
15	.....	54	19	14	-	2	-	2	5				
20	.....	590	219	163	16	55	35	1	80				
20-24	.....	464	165	153	6	45	25	1	64				
25-29	.....	165	50	30	10	10	10	-	10				
30	.....	323	120	82	13	41	30	2	60				
30	.....	14	10	10	-	2	6	-	6				
40	.....	110	29	2	7	8	5	1	5				
50	.....	111	33	4	6	7	10	1	11				
60	.....	125	45	2	14	13	4	1	15				
70	.....	403	140	122	5	50	16	6	33				
80	.....	500	172	6	86	52	24	9	54				
90	.....	430	166	14	44	62	22	5	65				
90-91	.....	161	64	3	26	12	12	-	21				
TOTAL ENTRY	.....	232	89	11	7	49	5	5	44				
0-1	.....	393	144	71	27	72	5	1	88				
20	.....	73	26	13	3	2	1	-	17				
30	.....	30	35	28	2	20	3	-	21				
40	.....	5	21	12	4	7	2	-	1				
50	.....	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-				
60	.....	41	15	2	7	5	1	-	5				
70	.....	29	12	13	2	12	-	-	2				
80	.....	64	31	-	5	20	-	-	19				
90	.....	22	10	1	2	2	-	-	3				

XX

976 089



# STRUCTURAL

Asphalt Plant Oper.	869.667-026
Asphalt-Tar-Gravel Roofer	866.381-010
Assembler, Auto	806.684-010
Bricklayer	861.381-018
Bulldozer Oper.	850.683-010
Carpenter, Inspector & Carpenter-0264	860.261-010
Carpenter, Rough	860.381-042
Cement Mason	844.364-010
Cement Mason Helper	869.687-026
Central Office Installer Apprentice	822.361-014
Construction Worker I---utilities	869.664-014
Electrician	824.261-010
Electrician Helper	829.684-022
Glass Installer	865.684-010
Grinder-Chipper II (Rough-cones etc.Hdpedestal	809.684-026
Highway Maintenance Man	899.684-014
Laborer, Carpentry	869.664-014
Lather	842.361-010
Maintenance Repairer, Bldg.	899.381-010
Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	899.281-014
Oper. Engineer	859.683-010
Ornamental Iron Worker	809.381-022
Painter	840.381-010
Pipe Fitter	862.381-018
Plasterer	842.361-018
Plasterer Helper	869.687-026
Plumber	862.381-030
Power Shovel Oper.--Side from back bucket	850.683-030
Roofer, Constr.	866.381-010
Sheet Metal Worker	804.281-010
Structural Steel Worker	801.361-014
Trailer Assembly	860.381-058
Welder, Arc - Gas	810.384-014
Welder, Combination	819.384-010
Welder, Gun (Prod, Spot Weld)	810.664-010
Sider	863.684-014
Plumber Helper	869.664-014
Assembler (Mfg. vdy)	869.684-010

# MISCELLANEOUS

Auto Service Station Attnd.	915.467-010
Auxiliary Equip. Oper. (power)	952.362-010
Book Binder, Hand	977.381-010
Bus Driver	913.463-010
Chauffeur	913.663-010
Compositor	973.381-010
Concrete-Mixing-Truck Driver	900.683-010
Costumer	969.381-010
Dump Truck Driver	902.683-010
Elect. Monorail Crane Oper.	921.663-042
Engraver I	979.381-010
Engraver II	979.684-014
Fireworks Man	969.664-010
Garage Servicer, Industrial (Porter buses)	915.687-014
Garbage Collector II	909.687-010
Industrial Truck Oper. (Fork)	921.683-050
Job Printer	973.381-018
Job Printer (Presses)	973.381-018
Laborer, Gas Plant	953.167-010
Laborer, Salvage	929.687-022
Laborer, Stores	922.687-058
Logger	921.685-014
Material Handler	929.687-030
Mech. Shovel Oper. (End Loader)	932.683-018
Motion Picture Projectionist	960.362-010
Packager, Hand	920.587-018
Packager, Machine---IKI	920.685-078
Porter, Used Car Lot	915.687-022
Print Developer, Machine	976.685-026
Silk Printer Apco	979.681-022
Stationary Engineer(Boiler Oper,Diesel-Eng Oper,Stat Engine, Exhauster or Gas Eng. Oper.	950.382-026
Taxi Driver	913.463-018
Tractor Trailer Trk. Driver	904.383-010
Truck Driver, Heavy	905.663-014
Truck Driver, Light	906.683-022
Yard Worker---handles lumber	921.683-086
Truck Driver helper	905.687-010
Liquid-Fertilizer Servicer	906.683-014

