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FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Volume II
Comment Resolution Document

A. Comments
1. Letters

December 1988

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington D.C. 20585

225-775 88 - 1 (BOOK 9)

Second Draft

DRAFT

INTERIM REPORT

October 4, 1988 including
October 11, 1988 revisions

At the September 27 SSC Citizens Mitigation Advisory Task Force meeting the group broke into three subgroups for the purpose of raising issues specific to each county. On October 4 the task force met in county groups again and reviewed are interim draft prepared by Linda Cooper, the group facilitator that integrated the first set of notes from each of the county groups.

What follows is a second draft reflecting the additional comments from each of the county groups. The content was developed after three task force meetings where a total of nine hours was devoted to the development and refinement of issues. In general the issues and items from the notes appear to fall into several categories:

1. The identification of oversights, omissions or unclear information.

2. Mitigation measures.

3. The further detailing of issues to take simultaneous impacts into account.

Initially two out of the three counties prioritized the issues but did so in different ways.

The Kendall County and Montgomery people tended to prioritize the issues based on an understanding of the general concerns expressed by their communities. The DuPage people prioritized the issues on the basis of time dependency--for example, land acquisition is the first action after site selection, thus land acquisition is the first item on the DuPage list.

As of this writing the Kane County group has not ranked the issues they have raised, but may do so. To preserve the integrity of the individual groups decisions, the following represent the issues as ranked by the Kendall and Dupage County task force members as of the September 27 meeting.

Kendall (& Montgomery)	DuPage (Time Dependent Order)	
Traffic congestion	Land acquisition	
Radiation and waste disposal	Blasting	
Spoil disposal	Hauling/spoil disposal	
Property Values	Loss of local tax base	
Visual/Aesthestics of surface facilities	Electricity rates	
Impacts of induced growth:	Groundwater	
infrastructive planning &	Radioactive waste	Considered
financial planning	Loss of farm land	non-issues
	Wildlife	for DuPage

At the October 4 meeting, the Kendall County and Montgomery people added land acquisition, blasting and well add acquifer issues to the list.

In Dupage land acquisition issues were the top priority. They suggested use of local point of contact for residents to get answers to questions and resolve problems related to land acquisition and relocation. After further discussion at the October 4 meeting the DuPage folks suggested that a committee or "office of mitigation" with a role similar to that of an ombudsman be created. They further suggested that an impartial body be established to hear citizen complaints, and that body be equipped with funds and authority to determine and award appropriate remedies in cases where people are adversely impacted. Furthermore, they suggested that when construction contracts are let for bids, a condition of the bid (written into the specifications) include a requirement that bidders provide mitigation proposals

Among these same lines the Kendall County and Montgomery people suggested a Mitigation Review Board be established to provide a vehicle for citizens redress and general protection. They thought this review board might be comprised of county officials and citizens. ~~They thought this idea was a form of local recourse in the context of the federal and state land acquisition rules.~~

With regard to property values, the DuPage group felt a premium of $22,500 and moving allowance was appropriate. The group suggested that the condemned houses be donated to organizations helping the homeless and the needy. Finally they urged flexibility in specific site location points for example, where possible adjustment should be made in the location of access shafts to preserve historic sites or particularly important private pieces of property.

The Kane county group on the issue of property and land acquisition has suggested arbitration be a part of the process. They suggested ammending the 1985 Illinois SSC Act in this regard. The specifics would include a minimum of three independent appraisers, one selected by owners, one by the state and one by the appraisers.

In this regard the Kendall County and Montogomery people at the October 4 meeting discussed the basis for determining fair market value. They discussed the classic difficulty of the tax assessment value being below market value and the citizens caught between the historic desire to keep tax assessment value low and then at sale selling at higher values. The desirability of out of locale appraisers was discussed. One member who is particularly knowledgeable in this area Pam _____, suggested that if she were selling her home, she would get a higher appraisal for her home (which is not affected here) if her appraiser came from Chicago or Naperville than if he/she came from the local town. The issue was left unresolved but will be addressed further at subsequent meetings.

Thus the question of who the independant assessors will be and how they will be choosen was raised as an important issue. Some fear a state policy of "bargain basement prices" for land acquisition will prevail, thus the interest conceptually in the review board. The mitigation concept raised by the DuPage people was motivate by a slightly different and broader question...whether or not after selection the state and the federal government would have a continuing interest in mitigation. In other words, will mitigation be reduced in priority after the SSC is awarded.

The Kane county group emphasized the importance of the state making good on the promise to negotiate the need for the western campus with USDOE. They also emphasized the state commitment to spare homes and the town from land

acquisition if the western campus is not constructed, i.e., prime farm land and old structures in Kaneville such as the 120 year old blacksmith shop, the oldest in Illinois and 100 year old farm houses.

Another issue raised in this context is a request to have identified by U.S. DOE all the possible land acquisition implied for expansion, such as the railroad spur to Kaneville. Similarly, DuPage queried whether or not additional shafts will be necessary for construction. Concern that "surprise" shafts may result in loss of additional surface areas was the root of the concern.

The DuPage County group ranked blasting second in priority consistent with their time dependent criteria for ranking the issues. The Kendall County group did not initially discuss blasting, but at the October 4 meeting the Kendall and Montgomery people suggested pre and post blasting inspection of area homes to determine if blasting actually caused any adverse affects might serve to protect citizens who might be effected and prevent abuse by some who might try to take advantage of the situation.

Kane County linked noise and blasting together. The Kane County discussion included the effect of noise and blasting near live stock and thoroughbred horses in confinement. They pointed out that there are an estimated 4,000 head of cattle, 2300 head of pigs and several horse breeding operation which would require relocation during blasting near F4, E5, E6, E7, and E8. (See DEIS page 49.)

DuPage's discussion of blasting included a proposed mitigation strategy that would compensate affected people for nuisance value as well as for potential losses of sensitive equipment for example. They felt advance notice of blasting was appropriate and in general the State should insure for economic losses caused by blasting.

DuPage ranked hauling next on there list. Included here is the issue of excessive dust and noise induced by truck traffic. The impact on Warrenville Road and the excessive dust resulting from N-S Toll road construction are already preexisting issues. Thus they suggest special access roads for trucks, the use of a maximum number of sites to dispose of spoils and the closest sites that would reduce truck mileage. The DuPage people further suggest avoiding rush hours for truck traffic and avoiding residential areas to the extent possible. To avoid traffic congestion they recommend advance planning, i.e., putting roads in before construction begins. Gridlock is already common place in some areas. Advance planning would assist in avoiding further gridlock. Both Kendall/Montgomery and DuPage emphasized enforcement of covered trucks during spoil hauls.

Kendall County and Montgomery people ranked traffic congestion and spoil disposal one and three in the prioritization. Kendall County is rapidly growing and traffic is increasing. The two bridges (south of Aurora) across the Fox River will not accommodate truck traffic thus Rt 34 for construction routing is important but was not among those roads targeted for improvement. The whole area is not targeted for a road change for another ten years. A 1990 transportation study is needed. Also there was concern about hauling from populated areas to non-populated areas potentially transferring impacts from one area to another. They felt it was important to know where the 17 spoils sites mentioned by the state team were located. It was suggested during the state briefing at the September 22 meeting that spoils did not necessarily have to be removed at every access shaft. The Kendall/Montgomery people suggest equitable distribution of the impacts of spoils removal and hauling be a factor in planning. They also questioned what was included in "disallowed activities".

The Kane County Group identified where truck traffic might impact on schools and other areas of activities such as Dunham Road, St. Charles High School E5, Lilylake School, E7, and Kaneland Schools especially on Dauberman Road. They questioned whether Dauberman Road would be open for general use for routing children from Kaneville and Sugar Grove to school. It is now the primary and only artery. They suggested that the need for new roads, such as the extension of Dauberman Road to Whilden to Camp Dean Road for spoil hauling to quarry #3 on Jerecho Road near F4 will affect the environment. According to a 1978 Kane County Natural areas inventory, this road development would go through a natural area developed by the Forest Preserve (located north of Jericho Road, S.E. of Camp Dean Girl Scout Camp). In addition it was noted that Camp Dean Road is heavily traveled seasonally by families transporting scouts to camp. Based on this analysis they felt this may also necessitate a railroad crossing from Rt 30 to gain access to F4. The truck route discussions are identified as examples of localized routing preference. They further suggested that the routing of trucks not include: Main Street in Kaneville, Dunham, and Rt 25 or County Club Rd in St. Charles. They suggested Francis Road to Rt 38 as an alternative route to avoid Kaneland Schools. Blackberry township, Kane County, in a separate communication indicated a citizen concern about road upgrades and safety featrues such as left turn lanes, intersection illumentation and demand traffic signals along Route 47 from Waubonsee Community College north to Elburn. Also they are concerned about the condition of the Harley Road railroad overpass, this is the only overpass between Randall Road and Route 38 at Meredith Road. Present plans

include closing this road (the overpass is a narrow wooden structure) as a through route to Route 38. Repair is beyond the township's ability to fund from present sources. (The full letter was sent to the Illinois Department of Transportation and is appended to this report.)

The Kane County people suggested that the railroad Spur from Big Rock to Kaneville be located on DOE property rather than taking more farm land for this transportation purpose. Furthermore, they suggest the railroad crossing over Rt 30 should be constructed as an overpass or underpass instead of a surface crossing. Route 30 is a high-traffic road which would have safety compromised by another surface railroad crossing.

In the area of socioeconomic impact the issue of loss of local tax base was raised in the Kane County group and among the DuPage group members. In the Kane County discussion the loss of tax base especially the estimated 10 to 11 percent to Kaneville and the impact on the Kaneland Schools was of concern. After further discussion on October 4 the group decided that raising tax rates, one of the state mitigation options, was an inappropriate mitigation strategy. The DuPage group viewed loses of homes and businesses as displacement not tax base elimination and emphasized the offset in other revenues as outlined in the Draft EIS. They considered the 1989 loss at 1.3 million as estimated in the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 14 as minimal if placed in the context of the anticipated longer term benefit.

As was indicated earlier, the Kane County group linked noise and blasting. (See discussion of blasting). Other areas of noise concern were related to background noise levels that may have been overlooked such as the noise associated with proposed expansion in a traffic at DuPage and O'Hare, Add— Aurora Air Port over Aurora Control Center. The incremental additional noise of the truck traffic in this context was raised as an issue.

The Kane County group also noted map omissions such as St. Charles H.S. and Norris Recreation Center plus a new home development of 1000 homes near E9 suggesting a portion of dense population may have been overlooked. Concern was targeted on the impact of noise on the Kaneland School E6 and the Waubonsie Valley School.

~~Noise was not raised by the other counties as an issue of concern.~~

Fear of radiation exposure from radioactive waste was identified by the Kendall County/Montgomery group. It was suggested that many people don't understand low-level and high-level radioactive waste regulations and handling but fear that at decommissioning the tunnel may be attractive place to store radioactive waste. The group acknowledged the state environmental assessment Volume 3, page 72, characterization "lack of suitability" to describe why this use would not take place, but questions were raised concerning what it might take to go from "unsuitable" to "suitable".

The Kane County group's discussion of radiation included the acknowledgement of the dangers associated with radiation, and its cumulative effect as the basis of their concern. In this regard fear of beam loss, the basis for the 10mrem calculation, the radiation implications of a beam loss through a shaft site, and the potential impact of electromagnetic fields on humans were all identified as also of concern.

On the subject of waste the group's distrust of the federal commitment to ship wastes to an appropriate wast facility was expressed by a request for a commitment document that specifies a location for the waste and a storage limitation of 60 days on site. The motivation here is to assure that the regional bad experience with an industrial site in West Chicago is not repeated. The group also feel that the same kind of commitment should be made for mixed waste.

DuPage County group's single comment on the subject was the recommendation to use Fermilab's temporary storage capability.

The subject of water and drainage arose in all discussions. The Kendall County group questioned sedimentation impacts. Adding to their previous discussion, the Kane County group operating under the assumption that significant silting of the aquifer will also occur, and water loss will occur questioned the availability of water for live stock demands and others affected by water loss. DuPage County members identified the impact on the water table and private wells as key and suggested contamination protection. The Kane County group suggested a variety of potential impacts concerning water supply and contamination and suggested that a definition of an "affected well user" be developed. They suggested a definition for a radius of responsibility for water supply be established as well, and a methodology by which people can document water loss should it occur, during SSC construction. Additional discussions about water focused on the discrepancies between the state assessment and the federal DEIS and the federal emphais on ground water supply. Illinois states that from 6 to 31 wells will have to be relocated (page 49, Il. Volume 3) whereas the US DOE states that 320 wells lie within the zone for the ring (DEIS Vol. I, Ch. 4-21). Illinois does not identify and concerns to the ground water supply, yet the DOE states throughout the EIS that Illinois will experience local water level declines and aquifer overdraft which "...would be measurable at the regional level and of long-term consequence". Further it state "...that the impact cannot be effectively mitigated within the time frame of the project." (DEIS Vol. 1, Ch. 5.1.2-28-29.) The statement by the DEIS that these overdrafts and significant depletions "...would recover once water withdrawls cease." (after the 25-30 year operation.)

Specific concern for Big Rock Drainage District 2 consisting of 3000 acres of watershed was expressed. The group suggested that this area was not included in the discussion of surface use. Concern about tile disruptions as a result of the proposed Kaneville sewage treatment plant and SSC waste water discharge would cause Welsch Creek to rise, and affect the area septic fields AND Tile Drainage was addressed. The tile system currently drains field acreage and the communities of Big Rock and Kaneville.

In the general category of safety, several concerns were raised. The Kendall County, concern was focused on the question of fire and the ring. The fear of explosion underlies the question of whether the size and scale of the ring magnifies any impacts. Kane County members expressed concern about security at the E and F sites and whether the aesthetics enable security at each location. The Kane County group also noted several gas pipelines near the K3 sites that were not identified on the state map. Elaborating on the issue of the gas lines parallel to Dauberman Road along the entire length of the "far cluster", the group identified four lines that are under high-pressure, three measuring 24" and one 36" in diameter located .3 to .4 mi. from several access points along Dauberman Road. They also identified low and high pressure lines adjacent to St. Charles H.S. and through the Fox Chase Development, leading directly to the E9 site.

The Kane County people disagreed with the state conclusion (Volume 3) that area fire and police protection was adequate.

While there may be a difference in the assumption of risk at the basis of the disagreement, the Kane County people indicated that the Western Kane County communities rely on county police provided services. They noted that much of the fire protection to towns around the ring is provided by volunteer departments (some of which will loose tax based revenue such as the Kaneville

Fire Protection District). The recommendation is that the state should address the issue of funding, training, man power and equipment for fighting fires at the liquid helium and nitrogen regenerating plants.

Air pollution concerns were raised by Kane County noting the non-attainment status of the general area of ozone and carbon monoxide and excession of standards for suspended particulate emissions for the construction phase.

Kane County folks recommended that the Department of Conservation target extra grant money to the county to mitigate stress on community and natural resources and needs be anticipated with forsight.

9/27/88

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LETTER 1481 (CONTINUED)

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9/27/88

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LETTER 1482

Oct. 15,1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

ATTENTION: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess,

The enclosed packet is to follow the verbal comments and information sheet I presented at the hearing in Stockbridge, MI on September 26, 1988. This packet is to expand on my comments and to substantiate my concerns and comments.

I have included additional areas of concern that were not included in my report and request that these be included in the final EIS also.

Sincerely,

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IIA.1- 3527

LETTER 1482 (CONTINUED)

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER 63/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

ATTENTION: SSC Draft EIS

As an area resident, affected by the impacts of the SSC should it come to Michigan, I have spent considerable time researching the project through the DOE Conceptual Design book, the DEIS and with
2 less than adequate answers or assistance from the State.

The following is a list of items from the DEIS that need to be addressed in greater detail and with current information.

3 1. Our State officials have often stated that the SSC is to be compared to Fermilab. The DEIS (2.2.4) states that these projects are not comparable in energy or luminosity, with the SSC being much greater. This needs further description and definition.

4 2. Noise and vibration impacts are addressed in the DEIS. I have found the maps used to address the "human receptor" aspects are mid-1960's maps that DO NOT include many residences and subdivisions that are in this sensitive area. There are few, if any, discussions on how noise impacts will affect land values. More current information should be used and effects on land values discussed.

5 3. Water/Wells

Much reference is made to ground water overdrafts. It also states that data for evaluation is limited. Dr. Robert Cedbold (TCN, 7/20/88) indicates we have been looking for alternate sources of water since the late 70's and existing supplies are not limitless. More current and detailed data should be used and assessed before proceeding further.

6 There is a question concerning how much water will seep in through the tunnel walls during tunneling and operation. There is great conflict in the numbers the state is using and the numbers the DEIS intimates. There is also little detail on how the larger amount of water seepage would be dealt with since it is significant.

7 Removal of water wells is another area of conflict. The Ingham County Health Department has indicated that the information supplied to the state concerning locations of wells was compiled in 1968-69. More current data was not used. The DEIS indicates 80 wells to be removed while Gilbert Commonwealth is asking contractors to bid on 400. This needs to be researched further and with more current data.

8 The Michigan SSC Commission is stating that existing wells (within 35 feet of the tunnel) can remain and that new wells can be drilled as close as 150 feet. The DEIS indicates that no resource recovery will be conducted within 1,000 feet either side of the tunnel. Please elaborate and clarify details of this area.

4. "Stratified Fee Areas"

9 These people are directly impacted, but dealt with very little in the DEIS. State legislation offers little compensation or protection for residents in this area. The state has told us (until the DEIS) this was an easement, not a complete purchase of the sub strata property as stated in the DEIS. This area needs clarification as to anticipated effects, property owners rights, adverse impacts, and avenues of mitigation.

5. Scenic Visual

10 Areas F4 through F7 (and everything in between) is not addressed in the DEIS. Visual impacts will need to be addressed in terms of scenic value and land values. Sec. 16.3.4.4 is in conflict with local township zoning ordinances.

11 6. There is only mention of the proposed railroad siding at Eden and no details. Area residents have no concept of what is proposed and the impacts it may have. This needs to be addressed in detail.

12 7. There is limited information on the abort areas. Our State officials have indicated this is the worst area for radiation and little information is available as to actual construction, operations and adverse impacts to this area (especially to stratified fee residents).

13 8. The State is in direct conflict with the participation procedures and intent outlined by the DOI for this meeting by soliciting comments in favor of the SSC being sited in Michigan (see attachments).

9. ISR

The Michigan SSC Commission has referred to this report to show support for this project. I have reviewed the report to find that the surveys were conducted prior to the February 16, 1988 Scoping meeting when little information was known about the project. This is misleading, inaccurate and I questions how this survey can be done impartially when it is contracted by the State and the university involved stands to gain from the SSC. Surveys of this nature should be conducted by out of state, independent organizations.

14

I have approximately 1,000 signatures of residents not in favor of the SSC that would challenge the accuracy of the ISR.

Sincerely,

Jay D. Jenkins
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5.4 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

Unavoidable adverse impacts are those impacts which are not realistically mitigable. These are presented in summary form below. The detailed identification of impacts, including those which are mitigable, are presented in Section 5.1. Mitigations for those impacts which can be mitigated are summarized in Section 3.6.

Unavoidable adverse impacts would be:

- Loss of oil and gas wells in the 1,000-ft restricted zone; approximately four in Colorado and six in Michigan.
- Loss of extractable metallic resources in Arizona, North Carolina, and Tennessee; however, none of these would be expected to be of economic importance.
- Loss of three to five producing quarries in Michigan.
- Loss of water wells within the 1,000-ft restricted zone: Colorado - 18 wells; Illinois - 320 wells; Michigan - 80 wells; North Carolina - 9 wells; Tennessee - 350 wells; and Texas - 2 wells.
- Local water level decline and aquifer overdraft in Illinois, Michigan, and Texas.
- Increased ambient noise levels around some service areas which have human and/or wildlife populations.
- Potential loss of some habitat (although no designated critical habitat) of one or more threatened or endangered species:
  - Tumamoc globeberry in Arizona
  - Prairie brush clover in Illinois
  - Tennessee purple coneflower in Tennessee
  - Black capped vireo in Texas
  - Indiana bat in Tennessee and Michigan.
- Loss of wetlands
  - No loss of wetlands in Arizona
  - 20 acres in Colorado, in the areas for E1, E9, E3
  - 850 acres in Illinois, in the areas for E1, J2, J4, J5, and J6
  - 2,800 acres in Michigan including K2, K4, F1, F2, F3, F6, F8, F9, F10, Areas B, C, J1, J2, J3, J5, J6, E1, E4, and E5
  - 258 acres in North Carolina, near E2, E3, J1, J2, J3, J6, A, B, C

218-829 0 - 88 - 15 (BOOK 1)

ITEM #1

MICHIGAN SSC OFFICIALS STATING THAT THIS PROJECT IS COMPARABLE TO FERMILAB WHEN IN FACT THEY ARE NOT COMPARABLE!

2.2.4 Research at Other Accelerators

Researchers at existing laboratories are exploring the current particle frontier, but the accelerators at these laboratories are unable to achieve the energies and luminosities necessary to address many of the important questions which have arisen in the past decade. In the United States, the Tevatron at Fermilab, the highest energy accelerator in the world, has a maximum energy of 1/20th of the proposed SSC with 1/1000th the luminosity. The Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC) in California has an energy equivalent to about 1/100th that of the SSC with 1/1000th the luminosity. Although both of these machines will be the workhorses of U.S. high energy physics during the next decade, it is not technically feasible to improve their performance substantially in terms of either energy or luminosity. (In fact, the Illinois proposal to use the Fermilab machine as the injector to the SSC is indicative of the magnitude of the modifications that would be required to bring an existing machine up to SSC capabilities.)

Other high energy accelerators in the U.S., including those at Brookhaven National Laboratory (New York), Cornell University (New York), and the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) which is nearing completion in Newport News, Virginia, are designed to operate at energies well below those of the SSC. Although many of the experiments at these facilities are related to and supportive of those anticipated at the SSC, they are not capable of providing beams meeting SSC objectives nor can they be reasonably modified to do so.

Several other very high energy accelerators are under construction outside the U.S.--an electron-positron collider is nearing completion at CERN (Geneva, Switzerland); an electron-proton collider is nearing completion at DESY, (Hamburg, West Germany); and a proton-proton collider is being built at Serpukov in the USSR. These machines are each well below the energy and the luminosity of the SSC. They could not be used to meet the objectives of the SSC without major modifications. These modifications would approximate in scope implementation of the SSC design as a stand-alone project.

The strength of the proposed SSC is its expansive reach to high energies and the accompanying high luminosity which provide the conditions to extend the current understanding of the basic structure of matter. These two basic features would support a variety of experimental initiatives to create a rich and diverse research program and maintain the U.S. world leadership position in this field of study. The SSC would also play an important role in higher education. Research conducted at the SSC would be done principally by groups of university scientists and graduate students and serve as a unique training ground for the next scientific generation.

REFERENCES CITED

HEPAP Subpanel on New Facilities (DOE/ER-0169), July 1983.

National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, "Physics through the 1990's," 1986.

ITEM #2

NOISE AND VIBRATION IMPACTS

- Design considerations made towards use of water at Colorado site from a combination of Morgan County wells and/or CBT water to prevent effects on flows and water levels in both the Colorado basin and the South Platte river system.

- Sedimentation ponds/control of runoff as necessary to prevent effects on the endangered tan riffle shell mussel and on the Wild and Scenic Duck River system.

- Design/preconstruction confirmation studies required to prevent hydraulic effects on caves (e.g., Snail Shell Cave) in Tennessee or hydraulic connections to prevent impact on the endangered Gray bat.

- Survey for Cedar glades to mitigate effects on the endangered Tennessee purple coneflower.

o Surveys for presence of tumamoc globeberry in Arizona, vireo habitat in Texas, blackfooted ferret in Colorado, Prairie brush clover in Illinois, and Indiana bat in Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee to mitigate potential impacts to endangered species.

3.6.3 Possible Mitigations to Further Reduce Adverse Impacts

o Loss of Oil and Gas Reserves - Slant drilling could be used to tap the reserves.

o Runoff and Erosion Control - Drainage from the site during construction and operation could be controlled by appropriately sized retention structures in order to control and trap sediments from surface runoff and erosion and to control flow from the site to stream channels.

o Surface Water Quality - Drainage from the site during construction and operations could be controlled by appropriately sized retention structures in order to control and trap sediments from surface runoff and erosion.

o Air Quality - Fugitive dust emissions from construction could be controlled by the application of dust suppressahts.

o Noise Impacts on People - Spoils hauls could be limited to 12 hours per day. Construction of facilities near human noise receptors could be limited to 16 hours per day. Cut-and-cover tunnel construction could be limited to 16 hours per day. Road construction could be limited to daytime hours. Trucks hauling spoils could be subject to muffler inspections and truck routes could be specified. Certain E and F areas could be bermed to provide a noise screen; and facilities in the E

and F areas which produce noise could be provided with acoustic treatment to reduce these noise sources. Such treatments for an F area could be a quiet cooling tower design, and enclosure for the emergency generator, individual enclosures for compressors, providing nitrogen valves with silencers and placing them in trenches, placing service areas partly below grade or surrounding them with a berm, rearranging site layout to put noise sources in the interior, or providing more land for a buffer zone around an area. Similar treatments could be used at the near and far clusters.

- Threatened and Endangered Species - As an option to survey for habitat, commit to locate and protect riparian habitat with suitable 16 in DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) trees with sloughing bark by prohibiting cutting and trimming and providing a 100 ft buffer zone around the habitat to prevent effects on the endangered Indiana bat in Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee.

- Compliance with State Law in Arizona - Mitigate 1,130 acres of disturbed Sonoran desert scrub by collecting all cacti, and restoring/revegetating 570 acres not permanently disturbed in accord with the Arizona Cactus Law.

- State Listed Species - Consult with states to discuss respective needs for survey/mitigation of State Listed Species.

- State Champion Tree - Consult with the State of Michigan to mitigate or avoid effects on the Champion Pignut Hickory tree during pre-construction design planning phase.

- Blasting and Vibrations - Annoyance of the public and vibrations of adjacent structures as a result of blasting could be mitigated by limiting the charge weight, pre- and post-blasting surveys of structures to identify damage, limiting blasting hours, reducing initial charges, and using blast mats.

- Occupational Health and Safety - To reduce the risk of Valley Fever to construction workers at the Arizona site, the following mitigations could be implemented: minimizing soil disturbance, confining soil disturbance to low wind periods, application of dust suppressants, imposing contractor restrictions on dust generations, and requiring workers to wear respirators in a high dust environment.

  To reduce worker exposure to radionuclides, the following mitigations could be implemented: provide a lining in the tunnel and other underground areas to reduce radon diffusion into the tunnel and maintain a positive gas pressure in tunnel and other underground areas.

3.7.4 Air Quality

The contributions of the SSC to air emissions include particulates from construction activities and emission of combustion products from construction equipment, vehicles of construction/operations workers, and a proportional increase in the number of automobiles operating in the region due to in-migration. The Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee sites are within regions that are designated as nonattainment for ozone and/or carbon monoxide. Increases in pollutant emissions may result in further degradation in air quality.

Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee will have regional exceedences of NAAQS carbon monoxide limits resulting from SSC-related emissions.

Due to construction activities, all sites will have temporary increases in TSP concentrations in the vicinity of the site and would result in local exceedences of the 24-hr and the annual NAAQS limits for this pollutant.

3.7.5 Radiation

Impacts from radiation produced by the SSC on the total population are small compared to existing background (typically 0.25 person-rem/yr from the SSC as compared to 11,000 person-rem/yr for background). They thus contribute cumulatively to adverse genetic and carcinogenic effects at a level of some .002 percent.

3.7.6 Noise

Impacts from noise generated during SSC construction and operations will be limited to the areas adjacent to the project facilities. SSC impacts on local residents will be most pronounced adjacent to service areas unless mitigated.

3.7.7 Wetlands

At all proposed sites except Arizona, construction of the SSC would disturb or displace wetland habitats.

4.5 NOISE AND VIBRATION

This section compares background sound levels, sensitive noise receptors, and ambient human-induced vibration conditions for the site alternatives. Detailed site-specific discussions on these topics are presented in Appendix 5.

4.5.1 Noise

Noise is most commonly measured and reported in units of dBA (decibels-A-weighted scale, that which is audible to the human ear), which approximates the frequency-dependent response of the human ear to sound. The specific, all-purpose measure recommended for use is the day/night sound level, A-weighted (L_{dn}). L_{dn} accounts for the increased sensitivity of human receptors to noise during sleeping hours, which are usually at night. The average sound level (A-weighted), L_{eq}, is also a recognized all-purpose measure. L_{eq} makes no special allowance for nighttime sound levels (U.S. EPA 1982).

The noise environment at each of the site alternatives is characterized by ambient noise level and by major factors that influence that ambient noise level. These major factors, in the absence of large or unusual noise sources, are related to land use. Rural or unindustrialized land use generally has the lowest average background level; highly developed areas have the highest average background levels. Based on land use, the average day/night sound level (L_{dn}) at the Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas sites is approximately 40 dBA (U.S. EPA [illegible]). The average day/night sound level at the Illinois and Michigan [illegible]

The noise environment can also be characterized by facilities, animals, or humans present to receive any increases in the ambient noise level. These sensitive receptors, which include (for humans) residences, [illegible] parks, and other noise-sensitive land uses, are present in [illegible] number of human-based receptors close to project facilities, the Illinois site has the most, followed by Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Colorado, and Arizona. Noise sensitive wildlife are addressed under Section 4.7, Ecological Resources.

4.5.2 Vibration

Major influences on ground motion, especially in the lower frequency ranges to which the SSC is sensitive, include local and distant seismic activity, local railroad and freeway traffic, local blasting, and local drilling activities.

Roads cross the plane of the collider ring at each of the alternative sites. Railroads cross the plane of the collider ring at the Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas sites. Blasting and drilling occur within 5 miles of the vicinity of the Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas sites.

5.1.4 Noise and Vibration

5.1.4.1 Noise Impacts

Noise, simply defined as unwanted sound, has the potential to produce significant adverse environmental impacts. Adverse impacts are realized through both sensitive receptor annoyance and general noise environment degradation (increases in the ambient noise level). Section 5.1.4-1 discusses the projected noise environmental degradation and ambient sound level increases that might be perceived by human receptors at the site alternatives. The assessments performed and the numerical results developed are described in greater detail in Appendix 9.

A. Definition of Impacts

Impacts due to increased noise levels require definition in terms of duration, intensity, and type of impact. Terms used in this analysis are operationally defined below. A comparison of noise levels from common sources is provided in Table 5.1.4-1.

1. Duration

Short-term impacts are projected temporary or transient effects of the proposed project caused by construction activities. Long-term impacts are projected effects of the proposed project which would occur during the operations phase.

2. Intensity and Type of Impact

Noise produced by project activities might produce two related impacts.