ORIGINAL  
POOR

976  
090

Wage Survey - May 1979

I. Entry Work Non-Skilled - Light Manufacturing

Plant	Work Force	Entry Wage	After Probation	Top Wage
A	650	\$3.53	+10¢ 6 mos.- +14¢ 9 mos.	\$4.02 - 18 mos. (Incentive)
B	500	\$3.06	+10¢ 3 mos.- 11¢ 6 mos. + 9¢ 9 mos.- +10¢ 12-18 mos.	\$3.56 (Incentive)
C	200	\$3.12	+22¢ 90 days- +11¢ 6 mos.	\$3.76
D	150	\$2.94 \$2.99	+12¢ 90 days- +11¢ 6 mos. +13¢ 90 days- +12¢ 6 mos.	\$3.32 \$3.38
E	130	\$2.90 \$3.00	+10¢ 60 days +10¢ 60 days	\$3.50 - 18 mos. \$4.00 - 18 mos.
F	125	\$2.90	+10¢ 60 days	\$3.50 - 1 year
G	55	\$2.90	+19¢ 90 days	\$3.67
H	225	\$2.90	+15¢ 6 mos.	\$3.50

976 091

U. C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT & WAGES BY COUNTY - - SECOND QUARTER 1978

GRANT COUNTY

INDUSTRY	NO. OF REPORTING UNITS	COVERED EMP FOR APR.	COVERED EMP FOR MAY	COVERED EMP FOR JUNE	TOTAL WAGES	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,111	13,277	13,621	13,456	\$29,295,951	\$167.55
ALL GOVERNMENT	87	3,781	3,709	3,373	9,783,466	207.07
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13	74	76		287,307	293.37
STATE GOVERNMENT	4	1,033	1,055		3,583,370	276.10
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	70	2,674	2,668	2,340	5,912,788	177.62
PRIVATE COVERAGE	1,024	9,496	9,822	10,133	19,515,485	152.92
AGRIC., FOR. & FISHING	20	109	113	146	418,955	262.72
MINING	5	32	33	37	83,335	186.54
CONSTRUCTION	123	661	728	766	1,822,794	195.19
MANUFACTURING	66	2,462	2,533	2,663	5,417,481	163.25
FOOD & KIND. PRODS.	20	219	217	219	523,449	184.42
APPAR. & OTHER FABRIC	1	38	38	62	74,072	**
LBR. & WOOL PRODS.	13	129	138	141	349,582	197.73
FURN. & FIXTURES	2	9	12	8	16,302	**
PRIG. & PUBLIS. INDUS.	12	181	181	182	346,134	146.83
CHEMICAL & ALLIED PROD.	1	1	1	1	150	**
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PROD.	2	54	57	60	170,625	**
PRIM. METAL INDUS.	2	25	25	24	66,597	**
FAB. METAL PRODS.	2	8	8	6	12,490	**
MACH. (EXC. ELEC.)	4	76	71	79	240,487	245.56
ELEC. MACHINRY. & EQUIP.	6	1,612	1,665	1,752	3,407,912	156.38
MEASUR., CONTROL INSTR.	1	111	120	129	209,679	**
TRANS. COMM. ELEC SERV.	65	858	904	925	2,987,669	256.61
WHOLESALE TRADE	99	672	690	685	1,597,098	180.15
RETAIL TRADE	384	2,781	2,856	2,902	3,991,432	107.86
FINAN. INSUR. REAL EST.	69	394	402	415	930,268	177.27
SERVICES	193	1,527	1,561	1,594	2,265,353	111.66
						\$114.00
						\$120.00

POOR ORIGINAL

976 092

U. C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT & WAGES BY COUNTY - - SECOND QUARTER 1978

IOWA COUNTY

INDUSTRY	NO. OF REPORTING UNITS	COVERED EMP FOR APR.	COVERED EMP FOR MAY.	COVERED EMP FOR JUNE	TOTAL WAGES	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	414	3,797	3,865	4,036	88,182,304	\$161.41
ALL GOVERNMENT.....	35	906	866	874	1,865,551	162.70
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	4	22	22	23	85,858	295.72
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	31	884	844	851	1,779,694	159.28
PRIVATE COVERAGE.....	379	2,891	2,999	3,162	6,316,752	161.04
AGRIC., FOR. & FISHING.....	5	16	16	17	44,284	208.56
MINING.....	3	40	42	54	123,035	208.77
CONSTRUCTION.....	54	210	245	257	647,454	209.85
MANUFACTURING.....	30	368	383	504	890,295	163.71
FOOD & KIND. PRODS.....	20	137	148	268	341,866	142.66
LBR. & WOOD PRODS.....	3	48	53	56	100,681	147.99
PRTG. & PUBLISH. INDUS.....	1	17	15	15	30,889	**
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PROD	2	8	6	7	15,185	**
MACH. (EXC. ELEC.).....	1	100	105	105	289,389	**
ELEC. MACHINRY. & EQUIP.....	2	57	56	52	112,185	**
MISC. MFG. INDUS.....	1	1	0	1	100	**
TRANS. COMM. ELEC SERV.....	25	355	358	348	1,396,847	303.82
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	51	357	361	367	849,824	180.75
RETAIL TRADE.....	131	772	799	824	1,036,351	99.86-112.00
FINAN. INSUR. REAL EST.....	20	174	180	178	404,722	175.56
SERVICES.....	60	599	615	613	923,939	116.78-125.00