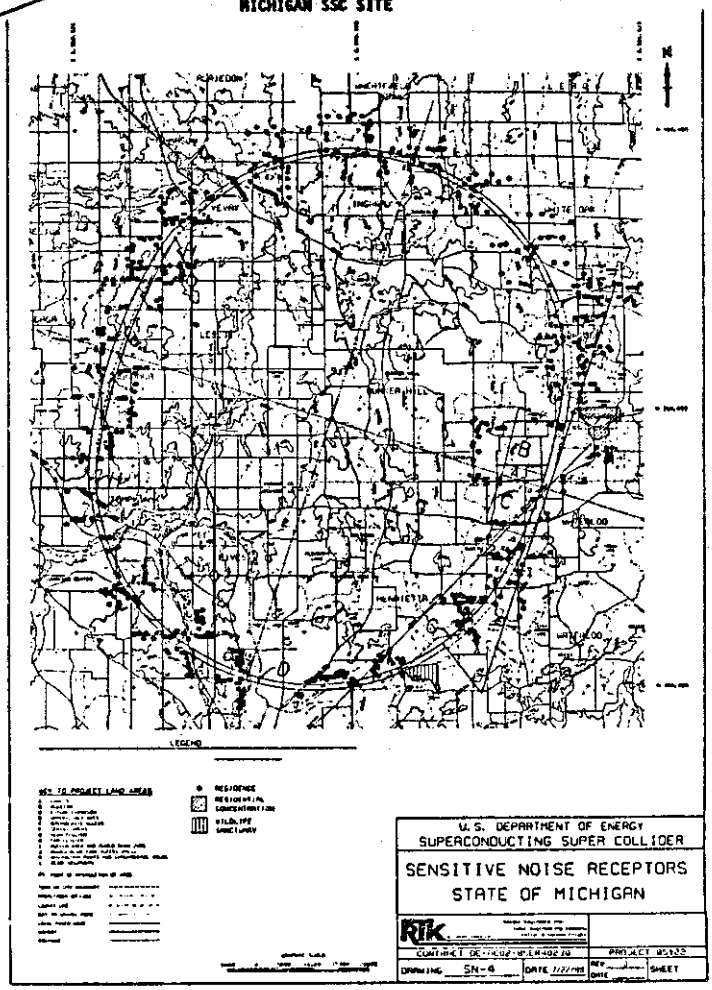
The first type of impact would be the response of human receptors to increased noise levels and can be quantified as a percentage of those affected who would be highly annoyed by the increased noise level. This measure (percent of receptors highly annoyed) is a single indicator of the general adverse reaction of people to noise. High annoyance arises as a consequence of activity interference and interruption caused by noise, and as such, effectively summarizes noise impacts on humans. High annoyance has also been correlated by a large set of data which allows response, expressed as a percentage of population highly annoyed, to be characterized as a function of the day-night average sound level (L_{dn}), which is the dominant noise measure used in this assessment. Guidelines for Noise Impact Analysis (U.S. EPA 1982) recommends that the relationship shown in Table 5.1.4-2 be used for correlating the percentage of those highly annoyed with the resultant day-night average noise level.

30 year old Map

Figure 5.1.4-4

HUMAN RECEPTORS
MICHIGAN SSC SITE

4



Impacts as a result of this noise would take two forms: annoyance of human receptors and general degradation of the noise environment. Approximately 9 percent of those people living within 2,000 ft of the center of an E or F site, and 25 percent of those living within 630 ft of the center of an E or F site would be highly annoyed by the construction noise. Table 5.1.4-3 is a tabulation of the E and F areas at each of the site alternatives at which construction and/or operations noise would be expected to result in highly annoyed human receptors.

The background level in the area of an E or F area would also realize an increase during construction. This increase would depend on the preproject background level. The sites with the lower preproject background levels would realize increases for greater distances than the sites with the higher preproject background levels. Areas in Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas fall into the first category; Illinois and Michigan, the second. For areas with a 40 dBA preproject background (Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas), the increase in the background would be greater than 10 dBA for areas closer than 3,600 ft to the center of a service or intermediate access area, and between 3 and 10 dBA for areas between 5,600 ft and 3,600 ft of the center of a service or intermediate access area. For areas with a 50-dBA preproject background (Illinois and Michigan), the increase in the background would be greater than 10 dBA for areas closer than 1,750 ft to the center of a service or intermediate access area; and between 3 and 10 dBA for areas between 3,600 ft and 1,750 ft to the center of a service or intermediate access area.

To mitigate the impact of noise generated by construction activities at E and F areas, spoils loading activities would be restricted at the shaft area to 12 h/d (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.). Additional mitigations which would be considered at the time of detailed design to reduce annoyance to residents living near an E or F area would include berming or acoustically fencing the site perimeter, placing maintenance activities inside acoustically treated sheds, and relocating/reorienting the E and F areas and facilities. These mitigations could be utilized at selected locations at all sites.

B. Near Cluster/Far Cluster

Construction of facilities (other than E and F areas) at the near and far cluster would also cause noise impacts, but not to the same extent as at the E and F areas. Because of the larger project land areas at these locations, residents would be separated from project construction by greater distances, and few, if any, residents would likely be highly annoyed by construction at these locations. Construction of the campus, injector, and interaction halls would be on a 16-h/d basis, which would preclude impacts on residents close to these facilities at night.

2. Operations

A. Service Areas/Intermediate Access Areas

The service areas F would operate 24 h/d, 365 d/yr. The service areas which would liquify helium for cooling the superconducting magnets might be located close to human receptors. Projected noise at a service area is estimated to reach an average day-night sound level (L_{dn}) of 59 dBA at the property line, and 55 dBA at 450 ft from the property line. The only routine noise source at intermediate access areas E would be a quiet tunnel ventilation fan. The fan would not be expected to be audible at points outside the intermediate access area.

Projected impacts to the background sound level during service area operations would be long-term. For areas with a 40 dBA preproject background, the increase is calculated to be greater than 10 dBA for areas located within 1,000 ft of a service area boundary, and between 3 and 10 dBA for areas located between 2,000 and 1,000 ft of a service area boundary. For areas with a 50-dBA preproject background, the increase is calculated to be greater than 10 dBA for areas within 150 ft of a service area property line, and between 3 and 10 dBA for areas located 1,000 ft and 150 ft of a service area boundary. Approximately 5 percent of those living within 450 ft of a service area property line would be highly annoyed by the noise. These impacts are shown for the site alternatives in Table 5.1.4-3.

15 Analysis of the noise impacts was based on the assumption of certain standard industrial practices. The cooling tower was assumed to be of a quiet design. The emergency power generator was assumed to be enclosed in a shed. The cryogenic compressors were assumed to be individually enclosed. The pipeline which would connect the compressor building to the refrigeration building was assumed to be in a sound-attenuating trench. Nitrogen relief valves were assumed to be equipped with silencers.

Everything assumed

Mitigative measures that would be considered to further reduce service area operations noise impacts include depressing the service area below grade, berming or acoustically fencing the service area perimeter, and rearranging the site so that the loudest noise sources would be centrally located.

Regulations or codes that would be applicable to operations phase noise emissions are discussed in Appendix 5. The service area noise emissions could be mitigated to comply with all regulations or codes discussed.

B. Near Cluster/Far Cluster

Major noise sources at the near and far clusters during operations would not include any single noise source louder than the service area. Air separation plants (one at each of the near and far clusters), shops, emergency power generator testing, and cooling towers would be the major

These sources make an incremental contribution to the air quality of regions in which the NAAQS are exceeded. Proposed SSC sites in Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee are within regions that are designated as nonattainment for ozone and/or carbon monoxide. Increases in pollutant emissions associated with the nonattainment status may result in a further degradation in air quality. Regional exceedences of NAAQS carbon monoxide limits resulting from SSC-related emissions occur in Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Construction activities would temporarily increase TSP concentrations in the vicinity of the site and would result in local exceedences of the 24-hr NAAQS and the annual NAAQS for this pollutant at all sites. These increases are limited to the construction period.

5.2.5 Radiation

Impacts from radiation produced by the SSC on the total population are small compared to existing background (in Michigan, for example, 0.25 person-rem/yr from the SSC as compared to 11,000 person-rem/yr for background). They thus contribute cumulatively to adverse genetic and carcinogenic effects at a level of some 0.002 percent.

5.2.6 Noise and Vibration

Impacts from noise generated during SSC construction and operations will be limited to the areas adjacent to the project facilities which are dispersed around the ring at such distances that the impacts from the individual areas would not be cumulative. Since the impacts from the noise sources are of limited extent and of little consequence at more than a mile from the source, the SSC would not contribute to general regional background noise levels. The impacts of the SSC on local residents will be most pronounced adjacent to service areas in rural or remote areas; and, if not mitigated, increased noise levels may result in expressions of public annoyance. In areas with existing sources of noise, the SSC-generated noise impacts will be less intrusive since the difference between ambient and SSC-generated noise will be less.

There are no known existing construction or quarrying activities in the immediate vicinity of any of the proposed sites which would interact in a cumulative manner with blasting impacts of SSC construction activities.

5.2.7 Wetlands

At all proposed sites, except Arizona, construction of the SSC would disturb or displace wetland habitats. At the proposed Arizona site, no areas meeting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's definition of wetlands are found.

The Colorado site contains a number of small wetlands located in temporary stream courses or in the swales between the rolling hills. None of these areas are larger than 10 acres. The temporary disturbance or permanent conversion of these resources would be small, amounting to

1. Construction

a. Service/Intermediate Access Areas

Human receptors near E8, F8, E9, F9, E10, E1, F1, E2, F2, E3, F3, E4, F4, E5, E6, F6, E7, and F7 will be highly annoyed (L_{dn} greater than 60 dBA). This impact will be especially pronounced at E2 and E4 due to the number of residences close to the sites at those locations.

TBM surface support activities at service and intermediate access areas will produce general noise environmental degradation impacts as discussed for the 50-dBA background case (Section 9.1.3.2.B).

Mitigations that could reduce the degree of human receptor annoyance are the same as those described in Section 9.1.3.1.B and could be appropriate for use at the service and intermediate access areas listed above.

b. Near Cluster/Far Cluster

A small number of receptors within 2,000 ft of K1, K2, K3, and K4 will be highly annoyed during the daytime. This annoyance will be short-term.

General noise environmental degradation at the near and far clusters as a result of construction activities will be as discussed for the 50-dBA background case for service/intermediate access areas.

c. Road Construction

Human receptor annoyance due to road construction will be short-term. These impacts will be reduced due to the limited scope of road work required. General noise environmental degradation impacts will be short-term and greater than 10 dBA for areas within one-half mile of new or upgraded roads.

d. Spoils Hauling

Human receptors close to spoils haul routes will be highly annoyed on a short-term basis due to spoils hauling activities. The potential for impact could be modified by restricting spoil hauling activities along specific roads and to daytime hours. Residences along haul routes, but away from the spoils-generating service or intermediate access area, will not experience nighttime sleep disturbance. The potential for noise impacts from spoils hauling operations is largely a function of the proximity of receptors to hauling roads. General noise environmental degradation impacts will be short-term areas close to spoils haul routes. Residences within 100 ft of a haul route will experience average noise level increases of 12 dBA due to the passage of haul trucks. This impact will be short-term (limited to the duration of spoils hauling activities on a specific road) and also assumed to be limited to the daytime.

2. Operations

a. Service Areas

Human receptors (residences) near F9, F1, F2, F3, F4, and F7 will be highly annoyed (L_{dn} greater than 55 dBA). Residences at these locations are scattered, and the impact will not be particularily pronounced at any of these areas.

General noise environmental degradation impacts during the operations phase due to service areas will be as described for the 50-dBA preproject noise background case (Section 9.1.3.2.B).

These impacts could be mitigated using the measures discussed in Section 9.1.3.1.C.1 and Section 9.1.3.5.B.

b. Near Cluster/Far Cluster

Highly annoyed human receptors are not expected due to the small number close to the project facilities at the near and far clusters.

General noise environmental degradation impacts during the operations phase due to activities at the near and far clusters will be negligible due to the limited number of noise sources at these locations. The air separation plants at the near and far clusters will produce general noise environmental impacts similar to those described for the service areas.

ITEM #3

WATER AND WELLS

3.7.3 Water Supply

The proposed SSC project would create an increased demand on water resources, both from direct project requirements and from indirect domestic water requirements due to regional population growth supporting the SSC project.

Site	Water Source	Potential Impacts
Arizona	Largely undeveloped groundwater resources	Overdraft is possible depending on the extent of other uses of aquifer.
Colorado	Partially met by purchase of existing surface and groundwater allocations	Negligible
Illinois	Groundwater supplies	A regional overdraft exists which would be incrementally increased by indirect water uses associated with SSC.
Michigan	Groundwater	Both direct and indirect SSC water requirements could contribute to an existing groundwater overdraft.
North Carolina	Surface water	SSC direct and indirect water requirements impact the Durham water supply until its expansion is complete.
Tennessee	Surface water/ minor groundwater	Direct and indirect water requirements will be provided by local small to moderately sized water supply systems. Project requirements will use up to 22% of the available excess capacity in Rutherford County (supplies up to 1/3 of water requirements)
Texas	Surface water/ groundwater	Direct and indirect water requirements will have a measurable impact on water level/overdraft.

around 11,000 acre-ft/yr. The water uses in Texas are municipal, industrial, and agricultural. Surface water use in North Carolina and Tennessee is approximately 33,000 and 22,000 acre-ft/yr, respectively. The uses in North Carolina and Tennessee are municipal water, irrigation, and other agricultural uses, industrial uses, and cooling water. In the Michigan site vicinity, 97 percent of the surface water use is for power plant cooling.

4.2.3.2 Groundwater Use

Groundwater is developed in the vicinity of all of the sites. It is most extensively developed around the Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan sites where groundwater use ranges from about 30,000 to approximately 56,000 acre-ft/yr. Groundwater use in the Tennessee and Texas sites is approximately 8,000 to 9,000 acre-ft/yr, and at the North Carolina site, it is approximately 1,450 acre-ft/yr. Irrigation use is dominant in Arizona and Colorado. Municipal supply use is dominant in Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, and is notable in Tennessee. Rural domestic/stock use, while not volumetrically large, is a significant use in Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The number of water wells within the 1,000-ft zone of the proposed collider ring varies from state to state, depending on local population density and water use characteristics. The numbers of known or recorded water wells are:

Arizona	-	0
Colorado	-	18
Illinois	-	320
Michigan	-	80
North Carolina	-	9
Tennessee	-	350
Texas	-	2

These numbers are approximate, based on the age and completeness of records in each state and the local reporting requirements.

Present groundwater use locally exceeds recharge to the most heavily developed aquifers in the Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas sites. Overdraft is not large, nor areally extensive in the Arizona, Colorado, or Michigan sites. Little, if any, regional or localized groundwater overdraft is apparent in the North Carolina or Tennessee sites.

Groundwater use is not projected to increase significantly at any of the sites. A future decrease in groundwater use, derived from transferring some municipal systems to surface water sources, is projected for the Illinois and Texas sites. Although no detailed projections are available, only a slow growth in local groundwater use is likely in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

5.1.2 Water Resources

Four types of impacts on water resources were evaluated. These were: runoff and erosion (including sedimentation impacts on streams), floodplains and flood risk (in accordance with 10 CFR 1022), water quality (both direct impacts of any facility emissions and indirect effects of spoils leachate or soil contamination), and water use (both surface and groundwater).

Impacts to surface water resources caused by the SSC project would be due to changes in the hydrologic regime, flooding characteristics, pollutant loading, or water use. Because these changes would occur primarily during construction and operations, this discussion would focus on these phases.

Groundwater impacts would be associated most commonly with water level declines and/or basin or aquifer overdraft. These impacts would be caused by direct or indirect project water supply withdrawals; but these impacts can also be caused by dewatering and groundwater inflow control activities. Project-related water supply withdrawals would occur during both construction and operations; dewatering and groundwater inflow control would occur primarily during construction.

Subsidence or gradual downward settling of the land surface might result from groundwater supply withdrawals during both construction and operations. Site geologic conditions, primarily stratigraphy and lithology, are a controlling factor on the potential for occurrence of subsidence.

Groundwater recharge reduction might result from soil compaction, construction of impervious surfaces, and modification of drainage patterns within a recharge area. Soil compaction effects would generally be short term and would not extend beyond the construction period. Impervious surfaces (e.g., roads, buildings, parking lots) and the effects of drainage modification would generally remain throughout operations and beyond.

Expansions or other modifications to local public water supply systems with surface water and/or groundwater supply sources may be required as a result of in-migration of project personnel and dependents and indirect population growth associated with project construction and operations. This in-migration might affect both communities in the immediate site vicinity, as well as areas and communities some distance from the site.

Existing water wells on land acquired for SSC project facilities and wells near the planned tunnel alignment might have to be abandoned. This impact would occur during project land acquisition or early during construction.

Definitions, criteria, and the process for assessing groundwater resources impact magnitude and significance are detailed in Appendix 7, Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. Groundwater resource impact assessments for each of the site alternatives are presented in Appendix 7, Section 7.2.3.

location. This impact could be mitigated through design layout options; channel diversion or leveeing could help mitigate flooding problems, since the channel is small (<5 mi^2 watershed area) and the area rural.

External beam access area J4 is presently located in the floodplain of Chambers Creek, a watershed of 107 mi^2. The floodplain is about 500 to 750 ft wide at this location, and the facility would cross the entire width of this floodplain (see Figure 5.1.2-14). Because this is a larger stream, providing mitigation could be more difficult. However, this impact could be mitigated through design layout options and/or channel diversion.

External beam access area J6 is presently located in the floodplain of an unnamed tributary to Chambers Creek. The southeast corner of this facility completely crosses the floodplain (Figure 5.1.2-15). However, this is the upstream limit of the mapped floodplain on a watershed less than 3 mi^2 in area. For this reason, mitigation through design layout and berms or levees should reduce the impacts from encroachment to negligible levels.

Two access roads, one to service area F3 and the other to access area E8, would cross the stream channels Red Oak Creek (about 1,000 ft wide) and Big Onion Creek (about 1,500 ft wide). Mitigation of these encroachments would require careful design of the bridge or culvert used and the amount of roadway embankment.

5.1.2.3 Water Quality

The deterioration of local surface water quality is a net result of the additional loads of pollutants put into these waters by the proposed SSC activities. During construction, pollutant loads could come from increased surface erosion, increased channel erosion, and any waste or spilled materials that may be improperly handled. Operational period pollutant loads could come from materials washed off surfaces like parking lots and roads, from channel erosion, or other sources. Wastewater effluent loads due to increasing populations associated with the SSC project would be another source of pollutant loads.

Groundwater quality changes, other than effects from radiologic and hazardous materials (see Section 5.1.6) may result from SSC construction and operations. Groundwater quality could be affected by the same types of activities that have potential for impacting surface water. Impacts to groundwater could occur at those sites where there is a direct hydraulic connection between surface water bodies and underlying aquifers (Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee). Also, materials used in subsurface construction (e.g., concrete or metallic liners) could interact with groundwater, changing its quality.

rapid expansion of the Denver area has both removed some resources from potential development and resulted to a large demand for aggregate in relation to the supply. The SSC will place an incremental increase in demand on this resource in the 1990's, and transportation of such material from outside the region may be required.

5.2.3 Water Use

The proposed SSC project would create an increased demand on water resources, both from direct project requirements and from indirect domestic water requirements due to regional population growth supported by the SSC project. Except as discussed below, the cumulative impact of SSC-related domestic water requirements would be proportional to the SSC-related population growth identified in Section 5.2.1. Long-term regional impacts to water use from SSC activities largely are dependent on the capabilities and capacities of existing systems, and the distribution in the region of water users. In Arizona, SSC direct water requirements will be met from groundwater resources that are largely undeveloped. No impacts would result during construction; however, an incremental increase in groundwater overdraft could result during operations depending on the extent of other use of the aquifer. In Colorado, SSC-direct water requirements would be partially met by purchases of existing surface and groundwater allocations which are now incompletely utilized. In Illinois, direct water requirements would be met primarily by groundwater supplies that have excess capacity to support the project. A regional overdraft exists which would be incrementally increased by indirect water uses associated with the SSC in Illinois. In Michigan, both direct and indirect SSC water requirements could contribute to an existing groundwater overdraft. In North Carolina both direct and indirect water requirements could affect the currently expanding Durham water supply system. This could result in capacity exceedence briefly during construction and early operation before system expansion is complete. In Tennessee, a number of small to moderately-sized existing systems would meet both direct and indirect SSC water requirements. If all project requirements were met by these small to moderate existing systems, it could represent use of up to 22 percent of the available excess capacity of the Rutherford County system. Depending on other demands, system expansion could become necessary in several cases. In Texas, SSC-related water requirements would require only a negligible increased commitment of regional excess water supply capacity.

5.2.4 Air Quality

The mobile-source air emissions of the SSC project at any of the alternative sites would make a small, incremental contribution of a few percent (see Section 5.1.3) to regional air emissions. The contributions of the SSC to air emissions include particulates from construction activities and emission of combustion products from construction equipment and the vehicles of construction and operations workers. In addition, in-migration and secondary growth in emissions are due to a proportional increase in the number of automobiles operating in the region.

5.5 RELATIONSHIP OF SHORT-TERM USES TO LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The proposed action would constrain uses of specified resources during the 6 to 7-yr construction period and the 25 to 30-yr operations period. In general, these "short-term" uses of the resources will not permanently impact the long-term productivity of the host environment. However, impacts such as those from acreages that are removed from prime and important farmlands are considered to be permanently converted and removed from the regional inventory.

For the periods of construction and operations, the following constraints and resource impacts would result:

- Activities within 1,000 ft of the tunnel will be disallowed including resource recovery operations such as well installation, blasting, and other actions causing increased vibrations or increasing the risk that leachates from the tunnel could reach a water source.

- Loss of land use in the fee simple areas, although it is DOE policy to allow multiple land uses as long as they are compatible with the mission of the facilities; upon decommissioning, these lands could be returned to public use.

- Removal of wetlands in the surface facility construction sites.

- Loss of habitat for migratory populations or loss of habitual migration trails in the area of surface facilities; loss of habitat for endemic and relic species.

- Where used as a source of project water supply, local surface or groundwater removals may result in a significant depletion of existing excess capacity or local groundwater overdrafts; the period impacted depends on system capacity, however, the system would recover once water withdrawals cease.

- Spoils disposal in some areas would remove some prime and important farmlands from production in the area of the site.

- Disposal of solid, radioactive, and hazardous wastes will utilize and thereby decrease the existing capacity of selected landfills, and LWRA- and RCRA-permitted facilities; these decreases would be extremely small.

- Residual radioactive contamination of materials left in the tunnel following decommissioning would increase total radioactive inventory in the tunnel; this increase would be a small percentage of naturally occuring radioactive materials underground at tunnel level, and would have no impact on long-term productivity of the host environment.

Township ends collider support

By DAVE POULSON
Lansing State Journal

MASON — Vevay Township bucked super collider fever this week and became the only Ingham or Jackson county municipality to withdraw support for the $4.2 billion proton smasher.

The township board voted 5-0 Tuesday that it could not support the project because of unanswered questions and conflicting answers to other questions, said Jeff Oesterle, the township supervisor.

SUPER COLLIDER

The Stockbridge-area site is one of seven across the country in the running for the Superconducting Super Collider. The federal project is expected to generate thousands of jobs and millions of dollars of revenue.

Initially, Vevay Township was among those that supported the state's application to become a site "simply because it's a good idea not to turn your head on anything," Oesterle said.

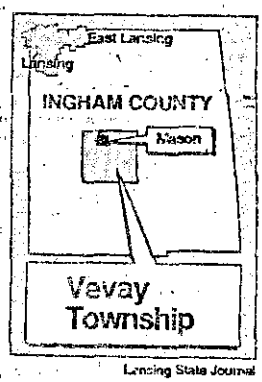
But township officials now think that protection from ground water contamination has not been adequately explained, he said. They also have questions about the buying of property in the collider path, and object to a proposed government body that would plan development around the collider, a 52-mile circular tunnel.

Township officials want to be solely responsible for planning development within the township, Oesterle said.

Community support is among the criteria that will be used to decide on a site late this year. In Michigan, 38 local units of government and 50 service clubs, economic development groups and other organizations have passed resolutions of support, said Jack Burdock, a spokesman for the state's Superconducting Super Collider Commission.

Officials will try to address the township's concerns immediately, he said.

Among those passing resolutions of support is Mason, which is adjacent to the township. The collider path passes about a half mile from the Mason limits.



Lansing State Journal

"I can see their reaction to it," said Mason Mayor Gene Goodman. "I might feel differently, too, if it went under my house."

Township resident Jay Jenkins, who helped circulate petitions opposing the collider, said groundwater contamination worries many residents.

Current colliders — which are much smaller than the proposed super collider — have so far not been shown to contaminate ground water, said Jeff Sherwood, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

As a precaution, no wells will be allowed within 35 feet of either side of the super collider ring. Wells drilled within 150 feet must be specially approved.

Such caution fuels concern about radioactivity from the collider. It is expected to be at extremely low levels, said Jim Heinzman, a hydrogeologist with the Department of Natural Resources.

But the DNR has made an extensive study of the site, he said. "There are not going to be any groundwater problems. The groundwater movement is at a rate that contaminants would not travel far even if they did get into groundwater."

5. Public Water Supply Systems

The estimated off-site rural and municipal water use associated with the project in Michigan is summarized in Table 7-5 (Section 7.1.3.4). The impact to existing public water supply systems from the project-related demand imposed during construction and subsequent operations would be negligible for larger communities such as Lansing, Ann Arbor, and Jackson, but would be measurable at the site level and long-term for many of the smaller communities in Ingham, Jackson, and other surrounding counties.

The potential increase in off-site water use is projected to range from about 85 acre-ft in 1989 to a high during construction of about 665 acre-ft in 1992. Estimated indirect water use during operations is estimated to range from about 415 to 540 acre-ft/yr. This use would be distributed within 10 counties around the proposed site where most of the communities rely on groundwater for municipal supply. The majority of the use would occur in Ingham, Jackson, and Washtenaw counties and presumably in the communities of Lansing, Jackson, and Ann Arbor. Although the amount of excess capacity available in these community systems is not defined by available data, the systems are relatively large (Appendix 5, Table 5.4.2-7) and the incremental use, which should be only on the order of 50 to perhaps 150 acre-ft/yr, should result in only a negligible impact or requirement for system expansion.

Many of the smaller communities in the affected counties, such as Stockbridge, Mason, and Leslie have municipal systems supplied by a very small number of wells and any substantial expansion may require an additional well(s) as well as expanded treatment and/or distribution capacity.

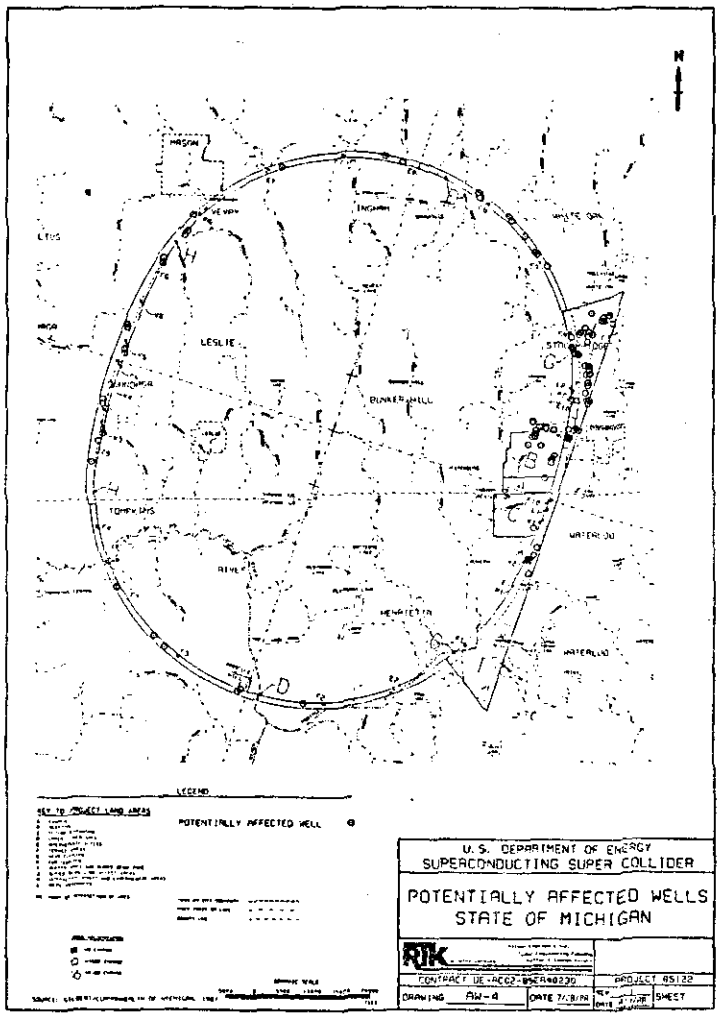
6. Wells

The impact of well closures at the SSC site in Michigan would be measurable at the site level. No record search or survey has been performed to estimate the number of wells within 0.50 or 0.25 mi of the proposed tunnel alignment. However, review of records from the Ingham and Jackson county health departments indicates that there are approximately 80 wells within a 1,000-ft band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone, and far cluster areas (Figure 7-18). Although only a portion of these wells may be directly affected and required to be abandoned because of the project, a substantial number of wells may still be so impacted. This would be a measurable impact on water users and local water use patterns. Well closures would be a measurable beneficial long-term impact for the local groundwater system.

The impact to water users can be partially mitigated if replacement wells or hookups to alternative water supply sources of equal or better quality are provided to affected well owners. Even assuming this mitigation, there would still be a measurable, site level and irreversible

Figure 7-18

POTENTIALLY AFFECTED WELLS - MICHIGAN SITE



30 yr old Map Incomplete

7

impact to presumably 80 or less of local groundwater users. The impact would be significant assuming that a number of wells and well users would be affected with a consequent change in the local groundwater use pattern. It is noted that the significance and magnitude of this impact may change as criteria for well closure are further defined.

B. Operations

1. Water Levels/Overdraft

Proposed water supply sources to meet on-site or direct potable and industrial water requirements are as identified in the preceding discussion of construction impacts. However, the projected annual on-site water use for operations is higher, and water level/overdraft impacts during operations would be measurable at the site level and long-term. As shown in Table 7-1, the annual total projected water use for operations use is about 2,180 acre-ft. This use would be distributed throughout the proposed site area and would be derived from the two major local aquifer units. Water level/overdraft impacts at the far cluster and individual service areas would be negligible because of limited water requirements (equivalent continuous pumping rates of 100 and 25 gal/min respectively). However, the greater pumpage required in the vicinity of the proposed campus area, where an equivalent continuous pumping rate of about 1,050 gal/min is required, may result in water level declines of sufficient magnitude to affect supply availability or local water use patterns. The density of existing wells near Stockbridge is sufficient that the probability of affecting water levels at existing wells is high.

There is no present regional overdraft in the immediate Michigan site vicinity. The proposed use would result in localized overdrafting in the vicinity of Stockbridge where pumpage for municipal supply in 1984 was only 170 acre-ft. The annual recharge to the Saginaw formation, the probable supply aquifer, can be assumed to be substantially less than the 100 acre-ft/mi^2/yr estimated for the overlying glacial deposits. There would be a measurable impact since changes in existing groundwater use patterns may be required to accommodate the expanded use for the SSC site in the Stockbridge vicinity.

There are limited mitigation options available for water level overdraft impacts at the Michigan site. While surface water is relatively plentiful as an alternative water supply source, there is no existing history of use or infrastructure for use in the immediate site vicinity. Proposing it as an alternative would not be practical. Site water supply wells can be carefully located in relation to existing wells to minimize water level impacts and site water use can be minimized to the extent practical through reuse or other means. However, assuming that there are no total effective mitigations, the water level decline/overdraft impacts would remain measurable. The impacts would not be significant regionally since the changes in the water use patterns that may result would be very localized and may affect only the Stockbridge area.

other particles produced in the collision chambers appears to be a significant possibility, analyses of soil and rock samples may be conducted to allow avoidance of minerals containing elements which might pose such a problem.

The collider ring tunnel will be buried sufficiently deep to contain the small amount of stray radiation that is produced by similar machines. Even in the immediate neighborhood of the SSC, the radiation exposure will be quite small compared to that occurring from cosmic rays and other natural backgrounds and will be below the minimum values set by appropriate agencies. The primary source of radiation will come from the particle interactions being studied in detectors at the interaction regions (experimental facilities). Most such radiation will be absorbed internally by the detectors and will not even reach the walls of the tunnel, much less the surface.

In the event of a malfunction of the accelerator or a natural occurrence such as an earthquake, the beam would be promptly extracted and absorbed in a specially-prepared isolated abort system. In the unlikely event that the beam was accidentally lost somewhere around the ring, the momentary radiation appearing outside the earth shield would be small. After such a loss of beam, the remaining particles would be promptly removed from the SSC and produce no more radiation.

Unlike a nuclear fission reactor, an accelerator contains essentially no inherent source of radioactivity that could be released accidentally. The source of energy to accelerate particles is obtained from the commercial electrical power grid. Once the outside power source has been shut off, there is no potential for creation of new radiation. Like any accelerator, the SSC has within its shield some short-lived residual radiation coming from unstable nuclei created in the process of containment of the primary and secondary particles. This low-specific-activity radiation is confined to the tunnel walls and the earth in the immediate vicinity of the tunnel. It decays rapidly and causes no hazard to anything on the surface.

Radiation shielding criterion for the collider ring requires at least 20 ft of earth around the tunnel. In addition, particles (muons) that are produced tangentially (i.e., toward the outside of the ring) must be attenuated. Absorption of these particles requires that a corridor be reserved adjacent to, and radially outside the shield, including space above and below the plane of the accelerator. Wells and other penetrations can exist within this corridor but sustained human occupancy would not be permissible.

For Site Example C, the collider tunnel will be constructed primarily in a cut-and-cover excavation through predominantly arid soil geology. The trench will be approximately 30 ft deep and 150 ft wide, with the final soil cover being at least 20 ft deep over the 10 ft diameter tunnel. This will meet the radiation shielding criterion. Radiation levels at the surface immediately above the tunnel will be well below permissible levels set by appropriate regulatory agencies.

ITEM #3

WATER AND WELLS
Question of water seepage through tunnel
walls during construction and operation.

160 Information I have found in the Conceptual Design book and the DEIS indicate that the amount of water flowing into the tunnel will range from 2798 GPM to 4417 GPM.

Jim Heinzman, hydrogeologist for the Michigan DNR working with the Michigan SSC commission, has indicated that the information we have found is incorrect and that the actual water flow into the tunnel is no greater than 10 gallons per mile, or 530 gallons per minute over the entire length of the tunnel. Jim has indicated his information is in the DEIS, which we have been unable to locate and Jim has not returned my call to verify his information. PLEASE REMEMBER, our information is from the Conceptual Design book and the DEIS, information Jim has labeled as incorrect but uses himself!

Based on 1 gal per minute per 100' = 2,798.4 GPM over the 53 mile tun

Dewatering is only planned as an alternative groundwater control measure for tunnel construction, and consequently water level/overdraft impacts from tunnel construction would be negligible. Groundwater inflow is anticipated along the entire tunnel length to be predominantly on the order of <1 to 20 gal/min/100 ft with higher inflows in more permeable sandstone zones and along more transmissive joints. A low head liner is planned for the tunnel but this would not control groundwater inflow. Grouting techniques would be utilized in areas of significant inflow while sumps would remove residual water from the tunnel. The amount of residual uncontrolled inflow, although not quantified, would result only in a negligible, if any, impact to water levels in the local groundwater system.

2. Recharge

Recharge impacts resulting from SSC construction at the Michigan site would be negligible. Recharge to the shallow glacial aquifer and the underlying Saginaw and Michigan formations occurs throughout the Michigan site vicinity. However, based on the description of project facilities and construction in Appendix 1, only about 1 to 2 mi^2 of land would be disturbed by construction or have project facilities constructed on it that could impede recharge. Recharge to shallow groundwater in the glacial deposits is estimated to be on the order of 100 acre-ft/yr/mi^2. Applying this rate to the total disturbed area suggests that recharge would be reduced a maximum of 100 to 200 acre-ft/yr. Since it is unlikely that recharge would be totally eliminated in all areas of project construction or land disturbance, the actual reduction in recharge should be substantially less.

The impact to recharge would continue to be negligible through operations since there would be minimal, if any, further land surface disturbance or construction of impervious surfaces. Landscaped portions of project facilities may allow recharge at approximately predisturbance or natural rates.

3. Subsidence

There would be no subsidence impacts caused by construction or continuing operations groundwater withdrawals at the Michigan site. The subsurface stratigraphy at the Michigan site, a sedimentary rock sequence of dolomites, shales, sandstones, and limestones beneath a thin glacial overburden, is not prone to the occurrence of subsidence even under localized groundwater overdraft conditions.

4. Water Quality

Groundwater quality impacts from surface and subsurface construction and groundwater use associated with construction would be negligible. This assessment is based on the fact that only standard construction materials and procedures would be employed and that site groundwaters are

.6 mi = 3168'
53 mi = 279840'
279840' ÷ 3168' = 88.3
88.3 x 50 gpm = 4416.6 gpm around the 53 mile ring

and the remaining excess soil will be hauled to a nearby disposal area. The site is assumed to have a semi-arid environment. It is also assumed that the groundwater level will be below the excavation level (up to 50 ft deep) and there will not be a need for pumping groundwater to dewater the trench. Groundwater will be pumped to provide later for dust control and soil compaction.

At Site Example B, which mostly consists of rock, tunnel boring will be done at depths of 150 ft or more. A groundwater flow of 50 gpm every 0.6 mile has been assumed. The groundwater will be pumped to the surface and discharged into a pond or used for irrigation. There will be minimize disturbance of natural drainage patterns, so soil erosion due to rainwater runoff will not be significant.

At Site Example A, soft ground tunneling with varying water tables, the severest type of water problems would be experienced. Mitigation would involve special geohydrological investigation and designs to minimize impact on localized water tables.

Central water supply and sewage systems will be provided to serve the campus area. Water will be obtained from the nearby regional water supply line. Wells and package water treatment units will supply water to remote locations around the collider ring and east side. The central water supply facility will provide standard treatment for potable water and industrial water for the campus. Ion exchangers for producing demineralized water will be placed at two locations within the injector area. Available groundwater, surface water and pipeline water will be suitable for use in cooling towers and heat exchangers with minimum pretreatment. The SSC facility will require approximately 2000 gpm water.

The capacity of the central sewage treatment will be approximately 150,000 gpd. The effluent will be stored in a lagoon and may be used for irrigation. The sanitary waste from the four experimental areas and test beams experimental buildings will be connected to onsite, small packaged sewage treatment systems.

There will be a need for removal of significant amount of heat from the various SSC components. Cooling water will be circulated through these components and then the heat will be released to the environment using cooling towers, evaporation ponds or air-cooled heat exchangers.

It is estimated that approximately 300 x 10^6 Btu/hr will be removed by the cooling water. Where cooling towers are used, a makeup flow of approximately 1000 gpm will be required. A cooling tower blowdown of about 300 gpm will be produced, since this will be scattered over at 23 locations, the discharge will have minimum environmental effect. If an evaporation pond is used for the blowdown, it will also be used for other wastewaters which are not suitable for reuse or irrigation. If sufficient water is available, once-through type cooling water flow may be used, eliminating a need for the cooling towers.

LETTER 1482 (CONTINUED)

General News

Ingham County News Photograph/Stan Simpson

WATER WELL BUSINESS ANSWERS CRISIS— (Left to right) Jerry and Brad Hart of Hart Well Drilling say many rural residents are experiencing difficulties with wells.

Water

FROM Page 1

restored by dropping the pump below the new static water level.

In other cases, however, the wells actually dry up to the point where a new well must be dug.

"One year (of drought) probably won't bother us too much, but it could in some areas," said Jerry Hart. "Even this year is going to hurt though."

COUNTY OFFICIALS ADMIT that some day Ingham will run out of groundwater, and they point to studies done in the late 1970s examining the cost of getting surface water from the Grand River, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

While water supply experts worry about the supply of water, it is not the supply concerns that have prompted watering bans in many Ingham municipalities. Rather, the bans have been implemented simply because demand has increased to the point that wells cannot pump enough water fast enough.

The greater concern, the experts say, is that the overall supply is decreasing over the years.

Most of Ingham soil is comprised of about 30-40 feet of drift, which is gravel and sand, or loose dirt. Below that is bedrock made of mostly sandstone.

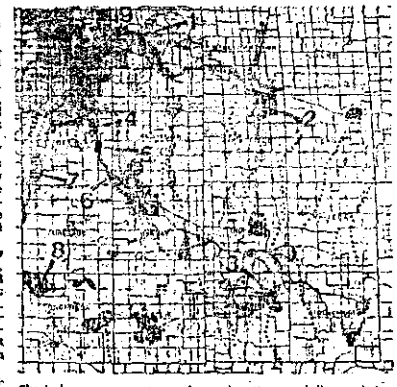
Residential water wells are 200-250 feet deep on the average, but the Hart firm has drilled as deep as 520 feet for water supply.

Most of Ingham's water supply comes from the sandstone formation known as the Saginaw Formation — which goes as deep as 400 feet in most areas. Below that, most wells would pump salt water and brine.

"If you can think of a big chunk of wet sandstone as a reservoir, then it is a reservoir," Godbold said. "It actually is a reservoir because water moves fast through sandstone."

Godbold said that there are only two sources of drinking water — groundwater from below the surface, and surface water — and that if one runs out the other must be used.

The city of Grand Rapids already uses water piped in from Lake Michigan.



Shaded areas are water recharge locations and diamonds indicate the site of water askers. (Map prepared by the Ingham County Health Department)

Drought

FROM Page 1

before the fiber material that will become the ears is far enough developed.

"You're just going to have stalks, dry leaves," said Marvin Preston, Ingham Cooperative Extension director. "There wouldn't be any grain formed."

Hebb said that slower develop-

Preston agreed that soybeans are faring better than most people expected: "Surprisingly, they look better right now than most people thought they would, or could."

Ingham County's wheat yields have totaled about 40 to 60 bushels per acre, about half of the normal 80-100 bushels. Preston said that the oat crop was a disaster, with farmers trying to salvage anything they could of the crop.

FRED BARRETT

LETTER 1482 (CONTINUED)

See Page 4

The Ingham County News

Wednesday, July 20, 1988

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Water running out?

Supply dwindles, expert says

BY RICK MILLS
Staff writer

Recent rain may have helped lawns and farm crops, but it would be one to five years before it affects the underground water supply in Mid-Michigan.

During the drought, experts have seen evidence of a decrease in the underground water supply that feeds all of Ingham County.

They say the decline is slight, but is accelerating the reduction of the water supply that is occurring every day, rain or shine, especially in highly populated areas.

Experts are saying that underground reserves feeding Ingham County will run out sooner or later and alternatives must be sought.

"If you have continued drought for years, you're going to hit the bottom," said Robert Godbold, assistant director of environmental health with the Ingham County Health Department. "It's not limitless. There is a danger of running out, especially in the metro areas. I have no doubt that we will run out and will have to find other sources some day," he said.

"Theoretically....you could run out," said Brad Hart, of Hart Well Drilling in Mason.

No way exists to actually measure the underground supply of water, so experts rely on signs of the amount of water by measuring pressure.

The figure used to determine the underground supply is called the "static water level." When a water well is drilled to 200 feet, for example, the static water level is the height to which the water rises without the use of a pump.

IN MUCH OF RURAL Ingham County, the static water level is 10-30 feet below the surface. In higher population areas, the static water level is as low as 150 feet below the surface.

That phenomenon is known as a "cone of depression" with high levels on the rural fringes of the county and a deep center in Lansing.

"Where they are having the most problems are in Lansing, East Lansing, Meridian and Okemos," said Jerry Hart, president of Hart Well Drilling. "They're using so much that it can't recycle fast enough. They're using it too fast, and it's not coming in as fast as they're using it."

> "They're using so much that it can't recycle fast enough. They're using it too fast, and it's not coming in as fast as they're using it."
> —Jerry Hart, president, Hart Well Drilling

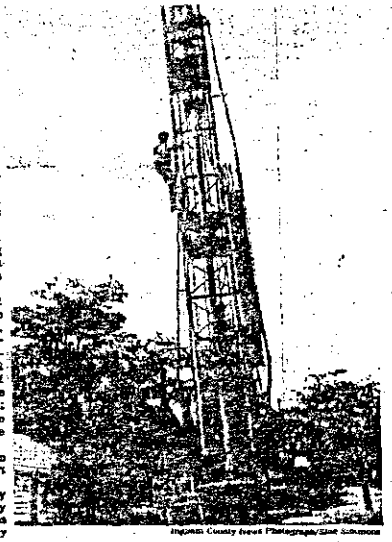
Both well drillers and health department officials have seen an increase this year in the number of new wells. In some cases, wells have actually gone dry, but in most instances the static water level has dropped requiring that a well's pump be lowered to the new depth of the water.

Estimates are that the static water level in rural Ingham has fallen six-eight inches. While not drastic, that has been enough to cause some wells to fail.

"If you could wait long enough and get some rain, then you would have water again," Godbold said, "the problem is you can't wait."

Most Ingham wells use submersible pumps below the static water level — between 20 and 65 feet underground. In most dry well cases, water may be

SEE WATER, Page 2



Ingham County News Photograph/Sue Simmons

WATER CRISIS— A drilling rig stands ready to connect water to the home and business of Dr. Joe Simon and Kathy Simon, Williamston. Their well had been low on pressure for weeks and went dry more than a week ago. The family improvised by running a hose from their neighbor's house.

Two-inch rain was 'downpayment' for county's crops

BY RICK MILLS
Staff writer

Mid-Michigan rainfall approached normal July levels [illegible] bringing the July total to 2.05 — compared to a normal level of 2.79 inches, according to meteorologist Bill Fortune at the U.S. Weather Service in Lansing.

"Hay — critical for livestock feeding and considered among the most threatened of crops last every five days or every week for the rest of the growing season."

ting and maybe a fourth if we get rain, and it will be good quality stuff," Heib said.

Perhaps most critical now is the corn crop. Experts fear that

ITEM #4

STRATIFIED FEE AREAS AND ESTATE CONCEPT

Fee simple ownership of the infrastructure facilities such as roads and utilities, unless otherwise agreed upon by the DOE, will be as follows: within the near and far clusters, the campus areas, the injector area, the future expansion area, the buried beam zone access area J, areas E and F in the arcs, and all the new facilities (except those passing through and not part of the project) will be owned by the DOE.

All other infrastructure support facilities will be owned, maintained, and operated by others.

Where federally-owned land is proposed for portions of the SSC site, DOE must have complete administrative control of those areas identified in the Invitation for Site Proposal (ISP) as requiring unconditional fee simple title. Wherever the requirement for a stratified fee acquisition has been identified, a permit or use agreement from the federal holding agency may be acceptable. Title to land owned by a lesser political subdivision must be transferred to the U.S. government.

4.2.1 Fee Simple and Stratified Fee Land Requirements

4.2.1.1 Fee Simple Estate

The ISP requires certain land to be acquired in fee simple. These areas are presently identified as areas A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, and L in Figure 4-1 and constitute a total of 7,690 acres or approximately 49% of the total 15,830 acres required for the project. A breakdown of acreages required by project facility is provided in Table 4-1. The principal areas of the site listed in this table are keyed to the figure; however, potential lesser interests, such as rights of way or easements for roads and utilities, are not shown.

4.2.1.2 Stratified Fee Estate

The ISP does not require fee simple ownership of areas D and I (see Figure 4-1). Instead, it will need to obtain an underground area which has been defined by the DOE as stratified fee estate. This concept legally separates the surface estate from the subsurface estate. These holdings constitute 8,140 acres or approximately 51% of the total acreage required for the project. Land considered as part of a stratified fee estate is defined as an underground volume of land with a cross-section of 70 ft high by 1,000 ft wide, as illustrated in Figure 4-2. This type of estate is sufficient for those regions of the arcs where the top of the primary shield is 15 ft or more below the surface. As a result, surface use of areas D and I can continue.

Supported in part by measurements of social indicators relating to characteristics of potential newcomers and those of resident populations, and in part by concerns revealed in the course of scoping for the EIS, this qualitative assessment (structured according to guidelines offered by Flynn et al. (1983) focuses on the distribution of the effects among six key societal groups in each potential SSC region. Appendix 14 deals with these groups and their subgroups in more detail. These groups include:

(a) Suburban and rural residents whose property is required in fee simple for the SSC.

(b) Suburban and rural residents whose property is required in stratified fee for the SSC, and those living adjacent to SSC sites, as well as other rural nonfarm residents (including dwellers in small towns) for whom ties to their region's major cities are assumed to be somewhat less important, and for whom rural surroundings are assumed to exert a major influence on quality of life.

(c) Farm operators whose livelihood largely is derived by direct encounter with the rural environment and, like the second group, for whom quality of life is heavily dependent on characteristics of that rural environment.

(d) Early, short-term newcomers associated with SSC construction, including temporary in-migrants to the region in response to SSC-related job opportunities, and their families.

(e) Longer-term newcomers associated with SSC operations, in-migrant workers and their families, who would become permanent residents of the region.

(f) Urban and suburban residents who are assumed also to derive their livelihoods and life quality generally from activities in the urban and suburban portions of their region.

The people in group (a) above are those most directly affected by the SSC. They would have to sell their property and move. They have, for more than a year, been in a state of uncertainty and suspense about their future, and are concerned about whether they would get fair value for their property, among many other things. The overall impact of this in the various states is directly related to the number of residents and businesses to be relocated. Because the ROI's with the highest numbers of relocations are also those where similar accommodations are abundant, the impacts on the affected parties' quality of life may be minor (see Chapter 3, Table 3-6). Exceptions would be "homesteads," historical buildings, or other unique accommodations. Appendix 4 summarizes the compensation policies for relocated residences and buildings. These policies provide for mitigation in terms of compensation. When other considerations are also important, there would be a net adverse impact.

The people in group (b) above are the next most directly affected by the SSC. They would be strongly concerned about the effects of the presence of the SSC on their immediate environment. Their concerns are those addressed in this Chapter having to do with noise during construction and operation (5.1.4), radiation (5.1.6), groundwater degradation (5.1.6), soil contamination (5.1.6), visual effects (5.1.6), etc.

In addition, they would be annoyed, particularly during construction, with the greatly increased number of spoils haul trucks on the previously little-traveled roads. At most sites, some roads would have to be temporarily or permanently cut or rerouted, and new roads built; some backroads which have been little traveled would become connectors to various parts of the site. During construction, the general rural atmosphere would, to some degree, become more industrialized.

Small towns, particularly the Colorado communities of Brush and Fort Morgan and the Michigan village of Stockbridge, could experience SSC-related population impacts large enough to lead to "boomtown" conditions. Disruption of social networks and institutions, higher crime rates, escalating rents and other prices, deterioration of public services and facilities, and road congestion all are reported outcomes of some large projects implementation in small rural communities. Unlike the typical boomtown syndrome, however, rapid growth in these SSC-impacted communities would not be soon followed by rapid declines in economic activities and population; SSC operations would continue for many years, allowing time for community residents and newcomers to adjust to one another and time to develop and maintain expanded services and social networks.

Group (b) persons, however, would also have some positive impacts from the SSC. Many jobs would be available, both in construction and later in the operations phase. There would be a general boom in the local economy which should mostly be beneficial. At Fermilab, as the scientists who were the newcomers to the communities became accepted, they actively participated in school, community, and social improvement programs. The same could be expected to happen with SSC scientists.

Group (c) persons are least likely to be affected, either positively or negatively by the presence of the SSC unless their property is in the fee simple or stratified fee areas. As in group (b), they would be concerned about local environment, and truck traffic, but after a few years of living with the SSC, would usually find that the adverse effects are negligible or nonexistent (see Sections 5.17 and 5.10).

Group (d) persons would be concerned with the conditions already existing in the ROI--the level of service offered in the various communities. They are temporary, and would themselves have more of an effect on the community than the community would have on them. In this case, the impact of the SSC would be positive. It would provide them their livelihood for a number of years.

ITEM #5

SCENIC/VISUAL

E9: At this area, no impact is projected. The facility would not be visible from the Great Western Nature Trail or State Highway 64. Further, the site is in an open field bounded by a light industrial park and 2,000 ft southwest of DuPage Airport.

Spoils are projected to have no impact. The State of Illinois proposes to dispose of spoils at four quarries. Therefore, no visual impacts would be associated with this activity.

D. Michigan

In Michigan, rolling woodlands and fence rows around small pastures and croplands substantially confine views. There are no subdivisions affected, and rural residences are scattered and comparatively few in number. No recreation areas or religious facilities are affected and there are no designated or informally classified scenic routes. The predicted visual impacts would be of local scope, only affecting several groupings of rural residences. Seven of the proposed SSC facility sites would be close to moderately to highly sensitive travel routes or public use areas. In all but four cases, the project either would be compatible with the immediate surroundings, or would not be visible to the point of being noticeable. For the balance of the facilities, the rolling terrain is sufficiently wooded to conceal them from any sensitive travel routes or public use areas.

E8: This area is classified as VM Class 2; moderate sensitivity; negligible impact; local scope. This facility would be 500 ft or more east of Williamston Road in a flat, open field. Within a few hundred ft of the facility to the northwest along the road, there are several residences. This rural residential area is moderately sensitive. A gravel pit with existing stockpiles of gravel and associated heavy equipment are partially in view. A one-story building might be noticed, but would not draw much attention.

F10 and K1: These areas are projected to have no impact. These facilities are of concern because of a potential equestrian trail about 500 ft to the southeast of F10 and about 800 ft northwest of K1. This trail traces the Grand Trunk Western Rail Line. In this vicinity the trail is depressed below adjacent fields and is lined by trees that confine views to the alignment of the trail. It is unlikely that the subject facilities would affect views from the trail; there would probably be no impact.

F1: This area is projected to have no impact.

The F1 facility would be sited 300 to 500 ft west of Dunn Road behind Lindsay's Wrecker Service. It is mentioned here because the Robinhood Sherwood Forest RV Campground is 1,500 ft to the east and, because it is a recreational facility, is considered highly sensitive. Although F1 would not be seen from the campground, it would be visible from Dunn Road just before the turnoff to the campground. Given that the wrecker service facilities are presently in the foreground of the affected

views, it is unlikely that the SSC service area would be considered to be a visual impact. The clutter of car bodies and other junk already present compromises the scene.

F3: This area is classified as VM Class 4; moderately sensitive views affected; potentially significant impact; local scope; mitigable over indeterminate period, possibly over the long term.

Six rural residences are in the immediate vicinity of F3, several homes being less than 300 ft away. Sensitivity is moderate. Given the proximity of the homes, the two-story buildings at the F3 site would dominate views from these residences (VM Class 4). The impact would be potentially significant to those living here (local scope).

The following mitigative measures should be evaluated during final detailed design: earth berms, landscaping, appropriate building materials and colors. Architectural treatment would also be incorporated.

F4: This area is projected to have negligible impact of local scope.

Substation No. 2: This is classified as VM Class 4; moderately sensitive views affected; potentially significant impact; local scope; mitigable, possibly in the long term. This substation would be in the foreground view of several rural residences along Covert Road and at its intersection with Ridley Road. If the substation is similar in size and configuration to the one serving Illinois' Fermilab near its entrance, it would dominate attention (VM Class 4) and may be a concern to the immediate residents (local scope).

For mitigation, the following measures should be considered during final design. If there is flexibility in siting this structure, it could be located away from the road and behind a woodlot to the north. If not, plantings and/or planted berms could conceal it.

Spoils are projected to have no impact. The State of Michigan proposes to dispose of spoils by supplying it as material for commercial processing as aggregate fill at a quarry and by transport to existing landfills. No visual impacts would be expected.

E. North Carolina

At the North Carolina site, project features would affect views from two subdivisions, one rural residential area, a stream with recreational value, and a historic chapel. The affected views are locally important.

The proposed site is a substantially forested, sparsely settled, rural/agricultural area that is within 10 to 30 mi of urban areas lying to the south. The character of the site is consistently small-town, rural-residential, and agricultural. The industrial character of the SSC facilities would be incongruous in this setting.

ITEM #6

RAILROAD SIDING AT EDEN, MI

Michigan Meridian and run south until it intersects with State Highway 106. The other section will begin at the new intersection of the new four-lane road from the campus area and State Highway 106 and run southeast to State Highway 52 in the northeast quarter of Section 3, T1S, R2E of the Michigan Meridian. New two-lane paved access roads will also be constructed between existing paved roads and service areas F1 through F3, F5 through F8, and experimental areas K1, K2, K5 and K6. These roads total 6.6 mi in length.

The road network serving the SSC will be further improved by upgrading 77 mi of paved two-lane roads, and by resurfacing 22 mi of paved two-lane roads.

C. Gravel Roads

New gravel roads will be constructed between existing paved roads and intermediate access areas E1 through E5 and E7 through E10, buried beam zone access areas J2 and J3 and Substation No. 2 (Figure 1.2.4-3). These roads total 2.4 mi in length.

1.2.4.9 Rail

A new railroad spur will be constructed on the east side of the existing Conrail tracks northeast of Eden. This spur will be 0.5 mi long and will be located in the east half of Section 28, T2N, R1W of the Michigan Meridian. This spur will be located 2 mi east of intermediate access shaft E6.

1.2.4.10 Electric Power

A new 345-kV line will be constructed between the existing 345-kV line in the northeast quarter of Section 5, T1S, R2E of the Michigan Meridian and Substation No. 1 in the campus area. The new line will run north from the tap location and will be 0.5 mi long (Figure 1.2.4-4).

A new 138-kV line will be constructed between the existing Tompkins Substation in the northeast quarter of Section 1, T1S, R2W of the Michigan Meridian and Substation No. 2 in the southwest quarter of Section 12, T1N, R2W of the Michigan Meridian. The new transmission line will be located adjacent to existing transmission lines from the Tompkins Substation, will run east 0.5 mi, then north 4.5 mi to a point adjacent to Covert Road. The new transmission line then runs west, adjacent to Covert Road, 0.8 mi to Substation No. 2. The total length of this transmission line is 5.8 mi (Figure 1.2.4-4).

1.2.4.11 Water

A new water treatment and distribution facility will be constructed to serve the industrial and potable water needs for the campus area and the village of Stockbridge. The source of water will be the two existing wells located south of Stockbridge and an additional four to six wells located between Stockbridge and the campus area. A new water treatment

ZONING ORDINANCE

TOWNSHIP OF INGHAM INGHAM COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Title

An Ordinance enacted under Act 184, Public Acts of 1943, as amended, governing the unincorporated portions of the Township of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan, to provide for the establishment of Zoning Districts within which the proper use of land and natural resources may be encouraged and regulated; to provide for the location, the size of, and the type of uses that may be made of the minimum open spaces; to provide for sanitary, safety, light, and other protective measures; to provide for the maximum number of families that may be housed in dwellings, buildings and structures, including mobile homes; to provide for the administration and amendment of said ordinance; to provide for appeals and for the organization and procedures to be followed by the Board of Appeals; and to provide for penalties for the violation of said *Ordinance*.

Preamble

Pursuant to the authority conferred by Act 184 of 1943 and Act 168 of 1959 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan in such case, made and provided and for the purpose of promoting and protecting the public health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the Township by protecting and conserving the character and social and economic stability of the residential, commercial, industrial and other use areas; by securing the most appropriate use of land; preventing overcrowding the land and undue congestion of population; providing adequate light, air, and reasonable access; and facilitating adequate and economical provisions of transportation, water, sewers, schools, recreation and other public requirements and by other means, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan; now therefore:

ENACTING CLAUSE

The Township of Ingham ordains:

ARTICLE ONE: SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE

Section 101

SHORT TITLE: This Ordinance shall be known as the "Ingham *Township Zoning Ordinance*".

Section 102

PURPOSE: This Ordinance has been established for the purpose of:

102.1 Promoting and protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare;

102.2 Protecting the character and the stability of the agricultural, residential, and commercial areas within the unincorporated portions of Ingham Township and promoting the orderly and beneficial development of such areas;

102.3 Providing adequate light, air, privacy and convenience of access to property;

102.4 Regulating the intensity of use of land and lot areas and determining the area of open spaces surrounding buildings and structures necessary to provide adequate light and air and to protect the public health;

102.5 Lessening and avoiding congestion in the public highways and streets;

102.6 Providing for the needs of agriculture, residence, and commerce in future growth;

102.7 Promoting healthful surroundings for family life in residential, and rural areas;

102.8 Protecting the public and adjacent uses from fire, explosion, noxious fumes or odors, excessive heat, dust, smoke, glare, noise, vibration, radioactivity, and other health and safety

member include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not discretionary. The word "may" is permissive word "person" includes a firm, association, organization, part trust, company or corporation as well as an individual. The w "used" or "occupied" include the words "intended", "designed", "arranged" to be used or occupied.

Section 202

DEFINITIONS: For the purposes of this Ordinance, words pertai to access, building, property, land use, building use, building measurement and enforcement shall have the following meaning.

202.1 Accessory Structure: A structure customarily incidento subordinate to the principal structure and located on t *same zoning lot as the principal building.*

202.2 Accessory Use: A use customarily incidental and subord to the principal use of the land or building and locair on the same zoning lot as the principal use.

202.3 Agriculture: *Any land or building used for pasturage,* iculture, dairying, horticulture, viticulture or livest or poultry husbandry.