POOR  
ORIGINAL

016

093

U. C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT & WAGES BY COUNTY -- SECOND QUARTER 1978

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

INDUSTRY	NO. OF REPORTING UNITS	COVERED EMP FOR APR.	COVERED EMP FOR MAY	COVERED EMP FOR JUNE	TOTAL WAGES	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	336	3,230	3,311	3,294	86,883.897	\$160.54
ALL GOVERNMENT.....	42	1,136	1,068	1,072	2,440.265	171.98
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	7	23	26	26	78.910	242.80
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	35	1,113	1,042	1,046	2,361.355	170.24
PRIVATE COVERAGE.....	296	2,154	2,243	2,222	4,443.632	154.93
AGRIC., FOR. & FISHING.....	6	27	25	24	36.751	111.59
MINING.....	2	56	61	60	208.285	**
CONSTRUCTION.....	28	107	117	103	237.887	167.74
MANUFACTURING.....	27	507	516	518	1,040.171	155.77
FOOD & KINO. PRODS.....	18	126	133	133	271.703	159.95
PRtg. & PUBLISH. INDUS.....	5	29	30	31	32.649	83.71
MACH. (EXC. ELEC.).....	1	2	2	2	2.512	**
TRANSP. EQUIP.....	1	58	59	59	147.906	**
MEASUR., CONTROL INSTR.....	2	292	292	293	585.402	**
TRANS. COMM. ELEC SERV.....	32	235	254	239	783.080	248.23
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	29	316	337	324	720.636	170.22
RETAIL TRADE.....	102	546	570	577	841.933	114.76
FINAN. INSUR. REAL EST.....	21	106	106	107	232.260	168.02
SERVICES.....	49	254	257	264	342.830	102.08

\$112.00

POOR  
ORIGINAL

976 094



## U. C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT &amp; WAGES BY COUNTY - - SECOND QUARTER 1978

## RICHLAND COUNTY

INDUSTRY	NO. OF REPORTING UNITS	COVERED EMP FOR APR.	COVERED EMP FOR MAY.	COVERED EMP FOR JUNE	TOTAL WAGES	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	343	3,773	3,808	3,848	87,719.461	\$155.87
ALL GOVERNMENT.....	30	951	930	953	1,950.466	158.82
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	2	16	16	17	59.751	**
STATE GOVERNMENT.....	1	41	42	42	125.007	**
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	27	894	872	894	1,765.708	153.16
PRIVATE COVERAGE.....	313	2,822	2,878	2,895	5,768.995	164.89
AGRIC., FOR. & FISHING....	9	35	37	33	63.567	139.71
MINING.....	1	6	6	7	11.747	**
CONSTRUCTION.....	39	151	157	161	453.559	214.04
MANUFACTURING.....	33	953	963	964	2,239.469	179.44
FOOD & KIND. PRODS.....	15	161	161	166	428.123	202.48
APPAR. & OTHER FABRIC....	1	215	227	221	445.992	**
LBR. & WOOD PRODS.....	6	101	97	103	217.849	167.02
PRTG. & PUBLISH. INDUS..	3	58	56	54	77.142	105.96
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PROD	1	2	2	2	1.702	**
PRIM. METAL INDUS.....	1	155	155	158	487.940	**
MACH. (EXC. ELEC.).....	2	75	74	74	219.150	**
ELEC. MACHNRY. & EQUIP..	1	159	162	158	267.394	**
TRANSP. EQUIP.....	1	12	13	13	70.438	**
MEASUR., CONTROL INSTR..	1	13	14	14	23.209	**
MISC. MFG. INDUS.....	1	2	2	1	531	**
TRANS. COMM. ELEC SERV..	17	135	126	122	292.761	176.40
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	28	223	232	220	468.587	160.20
RETAIL TRADE.....	104	688	715	723	986.565	107.09-5112.00
FINAN. INSUR. REAL EST..	20	141	145	149	346.467	183.80
SERVICES.....	62	490	497	496	906.273	141.02

POOR  
ORIGINAL

976 095

TABLE A (Continued)

LABOR MARKET AREA

COUNT 11123

Lancaster

WI

## 1978 ANNUAL STATE OF LABOR AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

ITEM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 19
AGE OF RESIDENCE DATA													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	25900	26200	26600	27100	27400	27300	27700	26900	28200	28500	29200	28800	
UNEMPLOYMENT	1310	1210	1200	940	1030	1130	1150	1150	160	110	1420	1390	
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	4.1	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.6	0.4	4.9	4.8	
EMPLOYMENT	24700	24900	25400	26200	26400	26200	26500	25700	27600	27400	27800	27400	
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY													
ALL OTHER NONAGRIC. EMP. 1/													
AGRICULTURE													
AGE OF WORK DATA													
MANUFACTURING	2100	2100	2100	2200	2300	2200	2300	2600	2700	2600	2600	2600	
DURABLE GOODS	1600	1650	1690	1730	1800	1800	1800	2300	2200	2100	2200	2200	
(19) ORNANCE & ACCESSORIES	130	120	140	110	160	160	180	190	190	150	150	150	
(24) LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS													
(25) FURNITURE & FIXTURES													
(32) STONE, CLAY & GLASS													
(33) PRIMARY METAL IND.													
(34) FABRICATED METAL PROD.	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
(35) METELEC. MACHINERY	1200	1290	1310	1300	1320	1410	1440	1730	1790	1730	1760	1750	
(36) ELEC. MACHINERY													
(37) TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.													
(38) PROF. SCIENT. & CONTR.	210	170	190	120	190	200	200	200	200	200	310	220	
(39) COMM. & TRANS.	940	410	440	140	450	440	450	460	460	460	440	460	
(40) OTHER	280	300	280	380	390	380	380	240	240	240	280	240	
NONDURABLE GOODS													
(20) FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS													
(22) TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS													
(23) APPAREL & OTHER FIN. PROD.													
(26) PAPER & ALLIED PROD.													
(27) PRINT., P.B. & ALLIED PROD.	110	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	
(28) CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.													
(29) PETROL., REFIN., & REL.													
(30) RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS													
all other Non-Durable	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
(41-49) AGRIC., FORESTRY & FISHERIES	60	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	70	70	80	
(10-14) MINING	10	20	20	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
(15-17) CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	500	530	500	530	600	590	600	600	590	590	590	590	
(18-19) TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERVICES	930	950	920	930	850	1010	1020	1060	1060	1060	1030	1020	
(50-59) WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	3600	3600	3700	3700	3700	3700	4110	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	
(60-67) FIN., INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	300	300	350	360	370	370	370	300	330	330	330	330	
(70-79) SERVICES	1650	1630	1660	1660	1690	1660	1660	1730	1730	1730	1660	1660	
(80-84) GOVERNMENT	4300	4400	4500	4500	4500	4500	3000	3000	4100	4100	4500	4500	
PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES													
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (1)													
A. PERCENT OF INSURED LABOR FORCE													
UNEMPLOYMENT (2)													
B. PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS													

DIT. 11-1-78

976 096

## 1977 ANNUAL STATE OR LABOR AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

ITEM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 19
LAGE OF RESIDENCE DATA													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8300	8100	9500	9700	8700	8900	8900	8900	9000	8700	8600	8700	
UNEMPLOYMENT	600	500	620	440	360	450	500	500	470	520	510	700	
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	6.0	5.1	6.5	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.9	8.0	
EMPLOYMENT	7600	7600	7900	8200	8400	8400	8400	8400	8600	8200	8100	7900	
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY													
ALL OTHER NONAGRIC. EMPL. 1/													
AGRICULTURE													
LAGE OF WORK DATA													
MANUFACTURING	310	320	330	310	350	450	460	520	480	330	330	320	
DURABLE GOODS	180	190	200	200	200	200	200	180	180	200	200	200	
(19) ORNANCE & ACCESSORIES													
(24) LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS													
(25) FURNITURE & FIXTURES													
(32) STONE, CLAY & GLASS													
(33) PRIMARY METAL IND.													
(34) FABRICATED METAL PROD.													
(35) NONELEC. MACHINERY													
(36) ELEC. MACHINERY													
(37) TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.													
(38) PROF. SCIENT. & CONTROL													
Non-Durable Goods	120	120	130	140	150	250	260	360	380	140	130	120	
(20) FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS													
(22) TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS													
(23) APPAREL & OTHER FIN. PROD.													
(26) PAPER & ALLIED PROD.													
(27) PRINT., PUB. & ALLIED PROD.													
(28) CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.													
(29) PETROL. REFIN. & REL.													
(30) RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS													
Non-Durable Goods	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
(01-09) AGRIC., FORESTRY & FISHERIES													
(10-14) MINING													
(15-17) CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION													
(40-49) TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERVICES													
(50-59) WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE													
(60-67) FIN., INSUR. & REAL ESTATE													
(70-89) SERVICES & MIS.													
(90-94) GOVERNMENT													
PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES													
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT UI													
A. PERCENT OF INSURED LABOR FORCE													
1/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.													
NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.													