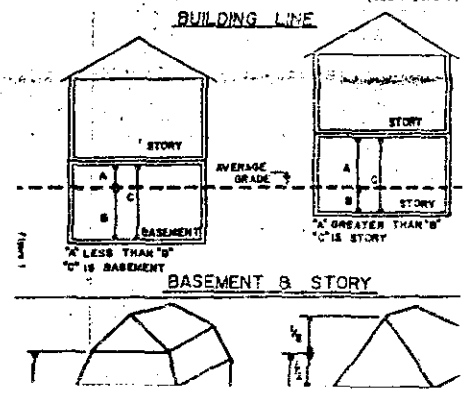
202.4 Alterations: Any change, addition or modification in co struction or type of occupancy; any change in the struct *members of a building, such as walls, partitions, colum* beams, girders, the consummated act which may be referre herein as "altered" or "reconstructed".

202.5 Basement: A portion of a building more than one half o which is below the average grade level. (See Figure 1

202.6 Building: Any structure, either temporary or permanent, having a roof supported by columns or walls, and intende the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind.

202.7 Building Height: *The vertical distance measured from tr* established grade to the highest point of the roof surfa for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs; and t the average height between eaves and ridge for gable, hi and gambrel roofs. Where a building is located on slopi *terrain, the height may be measured from the average grou* level of the grade at the building wall. (See Figure 2)

202.8 Building Line: A line parallel to the front lot line at the minimum required front setback line. (See Figure 3)



3. Beam Profile Monitoring System

The spatial transverse beam size is measured at several locations around each ring to obtain information on relative betatron amplitude functions, emittance, and emittance growth.

4. Beam Intensity Monitoring System

Beam intensity monitoring systems are used in both rings to monitor the total circulating current. Precise measurements are needed to allow determination of beam current lifetimes of the order of 100 hours in a few minutes.

5. Beam Control System

A modular design (distributed system) of the control system for a collider complex on the scale of the SSC is the only approach that will lead to a successfully operating collider. Using common modules avoids duplication, minimizes capital and maintenance costs, and because of simplicity, substantially improves overall system reliability.

The beam control system consists of the following device-independent elements:

- A host computer cluster.
- Operator control consoles and other terminals.
- Eight sector computers and two cluster computers.
- Five injector subsystem computers (same as the sector computers).
- Approximately 400 distributed front-end processors.
- A ring information network and local area networks that connect the system.

1.1.3.6 Beam Absorber

The beam absorber is part of the beam extraction system, which removes the beam quickly and safely from the collider rings in the event of the beam striking the beam tube wall, major beam loss, or other system malfunction. This extraction system is also used to remove the beam from the collider during normal operations at the end of a storage or study cycle. The system is fast-acting and capable of removing the beam from the machine within three turns after an extraction command. The system is comprised of a series of kicker magnets (high-intensity magnets that kick the beam sideways very suddenly) that direct the beam into a diverging beam tube which guides the beam into a beam absorber. There is no curve in this beam tube; it is a straight line to the absorber.

different elevations insures that muons from the HEB do not constitute a radiation safety hazard in the collider tunnel.

These tunnels are constructed using a combination of reinforced concrete pipe as used in the HEB tunnel and stretches of cast-in-place concrete for the transition areas where the injection tunnels meet the collider and HEB rings. These tunnels present no unusual problems. The floor slopes shown in Fig. 6.6-6 are exaggerated by the use of different scales in horizontal and vertical dimensions. The true floor slope is about 1%. Services for the magnets in the connection tunnels are provided by the same service systems as the accelerators themselves. Power supplies and controls systems for the injection equipment are located in service buildings located near the intersection of the injection tunnels with the HEB and with the collider tunnel.

The radio-frequency beam accelerator (rf) systems for the two collider rings are housed in two rf service buildings, each of dimensions 8 m (32 ft) by 26 m (86 ft) at ground level above the Q and R straight sections. The waveguides that connect the power amplifiers in the service buildings with the resonant rf cavities in the tunnel pass through pipe conduits in the ground. These are gradually bowed along their length in such a way as to maintain the necessary radiation safety shielding protection. Power and cooling water for the rf system are provided by transformers and cooling towers located outside the rf service buildings.

A final important special aspect of the Q and R straight sections are the beam dump abort systems that are located in these areas. Each collider ring has its own beam abort system. It has been found advantageous for test purposes to locate these systems in such a way that beam injected from the HEB can be kicked directly into an abort line without ever entering the collider lattice. This is indicated schematically in Fig. 6.1-4, where the two abort lines lead off in more or less straight lines from their respective injection lines. Circulating beam can also be diverted to the abort lines at any energy between 1 TeV and 20 TeV, of course. These beam dumps are the primary protection of the collider magnets from damage by beams that try to depart from their intended closed design orbits. Technical details of the functioning of the abort system are given in Chapter 3.

The beam dump abort systems are housed in special concrete vaults located downstream of the Q and R straight sections. The aborted beams reach the dump vaults in vacuum beam pipes of increasing radius that are direct buried alongside the collider tunnel sections. The aborted beams at full collider energy and intensity deliver a great deal of stored energy to the dumps (see Section 6.9) and must therefore be defocused and swept in a spiral pattern over the face of the dump. The energy spreading requirement ends up prescribing a final vacuum pipe diameter of 1.8 m (6 ft), as well as an active dump core of the same size. The vacuum pipe is stepped up from its initial 10 cm (2 in) diameter at the exit of the spiral sweeping magnet string in a series of discrete pipe segments chosen to present a clear path to the emerging beam.

The dump vault itself is of reinforced concrete sized to accommodate the multilayered beam dump. The inner dump consists of graphite pellets which are the primary energy absorbers. These absorbers are cooled by contact with an aluminum box that surrounds the graphite. Water passages in the aluminum shell allow the heat to be carried away by a closed loop cooling system which is heat exchanged with an ordinary cooling water supply. Finally, there is a massive layer of steel blocks that limit neutron escape into the surrounding soil. The concrete vault that encases the beam dump is made watertight so that

groundwater cannot enter to leach radio-nuclides from the steel shield. The groundwater around the dump vaults is monitored for signs of activation. The protection philosophy is elaborated in Section 6.9.

The power supplies, controls and pumps for the abort systems are housed in two small ground level service buildings of dimensions 7.6 m (25 ft) by 13.1 m (43 ft) located at the downstream ends of the Q and R straight sections. The electric power needs of these service buildings are met by small transformers at each building and the cooling water heat transfer needs are met with cooling towers.

As in all the other accelerator associated service buildings, the design of the rf and Abort Kicker Service Buildings is based on a modular steel framed, insulated metal building built on a concrete slab. The service buildings are not normally occupied by personnel, so they have no domestic water or sewerage connections. The buildings are kept locked and security is provided by periodic site patrol. This subject is covered in some detail in Section 6.9.

6.7 Experimental Facilities

6.7.1 Features of Experimental Areas

A striking feature of colliding beams experiments, and one that is especially clear in hadron collider machines, is the growth in the size of experimental detectors with beam energy. For the important subclass of detectors seeking to capture a large fraction of the total 4π center-of-mass solid angle, that growth scales slowly with collider beam energy. This is fortunate when we consider the fact that beam energies have grown from 30 GeV on 30 GeV at the CERN ISR Machine to 20 TeV on 20 TeV at the SSC, a factor of 667 in this parameter!

The experimental halls for the SSC (described in this section), are larger in size than existing ones at other accelerators, but only by a factor of 1.5 or so in linear dimensions. The size scales roughly like the logarithm of the ratio of beam energies, a result that comes from fundamental characteristics of elementary particle interactions, most notably the exponential absorption of hadrons in bulk matter.

Like experimental areas in earlier colliding beams machines, the SSC will have a small number of Interaction Regions (IRs) where experiments can be done. In the conceptual design presented in this report, four IRs are fully developed for experiments. There are provisions for two more IRs that could be developed later as circumstances require them. To complete the symmetry pattern of the collider ring, there are two more straight sections in the machine, for a total of eight. The latter two are used for injection of beams from the High Energy Booster and for the collider beam abort systems. These eight "straight sections" of the accelerator are concentrated in IR Clusters of four each, one cluster on the east side of the SSC and one on the west side. This section describes the developed experimental areas that occupy four of the eight straight sections.

ITEM #7

ABORT AREAS

The abort beam line will leave the concrete structure and enter a steel vacuum pipe which will lead to the beam dump. The pipe will be 2400 ft long and vary from a 24 in. to a 72 in. diameter. The beam dump will be a cast-in-place concrete box 18 ft square and 50 ft long. The dump will be water cooled and filled with energy absorbing materials. Because of the radiation at the beam dump, the dump structure will be waterproofed to prevent groundwater contamination. It is not anticipated that the dump or the pipe connecting to it will be accessible after construction. The dump structure and connecting pipe are considered to be conventional facilities. The absorbing materials inside the dump are assumed to be technical components (see Drawing RA-10).

The inject and abort enclosures at Site Example B will be constructed by hand mining methods. Because of the variable width and height of the enclosure, hand mining will be difficult and expensive. It is probable that an additional shaft will have to be driven at Q and R to support the construction activity at those locations. It is also probable that sedimentary rock will require a construction scenario that is difficult enough to justify a constant cross section through the entire length of the enclosure. A detailed study of this enclosure based on specific site conditions will have to be made.

Personnel and equipment access will not be provided between the ground surface and the inject or abort enclosures. It is assumed that access to these enclosures will be provided by the nearest refrigeration shafts at H40 and RR. There is a potential problem with magnet access to the tunnel connector between Q and R. The conflict areas are special structures and a solution can be found when the detailed beam line geometry and the magnet transporter space requirements are better known.

Each of the P/C and R/PS facilities will have a 30 ft diameter shaft connecting the underground enclosures to the surface buildings as shown in Figure 7.5-9. The shaft will house the cold box for the cryogenic system and an elevator and stairway for personnel and light equipment access. It is also assumed that the refrigerator shaft will provide access for initial magnet installation and later replacement. The shaft centerline will be located 53 ft from the collider ring tunnel centerline in order to provide the required radiation shielding (see Drawings RA-5 and RA-6).

A 20 ft horseshoe-shaped enclosure 54 ft long will connect the refrigerator shaft to the collider ring. This enclosure will provide space for cryogenic and electrical access to the collider ring. During operations the enclosure will be blocked with portable blocks to provide the required radiation shielding. The enclosure will be constructed by the same hand mining methods used to construct the starter tunnel. The starter tunnels at each of the refrigerator shafts will be maintained for use as storage for magnets and other equipment. These enclosures will serve as a ventilation passage between the shaft and the collider ring. The radiation shield maze will be constructed at the end of the starter tunnel. The cost of the shielding in these enclosures has not been included in the conventional facilities estimate.

LETTER 1482 (CONTINUED)

ITEM #3

STATES DIRECT CONFLICT WITH THE INTENT
OF THE SEPTEMBER 26,1983 SCOPING MEETING
HELD IN STOCKBRIDGE, MI.

IIA.1. 3571

The Leslie Local Independent - Leslie, MI 49251 - Thursday September 15, 1988

Letters To The Editor

...ing our fast-paced ...dicate the teachers to the ...s as the Fall Festival ...it without this group of ...ent have been possible. ...ent really very proud ...

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Lori Voss Light School
Darlene A. Stewart

...ges for years, and have ...ent of these years. Have ...

...ance church? We plan on submitting more articles with pictures from our church, will you be willing to print them?

Patricia A. Graham
Chelsea Bible Church

Editor's Note: Since this is a very small newspaper, there is only one person who writes full-time. The outside part-time reporters cover what they can as assignment. Most news, therefore, is brought in. Pastors who are new in town, or who are leaving, are written about. The various churches in the area send in information regarding special programs, ceremonies, films, and activities concerning their churches.

Dear Editor,

I am quite concerned about the way Ingham County has been conducting its pursuit of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

Why did Ed Clothe (Economic Development Director for Ingham County) go to every township and local governments for the summer and early fall of 1987, presenting the SSC project and asking them to happily unsteady-prepared resolutions concerning the SSC? Why was it necessary to get the support of townships and local governments 5 months before effected landowners were notified by the Department of Energy of the states application for the SSC? Was there concern that they would not get this support when the detailed information was released and people began to understand the downside of the SSC?

I wonder if the townships and local units of Government realize that Mr. Clothe's resolution was to support the state's application for the SSC, not one of site support for the project. Since the resolution was approved before adequate information was released, it should come as no surprise that townships are taking a second look at the SSC. It may be worth just what it is being dropped down on them.

Attila E. Pahelky
2853 Eastlawn

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...Main Street,

C. Public Hearings

1. Participation Procedure

The public is also invited to provide comments on the draft EIS to the DOE in person at the scheduled public hearings. The purpose of the hearings is to receive substantive comments related to the draft EIS. It is not the purpose of the hearings to receive either general endorsements or criticisms of the project. The hearings will not be judicial or evidentiary type hearings. Advance registration for presentation of oral comments at the hearings will be accepted up to one week prior to the hearing date by telephone or by mail at the office listed above "Attention: SSC Draft EIS Hearing Registration." Requests to speak at a specific time will be honored, if possible. Registrants are allowed to only register themselves to speak and must confirm the time they are scheduled to speak at the registration desk the day of the hearing. Persons who have not registered in advance may register to speak at the hearings to the extent time is available. To ensure that as many persons as possible have the opportunity to present comments, 5 minutes will be allotted to each speaker. Persons presenting comments at the hearings are requested to provide the DOE with written copies of their comments at the hearing, if possible.

2. Hearings Schedules and Locations

Hearings will be held from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m. at each of the following locations on the dates indicated:

September 26, 1988:

Stockbridge High School
Gymnasium
416 North Clinton Street
Stockbridge, Michigan

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W. B. McCafferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore Street
Waxahachie, Texas

September 29, 1988:

Fort Morgan High School
Auditorium
709 E. Riverview Avenue
Fort Morgan, Colorado

Middle Tennessee State University

Public Hearings On SSC Set Sept. 26 At Stockbridge High

Public hearings to collect verbal comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider will be held at the Stockbridge High School gymnasium on September 26.

Two sessions are scheduled by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) — from 2 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. A national session may be held the next day if the number of requests to speak exceed the six hours provided on September 26, the DOE has said.

According to the DOE, the EIS is a key part of the environmental review process for the proposed $4.5 billion high-energy physics particle accelerator. The EIS study is required by National Environmental Policy Act anytime a federal agency undertakes a major action that could affect the environment.

The draft EIS is a 5,000-page, multi-volume analysis of the potential impact such a facility would have on water resources, air quality, ecological settings, social and economic factors of nearby communities and infrastructure at each of the seven sites still competing for the SSC project. According to the DOE, it contains as much information as possible at this *stage in the project development.*

A final EIS will be issued after the DOE selects its preferred site in December. It will contain even more details about the external effects on the winning location and ways in which any serious negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated during construction and operation of the SSC.

Ann Hamerla, executive director of the Michigan SSC Commission, said he expects to see a mix of support and opposition to the $4.5 billion project at the public hearings.

"These hearings are part of the governmental process in our democracy, and I hope that everyone who lives in Southwestern Michigan and has a comment to make on this proposed project will take time to address the EIS review team and convey their thoughts," Hamerla said.

"In my view, I hope that our residents who support the SSC see it as exciting window on the future in our high-technology state will respect their enthusiasm for this unique facility. If they also have some concerns about the accelerator design or operation, this is the forum set aside for critical face-to-face in-person those concerns as well."

Hamerla notes that some people in mid-Michigan have expressed general opposition to the project, but are concerned about a particular aspect of the construction or operation of the SSC.

"This is the time to tell DOE that you are in favor of the SSC here, but that you would like to see a particular problem addressed and solved before it is built," he said. "I think the DOE is looking for constructive comments."

"However, it is most important for the Department of Energy to hear from all people who have an interest or *who are directly or indirectly affected* — supporters, opponents, and those who are in the middle of the road on the SSC," Hamerla said.

Each speaker at the EIS hearing will be limited to five minutes. Individuals or organizations may pre-register to speak at the hearing by calling the DOE at (301) 353-6570, or by mail: SSC Site Task Force, Office of Energy Research, ER-65/GTN, U.S. Department of Energy, *Washington, D.C. 20545.*

The DOE is also collecting written comments on the draft EIS during a 45-day period that began September 2 and ends October 17. To be considered, written remarks on the EIS must be postmarked no later than October 17 and sent to: SSC Draft EIS Comments, Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman, SSC Site Task Force, Office of Energy Research, ER-65/GTN, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, 20545.

Copies of the draft EIS can be obtained directly from the DOE by calling (301) 353-6570. The draft EIS also is available for review at the Ingham and Jackson county public libraries, the SSC Information Office in Stockbridge and at the SSC Commission Office in Lansing.

LETTER 1482 (CONTINUED)

State would replace wetlands lost to SSC

By PAUL JUDGE
NEWS BUSINESS REPORTER

STOCKBRIDGE – State officials are promising to create new wetlands in an effort to counter the biggest environmental negative identified by a federal report on the impact of building the superconducting super collider here.

A report by the U.S. Department of Energy said as many as 2,300 acres of wetlands might be destroyed if the government were to build the $4.4 billion science project in the Stockbridge area.

But David Hales, director of the state's Department of Natural Resources, told visiting DOE evaluators at a public hearing Monday that the state would create new wetlands to replace acreage lost to construction and drainage.

The wetlands, in the southern portion of the proposed SSC ring, are a staging area for Sand Hill Cranes and a habitat for the Indiana Bat.

Thomas J. Anderson, a former state legislator who co-sponsored Michigan's progressive wetlands protection laws, also testified at the hearing. He said he is convinced the SSC is environmentally sound, adding that the project would have a "minimal impact on wetlands."

One wetlands expert contacted by The News this morning called the state's proposal to replace damaged wetlands "reasonable."

"We have created wetlands before," said Eugene Jaworski, a professor of geography and geology at Eastern Michigan University

See SSC, A4

THE ANN ARBOR NEWS • TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1988

SSC

CONTINUED FROM A1

who has advised a number of private businesses on wetlands conversion.

Creating new wetlands involves extensive grading, usually takes about five years and costs $15,000 to $35,000 an acre, Jaworski added.

John F. Hanlesit, executive director of the Michigan SSC Commission, had contended earlier that errors made in the report inflated the amount of wetlands that would be affected. At the "very worst," he said, just under 800 acres would be affected by construction of the SSC. "That's a long way from 2,300," he said.

Gov. James J. Blanchard, also testifying at Monday's hearing, added: "The state can overcome whatever relatively minor environmental problems exist."

Outside Stockbridge High School, where the DOE held six hours of hearings to consider the draft environmental impact statement on the SSC, about a dozen opponents to the project picketed and collected signatures to a petition now numbering more than 1,600 residents of Jackson and Ingham County resisting the project.

The petitioners, objecting to the changes the $4.4 billion physics project would bring to the area, have threatened legal action to block the SSC from coming to Michigan.

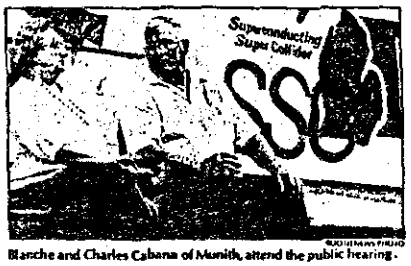
But a poll conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research shows that support is still strong in mid-Michigan.

Jan Verndran, an organizer of the group that calls itself "R.I.P. SSC," said opponents might file suit in December if Michigan is selected as the preferred site.

But Verndran would not discuss what legal grounds the challenge might be based on.

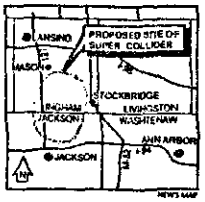
"I don't want to tip our hand this early," she said.

Inside, Gov. Blanchard delivered a passionate statement in favor of the Stockbridge site to DOE officials. The governor, who was scheduled to speak first but arrived half an hour after the hearing began, ran through a now-familiar litany of attributes he regards as selling points of the Ingham-Jackson County location for the SSC, including geology that would make for relatively easy tunneling, a pool of skilled construction and metalworkers to help build and maintain the project, and the proximity of two major research universities – the University of Michigan and Michigan State University.



BOB HEMMAN PHOTO

Blanche and Charles Cabana of Munith, attend the public hearing.



Some who oppose bringing the SSC to Michigan complained that the governor strayed from the stated purpose of the hearing, to comment on the draft environmental impact statement, and filled his allotted time with another pitch for the state.

Brian Quirke a spokesman for DOE, said later that the Energy Department merely sets the rules for the hearings. "Once the governor takes the platform, you can't tell him he's off base," Quirke said.

An independent committee on health and environmental safety, consisting of Michigan scientists and Stockbridge area residents, agreed that the SSC poses no significant hazard to the general public.

But Charles P. Cubbage, executive secretary of the state's Toxic Substance Control Commission and the committee's chairman, voiced concern that the draft environmental impact statement is vague about controlling radioactive leakage and about the operation of a closed loop cooling system similar to those used in nuclear power plants.

In his remarks, Cubbage noted that radioactivity formed by the SSC will be higher in the areas of the ring where the beams of protons collide. But he said the risk of exposure to radiation would be "virtually zero" because of the facility's safety designs and depth – 55 feet underground.

Some 80 water wells in the area of the SSC ring would have to be monitored for the presence of radiation that might leech through the water table, Cubbage said.

While Cubbage expressed confidence in the technical design and environmental safeguards spelled out so far for the SSC, he said the committee has some misgivings about DOE's lackluster record of enforcement on other federal projects, particularly guidelines for the safe operation of nuclear facilities.

"Performance depends on the integrity of the DOE," he said. "We all have some reservations."

Booth News Service reporter Paul Overeiner contributed to this story.

ITEM #2

ISR

It is important to note that both surveys were conducted prior to the Feb. 16,1988 scoping meeting held in Stockbridge and prior to information being available. Note also the percentages used on the reinterviews. Surveys were very misleading as to questions, content and results.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSES

The ISR research program was designed to obtain data from different populations, including state residents and people in the Stockbridge area. To accomplish this, researchers conducted a public opinion telephone survey with two random samples, one composed of people from throughout the State of Michigan and the other composed of people residing in Ingham and Jackson counties (excluding Lansing). In addition, in-depth ethnographic interviews were conducted with a representative group of people who live on the path of the SSC ring. These interviews were conducted to determine the impacts on and attitudes of people most directly affected by the SSC project.

14

State Response - Telephone Survey

In order to measure the degree of support for constructing the SSC, researchers at ISR conducted telephone surveys in the summer of 1987 and the winter of 1988. In order to measure changes in attitudes toward the SSC with accuracy, a panel design involving reinterviews was used.

58% of original

Reinterviews were conducted with 349 of the original 601 state respondents. These reinterviews document a positive shift in attitudes toward the SSC (See Figure 1-5, Stoffle and Traugott et al., 1988:10). In 1987, 49 percent of the respondents in the state sample said they would be concerned if the SSC were to be built near their homes; but in 1988 only 41 percent said they would be concerned. In 1987, 39 percent said they would not be concerned, while in 1988, 47 percent said they would not be concerned. So state-wide suport for the SSC is now more positive than negative.

Note question asked!

Misleading

Stockbridge Area Responses: People on the SSC Ring - Ethnographic Interviews

In-depth ethnographic interviews, each lasting about two hours, were conducted with 55 people in 1987 and 57 people in 1988. The 1988 respondents represented the more than 700 land owners who must sell their property and the 221 people who must relocate if the SSC were to be located at the Stockbridge site. These are

the people who would be most directly affected by the project, and they raised a wide range of issues especially about land purchase and relocation. Their concerns were communicated to the State of Michigan who then developed plans to mitigate or eliminate these problems (Stoffle and Traugott et al. 1988:93). The State's willingness to consider these issues so early in the siting process was important, because the overall attitude of these people is tied directly with the State's ability to reduce the adverse affects of the SSC project.

At the time of the interview, these people were asked about their attitude toward the SSC (Figure 1-7, Stoffle and Traugott et al. 1988:12). Their responses were placed on a five-point scale, in which a score of 1 represented "very negative" and a score of 5 represented "very positive." On average, the 1988 respondents reported a neutral attitude (3.4 mean score). Twelve of the 1988 people, who had answered the same question in 1987, reported a positive shift in attitude over the past year (Figure 1-6, Stoffle and Traugott et al. 1988:12).

This is reported the opposite of the survey results and is misleading

Stockbridge Area Responses:People in Ingham and Jackson Counties - Telephone Survey

In early 1988, telephone reinterviews were conducted with respondents in the Jackson/Ingham County sample, who were originally contacted in the summer of 1987. Reinterviews were completed with 430 of the 505 original respondents. These reinterviews documented strong support for the SSC. Respondents were asked, "Overall, would you favor or oppose the construction of the SSC in the Stockbridge area?" In 1987, 62 percent of the respondents in the two-county sample favored constructing the SSC in the Stockbridge area, while in 1988, 72 percent favored the project (Figure 1-3, Stoffle and Traugott et al. 1988:7). In 1987, 23 percent of these respondents opposed constructing the SSC in the Stockbridge area, and in 1988, 11 percent opposed the project. It is interesting to note that Stockbridge area residents are almost twice as positive towards the SSC as are state-wide residents. There appears to be two reasons for this (1) the people of Stockbridge will receive the greatest benefit from the SSC and (2) the people of Stockbridge are undoubtably more knowledgable about the project and our findings show that the more people know about the SSC the more they support its construction.

Surveys were done before 2/14/88 and prior to information on the SSC being made available!!

Opposition in Stockbridge is growing because they are now beginning to understand the SSC project.

ITEM #10

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF CONCERN IN NEED OF REVIEW AND FURTHER DESCRIPTION AND DEFinition.

is unlikely because most of that area is very recent or current agricultural cropland. Surveys during preconstruction could confirm this, and final placement of those facilities could be altered to avoid any habitat which may be found. In addition, the service and access shaft areas would be placed in recently disturbed agricultural land. Therefore, it is unlikely that construction of the SSC would effect the black-capped vireo if the Texas site were selected.

5.1.5.4 Wetland Assessment

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires DOE to ensure consideration of wetlands protection in decision-making. DOE regulations at 10 CFR 1022 establish procedures for DOE compliance. DOE will take action to avoid, to the extent practicable, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction of wetlands and the occupancy and modification of wetlands, and avoid direct and indirect support of wetlands development wherever there is a practicable alternative.

SSC facilities will be designed so as to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development in wetlands. Factors considered, but not limited to, are alternative sites, modification of actions, and no action. Measures that mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed SSC in a wetland may include minimum grading requirements, runoff controls, design and construction constraints, and protection of ecologically sensitive areas.

The wetlands impact assessment provides an evaluation of each of the sites that: 1) identifies the location, extent, and quality of potentially affected wetlands (see Appendix 5); 2) describes the existing setting wherein these wetlands exist (see Appendix 5); 3) identifies the type and magnitude of expected sensitivities/impacts (see Appendix 11); 4) assesses the significance of such impacts (see Appendix 11); and 5) suggests appropriate mitigation measures that could be taken to reduce the magnitude of the anticipated adverse impacts associated with wetlands (see Appendix 11). Consultation with Federal and State agencies has been initiated and final location of facilities (which would not be determined until site-specific design drawings are prepared for the selected site), if possible, would be considered to avoid wetland encroachment.

A. Arizona

No wetlands have been identified on the project area. Riparian habitat associated with larger ephemeral drainages and stock ponds are present in the project area, but none would be significantly impacted as a result of construction of surface facilities or operations of the SSC facility (see Appendix 5).

4.7.5.4 Michigan

Similarly, Michigan contains many small sensitive communities in the area of the proposed site. One 40-acre tract of black spruce receives special protection and study at the Waterloo Recreation Area. Other plants in the vicinity common to the spaghnum bogs of the area are also protected at the recreation area.

There are several unique communities in the vicinity of the Michigan site. Both the Waterloo Recreation Area and the Haehnle Wildlife Sanctuary contain numerous unique communities. A unique dry, mesic southern forest is located near the recreation area. An unusual wetlands bog is located in the recreation area. A good example of a marsh habitat is present at the Haehnle Wildlife Sanctuary.

A State champion pignut hickory tree, largest and oldest known to occur in the State, is located on or near Area B of the proposed collider alignment.

Transitional zones exist throughout the Michigan site because of the diversity of ecotypes.

The Dansville State Game Area is located within the proposed ring. Waterloo State Recreation Area and Haehnle Wildlife Sanctuary, operated by the Audubon Society, are located on the southeast boundary of the proposed site. Several other small areas of particular ecological interest are in the vicinity of the Michigan site.

Michigan has several protected species in the general area of the site. These are almost all plants and most are present in wetland environments (see Appendix 5, Section 5.7.4).

4.7.5.5 North Carolina

There are no natural ecosystems protected by statute within the proposed North Carolina SSC project area. Natural areas, having unique or unusual resources, have been identified throughout North Carolina by the the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program. Several of these natural areas are in the vicinity of the proposed SSC site. Although these sites are defined primarily on the basis of their botanical resources, some of them provide habitat for locally or regionally rare animal species. These sites are: Goshen Gaboro forest (statewide); Vernon Hill Church Road dry forest (regional); Tar River - aquatic habitat (regional); Flat River slopes above Lake Michie (regional); Mayo Creek slopes (local); Timberlake poorly-drained upland forest (local); South Flat River rock outcrops (local); and Flat River slopes at Red Mountain (local). Additionally, description of these areas is presented in Appendix 11 along with the discussion of site-specific impacts.

hardwood forested lands are reported within the proposed fee simple boundaries. These forests are not expected to be impacted. However, they represent approximately one to two percent of the available forest in the region.

Approximately 17 prairie remnants are listed in the 16 township study areas reviewed by the State. Most of these areas are within nature preserves, and most are sufficiently far from anticipated construction sites along the ring to preclude direct impact. Several are, however, sufficiently close that attention must be taken to prevent or minimize unnecessary impacts. The largest designated "natural" area is the 675-acre prairie reconstruction project within the existing ring at Fermilab. This attempt at recreating prairie and savanna habitats on previously heavily cultivated lands is beginning its second decade

4. Michigan

The proposed SSC site in Michigan presents a collage of Grand River basin agricultural lands intermixed with small parcels of forest, wetlands, lakes, and streams. Construction of the SSC would displace some of these resources. Mitigation of wetland impacts during final design in consultation with the State of Michigan and other Federal agencies would be key to the final impacts of SSC construction in Michigan. Consideration is given below to the potential impacts of construction on the large number of nesting birds in the vicinity of the site. The discussion below is confined to impacts resulting from construction activities Approximately 620 acres will be disturbed. About 360 of the acres disturbed are temporary and would be reclaimed. Native forbs and grasses would be used for reclamation except in areas where wetlands reclamation may be needed (see Section 4.7.6)

Several sensitive plant and animal communities are located near the fee simple area of the campus and near Cluster. These are currently protected as part of the Waterloo Recreation Area and the Haehnle Wildlife Sanctuaries. Operational noise from the nearby E and F areas and adjacent J1 and J2 areas is not expected to impact the Waterloo Recreation Area or the Haehnle Sanctuary. While some noise increase could be detected, the levels would be near ambient (50 dBA). Noise at these levels would be expected to have no effect on the sandhill crane which uses the Haehnle Sanctuary as a major migratory staging area. There are also several breeding pairs of sandhill cranes.