TABLE A (Continued)

STATE

COUNTY (IES)

LABOR MARKET AREA

## 1970 ANNUAL STATE-OR LABOR AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

ORIGINAL

ITEM

PLACE OF RESIDENCE DATA

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYMENT

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE

EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM WAGE & SALARY

ALL OTHER NONAGRIC. ENPL. 1/

AGRICULTURE

LABOR MARKET AREA

COUNTY (IES)

STATE

WI

Richland

Charlotte 10

ITEM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 19
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6700	6800	6800	6800	7000	7200	7300	7400	7300	7200	7200	7300	
UNEMPLOYMENT	490	550	570	440	210	310	460	470	490	450	430	520	
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	7.3	8.1	8.4	6.4	3.0	4.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.0	7.1	
EMPLOYMENT	6210	6250	6230	6360	6790	6900	6840	6930	6810	6750	6770	6780	
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY													
ALL OTHER NONAGRIC. ENPL. 1/													
AGRICULTURE													
PLACE OF WORK DATA													
MANUFACTURING	860	830	950	810	860	890	790	810	830	830	870	810	
DURABLE GOODS	480	470	470	520	500	530	510	520	530	540	540	550	
(19) ORDNANCE & ACCESSORIES													
(24) LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS													
(25) FURNITURE & FIXTURES													
(32) STONE, CLAY & GLASS													
(33) PRIMARY METAL IND.													
(34) FABRICATED METAL PROD.													
(35) NONELEC. MACHINERY													
(36) ELEC. MACHINERY													
(37) TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.													
(38) PROF., SCIENT., & CONTROL													
all other durable goods	390	380	320	390	400	410	200	410	430	430	470	440	
NONDURABLE GOODS	370	340	370	310	360	370	220	240	270	290	280	260	
(20) FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	100	90	90	90	100	110	130	100	110	100	100	100	
(22) TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS													
(23) APPAREL & OTHER FIN. PROD.													
(26) PAPER & ALLIED PROD.													
(27) PRINT., PUB. & ALLIED PROD.													
(28) CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.													
(29) PETROL., REFIN., & REL.													
(30) RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS													
(40-49) TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERVICES	170	220	220	220	260	260	240	230	280	280	360	250	
(15-17) CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	110	90	90	120	130	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	
(50-59) WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	930	990	910	920	900	900	110	910	910	900	910	920	
(60-61) FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	110	110	100	110	110	120	110	110	110	110	110	120	
(70-79) SERVICES & MISC.	470	470	480	470	470	470	470	470	480	510	510	500	
(90-94) GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES													
INSECT UNEMPLOYMENT UI													
A. PERCENT OF INSURED LABOR FORCE													

1/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

DILIBRES-WI

1972 ANNUAL STATE OR LABOR AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE REPORT

LABOR MARKET AREA

COUNTY (IES)

STATE

Lancaster  
Lancaster, Pa.  
102

ITEM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 19
PLACE OF RESIDENCE DATA													
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8100	8100	8100	8400	8700	8700	8300	8500	8600	8300	8100	8200	
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	500	500	460	350	350	410	450	350	350	380	360	370	
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	6.2	6.2	5.7	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	
3. EMPLOYMENT	7600	7600	7600	8000	8300	8200	7900	8100	8200	7900	7800	7800	
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY													
ALL OTHER NONAGRIC. EMP. 1/													
AGRICULTURE													
PLACE OF WORK DATA													
MANUFACTURING	390	370	390	430	460	500	400	470	470	450	450	440	
DURABLE GOODS	260	240	260	300	330	360	250	330	330	330	330	320	
(19) ORNANCE & ACCESSORIES													
(24) LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS													
(25) FURNITURE & FIXTURES													
(32) STONE, CLAY & GLASS													
(33) PRIMARY METAL IND.													
(34) FABRICATED METAL PROD.													
(35) NONELEC. MACHINERY													
(36) ELEC. MACHINERY													
(37) TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.													
(38) PROF., SCIENT., & CONTROL													
all other Man. Goods	260	240	260	300	330	360	250	330	330	330	330	320	
NONDURABLE GOODS	130	130	130	140	140	140	150	150	140	120	120	120	
(20) FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	130	110	100	100	100	
(22) TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS													
(23) APPAREL & OTHER FIN. PROD.													
(26) PAPER & ALLIED PROD.													
(27) PRINT., PUB. & ALLIED PROD.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
(28) CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.													
(29) PETROL. REFIN. & REL.													
(31) RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS													
all other Non-Man. Goods	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
(41-49) AGRIC., FORESTRY & FISHERIES													
(10-14) MINING													
(15-17) CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	100	10	90	110	120	130	110	120	120	120	130	110	
(40-49) TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SAN. SERVICES	300	300	310	330	330	320	240	340	340	310	340	340	
(50-59) WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	500	550	550	590	610	600	510	610	610	610	610	610	
(60-67) FIN., INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	100	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
(70-89) SERVICES EXC. GOV.	310	340	330	320	340	340	320	330	340	320	320	330	
(90-94) GOVERNMENT	120	120	110	110	110	1050	700	340	110	110	1040	1100	
PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT UI													
A. PERCENT OF INSURED LABOR FORCE													
1/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.													
NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.													