One 40-acre tract of black spruce receives special protection at the Waterloo Recreation Area. Other sensitive communities which are present at the recreation area in the vicinity of the SSC include sphagnum bogs, a dry/mesic southern forest community north of Bartig Lake, and an unusual wetland bog. Construction of facilities in the fee simple area (J1) would produce the greatest risks to these communities. The magnitude and nature of negative impacts are based upon worst-case analysis, because information about the nature and quality of these sensitive communities are not available, and details of plans for area J1 have not been finalized.

Due to the depth of the collider tunnel, the method of construction, and the nature of the geology at the Illinois site, there should be no appreciable impact from tunnel construction. However, hydrological effects of seepage and pumping of water from shaft construction could have an impact on surface waters, including wetlands adjacent to these facilities. This could affect wetlands in the vicinity of E1, J2, J4, J5, and J6.

With the exception of permanent conversion of wetland habitat, which should be a minor in terms of areal extent and value of the habitat, other construction impacts would be temporary.

b. Operation Impacts

No operational impacts to wetlands are expected at the Illinois site because 1) there would be no discharges to these habitats and 2) Fermilab Prairie Restoration Area is not near any proposed noise sources.

c. Mitigation

Direct impacts on wetlands from construction and operations could be mitigated by judicious placement of facilities. Standard good construction practices, which would minimize sedimentation of downstream habitat, would effectively reduce potential impacts on wetlands and aquatic habitat. However, some wetland habitat would be adversely impacted or lost. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, would assure the inclusion of wetland mitigation in final project design.

D. Michigan

1. Wetlands

Wetlands are abundant in the SSC project area in Michigan. They cover about 20 percent of the project area. The most dense concentrations of wetlands occur in the Dansville State Game Area and the Waterloo Recreation Area, both located near but not immediately on the collider ring. An examination of appropriate draft National Wetlands Inventory maps indicates there are wetlands within the proposed SSC location. Future field investigations will be necessary to determine specific wetland boundaries. Nearly all the wetlands in the site vicinity show signs of disturbance from draining, channeling, and other human effects. In general, the most productive and diverse habitat has been avoided by locating the ring to minimize impacts. An estimated 2,800 acres of wetland habitat are located in fee simple properties along the ring, including approximately 56 wetlands greater than 10 acres in size.

17

Conflicts w/ 5.6-11

- Construction Impacts

Most of the surface facilities to be constructed for the SSC at the Michigan site could impact portions of wetland habitat. Specifically, interaction points K2 and K4 are situated near palustrine emergent or scrub-shrub emergent wetlands. Service areas F3, F6, and F8 are all adjacent to wetland habitat. Service and intermediate access areas F1, F2, F9, E4, E1, F10, and E5 are also adjacent to wetland habitat as shown in Figure 5.1.5-3 and Figure 5.1.5-4. In addition, buried beam zone access areas J1, J2, J3, J5, and J6 are near wetland habitat (see Figures 5.1.5-5 through 5.1.5-9). The campus area has only minimal wetlands, but area C and B would impact about 100 and 180 acres of wetlands, respectively (see Figure 5.1.5-10).

The most obvious construction impact in these areas could be the permanent loss or conversion of wetland habitat in these areas to other uses. Construction activities such as clearing, grading, excavation and filling of wetland areas could create direct adverse impacts. Actions where avoidance is not possible would require consultation with the Michigan Division of Natural Resources for effects to the floodplain or important wetland values. Erosion of construction sites and sedimentation of adjacent wetland and aquatic habitat could create indirect impacts, but these are not likely in the presence of good engineering practice and erosion control measures.

Additional construction effects on wetlands may be expected from the construction or upgrading of connector roads and access roads, utility lines, and spoil disposal sites. The state has proposed using abandoned quarry sites for spoil disposal. Some of these abandoned sites have standing water and are in effect human-made wetlands. Although not of a sensitive nature, these sites would be classified as wetlands according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife criteria.

Any construction activities in the Grand River floodplain, likewise, would be considered sensitive for ecological impacts. Other potentially sensitive SSC construction/wetland or waterway impact areas would include E7, near the ring crossing of Mud Creek, and F7, near the ring crossing of Sycamore Creek. The extent to which final site location for the above mentioned facilities can eliminate impacts to wetlands, or that mitigative measures can reduce impacts must await final design and mitigative planning. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has an approved State program under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. DOE will consult further with the State of Michigan regarding the issue of wetlands.

The potential of drainage of wetlands as a result of groundwater seepage and removal during construction of the tunnel and shaft access facilities is of possible concern, particularly as it might impact adjacent productive natural habitat areas like Waterloo Recreation Area and the Haehnle Sanctuary which rely on incoming surface water to maintain their viability. This is part of a general effect on wetlands of the region due to the draining and channeling of surface streams for agricultural purposes. The depth and construction of the tunnel makes this impact

B. Colorado

There are no commercially, recreationally, or culturally important species dependent upon habitats present along the proposed Colorado SSC ring. Recreational hunting does occur in the area. Colorado Small Game Management Unit 36, which includes the project area and the surrounding South Platte River bottomlands, ranks first in the State for mourning dove harvest (Colorado Division of Wildlife 1987). Both pronghorn antelope and mule deer are hunted in the area, and badger, beaver, coyote, and red fox are trapped. Beyond possible localized restrictions during the construction period, the SSC should not alter these activities. Due to the limited amount of rainfall most of the streams on and near the proposed SSC site are intermittent (seasonal). As a result, no impacts are expected to fishery resources.

C. Illinois

Hunting, fishing, environmental education, and bird watching are the primary recreational uses of the area of the Illinois site. The Fox River supports a major and diverse recreational fishery, which is not expected to be negatively impacted by construction of the SSC. Fishing activities in other waterways of the area are undefined. Within the area, most hunting occurs on private land and along the Fox River. The ring-neck pheasant and cottontail rabbit are the most frequently sought species. The populations of game species in the area have been declining over recent years due to continually increasing pressures of urbanization. Development of the SSC is expected to continue this trend.

D. Michigan

Numerous recreationally important species, particularly sport fish, are found within the proposed SSC ring alignment in Michigan. The Grand River is the major site of recreational use of this resource. Fishing is also done on Sycamore Creek. Michigan regulations requiring remediation of wetland habitats, coupled with regulations protecting and enhancing opportunities for anadromous fish populations, should serve to minimize any significant negative impacts to the fisheries along the SSC alignment. Hunting for small game is popular throughout much of the area. Cottontails, white-tailed deer, and fox squirrels are typically sought. Furbearing mammals trapped and hunted include muskrat, mink and raccoon. Waterfowl hunting is common. Limitations or restrictions on hunting which would result from SSC construction and operation have not been determined. Such limitations could reduce the amount of recreational hunting, fishing, and commercial trapping in some areas, particularly those immediately adjacent to facility concentrations. It is unlikely that animal populations would suffer any substantial loss from a decrease in habitat due to the abundance of high quality habitat in the vicinity. Passive recreational activities, such as bird watching and nature photography, are inevitably a part of Audubon wildlife sanctuary and state recreational area usage and are not expected to be impacted except locally within the service areas.

There are a number of birds having an important nesting habitat in proximity to the proposed SSC alignment in Michigan, a special review of available information was conducted to support an assessment of impacts. Birds are generally reluctant to leave their nests even when startled by loud noises.

Unfamiliar stimuli are more likely to elicit a response, and when noise is coupled with other stimuli, such as low aircraft overflights, birds may temporarily flush from nests. At such times, the adults and their nests are more susceptible to opportunistic predators. There is evidence that loss of eggs and/or young is greater among densely colonial nesting species, such as the great blue heron rookeries, than in solitary nesting species, such as the sandhill cranes. In any case, loss of eggs from SSC construction noise would in all likelihood be unmeasurable. Birds tend to become habituated to repetitious noises. Vibrations from the first few explosive blasts in a given vicinity (distances of 1 to 2 mi) during SSC construction would likely cause nesting birds to fly up, but they are expected to habituate quickly with no measurable reduction in nesting success.

E. North Carolina

No commercially, recreationally, or culturally important plant or animal species are found in any abundance in the area of the proposed SSC ring in North Carolina. However, recreational fishing occurs in streams and farm ponds throughout the region. Game and other wildlife species are abundant throughout this largely rural area. Approximately 10 percent of the public hunting area of the Butner Game Lands would be within fee simple areas and would require reassessment of cessation of hunting in those areas when the preferred site is selected.

F. Tennessee

In Tennessee, no public hunting areas or State Wildlife Management Areas are located within the project area. The closest is about 15 mi north of the proposed ring alignment. Hunting and fishing occurs on private property and along rivers and streams throughout the area. The four-county area, which is host to this ring alignment, is part of the Middle Tennessee Wildlife Management Region which has the highest percentage of deer harvest for the State. Comparatively little habitat would be eliminated by construction of the SSC. The wildlife populations are expected to suffer no measurable impact from SSC construction other than localized displacement. In fact, they can be expected to benefit from the additional acres placed in long-term government protected management. Wild turkey, which have been reestablished within recent years in this portion of Tennessee, are currently experiencing increasing populations. Local flocks might experience loss of range during construction on individual dispersed SSC facilities, but in the long run these impacts would be compensated by the areas of permanently managed government land resulting once construction impacts are resolved.

for concrete, but the coals are also high in alkalis that have a deleterious effect on concrete. Therefore, chemical balances and compliance with concrete specifications would need to be confirmed prior to use of fly ash. Even without the use of fly ash, the impact of the SSC on aggregate supply is still considered minor.

The State of Colorado has also estimated that, because of low summer wet bulb temperatures, required flow of cooling water will be an average of 921 gal/min, less than the estimated average requirement of 1,500 gal/min and significantly less than DOE's estimated peak demand of 2,000 gal/min.

5.6.4.3 Illinois

The proposed fee simple area of 10,508 acres includes 6,800 acres of Fermilab, of which 881 acres is prime and important farmland that is in production, and that is leased back to farmers. A further 1,000 acres is dedicated to prairie restoration areas and wetlands. This demonstrates potential for conservation of farmland and enhancement of natural prairie and wetland habitats.

Conflicts w/ 5.1.5-1

5.6.4.4 Michigan

More than 90 sites in fee simple takings are wetlands greater than 10 acres. During final design, alternative sitings of facilities and other mitigations will be evaluated.

17 The Michigan site also offers a potential impact from acidic leachate from pyritic spoils from tunnel excavation. Mitigation measures are well known, and discussed in full in Section 5.1.11 and in Volume IV, Appendix 10.

The State of Michigan proposal states that the climate is colder than the "design" climate, 1,260 degree-days vs 900 degree-days in the CDR. This means that the expected demand for natural gas in Michigan will increase from 55 MBtu/h to 69 MBtu/h. (Table 4-5 shows a peak monthly heating requirement of 1,181 degree-days; this DEIS has used independent weather data to arrive at this figure.)

5.6.4.5 North Carolina

There would be negligible impacts to all natural and depletable resources in North Carolina.

5.6.4.6 Tennessee

The major impact of the SSC on Tennessee's natural and depletable resources will be in the supply of 70,000 gal/d of groundwater for F7 and F8. This will have a measurable impact on groundwater levels in the aquifers, as discussed in Section 5.1.2 and Volume IV, Appendix 7. Possible mitigation measures would include using air cooling in whole or part at F7 and F8; and recycling cooling tower blowdown to reduce water consumption.

Also regionally, net revenue effects for each state government peak in 1992 at between $5.8 million in Texas and $15.2 million in North Carolina. The other five state governments are anticipated to experience peak net revenue effects of between $10.9 million and $12.4 million. During full operation beginning in the year 2003, annual net revenue effects are expected to range between $3.2 million in Texas and $8.4 million in North Carolina (see Table 5.1.8-7). The application of four different types of taxes contribute to revenue: sales and use, motor fuels, vehicle registration, and public utilities taxes. The state governments would also receive net revenue effects from taxes and fees paid by SSC professional staff since these workers might have relatively higher earnings than the average wage earner in each state.

At the local level (see Table 5.1.8-8) government jurisdictions in Maricopa County, Arizona, would experience both the largest positive annual fiscal impact during full operation and the largest negative annual fiscal impact during the early years of construction. These relatively large impacts are due to the large number of SSC-related workers that are expected to live in that county. Most of the counties studied would experience negative fiscal impacts during early construction years due largely to expenses for needed infrastructure improvements to accommodate SSC-related growth.

After these capital improvement costs are incurred, most counties would experience positive financial effects from the SSC. Exceptions include Kendall County, Illinois, and Bedford and Marshall Counties, Tennessee, where the total capital expenditures and other revenue losses would exceed the positive gains expected from SSC workers with higher than average wages. These counties would experience negative annual impacts throughout the life of the SSC. In other counties, although positive impacts would accrue after an initial outlay for infrastructure improvements, the positive impacts would not offset the earlier losses for some time. Local governments might be able to finance the capital improvements with long-term bonds which could serve to alleviate this problem in some counties. In other counties, the redistribution of revenue from the state government or from other local governments experiencing net increases could offset these negative impacts.

5.1.8.5 Quality of Life/Social Well-Being

This assessment of SSC-related impacts on quality of life and social well-being is tailored to the unique characteristics of the SSC program. The project's size, combined with the rigorous siting requirements used in the selection of BQL sites, has resulted in seven potential host SSC regions that share important characteristics. In particular, each region contains a relatively large and dominant urban area, and the project extends in each region to cover large expanses of rural land. This commonality between study regions facilitates consistent treatment of potential social impacts.

218-829 0 - 88 - 13 (BOOK 1)

Negative fiscal Impact

At the Arizona site, however, a potential hazard to the public would exist from the Valley Fever spores discussed above as an occupational concern. If the spores were dispersed as a result of SSC construction activities, they could be carried by winds to the adjacent community and could pose a threat of disease to susceptible residents and passersby. The impact is difficult to assess for the reasons previously presented, but it includes a small risk of serious illness.

Mitigative measures are the same whether the risk is to workers or the public and would serve both groups.

5.1.6.3 Accident Impacts and Risks

A. Radiological

1. Loss of Full Beam

The accidental loss of the full beam at the SSC would cause major damage to the machine and a considerable disruption to the experimental program, as well as create undesirable radiation. For these reasons, the SSC will be designed with sufficient redundancy to protect against accidental beam loss under every conceivable scenario of multiple and simultaneous equipment failure. The accelerator at Fermilab has similar redundancy and has not experienced an accidental beam loss in its 20-yr operating history. Even though such an event is viewed as extremely unlikely, the impacts of a full beam loss have been assessed and the results discussed below.

a. External Radiation

The general public would be protected from external radiation associated with a full beam loss by the shielding provided by the earth cover. External radiation exposure could occur in two areas, directly above and adjacent to the loss point and on an axis tangent to the beam loss point.

The dose equivalent contribution from hadrons directly above the loss point would be highly dependent upon the intervening shielding depth. The dose decreases by approximately a factor of 10 for every yard of soil/rock. At the average tunnel depth at all of the sites a lass of beam would produce no measurable dose from hadrons at the surface. An assessment was made (see Appendix 10, Table 10.1.3-4) to determine the maximum hadron dose which would occur at the shallowest depth for the proposed tunnel. Because the hadrons are absorbed in a short distance, the area of potential exposure is less than 30 ft in diameter. The probability that a beam loss would occur in a specific spot (the shallowest point) of the SSC ring is less than one in 100,000. The probability that an individual would be at that spot at that instant (lasting at most, one beam revolution time, or 1/3500th of a second) is vanishingly small. At the seven proposed sites, the combination of minimum depth and lowest soil density would occur at one point on the proposed Texas site. If a full beam loss were to occur at this particular point

Accident Impacts/Risks
Beam Loss & related items next 5 pages

on the proposed Texas site, and an individual were at that point at that instant, that individual would receive a dose of 2 mrem.

The muon "beam" which would result from a beam loss would travel at a tangent to the ring from the point of loss and would not have an effect above the tunnel as was the case with hadrons. This muon beam is highly directed (an approximate vertical spread of 1 ft in 10,000 ft). In order to receive a dose from this beam, an individual would have to be positioned in the plane of the beam which is at the depth of the ring at the loss point. Even then, the total, one-time dose from muons would be 2 mrem, and would fall by a factor of about 2 every 500 ft along the tangent line.

On the tangent line closest to the loss point, it is not likely that an individual would at that precise location (within a few feet in the horizontal direction and below ground at tunnel depth) at the precise instant the beam would accidentally be lost.

b. Air Pathway

The only air available for the beam to activate in an accidental beam loss would be the air in the tunnel. The path length in air within the tunnel would not be extensive; any air activation products formed would be of short half-life, and retention in the unvented tunnel for some 30 minutes would reduce their radioactivity to releasable levels. Not until the radioactivity in the air reached a safe level for public release, would the vent fans be started.

c. Groundwater Pathway and Soil Activation

The loss of the full beam would result in the production of some radioactivity in the soil immediately adjacent to the loss point by neutrons produced from the cascade of particles formed when the protons interact with matter.

Studies have been carried out at Fermilab on the activation of soil and the subsequent leaching of radionuclides from that soil. For this assessment, it was assumed that the two radionuclides of interest, H-3 and Na-22 (other radionuclides formed have very short half-lives or do not leach appreciably from the soil), were produced in beam loss and migrate without diffusion directly to a water well positioned at 150 ft from the tunnel (SSC-SR-1026 1987). Such a well would be within the controlled zone for the SSC from which wells are excluded by design. Nevertheless, even if all of the H-3 and Na-22 produced in the soil by a full beam-loss accident reached one particular well 150 ft from the tunnel, the concentration of radioactivity in that well would be for the site alternatives (from Appendix I2):

for Na-22, in pCi/ml (EPA standard is 0.5 pCi/ml)

Colorado	0.042
Illinois	0.0057
Michigan	0.0013
North Carolina	0.060
Tennessee	0.0012

and, for H-3, in pCi/ml (EPA standard is 20 pCi/ml)

Colorado	0.24
Illinois	0.076
Michigan	0.027
North Carolina	0.35
Tennessee	0.043

It should be noted that although the accidental beam loss is assumed to occur only once, the above calculation takes into account the fact that the NA-22 and H-3 would be leached out of the soil over a period of many years. The numbers appearing above are the maxima (see Appendix 12). These maxima would appear in Colorado and North Carolina approximately 2 years after the accident; in Illinois, 8 to 10 years; in Michigan, 10 years; and in Tennessee, 10 to 15 years.

Arizona and Texas are not included in the calculations because there is essentially no groundwater flow at tunnel level at those sites. However, in these two cases, and in the cases where hydrogeologic conditions at various points around the tunnel at the other possible sites are such that there is no groundwater flow, it is possible to calculate the level of radioactivity in the soil as a result of a full beam loss. The total amount of radioactivity produced in the soil near the tunnel by an accidental beam loss would be (from Appendix 11):

H-3	9.1×10^9 pCi
Ha-22	2.4×10^9 pCi
TOTAL	1.15×10^{10} pCi

In Appendix 10, radioactivity is assumed to be in a block of soil of dimensions 4m x 3m x 20m.

If it is further assumed that the radioactivity does not move at all, that it is uniformly distributed throughout the soil block, and that the soil density is 2.24 g/cm^3, this amount of radioactivity would contaminate such an (underground) block of soil to an average level of 21 pCi/g. This is to be compared with the naturally occurring radioactivity in rocks as measured at the various alternative sites, and which ranges from 1 to 5 pCi/g (see Appendix 5). Most of the radioactivity (80 percent, or about 17 pCi/g) is due to tritium which has a half-life of 12.3 yr. (The half-life of Na-22 is 2.6 yr.) In 12.3 yr, the amount of radioactivity from tritium would be 8.5 pCi/g; the amount from Na-22 would already be insignificant. In 25 yr, the amount of radioactivity from

tritium would be 4.25 pCi/g, about the same as the naturally-occurring level. It should also be noted that the 20 m is measured horizontally outward from the tunnel wall, and would be well within the controlled area for the proposed SSC. In reality, the radioactivity would be concentrated closer to the tunnel, and would diminish by about a factor of 10 for each meter past the tunnel wall. The difference between this calculation and that for radioactivity moving via groundwater to a well is that, in this case, the radioactivity is assumed to stay in the same place, whereas in the case of the well, the radioactivity moves to the well over a period of time. In addition, in the case of the well, the radioactivity is diluted by the water in the ground and in the well (see Appendix 12).

2. Loss of Coolant in a Beam Absorber

The beam absorbers would have a graphite core surrounded by aluminum. The aluminum would be surrounded by steel and the steel by concrete (see Appendix 10). The aluminum cylinder would be cooled by a closed loop water system containing 1,600 lb of water. This water would become slightly radioactive because of the interactions of the cascade with the water in the coils. The only long-lived radionuclide produced is tritium. The activity of tritium, assuming 2×10^{17} protons per year for 25 years, is 0.14 Ci.

The tritium inventory in the coolant could be reduced or maintained at some administrative limit by periodically draining the system as is the practice at Fermilab.

The beam absorber would contain a liner system that would be monitored for any leaks that might develop. The liner system would contain a sump and second drainage system to collect and retrieve any water from leaks. In the unlikely event that a leak should develop in the system, it could be drained. If all systems failed, the amount of water that could escape the system would be dependent upon the gradient established by the position of the leak and the pressure within the system. In this case, the maximum loss of water is estimated to be 2 percent. The consequences of a loss of 2 percent would be similar to the release of tritium into the soil from a full beam loss.

The beam absorber is being designed so that loss of coolant would not impair its integrity, i.e., the graphite itself would not be directly cooled. Thus, the heat generated by a single beam dump into the absorber with no coolant would not damage the beam absorber.

3. Transportation of Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW)

Based on Fermilab experience, it is estimated that the SSC would generate 12 shipments per year of LLRW, and that these would be transported by truck from the SSC site to DOE's LLRW disposal site at Richland, Washington. Each shipment would be 600 to 1000 ft^3 (total of 8,000 ft^3/yr) of solid material in shielded containers, and would contain 0.75 to 1.26 Ci (total of 100 Ci/yr) of radioactive material. These assumptions were used as input to the computer code RADTRAN III.

serve as a collector and source. This is true for all underground structures in the area of the proposed sites and is not unique to the SSC. There is some inherent mitigation to radon infiltration provided by tunnel engineering requirements. In areas where the tunnel is in solid, nonporous rock, infiltration of radon gas would be negligible. In areas where the tunnel would be in porous or amorphous material, where radon infiltration could be a problem, the tunnel would have to be lined with concrete for structural support. For this assessment, to maximize calculated potential impacts, the tunnel was assumed to be unlined and in amorphous material in all cases. This comment, of course, is only applicable to the operations phase when the tunnel is complete. Projected radon doses to the public during construction are also shown in Table 5.1.6-2.

c. Neutron Skyshine

Neutron skyshine is the rescattering of neutrons by air nuclei above a source back down to the surface of the earth. Since neutrons would be produced copiously in SSC interaction halls, calculations were carried out to determine the significance of the effect. Because the interaction areas would be either deeply underground or well-shielded overhead by both massive detectors and concrete shielding, the contribution of neutron skyshine to the environment at every site would be less than 0.001 mrem/yr (see Appendix 10 and Appendix 12).

3. Aquatic Pathways

When the SSC beam strikes any material and when the beams collide with each other, many secondary particles are produced which are energetic enough to produce additional particles; when these additional particles strike matter, they produce a new generation of particles, etc., until the total energy is dissipated. In the case of hadrons at SSC energies, this cascade of particles would take place in a relatively small region of space and would be completely dissipated within about 35 ft of material (soil) from the source. However, the interaction of the cascade with soil will cause activation of constituents in the soil. This has been studied extensively by Borak (1972) and others. There are two leachable isotopes that are formed in sufficient quantities whose longer half-lives allow significant migration, tritium (H-3) and sodium (Na-22) (see Appendix 10).

The current EPA standard for tritium in public drinking water is 20 pCi/ml based on a yearly dose equivalent of 4 mrem. EPA has proposed to raise this to 90 pCi/ml, based on currently accepted methods of calculating dose. The 20 pCi/ml is the current standard and is used for comparisons in this analysis. The standard for Na-22 is 0.5 pCi/ml. During normal operations, the largest possible source of cascade interaction with the soil would be in the two primary beam absorbers. The beam absorbers' function is to accept and absorb the spent beams at the end of each accelerator cycle (about once per day) and to accept and absorb the full beam in the case of beam aborts. As designed, they would be extremely efficient in this function. It has been calculated that over the life-

time of the proposed SSC, the total H-3 and Na-22 buildup in the soil downstream of the beam absorbers would be approximately 0.24 pCi and 0.182 pCi, respectively (Toohig 1988). The EPA standard for public drinking water permits up to 20 pCi/ml of H-3 and 0.5 pCi/ml of Na-22. Put in slightly different terms, this means that one liter of public drinking water meets EPA standards if it contains less than 20,000 pCi of H-3 and 500 pCi of Na-22. Thus, if all of the H-3 (0.24 pCi) and Na-22 (0.182 pCi) produced over the lifetime of the SSC downstream of the beam absorbers were put into one liter of public drinking water, the level of activity in that one liter would be far below EPA limit.

4. Transportation

In operation and maintenance of the SSC, low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) would be produced. The LLRW annual output is estimated to be 8,000 ft^3 (220 m^3) containing 10 pCi. For purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that the LLRW would be transported to the DOE facility at Richland, Washington, with an average of ten drum shipments and two shipments of low specific activity (LSA) boxes per year (see Appendix 10). The primary radionuclides are Mn-54 and Na-22. For impact assessment, the entire waste is considered to be Na-22, since it poses a higher human hazard potential.

The projected dose equivalent to the drivers and total collective population dose equivalent are presented in Table 5.1.6-3.

Table 5.1.6-3

DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR THE SSC
TRANSPORTATION OF LLRW

	AZ	CO	IL	MI	NC	TN	TX
Total dose to collective population along route (person-rem/yr)	0.18	0.13	0.21	0.24	0.31	0.25	0.22
Total for each drivers* (mrem/yr)	498	338	564	640	835	665	577

*Assumes two drivers, the same two drivers would make 12 trips/yr

B. Hazardous/Toxic Materials

There are no anticipated public health impacts from the HTM's that are expected to be used in the construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

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Hazardous/Toxic items
Next 3 pages

The analysis resulted in the following (see Volume IV, Appendices 10 and 12 for detailed analysis):

- Total expected values of exposure dose to the population as a whole in an accident analysis would be less than one thousandth of a person-rem per year.
- Total latent cancer fatalities would be one in one hundred million.
- Total genetic effect would be one in ten million.

Transportation hazards of SSC LLRW could be easily mitigated by:

- Minimization of distance traveled.
- Minimization of generated wastes.
- Solidification of waste.

B. Hazardous/Toxic Materials

An accident with considerable potential for worker injury would be a major loss of cryogens in the tunnel. The liquid helium within the superconducting magnets is at a temperature near 4K (near absolute zero), and any exposure of any part of the body to such a temperature would cause severe tissue damage. The possible accident scenarios have been worked out by the CDG based on Fermilab experience, and an operating safety document is in preparation. Such operating procedures in the presence of cryogens for the SSC will be subject to DOE review and approval when detailed design of the cryogenic systems is available. On the basis of preliminary design, and on the basis of experience at Fermilab and other facilities using large amounts of cryogens (e.g., NASA), the CDG believes the impacts of a large-scale cryogen loss on human health and safety would be small, because workers encountering such a release would be able to evade the "plume" of escaping material rather easily by either walking or riding the transporter ahead of it. In addition, studies have shown that the cryogenic vapors would tend to stratify near the ceiling (helium) or the floor (nitrogen) in the tunnel environment, thus allowing for the remaining air space to provide sufficient oxygen for workers to breathe as they escape the area. Personnel would not normally be in the tunnel when cryogens are present (SSC CDG 1988).

Mitigative measures to prevent or minimize the release of cryogens include elements of the SSC design, such as pressure sensors, pressure relief valves and vent systems, strategically located shutoff valves, and warning sensors for oxygen, helium and nitrogen strategically positioned throughout the tunnel.

Release of cryogens at the service areas presents no problem to the public. The cryogens (helium and nitrogen) are nontoxic and would dissipate immediately in the atmosphere.

The exhaust of the heavy equipment and other vehicles used during construction will contain NO_x, CO, unburned hydrocarbons (UHC), SO_2 and some particulates. Mitigation will consist of using equipment which complies with required pollution control rules and regulations.

Some of the insulations, solvents, architectural coatings, adhesives, etc. used in construction will cause emissions of fugitive reactive organic hydrocarbons. These emissions will be minimized by using compliance coatings or other products low in volatile hydrocarbons.

Natural gas will be combusted in the HVAC systems. This will result in emissions of NO_x, CO, and UHC. This fuel will be combusted in many small HVAC units, which offers little opportunity for cost-effective reuse. To mitigate air pollution, only modern, fuel-efficient and low polluting HVAC equipment will be used.

Visibility impairment will come from the cooling tower plumes which could appear during certain types of weather. This phenomenon will be localized in the area of the cooling towers. Its impact can be mitigated by locating the cooling towers away from or downwind from roadways or other areas where visibility is essential.

Another source of opaque plumes could be the result of the leakage of cryogenic fluids from any of the refrigeration systems. These emissions will be short-lived emergency situations which could be minimized with proper design, operations, and maintenance of the cryogenic systems.

The power supplied to the SSC will be generated by a commercial utility source. Either new electrical generation capacity will need to be constructed or the SSC will consume existing reserve capacity. In either case the emissions resulting from the generation of the 184 MW peak electric power demand will be secondary air pollutant emissions and their impacts need to be considered.

Air quality in the area of the SSC will also be affected by the emissions resulting from the activities of people drawn to the area. These include automobile emissions, residential and commercial construction emissions, dry cleaners, etc.

11.4 WATER AND WASTEWATER

Prior to construction, land will be cleared and graded. This could result in surface and groundwater impacts. There is a possibility of soil erosion resulting in soil materials entering drainage basins and surface waters. To mitigate these impacts, topsoil could be saved and used to cover unpaved areas upon completion of the construction work. Native grass and vegetation will be planted to prevent soil erosion.

At Site Example C, where the cut-and-cover method will be used for construction of the tunnel, the soil will be piled alongside the cut for backfill. The backfilled surface will be covered with topsoil and grass

The potential number of days in 5 years that would have high air pollution potential is:

Arizona	-	10-20
Colorado	-	<10
Illinois	-	<10
Michigan	-	<10
North Carolina	-	10-20
Tennessee	-	20-30
Texas	-	0

4.4.2 Ambient Air Quality

Background ambient air quality at each site is compared with the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (40 CFR 50) in Table 4-6. The monitoring data in Table 4-6 was taken from EPA 1988 and represents recent site data. Because of the lack of background data, no PM_{10} (particulates having an equivalent aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns) values are shown. The specific points and year of measurement of each of the background values are presented in Appendix 5.

Under the Clean Air Act, regions which fail to comply with the NAAQS primary standards for specific pollutants are designated as nonattainment areas for that pollutant. Once an area is so designated, it must demonstrate air quality better than the NAAQS for a number of calendar quarters before it can be redesignated as attainment. Current SSC possible host regions that have previously been designated as nonattainment are as follows:

Illinois	-	Carbon monoxide, ozone
Michigan	-	Ozone
Tennessee	-	Ozone

On June 6, 1988, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register (53 FR 20722) soliciting comments on possible interpretations of the Mitchell-Conte Amendment passed by Congress on December 22, 1987. This amendment proposed the designation of carbon monoxide and ozone nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act. Numerous potential SSC host counties or portions of them were included on EPA's list of areas and may be so designated as early as August 31, 1988. The effect of this proposed rulemaking on the SSC is discussed in Appendix 8.

4.4.3 Regional Air Pollutant Sources

The ambient air quality at the site alternatives is influenced by the quantity of pollutant emissions in the region and by the dispersion characteristics of the site. Table 4-7 shows the estimated yearly emissions of pollutants from stationary sources and the vehicle miles traveled in the host counties for each proposed site.

that would bring the surface below tunnel depth. This could not be a quantitative check, since detailed design of the proposed SSC does not yet exist. In general, there appears to be no area at any of the proposed sites where it would be possible to reach tunnel depth without digging or excavating to that depth. When the specific site is chosen and when detailed design has been completed, DOE and/or the State could make arrangements with local property owners to restrict deep excavations in the narrow regions where muons might penetrate.

Table 5.1.6-2 presents the results of similar calculations for the public as a whole. The calculations are based on the total population in the area.

2. Air Pathway

a. Air Activation Products

During operation of the accelerator, secondary particles produced by proton interactions would activate some air molecules, i.e., make them radioactive. The majority of the air activation products have very short half-lives (see Appendix 10). The projected dose equivalent to the general public from venting the tunnel at the ten service facilities and the four interaction regions is presented in Table 5.6.1-2. Engineering controls such as filters were not considered in the dose equivalent calculations. The dose equivalent to the total public from air activation products at the highest dose site (Illinois) is 0.11 person-rem/yr. This number is the product of the average individual dose times the number of people in the area, and should be compared to the total public annual radiation dose from background radiation of 360,000 person-rem/yr. In terms of maximum individual dose rate (see Appendix 12, Table 12.3.1-2) this is about 0.0001 percent of the 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart H limit for whole body dose (25 mrem/yr) and 0.001 percent of that limit for organ dose (5 mrem/yr).

b. Radon and Its Progeny

Radon (Rn-222) is a relatively short-lived (3.8 days half-life) noble gas decay product of radium (Ra-226). The noble gas properties of radon provide it with transport capabilities which allow it to move into structures, such as the tunnel and interaction halls. The concentration emanating into the structures is dependent upon the Ra-226 concentration and the transport characteristics of the rock. The buildup of Rn-226 and its progeny in the structures depends on the ventilation rate.

The tunnel is unoccupied during beam operation and not under continuous ventilation; thus, radon would build up in the tunnel and would need to be vented prior to entry of personnel. The expected dose to individuals and the dose equivalents to the general public for radon and radon progeny from the SSC tunnel ventilation are presented in Tables 5.1.6-1 and 5.1.6-2.

It should be emphasized that radon would not be produced by beam operations, but is a natural product for which the underground structures

Interested persons and organizations may also wish to attend one of the public hearings on the DEIS and provide comments; these will also be considered in the preparation of the Final EIS.

BACKGROUND

Research and development for the SSC project has been conducted as a national scientific effort under the guidance of the Central Design Group (CDG), an organizational entity of Universities Research Association, Inc. The Reference Design Study, completed in March 1984, established the basis for design of the SSC. The CDG completed the Conceptual Design Report (CDR) in 1986 which led to the conclusion that the SSC was technically feasible and that cost and schedule estimates were acceptable. In January 1987, the President proposed construction of the SSC to the Congress. Construction of the proposed SSC is anticipated to cost $4.4 billion in fiscal year 1988 dollars and would be completed during the mid-1990's.

The major feature of the proposed SSC would be a racetrack-shaped tunnel about 53 mi in circumference. Two beams of protons (subatomic particles), would be accelerated in opposite directions to energies 20 times higher than is now possible at any other accelerator in the world. They would then be made to collide at an energy level of 40 trillion electron volts (TeV). The tunnel would be constructed with its centerline at least 35 ft underground. Service areas would be located approximately every 5 mi, and access shafts would be located midway between each service area.

The proposed SSC would be expected to remain in operation for 25 to 30 years after construction. After completion of its useful life, the SSC would be decommissioned. Underground facilities would be sealed and above-ground facilities removed where appropriate. Additional review, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), will be completed prior to a decision on decommissioning.

ALTERNATIVE SITES CONSIDERED

On April 1, 1987, the DOE issued an Invitation for Site Proposals (ISP) for the proposed SSC. In response, 43 proposals were received and reviewed by the DOE; of these, 36 were further evaluated by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering (NAS/NAE). Based upon criteria listed in the ISP, design details of the proposals, and specific characteristics of the sites, the NAS/NAE recommended to DOE a best qualified list (BQL) of sites to be considered further. These sites were presented to DOE on December 24, 1987. One of the recommended BQL sites was subsequently withdrawn by the proposing organization. Following a review and validation of the NAS/NAE recommendation, the BQL was accepted by DOE and announced on January 19, 1988. The proposals for these seven sites, as provided in response to the ISP (modified in some cases by certain design considerations), form the seven site alternatives considered in this DEIS.

Decommissioning
Next 5 pages

CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This chapter describes the proposed action, alternatives considered, potential environmental impacts, and mitigation means anticipated. The description of the proposed SSC facility includes conceptual design details along with specific adaptation which would be needed to construct the proposed SSC facility at each of the seven site alternatives. Various technical and procedural alternatives were considered but not analyzed in detail. The no-action alternative, which provides a baseline for measuring environmental effects, is the continuation of current conditions and trends (described fully in Chapter 4, Affected Environment) which would be expected to occur at any of the seven sites if the SSC were not constructed. The environmental impacts (analyzed in detail in Chapter 5, Environmental Consequences) are summarized and compared. Finally, site-independent and site-specific mitigations (also described in Chapter 5) are summarized; these could be used to minimize adverse impacts of the proposed action.

3.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is to select the site for the SSC. The proposed SSC would be a 20-TeV particle accelerator, its supporting systems, and facilities which would serve as a U.S. National Laboratory for high energy physics experiments. The five phases of the proposed project are:

- Siting - This phase consists of DOE's Invitation for Site Proposals (ISP) and the resulting proposals, the evaluation process leading to the Best Qualified List (BQL) of seven sites, the identification of a preferred site in the final EIS, and the selection of a site in the Record of Decision (ROD).

- Preconstruction - This phase consists of activities at the selected site to confirm geotechnical conditions; to validate site engineering parameters; and perform assessments or surveys necessary to verify site data for site-specific project design.

- Construction - This phase includes continued design as well as physical establishment of the tunnel, the SSC instrument (including magnets, detectors, support systems), the surface facilities and campus area, and infrastructure connections (roads and utility corridors).

- Operations - This is the primary and long-term phase which involves use of facilities for physics experiments. The operating life of the SSC is expected to be 25 to 35 years.

- Decommissioning - This phase involves the removal, closure, decontamination, and other activities whose objective is the removal from service of the SSC and its support facilities. Additional NEPA review will be required prior to starting decommissioning action.

- Access roads, site service roads, railroad sidings, utility substations, and utility corridors.

3.1.5 Operations

Activities during operations would be beam testing and establishment of routine operations including:

- Use of collider rings for high energy physics research or accelerator and development studies (~ 250 day/yr).
- Use of high energy booster accelerator to generate beams for testing of detector components (independent of collider operations).
- Scheduled maintenance and repair (~ 115 day/yr).

Operations would begin in 1996 and continue for a period of 25 to 35 years.

3.1.6 Decommissioning

When decommissioning of the SSC facility is proposed, a detailed NEPA review will be performed. DOE has prepared a preliminary decommissioning plan for the SSC and estimated order-of-magnitude costs for implementing such a plan. This plan is summarized and the potential environmental impacts evaluated in Volume IV, Appendix 3. This preliminary review indicates that decommissioning should be technically, economically, and environmentally feasible.

3.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

The DOE has considered three types of alternatives in this EIS: site alternatives, technical alternatives, and programmatic alternatives. The methods used to determine the reasonable site alternatives was discussed in Section 3.1.2. No technical or programmatic alternatives were identified for detailed analysis in this DEIS, as discussed below.

DOE-sponsored working groups have examined alternative instrument design concepts, contrasting efficiencies, resource requirements, and possibilities of meeting the 20-TeV objective (see Chapter 9, Principal References). If these types of technologies were used, the purpose and need for the SSC would not be met (see Chapter 2, Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action).

Alternatives eliminated from detailed study, together with the technical or programmatic reasons for such elimination, are discussed below.

For Site Example A or B the collider tunnel will be constructed by a tunnel boring machine at a depth approximately 50 or 150 ft below the surface. The radiation shielding provided by this greater depth of overburden will attenuate radiation to even lower levels than would exist for Site Example C.

18 Following the operational period, the accelerator will be decommissioned. Some components such as beam tubes, magnet cores, beam dump components and materials may have low levels of induced radioactivity caused by scattered protons and other particles impinging on the components for prolonged periods. All such radioactive components either will be removed and disposed of at an approved repository or allowed to decay and be disposed of in-situ.

When will the repository be ready?

In the vicinity of the two power transmission lines feeding the SSC, radio-frequency electromagnetic radiation will produce some radio static. This will be noticeable for several hundred yards from the transmission line right-of-way. The radio-frequency static will be of exactly the same nature as that experienced near any other power transmission line.

An investigation should be made into whether a magnetic field could be set up by either the injection accelerators or the supercollider bending or focusing magnets which could cause any significant disturbance or interference with navigational instruments at nearby airports. If this appears to be even a remote possibility, siting restrictions should be set on the proximity of airports to the accelerator facilities and on the approach paths of aircraft using the nearby airports.

11.8 ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

The conceptual design is based on two independent power transmission lines each capable of providing reliable power to the facility. A prerequisite for siting is the availability of electrical generating capacity capable of filling this demand.

Although it is not anticipated that a new generating plant be built for the facility, the end result of the installation will be that the reserve generating capacity of the existing regional power distribution system will be reduced by approximately 140 MW once the SSC is operational. As a result, demand growth planning will have to be modified. These effects would be mitigated if the SSC were constructed at a site where excess capacity exists.

Fuel use for space heating purposes will depend on the climate of the selected location. The heat rejection from the refrigeration systems supporting the superconducting magnet cyrogenics will be at a low level--135°F. Hence it will not be feasible to recover the heat for space heating purposes. The layout of the conceptual design which has the refrigeration plants distributed along the circumference of the main ring, and the heating demands concentrated in the two cluster experimental areas and the campus further reduces the possibility of effective utilization of the waste heat.

swallowed up by a federal project. The legal protections combined with a sensitivity to public concerns about federal projects have created an atmosphere of very strict controls over making changes to federal projects after the site location has been chosen.

4. **Will there be any testing of private wells after the SSC is operational?**

Yes, if an owner wants his or her well to be tested.

An extensive monitoring system, including test wells, would detect any migration of radionuclides in the ground water. The DOE will regularly monitor test wells on and off the site. Federal and state law requires the DOE to thoroughly investigate any contamination of ground water. That investigation could include the testing of private wells.

5. **What effect will the electromagnetic radiation or the electromagnetic forces have on airport navigational equipment and local television and radio signals?**

None. According to the DOE, the SSC would produce no electromagnetic fields that would be detectable at the surface or even close to the deeply-buried accelerator tunnel which contains the superconducting magnets. Nor would there be any interference with airport or aircraft navigational equipment or restrictions on overflights. Similarly, there would be no interference with radio or television signals.

6. **What will happen to the tunnel equipment and buildings when the SSC is decommissioned?**

The original design for the SSC anticipates a 25-year lifespan for the accelerator facility. But some accelerators are still operating after 40 years and have not yet been scheduled for decommissioning.

If the SSC is shut down, according to the DOE, the magnets and other usable equipment would be removed and used elsewhere. It is not clear at this time, the DOE said, just how the tunnel itself would be decommissioned. But it is certain that access to the tunnel would be blocked, probably by filling the access shafts with concrete. Any radioactivity in the tunnel caused by the accelerator would be cleaned up and removed to a low-level waste site before the tunnel was sealed. The beam absorbers, which would be radioactive at decommissioning, have been designed as modular units so they can be safely removed in pieces and disposed at radioactive waste facilities.

5.1.6-11

LETTER 1483

Oct. 16,

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

ATTENTION: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess,

It is my request that this letter and four (4) cassette tapes of the Vevay Township board meeting held Sept. 6,198 be included in the final EIS. Please include the news arti also.

In July, the Vevay Township board withdrew support for t SSC (at the request of the residents) until adequate answe were received to the many questions we have been asking, t conflicting and changing answers were resolved and more co and definite answers were given considering the advanced s of the SSC project.

A number of attempts were made by Ed Grobe (Economic Development Director for Ingham Co.) to change the boards position on the SSC and all were done in a very questionab manner, according to township officials.

The Michigan SSC officials requested a date to meet w the township board to discuss the issues of the resolution were specifically asked not to come to the August board me (due to a heavy agenda and primary elections the next day) BUT THEY CAME ANYHOW and brought residents from other town as reinforcements! They were received, but asked to return September to discuss the issues of the resolution when our township residents could be in attendance.

On September 6,1988, the Vevay Township board met with Michigan SSC officials and approximately 150 residents of township. The meeting lasted about 3½ hours with the towns maintaining its opposition to the SSC. I have included tap of the meeting for your review and inclusion in the final (Tape 1A begins approx. ½ way on the tape-it is at the sta position now. When recordingends on one side, stop the tap and flip to the other side).

The Michigan SSC officials told the news media they wo continue to deal with our questions and concerns and would return to deal with this again. We have not heard from the since the September meeting!

I have also included a copy of the tape of the August meeting (I suggest you use a graphic equalizer to help red noise on the tape and make it more tolerable. Please note woman requesting the township to reverse their position of withdrawing support. She is a resident of Waterloo townshi a friend of the Michigan SSC officials!) Please include tape in the final EIS also.

Sincerely, Joy Tomlinson
3661 Tomlinson
Mason, MI 48854

IIA.1- 3600

LETTER 1483 (CONTINUED)

Township of Vevay – County of Ingham

Telephone: 517-676-9523
Office Hours: 10:00 am - 4:00 pm

780 South Eden Road
Mason, Michigan 48854

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPERCOLLIDER PROJECT

WHEREAS, there have not been adequate answers to some questions regarding the effects that placing the SSC will have on residents and local governments; and

2 WHEREAS, answers given to some of these questions continue to change; and

WHEREAS, the SSC schedule is far enough along that there should be definite answers to most questions.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Vevay Township Board of Trustees can not currently support placing the SSC at the Stockbridge site.

AYES: Oesterle; Kosier; Diamond; Coy; Rogers

NAYS: none

I, Susan C. Kosier, Clerk of the Township of Vevay, hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the Vevay Township Board of Trustees at a regular meeting held on Monday, the 5th of July, 1988.

Signed: Susan C. Kosier
Susan C. Kosier

Dated: July 6, 1988

LETTER 1483 (CONTINUED)

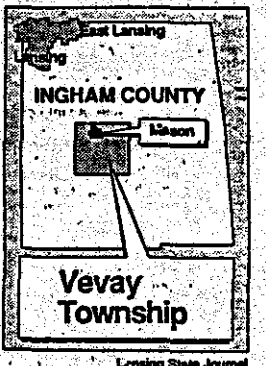
Township ends collider support

By DAVE POULSON
Lansing State Journal

MASON — Vevay Township bucked super collider fever this week and became the only Ingham or Jackson county municipality to withdraw support for the $4.4 billion proton smasher.

The township board voted 5-0 Tuesday that it could not support the project because of unanswered questions and conflicting answers to other questions, said Jeff Oesterle, the township supervisor.

SUPER COLLIDER



Lansing State Journal

The Stockbridge-area site is one of seven across the country in the running for the Superconducting Super Collider. The federal project is expected to generate thousands of jobs and millions of dollars of revenue.

Initially, Vevay Township was among those that supported the state's application to become a site "simply because it's a good idea not to turn your head on anything," Oesterle said.

But township officials now think that protection from ground water contamination has not been adequately explained, he said. They also have questions about the buying of property in the collider path, and object to a proposed government body that would plan development around the collider, a 52-mile circular tunnel.

Township officials want to be solely responsible for planning development within the township, Oesterle said.

Community support is among the criteria that will be used to decide on a site late this year. In Michigan, 38 local units of government and 90 service clubs, economic development groups and other organizations have passed resolutions of support, said Jack Burdock, a spokesman for the state's Superconducting Super Collider Commission.

Officials will try to address the township's concerns immediately, he said.

Among those passing resolutions of support is Mason, which is adjacent to the township. The collider path passes about a half mile from the Mason limits.

"I can see their reaction to it," said Mason Mayor Gene Goodman. "I might feel differently, too, if it went under my house."

Township resident Jay Jenkins, who helped circulate petitions opposing the collider, said groundwater contamination worries many residents.

Current colliders — which are much smaller than the proposed super collider — have so far not been shown to contaminate ground water, said Jeff Sherwood, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

As a precaution, no wells will be allowed within 35 feet of either side of the super collider ring. Wells drilled within 150 feet must be specially approved.

Such caution fuels concerns about radioactivity from the collider. It is expected to be at extremely low levels, said Jim Heinzman, a hydrogeologist with the Department of Natural Resources.

But the DNR has made an extensive study of the site, he said. "There are not going to be any groundwater problems. The groundwater movement is at a rate that contaminants would not travel far even if they did get into groundwater."

State Journal 9/6/88

Vevay folks still colliding over project

By PETER SLEETH
Lansing State Journal

MASON — In the township hall of Vevay, big issues that dwarf the small building are set to erupt tonight.

They concern futuristic science, the lure of big money and worries about home.

Vevay Township, the only municipality in Ingham or Jackson counties to withdraw support for the $4.4 billion Superconducting Super Collider, will have an open forum for debate over the wisdom of bringing the 21st century to rural Michigan.

SUPER COLLIDER

"Nobody knows what is going to happen," Township Supervisor Jeff Oesterle said of the meeting. "We have cleared a lot of stuff off the agenda for that night."

The meeting is at 7:30 p.m. at 780 Eden Road. Whether the township board will vote to renew its support for the collider will be decided at the meeting.

The township announced it had changed its mind on the project

Michigan trails collider list

Associated Press

Texas and Illinois are the top contenders for the federal government's $4.4 billion Superconducting Super Collider and the thousands of jobs the proton smasher would create, U.S. News & World Report said Monday.

The magazine quoted unidentified sources whom it characterized only as "savvy bettors" as saying Michigan, Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina and Tennessee trail in the race for the project.

The super collider laboratory would be a scientific research park with office space and support buildings for an estimated 2,500 to 3,000 people.

Physicists hope to use the proposed 53-mile-round underground particle accelerator to study subatomic particles — nature's fundamental

LETTER 1483 (CONTINUED)

Lansing State Journal/CHRIS HOLMES

It was standing room only for some of the people in the large crowd that showed up at the meeting in the Vevay Township Hall Tuesday night to voice their concern over the proposed construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Vevay Twp. questions collider benefits

By SHEILA SCHMIDT
Lansing State Journal

MASON — Vevay Township remains the only local government in Michigan opposed to a $4.4 billion federal project that its backers claim will bring money and jobs to the area.

The township board voted to oppose the project in July after first giving its approval. Officials said they weren't getting answers to their questions about how the Superconducting Super Collider would affect their lives.

SUPER COLLIDER

Tuesday night, 21st-century science clashed with old-fashioned fear as prospective neighbors of the proposed super collider vented their worries at a township meeting.

"Every question anybody answered produced a new question," said Township Supervisor Jeff Ostrander.

About 150 people crowded into a township board meeting to get answers to their questions about the giant proton smasher. The Township board refused to change its position.

"You are trying to create something from home, something unknown," says Jackson who lives on the proposed site, told John Blanchard, executive director of the state Superconducting Super Collider Commission.

"You can't tell us how it might affect us, benefits ?? don't answer anything if you don't have an idea of what it means."

Ostrander told the crowd that the township government supports the project but didn't consider the safety and jobs.

Michigan is one of seven states in the running for the super collider, a 52-mile-long underground tunnel that will be used to probe the nature of matter.

A massive site within mined in Northern Ingham. President Reagan had promised to pick a site before he leaves office.

Questions flew at the meeting.

Kennedy said the exact number of homes that would have to be moved still is unknown. The engineering has not been completed on the site, he said, partly because Congress refused to fund the total collider budget for this year.

It may be spring before details are clear, he said.

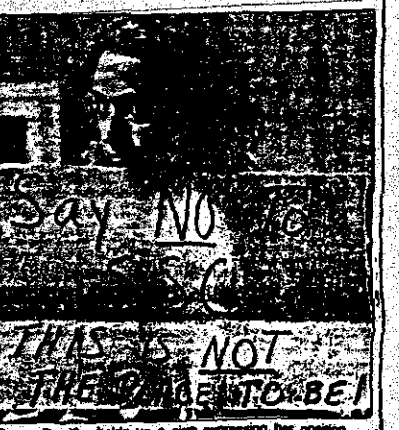
Kennedy and other state experts answered questions from residents on wells, wetlands and radioactive waste, which officials said are treated only of trains.

"How much will it actually cost the local taxpayer?" Mangelsen demanded.

"My entire neighborhood is about to change," Jerry Clifford said. Clifford, who moved to his house twenty years, is in the middle of major improvements on his home.

"Get your shell out," he said. "We'll meet you when my life."

A public hearing on the environmental impact statement for the Stockbridge site will be held at 1:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sept. 26 at Stockbridge High School.



Donna Zweifler holds up a sign expressing her position while waiting for Tuesday night's meeting.

LETTER 1483 (CONTINUED)

HQ-4182

Serving Mas- and Southern Ingham County

The Ingham County News

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

35¢

SSC opposed; questions unanswered

Vevay: Our minds unchanged

BY RICK MILLS
Staff writer

The state Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Commission brought all its experts to Vevay Township Tuesday night, but troubling concerns and unanswered questions persisted as the township board continued to oppose the $4.5 billion research project.

After more than three hours of discussion, SSC leaders did not even ask Vevay Township to reinstate its support of the project.

Opponents of the project, mostly a grassroots group of local residents, will now turn their attention to a vote in Ingham Township next week. They hope to spark a trend of opposition among key local governments.

State officials have said Michigan is still a front-runner to host the 53-mile underground track that will be a national project to research high energy physics.

But they have also said local support will be a critical factor among the seven finalist states.

"I think public support or public opposition is going to be a factor in the final selection," said John Haniaski, executive director of the state SSC commission.

Vevay Supervisor Jeff Oesterle began the meeting by explaining that Vevay approved a resolution more than a year ago supporting the state's effort to lure the SSC to Michigan.

"At that time the only thing we had was people saying this would create lots of jobs, nobody had any answers," Oesterle said.

SINCE THEN, THE board said it still lacks enough answers, and in early July they withdrew its support of the project. This week's meeting was requested by the state SSC commission. The township board did not change its mind.

John Haniaski, executive director of the SSC project

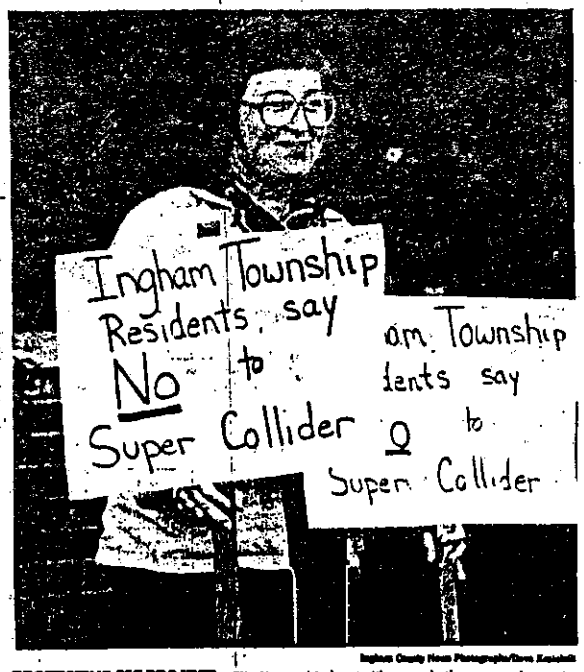
"There are no adequate answers on the effect on residents and local governments," Oesterle said. "The Vevay Township Board cannot continue to support putting the SSC on the Stockbridge site."

Residents questioned environmental issues dealing with effects on water wells, exposure to radiation and disposal of radioactive materials from the project. They also feared the effect on local communities from increased populations and the subsequent demand for roads, schools and other services.

"Those are real concerns and we do not have all the answers," Haniaski said. "The question of growth in the community and what that will do to the demand for local services ... is something I don't know. We do not full know the answers to those questions, and I'll admit it."

Among the continuing concerns for residents is the fact that the exact positioning of the underground ring, which would be 150 feet below the surface, has not yet been determined. State

SEE SSC CONCERNS, Page 2



Ingham County News Photographer/Steve Kaminski

PROTESTING SSC PROJECT— Rita Marowski along with several others carry signs outside the Vevay Township hall Tuesday as the board heard from Superconductor Super Collider officials who had requested that they be given a chance to answer questions had by township officials.

LETTER 1483 (CONTINUED)

Bingham County News/ September 7, 1988

General News

SSC concerns continue

FROM Page 1

officials are unable to tell residents exactly who will be affected and in what way by the project until the final location is set.

Hatziaki explained that President Reagan had requested [illegible] million for the project this year, but Congress funded just over $[illegible] million. The funding crisis had delayed final engineering work.

"We don't know precisely where they are going to place the ring," Hatziaki said. "Until that site engineering work is done, we won't know all the answers."

Plans call for final site selection among the seven finalist states to be made by the Department of Energy (DOE) in November and confirmed by the President before his term ends in January.

MANY OF THE QUESTIONS raised Tuesday dealt with information recently released in an environmental impact statement issued by the DOE. The publication details the effect on local communities of the SSC.

A meeting on the environmental impact statement will be held by the DOE at Sugarmaker High School on Sept. 20. Sessions are scheduled for 1:30 and 7:30 p.m.

Resident Jay Jenkins asked SSC officials how they could guarantee the facility would be safe when so many unanswered questions persist. He pointed out that the proposed project would be 30 times more powerful than an existing similar one in Illinois.

"This is something you've never created before," Jenkins said. "How can you know what the results will be? You're trying to create something new, something unknown, you could tell us how it will affect us."

That question was fielded by Roger Dorion of the SSC Consortium: "Physicists never say never; but all indications are that the SSC will be benign and safe to residents and to those who work on it."

"Basically, by the time the meeting wound down, Hatziaki stated that there were still a lot of questions to be answered," said resident Jenkins. "The situation [illegible] a lot of thought in that area."

Bingham County News Photographer Mark Kotsiuba

OVERFLOW CROWD AT VIVAK TOWNSHIP HALL— More than 100 people and several newspaper and television reporters attended the township hearing on SSC Tuesday.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS NEEDED ANSWERS— Jeff Christensen, supervisor of Vivak Township, said the board could not [illegible] the questions raised by SSC officials were satisfactory.

GRASSROOTS OPPOSITION— Jay Jenkins was one of several speakers from the audience claim that SSC has failed to produce enough answers.

LETTER 1484

6N755 Murray Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60175
October 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

I wish to have this letter and the enclosed "media" packet of material entered in its entirety into the public record, relative the Illinois DOE/DEIS Hearing of October 6th and 7th, 1988. I consider the enclosed to be relevant under the general "Socioeconomics" category of the Draft EIS.

1 The enclosed material is a month-by-month compilation of all relevant news articles, letters-to-the-editor, and C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois ads and press releases, starting with the announcement of the Illinois site location in January of 1988. It reflects the progress of human concerns and emotions starting with the "shock" of the announcement just three weeks before the scoping meeting at Fermilab, right up through the present, including a copy of a letter to Secretary of Energy, John Herrington, requesting a meeting with him in order to have "equal time" to the visit of Governor Jim Thompson on October 6, 1988.

The delayed announcement of the site by the State of Illinois was a planned conspiracy by politicians at the highest levels within Illinois, designed to discourage any organized opposition at the February Scoping Hearing. We have a copy of a letter from the Department of Energy directing the State to release all relevant data, thus individuals within the Department of Energy should be well aware of what our state officials attempted to do.

2 However the end result has been the greatest of hostility and bitterness toward the State and the entire SSC project in general in Illinois.

Few things can reflect that bitterness and animosity better than the human emotions expressed in the enclosed data. We therefore request that it be entered into the public record accordingly.

We will never allow you to build the SSC in Illinois.

Respectfully,

Steve Thompson

Steve Thompson

IIA.1- 3607

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois
Citizens Against the Collider Here

P O Box 104, Wasco, Illinois 60183
Phone 312-584-4244

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Citizens Against the Collider Here

TO: ALL MEDIA

FROM: C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS (CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)

SUB: FINAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) HEARINGS RELATIVE SITING OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) IN ILLINOIS

The SSC IS A VITAL NATIONAL ISSUE due to the CONSTRUCTION COST involved (4.4 to 7 billion), and the fact that it could become a MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUE in this election year.

However, in Illinois the SSC has been a controversial and hotly debated topic since the site location of the 53 mile SSC ring was announced in January of this year. Illinois was one of the first states to submit its proposal to the DOE, but the last to inform its citizens as to site location and impact. Now that we know the facts, the reluctance of Governor Thompson and other state officials to inform the Illinois citizens on a timely basis of the details is obvious....THE ILLINOIS PROPOSAL IS ONE OF THE MOST HORRENDOUS AND FLAGRANT INTRUSIONS UPON PEOPLE'S LIVES, PROPERTIES, AND THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT THAT COULD HAVE BEEN CONCEIVED.