# Sheboygan County Dept. of Social Services

COURT HOUSE ANNEX — ROOM 114

JOHN E. LUBBERS, DIRECTOR

DIAL 459-3200

SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN 53081

48

August 8, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

This is a follow-up to our phone conversation late in July when we discussed the environmental impact of building a nuclear power plant in the Sheboygan area.

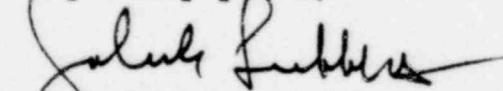
You are interested in what impact approximately two hundred construction workers could have on a community like Sheboygan. My feeling is that the most obvious impact would be upon housing, particularly rental units, which are already in short supply. Also, this kind of worker often brings a house trailer and there could be problems in that area because of local township zoning requirements, and so forth.

Depending upon whether the majority of these workers would be single or not, I would surmise that there also could be problems in the area of law enforcement and police services, given the fact that these people are "nomadic", and often do seek much of their recreation and spare time activities in local bars and taverns.

Those are the two areas that come to mind that could be affected.

If you have any questions about this, I would be happy to discuss them with you.

Very truly yours,



John E. Lubbers, Director  
Sheboygan Co. Dept. of Social Services

JEL:ek1

976 100

VERNON R. BOECKMANN  
SHERIFF

RONALD G. MIKOLIC  
CAPTAIN

EUGENE L. PAULSON  
INSPECTOR

# Sheboygan County

615 NORTH 6TH STREET  
SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN 53081

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

PHONE 409-3111 (AREA CODE 414)

July 27, 1979

Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Attention: Mr. Michael Nathansons

Dear Mr. Nathansons:

Following is the statement you requested concerning the law enforcement problems as they relate to the proposed nuclear construction site at Haven.

I believe that to say an influx of 1,300 to 1,500 construction workers in a community our size is no problem, would be an understatement. I do not believe, however, that the problems are insurmountable. Housing in our area, especially rental property, appears to be at a premium. However, real estate, while rather high, is not out of line compared to other areas if purchase is considered. I am assuming that many of these employees may commute from Port Washington, Fond du Lac, or Manitowoc, and therefore, I believe housing should be available.

Traffic patterns in the immediate area may need some modifications. The site is readily accessible through the use of CTH LS (old STH 141), present STH 141, and it is anticipated that I-43 shall be extended well beyond Sheboygan, if and when construction commences. Our department has had considerable experience in the last 20 years with traffic in the Elkhart Lake area during three weekends a year when Road America draws spectators and participants from throughout the United States. These events draw from 15,000 to 45,000 people each weekend and has not caused us any serious problems.

We discussed on the phone possible social disruptions. Here again, I see no major upheavals in our society locally. One potential trouble spot during construction would be the possibility of a major demonstration by opponents to the project such as at Seabrooke. Any long, drawn out demonstration would

MEMBER




976 101

Argonne National Laboratories  
July 27, 1979  
Page 2.

create a serious problem for local law enforcement. In Wisconsin, however, the statutes provide for mutual aid in which one county or several may assist another on a temporary basis. It is anticipated that for short term duty, we may be able to muster between 200-300 police officers from surrounding communities.

In closing, I have had conversations with law enforcement officers from Manitowoc County during their construction period of the Two Creeks plant and have been informed that there appears to be no insurmountable obstacles as far as law enforcement is concerned. Be advised that if you desire any more information and/or in greater detail, do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

  
Vernon R. Boeckmann  
Sheriff - Sheboygan County

VRB/mf



CITY OF

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WISCONSIN 53085

375 BUFFALO STREET

PHONE: 459-3191

GLADYS M. MORKEN  
MAYOR

CORBY D. FELSHER  
CITY CLERK

July 31, 1979

Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

In response to your question regarding the ability of the City of Sheboygan Falls to handle the potential population growth expected because of the Haven Power Plant. The City of Sheboygan Falls is presently reviewing plans for the addition of 250 residential lots within the corporate limits of the city. The potential areas for annexation and further residential growth are really unlimited. The city presently has a 150 lot mobile home park with ample room for expansion.