The only reason this travesty is being proposed for what is known as the "Fox Valley Area" of Illinois is because of the pre-existing Fermilab Accelerator at Batavia, Illinois. Fermilab is proposed as the "injector" to the SSC ring. It is for this reason alone that the 53 mile SSC ring has been proposed for the FASTEST GROWING POPULATED AREA IN ILLINOIS (Kane County), and the NEGATIVE RAMIFICATIONS ON THE PEOPLE AND ENVIRONMENT ARE OUTRAGEOUS. Every significant building code in this area has been relinquished by local government officials for this project. This will allow 6-acre helium compressor stations within our neighborhoods, and the dynamiting of 400' deep (30' diameter) "access shafts" in, and adjacent to, people's yards every 2-1/2 miles throughout the ring. These are vital, personal issues, but at the

P.O. Box 104, Wasco, Illinois 60183 Phone 312-584-4244

same time the negative economic and environmental issues to the people of Illinois as a whole are equally as significant.

THE ENCLOSED LETTER TO SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, JOHN HERRINGTON, SUMMARIZES MUCH OF OUR POSITION. Our C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois petitions now total 20,000+ SIGNATURES. We are ARTICULATE PEOPLE expressing our concerns in a PROFESSIONAL WAY.

WE URGE YOU TO COVER THE ILLINOIS DOE/SSC HEARINGS, for there will be STRONG HUMAN EMOTIONS INVOLVED AND EXPRESSED AT THIS HEARING. (The Illinois citizens response to speak has been overwhelming, and two days of parallel sessions had to be set-up to accommodate participants.) THE MOST IMPORTANT SESSION WILL BE IN THE GYMNASIUM AT WAUBONSEE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, WHICH SEATS 900. The gym location is where the Governor and other politicans will make opening statements, and where media coverage will be intense. (As opposed to the auditorium.)

COME AND HEAR THE PEOPLE. Come and see why C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS has been INSTRUMENTAL IN STOPPING THE SSC IN ILLINOIS. This will be a SIGNIFICANT STORY of NATIONAL INTEREST UNTIL THE FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER.

WE ARE MOST ANXIOUS TO MEET WITH ALL INTERESTED MEDIA TO EXPLAIN THE FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE ILLINOIS PROPOSAL, AND OUR C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS POSITION, EITHER AT THE HEARING OR BEFORE AND AFTER.

Illinois and Texas have been rumored to be the "top contenders" of the seven remaining States under consideration. It is interesting to note that ILLINOIS HAS MORE AFFECTED PROPERTY PARCELS THAN ALL OF THE OTHER STATES COMBINED, and in addition, WE CAN ALSO ASSURE YOU WE HAVE MORE ORGANIZED AND VEHEMENTLY COMMITTED OPPOSITION THAN ALL THE OTHER STATES COMBINED AS WELL! That will be quite clear to you if you cover the Illinois hearings. This story will be ongoing and newsworthy even beyond the hearings, right up until the decision. INDEED, IF THE DECISION IS FOR SITING IN ILLINOIS, THEN THE ACTION AND OPPOSITION WILL REALLY BEGIN. That is a pledge, FOR THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER ALLOW IT TO PROCEED IN THE FOX VALLEY.

You can contact me at the phone numbers below, or through our C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois office. If you want further hearing details, and a copy of the DOE "draft EIS report" upon which the hearings will be based, you can contact the DOE direct at 301-353-6570.

We thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

William A. Tardy

William A. Tardy
312-584-4244
312-541-3900

Enc. John Herrington Letter
DOE Hearing Announcement
Economic Ad

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Citizens Against the Collider Here

September 16, 1988

Hon. John S. Herrington
Secretary Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Sir,

I wish to address a concern of extreme urgency in respect to the proposed visit of Governor James Thompson of Illinois, scheduled with you for the morning of October 6th, 1988. It is obvious that the Governor, and those who will accompany him, are determined to convince you to site the SSC in Illinois. Conversely, there happens to be an overwhelming number of Illinois citizens, and particularly in the Fox Valley area that will be so adversely impacted, who are equally determined and committed to stopping the SSC in Illinois.

We are keenly aware that our facts, concerns, and viewpoints will never be expressed to you on our behalf by Governor Thompson. Indeed, he has yet to agree to have one meeting with us since we began asking in February of this year. Consequently, we have never been able to present to him our petitions against the SSC in Illinois, which now contain 20,000+ signatures. However, we have become accustomed to this type of arrogance by our state officials, indeed it started back in January when they conspired under the direction of the recently resigned Illinois Director of Energy and Natural Resources, Don Etchinson, to withhold the exact location of the SSC ring from the citizens. As you perhaps are aware, it was only through a letter from your own Federal Agency that the State finally published the site and support data, and that was just three weeks prior to the initial EIS hearings.

This tactic by the State was obviously to suppress and discourage any organized opposition, but what a disastrous error in judgment on their part. The net result has been an outpouring of bitterness and hostility by thousands of citizens throughout the last several months directed primarily at the State, but unavoidably involving your Agency as well. This antagonism has now been compounded almost beyond our control with the release by the DOR of

P.O. Box 104, Wasco, Illinois 60183 Phone:312-584-4244

your draft EIS report, for the suppression and distortion of facts and figures presented by our State has now become glaringly and alarmingly evident. Rather than elaborate further herein on that subject, I believe it is sufficient to simply state that the largest standing task force (125 people) of the seven sub-committee's that comprise our steering committee within C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois, is spending all of its time between now and the October 6th Illinois hearing reading, dissecting, and preparing in depth, intelligent responses that our group will present in a professional and articulate manner. We are confident that if the ultimate siting of the SSC is truly based upon valid environmental and socio/economic considerations, then we will win our case.

However, the critical issue is simply whether or not we can effectively and completely present all of the vital and relevant facts. For example, the five (5) minutes you have allotted to each speaker is wholly inadequate to relate a lifetime of a person's dedication to his home and property. In addition, during the latest DOE visit in May we were refused a meeting with your representatives, and instead they flew over us in helicoptors and drove by us in buses at the shaft and helium station sites within our neighborhoods. The problem with that is simply that when you fly over people at 1000' you cannot see into their hearts, and when you speed by them at 55 MPH you cannot touch their souls. Unless and until you avail yourself of the opportunity to meet with the representatives of the people of the Fox Valley Sir, you will never fully understand the depth of our frustration, the sincerity of our concerns, and most importantly of all....the devastation and destruction that the construction of the SSC will bring to the environment and quality of life within the Fox Valley that we have all worked so hard to achieve....and which we will tenaciously defend, and never relinquish.

A very significant fact that you may not be fully aware of is that Kane County Illinois, and specifically Campton Township, are the two fastest growing land entities in terms of population within Illinois. In fact, your own EIS report indicates that Illinois has more affected property parcels than the other six states combined! Consequently, the opposition which the SSC faces now within our area is just a sampling of what the future would hold in the construction years ahead, and this same statement is valid in respect to the adverse environmental impact that will be ongoing.

Our local aquifers are projected to be insufficient to support population growth by the turn of the century, and yet you propose to compound that critical human issue by imposing the combination of SSC cooling water requirements and tunnel leak rate into the midst of our neighborhoods which are totally dependent upon thousands of private wells. Our narrow country roads are

saturated with school buses each morning and night carrying thousands of students, and yet you are actually contemplating hundreds of trucks carrying excavated rock down these same roads in the years ahead from 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. daily! This is a disaster waiting to happen....and we are going to see to it that it will never occur. What an outrage!

There is one very obvious fact that emerges out of this entire situation, namely, no reasonable and intelligent person would have ever proposed the SSC for the Fox Valley except for the fact that Fermi Lab pre-exists in this area and can conceivably be used as an injector. What a terribly weak rationale upon which to justify this imposition on the people. The net result is simply that tens of thousands of people have one common thought on this matter...Fermi Lab is no longer a "good neighbor". The damage done over the last several months in this respect will never be redeemed.

If you truly care, you do have an opporunity to understand our position in a most effective way, for we are hereby requesting the privilege of a two hour meeting with you. This will give us equal time to Governor Thompson, a distinction we have well earned. A delegation of 4 to 6 people will fly to Washington D.C. at our personal expense for this purpose, and we will adjust our schedules to whatever date and time you find convenient to your schedule prior to October 6th, 1988. In that regard, our key people appear to all be available on the following dates:

September 22nd, September 23rd, September 24th (Saturday);
September 25th (Sunday); September 26th (Monday);
September 30th (Friday)
(October undetermined at this point.)

If your schedule can accommodate any of the above that would be appreciated, though we will be receptive to any date. I will personally call your office on Tuesday, September 20th, to determine a mutually agreeable date and time.

We thank you for your consideration, but I must leave you with this final thought on behalf of the people of the Fox Valley and Illinois. We will never allow this flagrant and disruptive intrusion upon our land, homes, and families to occur. Whatever moral, ethical, and legal means available to us will be employed in this regard. We respectfully request that the SSC be placed in a state and area not hostile to your interests, for if it is placed in the Fox Valley, the people will never allow it to proceed.

This statement is not made as a threat, nor is it intended to create a belligerent atmosphere for either our proposed meeting or the hearings on October 6th and 7th. It is merely a statement of fact. If the SSC is needed for America, then it should be placed in an area of our nation where it is welcome, needed, and has the least negative impact on people and environment. Illinois is at the bottom of the list in respect to these critical issues.

The individuals who comprise C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois are a diverse cross-section of business persons, farmers, educators, professionals, and the general labor force and trades. However, there is a common dedication that unites us, and that is a combination of devotion to our families, and a mutual respect for the values and principles that have built the unique character of America. Thus we know in our hearts that our position is correct, and this thought in combination with the strength we derive from our unwavering united spirit is what will assure that the SSC will never be placed in the Fox Valley.

However, if the SSC were to actually be placed in our area then the conduct of the people to date will simply become a dim memory as compared to the turmoil and actions that will transpire from that point forward. Your problems will just be starting for there is no force which will ever overcome the resolute will and determination of the people who are opposed to the siting of SSC in Illinois. That is fact, and that is final.

Sincerely,

William A. Tardy
President, C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois

STEERING COMMITTE

Donna Sero, Linda Jones, Joe Lee Clement, Janet L. McFeely, Terry A. Sicha, Christopher Petschke, Blanca Sanders, Arlie Thompson, Cathie Tardy, Roger Sanders, Carol Hadamik, Barbara Rose, Fanni Wilkey

CC: President Ronald Reagan

CC: Vice-President George Bush

CC: Mr. Joseph Salgado
Deputy Sec., Dept. of Energy

CC: Mr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman, SSC Site Task Force

CC: Mr. Edward Temple
Exec. Director, SSC Task Force

C.A.T.C.H-Illinois

Citizens Against the Collider Here

When the dynamite blasting starts and the trucks begin to roll, it will be too late ...

We Need Your Help Now!

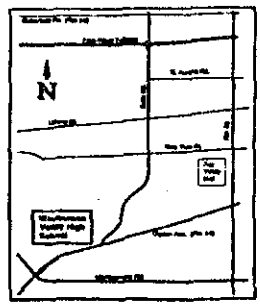
The Department Of Energy will be holding a public Environmental Impact Hearing in early October to listen to pro and con comments about siting the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Northern Illinois. This is the last chance you will have as an individual to voice your opposition of the SSC directly to DOE officials.

When: Thursday, October 6 and Friday, October 7
Time: Oct 6 (2:00 pm - 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm - 10:00 pm)
Oct 7 (9:00 am - 12:00 noon, 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm -10:00 pm)
Where: Waubonsee Valley High School
Rte. 34 and Eola Rd., Aurora, IL

We encourage you to call 1-301-353-6570 in order to reserve a speaking time, if you so desire. The maximum speaking time is 5 minutes, but even a short statement to show your opposition to this intrusion on our lives would be appreciated.

If you are against the SSC, *it is imperative that you attend this hearing*. We cannot stress this enough. Please plan on being at this hearing, because these two days could change your entire way of life. A show of strength in numbers will be our best defense against the SSC. *You can and will make a difference!*

If you have any questions or would like more information, please call the C.A.T.C.H. office at 584-4244



P.O. Box 104 • Wasco, Illinois 60183 Phone 312-584-4244

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Citizens Against the Collider Here

DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF LOCATING THE SUPER CONDUCTING SUPERCOLLIDER (SSC) IN ILLINOIS

PREPARED BY C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS
MARCH 15, 1988

P.O. Box 104. Wasco, Illinois 60183 Phone:312-584-4244

IIA.1- 3616

"SSC first, Illinois second"

Governor James Thompson
DOE Scoping Session
Fermilab
February 18, 1988

"Speaking personally, I wish the Governor would spend the money he is now using to win the bid on education and road infrastructure improvements so desperately needed. I think he's got his priorities confused, but he obviously has a different agenda than the local issues I see."

Fred T.L. Norris—Mayor, St. Charles, Illinois
From a letter to "Concerned Citizen"
February 26, 1988

"Quite frankly, history has shown that the lab (Fermilab) had little or no effect on our development."

Jeff Schielke—Mayor, Batavia, Illinois
Quoted in the "Batavia Chronicle"
June 10, 1981

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OVERVIEW

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois represents a broad cross section of citizens who are vigorously opposed to siting the SSC in the state of Illinois. This report formally responds to the DOE on input relative to the location of the SSC. C.A.T.C.H. -Illinois has the unique distinction of being comprised of technologists, economists, farmers, businessmen, educators tradesmen, and homemakers who have provided input into the preparation of this report. We believe that after the DOE has read and digested this report, they will not be in favor of locating the SSC in Illinois.

Technical Aspects of the SSC include the following concerns:

1. Ground water quality may be affected by dewatering the SSC tunnel due to higher-than anticipated leakage.
2. Leaching from the tunnel spoils may alter the soil chemistry (ie pH)sufficiently to kill natural vegetation and cash crops raised by farmers.
3. Large power lines, leading to the superconducting magnets, may create electromagnetic radiation which negatively impacts on health of the local populace.
4. Safety of the SSC ring is still not completely assured since the "beam abort" areas are near a local high school and shopping center. Furthermore, loss of coolant to the superconducting magnets could cause them to explode due to the large amount of electrical energy dissipated.
5. Utilization of the SSC tunnel after its projected life is uncertain and could encompass either a bigger ring or a storage facility for various industrial wastes, dangerous chemicals, or military material.

Economic concerns about the SSC project in Illinois are:

1. The cost to Illinois taxpayers is at least $570 million.
2. The government-held land represents a loss to the tax base locally.
3. Economic return to the state from the SSC "investment" is uncertain at best.
4. This project is being funded at the expense of Illinois education which is already in tight financial straits.
5. The risk of a substantial loss, should the project not be funded by the Federal Government.
6. Property values in the immediate vicinity of the ring will be lowered substantially.
7. Loss of existing and potential jobs due to loss of industrial areas (developed and undeveloped) to SSC land acquisition.

2.1 WATER QUALITY

2.1.1 Groundwater Movement

Groundwater flows through underground soil/rock strata at different velocities. Some dense bedrock with few fissures could restrict flow to a few inches or less per year while stratified drifts restrict flow very little. Previous studies have shown that rock porosity and structure can vary greatly in seemingly homogeneous bedrock formation. Pesticide and landfill contamination has been found in wells that were not necessarily the closest to the source of that contamination.

The state of Illinois has based its groundwater flow rates on 33 test wells, 19 of which are at least two miles and 8 of which are more that five miles from the proposed ring. Data has been published for only 17 of these test holes and of these 17 holes only 5 go to the tunnel depth. Ten times that number would still not insure the accurate prediction of groundwater movement. Further proof of inconsistent groundwater flow can be obtained by reviewing the domestic well data presented in the State's proposal. It referenced data from 7700 well of which 2282 are deeper than 200 feet from the surface. The very deep wells are most likely pumping from the high yield sandstone aquifer but many deeper than 200 feet are drilled into the Galena-Platteville Dolomite bedrock where the tunnel will be located. Some of these are certainly using the Galena -Platteville Dolomite bedrock portion of the well for water storage. However the State cannot determine for certain that this strata is not yielding water. In addition, the State failed to show any hard evidence for the 7700 well data that supports their case for consistent low permeability. They simply state that the data is available.

The State also performed geophysical surveys which can approximate bedrock elevations. These tests cannot, however, identify moderate rock fractures that affect rock permeability.

2.2.2 Tunnel Dewatering

As discussed above, 33 test holes are not sufficient to accurately predict the quantity of water that will be encountered when the tunnel is under construction. If significant quantities of water are found, the rate and cost of construction will be adversely affected. In addition, little thought has been given to where this water, which contains high concentrations of suspended solids, will be disposed of. If it is pumped into the Fox River, filtration systems of downstream municipal water systems will not be able to filter the solids. Sedimentation downstream will also be a problem. If the water is pumped onto local cornfields, soil pH will be raised rendering those fields unsuitable for farming and greatly increasing soil erosion.

2.1.3 Water Supply Quantity

As indicated in the State's proposal, water tables have dropped significantly, more than 900 feet in some areas in the last 40 years in the deep sandstone aquifer due to municipal and industrial pumping. Dewatering, leakage into the tunnel, and tunnel cooling make-up water will all compound this long term shortage problem. If the tunnel yields enough water during construction, supply to municipal and private adjacent wells may be depleted causing them to run dry.

Blasting that will be performed for shaft and tunnel excavation also threatens existing wells. Shock waves may change rock fissure and crack patterns that currently supply water to wells. High yield fissures may be closed causing some wells to again run dry.

2.1.4 Water Supply Quality

The State of Illinois does not seem concerned about the deterioration to ground water supply. There are, however, threats from many sources. Pesticides, including DDT and herbicides were commonly sprayed on the farmland where homes are now located. These pollutants re most likely suspended in soil strata above the water-bearing dolomite. The constructon and dewatering process may draw these pollutants down into the strata where groundwater is now being pumped.

Additional sources of contamination may come from construction debris, lubricants, fuels, explosive residue, lubrication and cooling oils may also be used in the tunnel further threatening water quality.

2.1.5 Groundwater Dependence

Most residents above and near the SSC tunnel depend on groundwater for their domestic needs. Many of these people own wells in the dolomite strata that is to be penetrated by or in the sandstone aquifer underlying the tunnel. Rural home relying on individual wells number around 7200 homes just in the north end of the ring. More specifically, post office mail boxes show the following:

St Charles	4748
Wayne	450
Geneva	80
Batavia	1000
Elburn	925

The radium levels in groundwater within the boundaries of the project already exceed EPA limits in certain communities(9.5 pCi/l in Aurora vs 5.0 pCi/l standard). More information on water quality standards and actual community levels is given in Appendix B. Local residents monthly bill also contain a warning regarding these levels. Furthermore, municipal water districts are being pressed to find alternate sources of water.

Illinois does not seem concerned about the quantity and quality issues referenced above. Their "no problem" attitude may be acceptable to some. However, residents that are impacted by the tunnel see their only viable source of water being threatened. It is possible that none of the above will come to pass, but the risks are very real and must not be taken lightly. Potential pollution or depletion of groundwater is an environmental issue which dictates that the tunnel would be better located in a more rural area which is not as dependent on groundwater. We cannot live without clean and abundant water.

Richard Radochia
B.S. Civil Engineering

2.2 SAFETY

2.2.1 Introduction

There are many potential safety hazards that must be studied to insure the safety of the large number of people living near and surrounded by the SSC. Some of the aspects of the SSC are less of a problem and probably can be designed with the appropriate shielding and other protection techniques to minimize the safety hazards. For example, the six-acre service areas that store large quantities of liquid helium and nitrogen may provide high voltage power distribution for the SSC ring and can probably be constructed in a manner to insure the protection of nearby citizens. Also, since the high energy proton beam will not cause a nuclear reaction, the energy in the beam probably can be controlled. However other issues with the SSC may create serious safety hazards and these problems are discussed in the following sections.

2.2.2 Safety Hazards

There are two potential problems that do not have obvious solutions and will have very negative impact on the lives of the men, women, and children living near the SSC. These problems are:

1. the relatively large increase of the radioactive isotopes in the "beam abort" areas, and
2. the possibility of a superconducting magnet exploding if it rapidly returns to the normal state because of a failure in the liquid helium system.

2.2.2.1 Radioactive Beam Abort Areas

With the current design of the SSC, seven "beam abort" areas are distributed on the eastern side of the ring. Two of these areas are within 1-3/4 miles of the St. Charles High School which has about 2,500 students. Another area is very near the Fox Valley Shopping Center. These "beam abort" areas are specially designated areas near the main ring where the beam will be directed in a controlled manner for a number of different reasons including equipment failures, stability problems, etc(1). The concern is that these areas, over a period of time, will contain radioactive isotopes. The build-up rate will depend upon the number of times the beam is aborted. These data are not available; however the "beam abort" area at Fermi is off-limits to visitors because of the potential safety hazard. Also, if there is any water seepage in the "beam abort" areas, the water will become contaminated and also could contaminate nearby wells and water storage facilities.

2.2.2.2 Exploding Superconductive Magnets

The superconducting magnets have a very large amount of energy stored in the electromagnetic field. When these 20-30 foot magnets are in the superconductive state, they will probably be at least four times more powerful than the magnets presently at Fermi laboratories. If a superconducting magnet returns rapidly to the normal conducting state, the high energy in the fields will rapidly dissipate and may cause the magnet to explode(1). This problem could occur if there is a failure in the liquid helium system. Although the failure may directly impact only one magnet, the explosion may also cause other nearby magnets to explode in a chain reaction. The result could be a relatively large explosion that may collapse the tunnel or possibly create tremors causing destruction on the surface. Even though the ring is normally 200-400 feet below the surface, there probably are places where the magnets are much closer to the surface, e.g., the experimental areas and the connection between the Tevatron at Fermi and the ring. The potential of an explosion is a serious problem because of the large number of people and facilities located on or near the ring. For example, the St Charles High School and the Norris Culture Center are exactly over the SSC ring.

2.2.3 Summary

Although, at the present time, there are not data to prove that the radioactive "beam abort" area and exploding superconducting magnets are serious safety hazards, these problems must be satisfactorily resolved in the design of the SSC. However, since it will be difficult to guarantee that these problems will never occur, the best solution is to build the SSC in a very low populated area where the risk to human lives is minimized.

David Opferman
PhD Electrical Engineering

2.2 References

1. Private conversation with high energy physicist formerly employed at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL.

2.3 HEALTH CONCERNS

Although potential health problems pertaining to the SSC may not be as immediately evident or tangible as are the eyesores of the above-ground shaft sites or the property devaluation process, they are just as real especially in the years to come. Two areas of particular concern involve long-term effects of low levels of radiation as well as electrical/magnetic fields created by power lines on the thousands of people living on or near the proposed collider ring in Illinois. When surveying the literature regarding potential health hazards associated with the SSC (ie: power lines and ionizing radiation), it is readily evident that two divergent factions of researchers currently exist in the U.S. The first group is made up of those either funded by power companies or by the U.S. Government. It should not be surprising that obtaining objective results from the power researchers (EPRI) is akin to obtaining objective results from the tobacco industry regarding the correlation between tobacco and human health concerns.

Those specialists paid by the power companies tended to downplay the correlation between effects of power lines and various forms of cancer. Nevertheless, even these researchers, upon reviewing completed data, had to acknowledge and admit the existance of levels of significance between health hazards and the elec-tromagnetic fields created by their power lines. Thus, in reviewing 17 of the studies done to date, even EPRI had to admit that "...the fact that some studies even suggest that such a link exists (between power lines and adverse health effects) requires further reasearch..."(1) "To this end, EPRI has expanded its EMF budget for 1987 to $2.5 million and expects more *growth in the future*" (2) If this group, who seemingly tends to minimize dangers associated with power lines, has sufficient concerns to expend millions of dollars more in research, then private citizens would certainly have a legitimate cause for concern, inasmuch as a yet unspecified number of miles of overhead power lines are a part of *the Illinois SSC proposal. Given the current controversy* pertaining to these power lines, it can accurately be stated that it will be years to come before any definitive conclusions will be made between EMFs and cancer (or other health problems). However, by the time that sufficient and conclusive documentation is obtained and a scientific consensus *is reached among the various groups of researchers*, the local residents of the communities involved will have already had years of exposure. It will obviously be much too late for any of these people to change their continual exposure, which was foisted upon them as a result of the SSC. When reviewing the most recent independent literature "...*the most ominous implications of recent* scientific research on the health effects of power line EMFs" were highly evident. (3) Among the potential problems that surfaced in the studies reviewed were the following:

1. The *New England Journal of Medicine* (1982) stated *that* "In the cause of updating a study of occupational mortality, I (Samuel Milham) noticed that among men whose occupation required them to work in electrical and magnetic fields, there were more deaths due to leukemia that would be expected...power station operators had 2.5 times the death rate from all types of leukemia."

2. In 1986, fifteen of seventeen occupational surveys of electrical and electronic workers showed a link between EMF fields and cancer.(4)

3. In July, 1987, the State of New York Department of Health, in the DOH News, published the following about various aspects of research recently conducted concerning health concerns and power lines: "While most measurements of behavior and brain function did not demonstrate changes, some did show changes that were small but consistent. Some of these appear to result from changes in body rhythms, and might interfere with normal sleep patterns. There were also changes in pain responses and in the ability of rats to learn.'"

   "A more serious concern comes from a study of cancer in children suggesting that children with leukemia and brain cancer are more likely to live in homes where there are elevated 60-Hz magnetic field levels than are children who do not have cancer. Although much more research is needed before the question whether the magnetic fields actually cause or promote cancer can be resolved, the basis for such an hypothesis is not established...More research on cancer as a function of magnetic fields is needed, both in homes and for on-the-job exposure.'"

   "The magnetic fields cited in the childhood leukemia study were associated with the distribution lines in Denver."(5) Given the seriousness of any one of these *problems, it is obvious* that indisputable conclusions must responsibly be drawn before yet another population is exposed to such potential problems.

Despite scientific controversy, U.S. juries have already been sufficiently convinced of the dangers to make "...sizeable monetary awards based on the available data."(6) In fact, a Texas jury awarded $25 million to a local school district when a Houston power company *built a transmission line directly above* school property without permission.(7) Unfortunately for the school, the Texas court of Appeals struck down the suit because of a technical legality, but not for a lack of evidence pertaining to the dangerous nature of these lines. In rendering his opinion, the judge wrote of "...'clear and *convincing evidence' of potential EMF hazards*..."(8) Given the growing body of research in the scientific community and given the growing number of lawsuits, it seems nothing shy of ludicrous from both a health and legal vantage point to even consider any above ground high tension wires in such a populated area as is found in Northern Illinois.

Although facts surrounding radiation concerns are more elusive because a collider of this magnitude has yet to be constructed, they too are very legitimate. Many unanswered questions are posed with no conclusive answers being given pertaining to the long term health effects and possible long term radiation problems that may well be discovered in the years to come as a result of the SSC for those living in, on, and around the collider ring.

While mankind has been exposed to sources of cosmic and naturally occurring radiation throughout history without previously documented ill effects, this century has seen dramatic growth of industrial medical, military, and household sources of radiation over and above that which is natural.(9) Taken independently, each of these sources may be reasonably safe. But because each of these radiation sources contributes its own share of additional millirems to the annual whole body dose of an individual within the general population, the effects of these man made sources are, most unfortunately, cumulative in nature. As stated in the DOW publication, An Introduction To Radiation Shielding, "In estimating risks, scientists have assumed that any dose results in some risk. No one can yet say with certainty that there exists a level of radiation that poses not risk to health." Sadly for many Americans today, a "safe" level has already been surpassed. The consistent rise in new forms of cancer which are continually being found today (and have been in recent years) certainly bears this out.(10)

During the February 18, 1988, Fermilab meeting a DOE spokesman stated that if any contamination were to occur to any water supply as a result of "beam loss," the result would be an increase of ten millirems to that supply each time. Any sensible person, *when given the* option of drinking or not drinking water with any possible increase of radiation within, would obviously and most certainly choose the more conservative and environmentally healthy option for himself and his family. Most unfortunately, in the instance of the SSC, affected families will, of course, *not be given any choice about* increased radiation occurring in their source of water.

In conclusion, given the many truly unknown longitudinal implications that the SSC holds regarding health, it certainly seems the prudent choice to locate this project *in a considerably less populated area than that in Northern Illinois*. If, on the other hand, government officials can give written guarantees and can truly be made to be responsible for the long range health of the thousands of people within and around the proposed SSC ring, then these should immediately be provided to all people in the affected area. By guaranteeing that no illnesses or

conditions of any other sort will arise as a result of the SSC operation, the U.S. Government can then be made legally as well as morally responsible for a decision to place this project in a populated area. It seems reasonable that if this project is truly as safe as its proponents are stating, then giving a written guarantee to the general public should be nothing more than a simple formality. However, until such time as those guarantees are made, individuals must be given the freedom and the right to decide for themselves whether they are or are not willing to take any additional health risks, regardless of how small those risks may be, for themselves and their families.

Pat Berkos
PhD Psychology

REFERENCES

1 EPRI Backgrounder On Electromagnetic Fields and Human Health., February, 1987, p. 4.

2 Ibid

3 Microwave News, Vol. VII, No. 6, Nov./Dec., 1987, p. 1.

4 Technology Review, "Power Lines and Cancer: The Evidence Grows," by Louis Slessin, October, 1987, p. 555.

5 DOH News, published by the State of New York Department of Health, July 14, 1987, pp. 2-3.

6 Technology Review, p. 53.

7 Technology Review, p. 53

8 Microwave News, p. 1.

9 Ecker, M (M.D.) and Bramesco, N., Radiation, New York, 1981, pp. 35-67.

10 Cancer Journal for Clinicians, "Cancer Statistics," American Cancer Society, Jan./Feb. 1988.

2.4 TUNNELLING/LAND FILL ISSUES

2.4.1 OVERVIEW:

The information used in this study was mainly derived from two sources: (1) A report titled "Disposal of Material to be Excavated from the Illinois SSC" by Curran and Bhagwhat (1987), and (2) "Siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Northeastern Illinois—Environmental Screening Atlas" by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources (1986).

Because the report in reference (1) was based on the boring of a 12 foot diameter tunnel and the Illinois proposal is to bore a 10.5 foot diameter, the resulting volume of material produced by the tunnel boring machine (TBM) is reduced by a factor of 23.4% for the purposes of this study.

This results in a total volume of excavated material of 3.8 million cubic yards (3.8 x 10E6 CY). We believe that there is no environmentally safe method of disposing of the excavated material in an area having the geological an geographical makeup of northeastern Illinois, particularly the Fox Valley area. Per Ref.(2) "Despite Illinois' relatively flat topography, the area targeted for the SSC has several hundred feet of relief." The gently rolling glacial moraines found in this area make it a special haven for humanity and wildlife alike. The nature of the rolling landscape causes the area to abound with small creeks and gullies.

Those creeks fill each spring with the thaw from winter snows and swell with spring rains. The water seems to find its way to the Fox River, which drains the watershed for most of the area. It is this river and the watershed it serves that we must protect from the burden of excess silt.