I realize that I cannot speak for the rest of Sheboygan County, but as for the ability of the City of Sheboygan Falls to handle any possible population growth because of the Haven Power Plant, it is quite evident that the city would experience no problems with regard to providing areas for building and relocation.

Very truly yours,

Corby D. Felsher  
City Clerk-Treas.

CDF/lo

POOR  
ORIGINAL

976 103



RICHARD W. SUSCHA, MAYOR  
CITY HALL

CITY OF **SHEBOYGAN**  
WISCONSIN

53081



July 31, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

In your review of the proposed Haven nuclear site one should consider the impact on the City of Sheboygan which is a short distance away. The city would be able to absorb a few hundred people either on a permanent or temporary basis during the construction period. Furthermore, any increase in employees after construction could be accommodated without any undue stress on the services we provide.

We have a tight housing situation here insofar as apartments and single family units are concerned. Our yearly housing starts average 150 which is about all local contractors and the availability of land can handle.

Our employment rate is now 2.6% and may vary up to 3.5% which is considerably less than the national average.

The city has one mobile home site available on the south side and no other sites within the city limits are available. I believe the Village of Cleveland has a mobile home park with sewer and water available.

Any traffic could be accommodated by I-43 and the town roads and would not directly affect the City of Sheboygan.

Respectfully,

*Richard W. Suscha*

Richard W. Suscha, Mayor

RWS/jc

976 104



# Sheboygan Falls Public Schools 47

220 AMHERST AVENUE

JOHN F. BROWN  
Superintendent

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WISCONSIN 53085

Administration Offices  
PHONE 414 - 467-4654

August 23, 1979

Mr. Michael Mathanson  
Argon National Laboratory  
Building 10  
Argon, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Mathanson:

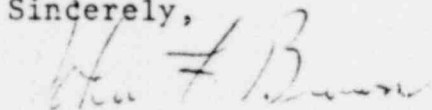
I am writing this letter in response to your phone call concerning the affect of the Haven Nuclear Power Plant construction crews and the possible affect on our school enrollment.

You have indicated there could be a possible 1500 workers for a period of four to five years, if the Haven plant is constructed, which may mean an increase of two hundred students in the area.

The Sheboygan Falls School District has had a gradual decline in enrollment and therefore classrooms would be available in the district. We have four available elementary classrooms in the Waldo Elementary School and two available classrooms in the high school. We feel that the Sheboygan Falls School District could absorb up to one hundred fifty students without any adverse cost or affect to the local taxpayer.

Since I am no prophet, it is difficult to know whether the present conditions would prevail five years hence, since we have noticed that our enrollment decline is tapering off.

Sincerely,



John F. Brown  
Superintendent of Schools

JFB/pv

976 - 105

CITY of MANITOWOC  
WISCONSIN

54220

OFFICE OF MAYOR  
ANTHONY V. DUFEK



August 14, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Division of Environmental Impact Studies  
Building 10  
9700 South Cass Avenue  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

In reply to our phone conversation this past week, I submit the following:

The City of Manitowoc, Wisconsin is located on the west bank of Lake Michigan, approximately seventeen miles from the proposed Hatch power plant site and has a population of 33,000. We are an industrial city with adequate housing including apartments, one and two family homes, and trailer parks. It would be my determination that we could accommodate, without strain on any of our city delivery systems, several hundred families who might be employed on the power project. With a declining school population an influx of school children would not affect our present school capacity on any city services.

The above for your information.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anthony V. Dufek".

Anthony V. Dufek  
Mayor

AVD:eh

976 106

Warren Soeteber

Superintendent of Schools

Telephone 414 459-3511

# Sheboygan Public Schools

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES • 830 VIRGINIA AVENUE  
SHEBOYGAN • WISCONSIN 53081

August 3, 1979

Mr. Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Building 10  
Argonne IL 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

Reference is made to your telephone call of last week requesting information pertaining to the long range outlook of the Sheboygan Area School District and whether or not the district could accommodate enrollment of additional students.

Dr. Jerald Schoenike, Director of Administrative Services and Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee has provided the following information. Should further information be required, please contact this office.

The 1972-73 enrollment<sup>1</sup> of the Sheboygan Area School District was 11234 pupils. Since then a steady decline in student enrollment has been experienced. The 1978-79 enrollment was 9439. It is projected that by 1982-83, 8211 students will be enrolled; 7631 by 1985-86.

If broken down by elementary and secondary groupings, the data would appear as follows:

	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-12</u>	<u>EC-5</u>	<u>6-12</u>
1972-73	5277	5957		
1978-79	4148	5301		
1982-83			3401	5010
1985-86			3457	4374

The school district's current inventory of available classroom space<sup>2</sup> is for 4374 elementary students and 5847 secondary students. In 1982-83 it is expected that space will be available for only 4079 elementary students. The reduction of elementary space will be accomplished by the projected closing of two small elementary schools, (Lincoln School and Lyman School) replacement of an elementary school (Pigeon River School) and remodeling of an elementary school (Maple-dale School).

The inventory of space for secondary classrooms will probably remain at the current level although revisions in special education programming may reduce the inventory somewhat. A study is underway regarding the addition of space for physical education and vocational education at both of the senior high school facilities.

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Plans are being implemented for a voluntary early childhood program to be fully operational by 1982-83. It is estimated that this will add 200 FTE students to projected enrollments. Unknown factors, of course, may change this estimate. (Already included in the above table.)

Recent Board of Education action calls for implementation of an Early Childhood-5, 6-8, 9-12 plan or organization changing from the current K-6, 7-9, 10-12 plan of organization. The impact of this change on facilities will be to better utilize the secondary facilities to a greater degree and to make better use of the school district's capital investment. The ultimate result of this change will be an improved instructional program.

The district policy on pupil-teacher ratio is 20.8 pupils for each teacher on the elementary level and 21.0 pupils for each teacher on the secondary level. The ratios do not include administrators, support staff (psychologists, social workers, guidance counselors, reading specialists, etc.) or special education teachers. We feel the ratio is favorable to good instruction. The school district has had no unique problems in obtaining professional staff.

An increase in enrollment for the duration of the construction of the Haven plant would not cause any difficulty in hiring additional staff. A problem may be created when the construction is completed and a major drop in enrollment takes place. Additional costs for unemployment compensation for laid-off teachers would be expected.

It would appear that the school district could absorb 400 students into the district with minimum difficulty. This would, of course, assume reasonable distribution of the students throughout the school district. If a temporary housing area (trailer park) is established in a single school attendance area, an elementary school may be strained unless transportation is arranged. Assuming reasonable distribution of students by grade, the district could absorb up to 700 students without major facility problems.

Recent investigations by the Long Range Planning Committee of the school district indicated a severe housing shortage in Sheboygan. If the sewage plant is fully operational, and if the Town of Sheboygan Sanitary District No. 2 is funded, it appears that adequate building sites will be available. However, the current housing shortage, especially low income, is expected to continue.

It is important for planners to recognize the relationship of other school districts to the proposed construction site of the Haven plant. The school districts of Howards Grove, Kiel, Sheboygan Falls and Manitowoc also have the possibility of absorbing an influx of students to the immediate area.

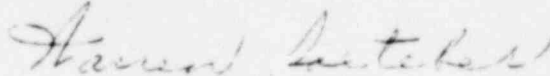
It would appear that the community with the most housing available would receive the greatest amount of students.

Mr. Michael Nathanson

Page 3.

As one would expect, much of the above data are subject to the change. However, the information represents our best estimate at this time. The Long Range Planning Committee will be making a major report to the Board of Education in the fall of 1979 which may have some impact on your study. Please feel free to contact us for further updated data.

Sincerely,



DR. WARREN SOETEBER  
Superintendent

ncw

<sup>1</sup>Enrollment for the purposes of this letter is defined as full time equivalent (FTE). This means that a student attending school half time is considered .5 of a pupil. Example: Thirty kindergarten students attending school half-time would be counted as 15 students on enrollment reports.

<sup>2</sup>Inventory of school space is based on a full-time equivalent basis.

cc: J. Schoenike

976 109





2629 North 7th Street • Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081 • Tel (414) 457 5033

July 26, 1979

Michael Nathanson  
Argonne National Laboratories  
Building 10  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Nathanson:

As a result of our telephone conversation yesterday, I am submitting the following information for your records. There are three general hospitals in Sheboygan County, two located in the City of Sheboygan and one in the City of Plymouth. Sheboygan Memorial Hospital has a bed capacity of 250 beds, St. Nicholas Hospital operates with 185 beds and the Plymouth Hospital is a 48 bed facility. Although we are in the midst of a major renovation project and St. Nicholas has just completed a totally new building program I am reasonably certain that none of the hospitals plan any change in their bed capacity within the next five years. Therefore in response to your question there should be no bed expansion in these hospitals in the near future.

As far as orthopedic surgeons practicing in the area at the present time, there are six who practice almost exclusively at the two Sheboygan hospitals. They are all on active status at the present time. Arrangements have also been made for the addition of one more orthopedic surgeon who will be arriving in Sheboygan approximately October 1st of this year. Therefore before the end of the year we will have seven practicing orthopedic surgeons barring retirements and/or moves out of the community.

I hope this will provide you with all of the information which you requested. If anything further is needed please contact me.

Sincerely,

James W. Scheel  
Associate Administrator

JWS:df

976 110