2.4.2 DISCUSSION:

2.4.2.1 Characteristics of Excavated Material:

In the process of constructing the Super-Conducting Super Collider (SSC) approximately 3.8 million cubic yards of rock and glacial till must be removed. The material will be removed from a 10-10.5 ft. diameter tunnel approximately 53 miles in circumference, ten 20 ft. diameter vertical shafts descending an average of 432 ft. below the ground surface to the tunnel, ten 30 ft. diameter shafts descending an average of 432 ft. below the ground surface to the tunnel, and six experimental halls. The 53 mile tunnel will be excavated using tunnel boring techniques. The twenty vertical shafts, 20 and 30 ft. in diameter, as well as the six experimental halls will be excavated using drill and blast techniques.

Material Excavated From the Tunnel:

It is predicted that approximately 53% of the excavated material will be produced by the tunnel boring machine (TBM) in the form of pulverized dolomite. The resulting product from the pulverizing action of the TBM does not exhibit suitable size or shape to produce good quality construction aggregates. It is predicted, from analysis of similar operations (3), that less than 15% of the material will have particles greater than 1 inch in size, and almost 30% of the material will consist of particles smaller than 1/8 inch in diameter with 17% smaller than 1/200 inch. Examination of these results indicate that approximately 600,000 cubic yards of the material will be smaller than 1/8 inch in diameter, readily leached from the bulk of the material and transportable by surface water to those small streams and, eventually, to the Fox River.

Material Excavated from the Vertical Shafts and Experimental Halls:

It is predicted that approximately 47% of the excavated material will be produced in creating ten 20 ft. diameter and ten 30 ft. diameter vertical shafts, as well as the experimental halls, using vertical boring with drill and blast techniques. This results in approximately 1.8 million CY (cubic yards) of material. Per Ref.(1) it is estimated that proportional sizes of the resulting material similar to those produced by the TBM can be expected from drill and blast techniques.

Per Ref.(4,5) the average depth of the glacial till above the bed rock is 116.5 feet calculated from the data from 17 test holes. In the geological area, drift thickness can vary from 0 to 500 ft.(6). If the volume of glacial till (drift) removed from 116.5 ft. of vertical shaft is calculated from the data given, the result equals approximately 44,000 CY, or 2.5% of the 1.8 million CY total from drill and blast operations.

The composition of glacial till can be characterized as a mixture of sand, gravel, silt, and clay, all in various proportions and forms. It is unlikely that, as such a small portion of

the total material, it is going to be separatedfrom the remaining material.

We can again assume that 30% of the remaining material from the drill and blasting operations is going to have a particle size less than 1/8 inch in diameter with 17% less than 1/200 inch. This results in an additional 527,000 CY of material capable of silting our streams and Fox River.

Chemical Evaluation of Excavated Material:

Material from 17 test holes, used to evaluate the geology of the area for SSC siting, was used to generate 39 samples whose chemical composition and toxicity were examined in Ref.(7). Approximately 3% of the excavated material will consist of shale, 2.5% will consist of glacial till, and 94% will consist of various forms of dolomite Ref.(1). Chemically, the excavated material is innocuous, except for the high pH or alkalinity of the samples. 32 of the 39 samples consisted of dolomitic lithology. The average pH of those 32 samples was 9.51. The Illinois Effluent Standards for Surface Discharges specifies an acceptable range of pH values as 6.0 to 9.0. The Illinois standard for Drinking water specifies an acceptable range of pH values as 5.5 to 9.5. The average pH level for those 32 samples clearly exceeds those standards. As a result, rain or surface water coming in contact with 94% of the excavated material will produce leachates or effluent which violates the Illinois Environmental Protection Standards.

2.4.2.2 REMOVAL PLANS FOR EXCAVATED MATERIAL:

Per Ref.(1), "Four disposal alternatives are being studied. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 use various combinations of the 46 sand and gravel pits and rock quarries within 10 miles of the proposed SSC ring as disposal sites." . . . "Alternative 4 suggests using the excavated material for on-site landscaping."

Basically the excavated material would be brought up through the vertical shafts. Alternative 4 would provide that the material would not be transported further, but rather, distributed around the shaft sites with added landscaping. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 would transport the material over local roads and specially built access roads to the gravel pits or quarries.

Alternative 1: Reconstructing the Kaneville Esker.

Per Ref.(1) "The excavated material would be used to restore the esker to its form prior to the extensive sand and gravel mining, which started in the 1930's. The 1,115 acres involved in the restoration (pit/quarries Nos. 27, 35, 36, and 37 (Fig. B) would become a glacial park and natural area. This idea was suggested by local government." This proposal has a valiant purpose but the nature of the material dumped in the area would not resemble glacial till.

Alternative 2: Disposal in three rock quarries.

Per Ref.(1) "Three rock quarries (pit/quarries Nos. 10, 33/34, and 39 (Fig.B) have agreed to take all of the excavated material. No dumping will be charged."This proposal will involve transportation of the material for distances greater than 10 miles in many cases.

Alternative 3: Disposal in those of the 46 pits and quarries closest to each shaft, given capacity constraints.

Per Ref.(1) "The 46 pits and quarries...have been identified for this purpose. None of the 46 is adjacent to housing developments, and all are easily accessible." If these sites have been identified properly, many are near individual homes and subdivisions.

Alternative 4: Use of the excavated material from each shaft in the landscape around the shaft.

Per Ref.(1) "The objective of this alternative is to eliminate transportation, road maintenance, and access road construction costs associated with the first three options. Here, the SSC project would maintain complete control of the excavated material." The acreage (5.7 acres) around the 30 ft. diameter vertical shafts may allow spreading of the material, but not without severe mounding. Buildings consume a major portion of this area. The acreage (0.9 acres) around the 20 ft. diameter shafts makes this method impossible for those sites. Many of the shaft sites would still require the construction of access roads for construction purposes.

2.4.2.3 DISPOSAL SITES FOR EXCAVATED MATERIAL:

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources has identified 46 sand and gravel pits/rock quarries within 10 miles of the proposed SSC sites.

Disposal Sites Within One Mile of a wetland or water body:

The problem evolves that, per section 2.1 above, the material to be excavated from the SSC site consists of approximately 30% of silt or silt-like materials. Upon reviewing Figure A (attached) it may be determined that many of the disposal sites lie along or close to wetlands and water bodies, many of which are major features of the area. In fact, sites 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45,and 46 are within 1 mile of a wetland or water body as defined by Ref.(2). The drainage from these sites poses the obvious hazard of contaminating the surface water, thus silting those wetlands or water bodies and producing alkaline leachates in excess of Illinois Environmental Protection Standards.

Disposal Sites Within One Mile of Flood Plains:

Just as in 2.3.1 above, a total of 1.127 million cubic yards of silt or silt-like material (approximately 30% of the total excavated material) will be transported to dump sites within one mile of a flood plain. Referring to Figure B, it may be seen that all of the sites except for sites 20, 21, 29, and 41 are on, or within, 1 mile of a flood plain as defined by Ref.(2). Because we had experienced flooding approaching 100 year projections twice in 1987, the possibility that the runoff from these areas would contaminate areas with the silt overburden and highly alkaline leachates is a reality.

2.4.3 CONCLUSION:

It may be determined from the above information that, environmentally, there is no safe method to dispose of the excavated material produced in the construction of the SSC in Northeastern Illinois.

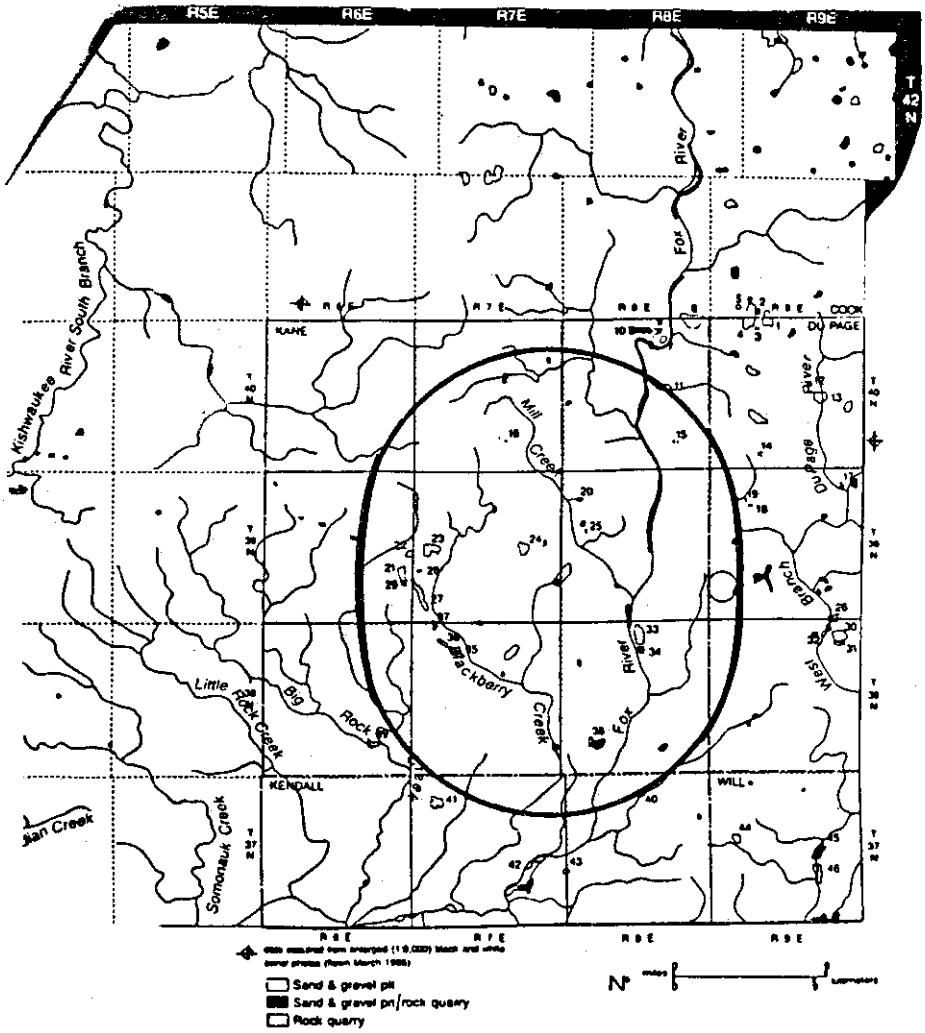
In all cases except for sites 20, 21, 29, and 41 the risks involved in placing such a large volume of silt bearing, highly alkaline waste in close proximity to sources of surface water are prohibitive. In the case of site 20, the available capacity as indicated in the site table makes it impractical as a major site. The three remaining sites would have to accept all of the excavated material with large increases in the amount of transportation mileage.

All four disposal alternatives have been eliminated by virtue of the volume of silt and silt like materials available to surface water, creating highly alkaline leachates, or the sheer volume of material involved (Alternative 4).

In all cases, the surface water runoff from any of the sites is likely to produce inestimable damage to the vegetation in the surrounding areas. Vegetation natural to the Northeastern Illinois area has adapted to the naturally acidic pH levels common to soils in the area.

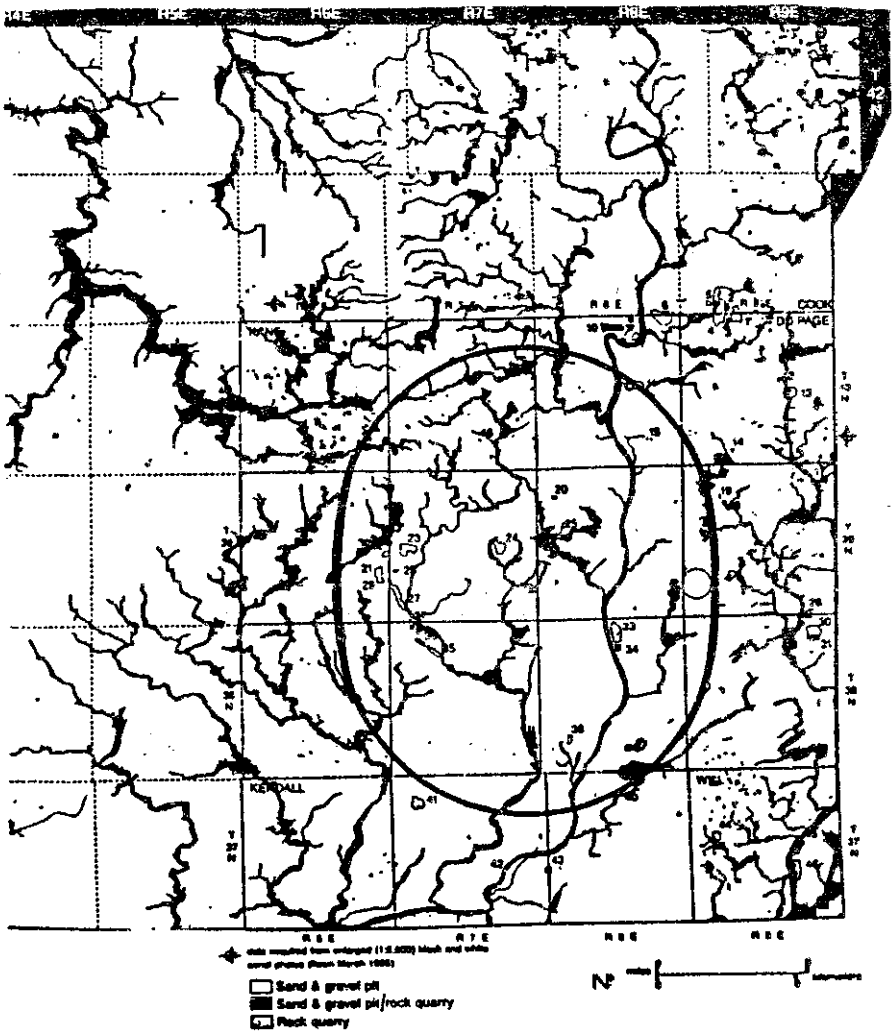
The alkaline nature of the leachates will undoubtedly change the soil pH and destroy the natural vegetation.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)



WETLANDS AND WATER BODIES IN RELATION TO
Sand and Gravel Pits and Rock Quarries Within Northeastern Illinois SSC Site

FIG. A



FLOODPLAINS IN RELATION TO
Sand and Gravel Pits and Rock Quarries Within Northeastern Illinois SSC Site

FIG. B

As a postscript: The information provided by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources indicates that the location of site 20 is Kane County T39N R8E sec 11. This location places it in the Fabyan Forest Preserve, which is not in the position indicated in the references

Robert Bennett
B.S. Electrical Engineering

2.4.5 REFERENCES

(1) Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, 1987, Disposal of Material to be Excavated from the Illinois SSC, Curran and Bhagwhat

(2) *Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, 1986, Siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Northeastern Illinois—Environmental Screening Atlas*, Jennifer K. Hines

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2.5 Hypothetical Scenario of Post-SSC Operation

An Optimistic Scenario

The year is 2018 and the SSC has been in operation for 20 years in the United States. Technological advances have been made in high-energy physics and the SSC can no longer provide answers to questions that physicists pose. A more powerful research tool will be required and recent advances in super-conductors make the old super conducting magnets based on liquid helium cooling, obsolete.

The SSC ring will be upgraded to accept the new mixed metal oxide magnets and additional rings will be added to increase its utility. Although the original safety studies were appropriate for the smaller ring conceptualized in 1988, the new higher powered version will be a severe hazard if it is not controlled properly. Since the Department of Energy owns the property of the SSC ring and the research is top secret, the remedial upgrades to make the SSC ring safe are more like patches than a rigorous update consistent with 2018 technology.

On top of this, the moderately populated area that surrounded the ring in 1988 has now swollen ten-fold to 2 million people. The original decision by the DOE to locate in this highly populated area has now come back to haunt them. A better choice back in 1988 would have been an area which showed little potential for growth. Now the impact of a radiation accident will expose a large segment of the population.

A Pessimistic Scenario

The year is 2008 and the SSC has been in operation for just 10 years. Due to equipment malfunctions, the operating factor on this research tool has been poor. The antiquated facilities at the Fermi laboratory were never quite up to the standards necessary to work hand-in-hand with the SSC ring. Congress, impatient with the sporadic results, has decided to suspend funding on this giant project and direct the funds to "higher priority" projects like the Strategic Defense Initiative and a machine to map the human gene so that the AIDS epidemic invading the US can be stopped.

With the shutdown of the SSC ring, it is decided to get some last little pay-out on this white elephant. Hazardous wastes, being stored in an above-ground toxic waste site, are creating alarm to residents so they must be relocated to place where they will not leak on the surface. The SSC tunnel is located deep beneath the surface and is an excellent place to store these chemical poisons. Since it is supported in bedrock, any leakage will be contained sufficiently so that it should not seriously impair water supply. Consequently the numerous barrels of toxic wastes are lowered down into the tunnel to be stored indefinitely.

At another part of the ring, the Department of Defense uses the tunnel for storage of military material. The now defunct SSC tunnel has become a tempting storage site for any material too unacceptable or sensitive for conventional surface storage. The local citizens have no recourse since the facility is exempt from local and state laws and regulations.

Ken K. Robinson
D.Sc. Chemical Engineering

3. Economic Assessment of Real Cost of SSC

3.1 We are being asked as taxpayers of Illinois, to pay 570 million dollars of the cost in land and infrastructure to be given to the federal government, plus financing costs of the bonds to be issued. This does not include the sealed financial incentive, which is being kept secret from the very people who will be paying it. For this we are promised only uncertain economic return. Let us examine these issues in detail.

Cost:

Local tax base will decrease as land is taken for the project, resulting in upward pressure on local taxes, already a subject of much controversy considering the failure of last fall's school referendum in St. Charles and of similar referenda in other areas of the state. To the

extent that businesses on the surface areas to be taken actually relocate to other areas or terminate their operations, there will be employment loss locally. Property values on and near the ring will decrease as buyers opt for other properties considering the uncertainty associated with these locations near the collider. The fact that property titles will display easements associated with the SSC will have a negative impact on property values on and around the ring. There will be significant cost associated with environmental degradation caused by the unsightly service areas, installations which would not be permitted by existing zoning laws, and by years of construction traffic to remove the tunnel debris, if, indeed, this material is not dumped at the shaft site to further degrade the beauty of the area. Local communities will provide, at their cost, water and fire services to the facility, and roads will be maintained by the taxpayers of Illinois

There will be upward pressure on state taxes to pay the 570 million dollars in land and infrastructure the state proposes to give the federal government. The number of parcels of land to be acquired is probably underestimated by the state because they used 1986 tax maps(1) to identify affected landowners and there has been considerable development in the effected area since that time

The cost to Illinois taxpayers will be that 570 million plus the amount of the secret sealed financial incentive, plus finance charges on these cost items. We used the procedure and assumptions of the highly touted A.T. Kearney study(1) to calculate the total cost to Illinois taxpayers. The cost of the 570 million and finance charges comes to 1.568 billions of dollars. This excludes cost overrun and the secret incentive. If this incentive approaches the known investment of Illinois in the project of $570 million, the taxpayers of our state will by paying a total of more than 3 billion dollars to entice the Department of Energy to site the project in Illinois

Benefits:

Illinois firms will not necessarily get the bids for this project. The magnets, for example, may well be provided by foreign countries in an effort to solicit international cooperation. About the only contracts certain for local firms would be for the tunnel and other conventional facility construction, or about $560 million. Even here, of the 17 contractors involved in the construction of TARP, only 4 were Illinois firms.(2) And this is temporary employment, lasting only during the period of construction. In fact, the increase in long term employment at Fermilab is estimated to be only about 500 jobs. Many scientists who use the facility will not live there but will only visit the facility for their research. As to the claim that a large number of firms using the new technologies to be developed will appear in the area, why is there not such an area of development around Fermilab? The corridors of development are south, at Naperville, and along the Northwest Tollway, not around Fermilab, which has been an important particle physics research facility for years. Dr. James W. Cronin, Nobel physicist at the University of Chicago and supporter of the SSC, has written, "It is difficult to argue that there are any immediate benefits to be felt by the whole population."(3) He also said "These projects should emphasize the gain of basic knowledge without regard to immediate return on investment."(4) The Office of Technology Assessment of the Science Policy Research Division has found that "Economists have found a strong positive correlation between research and development (R & D) spending and economic growth. They have estimated private returns in excess of 20% per year and social returns in excess of 40% on private sector R&D expenditures. They have not been able to show comparable returns, and at times been unable to show any returns, on Federal R&D expenditures, except for some applied research programs in agriculture, aeronautics, and energy designed to improve industrial productivity."(5) (Emphases in original) This does not support arguments that a high technology corridor will develop around the SSC, or that there will be significant economic return.

If we want more high technology industry in Illinois we should be looking at education, for which there was no funding increase in Governor Thompson's recently announced budget. We believe that education should be a high priority item in the state budget, and that it should not suffer to support projects such as this.

And what if we commit all those resources at the local and state level to this project, and funding at the federal level is denied or terminated? This is not an unlikely prospect considering the intense pressure on the federal budget and the competition from other large budget research projects. "Such communities do run the risk, however, of substantial economic loss should the project be cancelled once construction is underway" says William C. Boesman of the Science Policy Research Division.(6) In this case we would be paying higher taxes as outlined above, with no benefit.

Finally, the issue of jobs as it relates to local land use should be addressed. In an industrial area near West Chicago, 10,600 workers are employed on 623 acres.(7) Compare this to the 2500 permanent jobs on Fermilab's 6800 acres. Furthermore, near this industrial area, in West Chicago and the Facilities Planning Area, are 500 acres zoned I2 (heavy industrial) which would, by acreage comparison, provide 8500 permanent jobs when developed. This 500 acre area will be lost to SSC land acquisition if the SSC is sited in Illinois. The potential for these 8500 permanent jobs will be lost to provide just 500 permanent jobs at Fermilab. Also lost, of course, would be the construction jobs involved in development of the 500 acre area, and the induced employment elsewhere in the local economy. The jobs at Fermilab will cost the taxpayers of Illinois $1.5 billion, while the private sector jobs would be created at no cost to the taxpayer. Private sector growth in economic activity wouldn't destroy property values, wouldn't have a major negative impact on the environment, and would provide more long term permanent employment. Dr. Cronin has said "However, because of its lack of immediate economic benefit, it is inconceivable that it (SSC) would be built without government support."(8) We agree. The competitive free market is the best judge of where investment expenditure should be made. Give it a chance and it will do its task well.

Craig Jones
PhD Economics

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The SSC may very well be a machine vital to our nation's preeminence in science, but it is most assuredly not vital to our area's economic and esthetic well being. It would adversely affect our area in the following ways:

1. Our schools are suffering grievously because of uncontrolled growth that would be exacerbated by the presence of the SSC. The SSC will remove property from our tax base while adding to school enrollment. Increased tax revenue from residential growth will not provide enough money to educate those children that growth brings into the system. Our commercial tax base is growing at a slower rate and will not fill the gap. The SSC promises no appreciable

increase in commercial growth. At the same time Governor Thompson's administration and the General Assembly, who, according to the State Constitution, are mandated to be the primary funders of education, have cut back drastically on the funding. Yet they are able to promise DOE $570 million publicly and a sealed amount to which we, the taxpayers, are not even privy. The State is sacrificing our children's future for the SSC. DOE would serve our schools well by choosing another site.

2. *Real estate values on or near the proposed SSC tunnel* have dropped in value since Illinois announced its site proposal in January. Builders have had customers cancel contracts, home purchases have fallen through after sales contracts were signed, and people who have had job transfers are being forced to hold on to their homes or sell them at fire sale rates. The State of Illinois says these phenomena are temporary. If that is so, why does a home identical to one located near Fermilab sell for thousands of dollars more than when located elsewhere in Kane County? This has been the case until the SSC site proposal was announced.

3. *The sector service areas located over access shafts are* incredibly ugly, especially the tank farms associated with them. Before the site was announced, homes in this idyllic countryside were valued at anywhere from $150,000 to in excess of $700,000. One does not spend that kind of money to live next door to a tank farm.

4. Statistics show that the average period of ownership of a home is about seven years, the same amount of time it will take to build the SSC. We have a lot of people moving in and out of the area because of corporate transfers. It is unlikely that they would choose to live in *an area where they know that they would have to put up* with dynamiting, fouled rivers and streams, and an incredible amount of truck and heavy equipment traffic.

5. Almost all school children are bussed. They stand by the side of narrow roads awaiting their buses. We are already troubled by the danger this presents. Heavy, wide-bodied construction equipment moving along these *narrow roads more than doubles the danger to our* children.

Sharon Lowe

4.1 REAL ESTATE VALUES

The price of homes, as well as any commodity, is determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The aggregate demand for homes is the sum of individual demand functions. In the case under consideration, that is, the demand for homes on or near the collider ring, many individuals will demand more home for the price, or will refuse to consider homes in these locations because of the uncertainty created by the collider and the difficulty of researching the issues. As a result, individual demand curves shift to the left, or demand decreases.

At the same time, many people now living on or near the ring will choose not to stay in their homes and endure the lengthy construction period. They will also share the concerns outlined above. Indeed, the concern these homeowners presently show about the proposed collider location is good evidence of what prospective buyers will feel. The supply curve therefore shifts to the right, or said simply, at any price the supply of homes on or near the ring increases.

The result of decreasing demand and increasing supply is obvious: Property values on and near the ring will fall. This process is already beginning to develop and will continue, adversely affecting the value of property and the life savings it represents.

Craig Jones
PhD Economics

REFERENCES

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2 Letter addressed to Atty. Gregory J. Claricoates from Frank E. Dalton, General Superintendent of The Metropolitan Sanitary District dated Februarary 24, 1988.

3 "The Case ForThe Super Collider", James W. Cronin, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May 1986, pp.10

4 Ibid

5 Issue Brief, Order Code IB87096, Superconducting Super Collider, William C. Boesman, Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service, CRS-11.

6 Issue Brief, Order Code IB87096, Superconducting Super Collider, William C. Boesman, Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service, CRS-12

7 West Chicago General Development Plan.

8 "The Case For The Super Collider," James W. Cronin, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May 1986, pp. 11.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
REBUTTAL TO KEARNEY REPORT

THE A.T. KEARNEY STUDY—A REBUTTAL

A study by A.T. Kearney claiming cost savings to the Federal Government of $3.2 billion if the Super Collider(SSC) is sited in Illinois has recently appeared in the print and broadcast media. It is our purpose in this paper to analyze that study in some detail, and to comment on the validity of its findings.

The Kearney study claims savings to the Federal Government as follows:

Category	Estimated Savings (Millions)
1. Component and Construction Cost Avoidance Net of Upgrade	$ 426
2. Cost Related to Start-up	113
Use of Fermilab Workforce	71
Use of Fermilab Computer Software	6
Reduced Injector System Downline	36
3. Financing Cost Svings	959
4. SSC Operating Cost Savings	1320
5. Construction Cost to be Borne by The State of Illinois	316
6. Other Site Enhancements to be Borne by State and Local Government	144
TOTAL	$3,278

To begin, items 5 and 6, although claimed as savings to the Federal Government are, in fact, costs to be paid by Illinois taxpayers. These costs consist of $316 million in tunnel construction cost and $144 million in other site enhancements to be borne by state and local government.

Item 5, tunnel construction cost to be borne by the State of Illinois, is a valid cost saving to the Federal Government only if there are no alternative sites with lower costs. The amount saved is really only the cost of tunnel construction at the lowest cost site. Texas, for example, has estimated tunneling costs at $163 million. This is tantamount to saving that the taxpayers of Illinois would be paying $316 million to save the Federal Government $163 million.

If the logic of including this cost element in the cost savings is continued, the greater the tunnel cost overrun, the more the Federal Government saves. This is, of course, absurd. The point here is that the $316 million is not a cost saving to the Federal Government when lower tunneling costs are projected at alternative sites. It is, however, most assuredly a cost to Illinois taxpayers.

This discussion illustrates a basic weakness of the cost savings approach used in the Kearney study. It produces a result which is not useful in comparison with other site proposals. These costs are integral parts of package proposals from each site, and can not be considered in isolation. It is preferable to estimate the entire project cost at each site, and then make total cost comparisons. The cost savings approach generates large numbers which are not meaningful.

Item 3 is the cost of financing, over a 25 year project life, $426 million in component and construction cost, the need for which is supposedly satisfied by existing facilities at Fermilab. We used this same reasoning to estimate the cost of financing the $570 million which the State of Illinois would invest in the project. Using an interest rate of 7% since the Illinois General Obligation Bonds would be tax exempt, this cost over the same 25 year life of the project totals $997.5 million, making the total cost to Illinois taxpayers of $1.5675 billion ($997.5 million in financing cost plus the $570 million original investment).

Item 4 is SSC operating cost saving. If one accepts this argument, it clearly puts to rest the SSC proponents' fears that Fermilab would be shut down if Illinois is not the chosen site, since if Fermilab were closed there would not be the duplication of operations claimed in the study.

Items 1 and 2 together account for the $539 million of the savings claimed. The study claims to be independent and objective, but the crucial technical advice used for the judgement of cost saving in such areas as the use of Fermilab for the injector facility was provided by the Fermilab Staff itself. With due respect for the scientific expertise of these ladies and gentlemen, they are hardly independent and unbiased evaluators.

The study then estimates the market value of Fermilab. This is interesting, but the reason for this exercise escapes us since the facility is already owned by the Federal Government, and in any case, land is to be given to the Federal Government at no cost.

In summary, the following points have been made:

- The cost saving approach used in this study is of questionable value. It would have been much more useful and straightforward to estimate the total cost of the SSC if sited in Illinois, and then make comparisons with similar cost estimates from competitive sites.
- The report is obviously not unbiased and independent, as claimed.
- A substantial part of the savings claimed for the Federal Government is really cost to Illinois taxpayers.

Craig Jones, Ph.D.

REFERNECE:

Siting the Superconducting Super Collider At Fermilab—An Independent Cost Study Prepared by A.T. Kearney, Inc.

APPENDIX B

CBE FACT SHEET ON WATER QUALITY
EPA FIGURES ON AREAS NEAR THE RING

0185

a CBE Fact Sheet

HOW SAFE IS OUR DRINKING WATER?

This is a tough question to answer because of the difficulty of determining what is a "safe" level of a pollutant and the limited number of substances tested for by the government. However, in an effort to provide some information on this subject, CBE has compiled the attached table containing the most recent chemical analyses of the drinking water in several northeastern Illinois communities. The table only reports data on tap water, not raw water as it is taken from the ground, Lake Michigan or the Fox River. Therefore, these values apply to water as it is consumed by the majority of residents in the area. The principle exception is for residents on individual wells, where contaminant levels may be much higher than in treated water from public water from public water supplies. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is required to test and monitor such wells only when they are close to a hazardous waste landfill. Otherwise, owners of individual wells must do their own testing or infer their water quality from raw data of nearby municipal sources.

Raw water analyses for municipal sources is limited to heavy metals and bacteria and generally indicates greater levels of contamination than treated tap water. For example, analyses for St. Charles and Crystal Lake show barium levels to be 2 and 11 times, respectively, the safety limit established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

WHAT SUBSTANCES GET MONITORED?

Following are the health effects of IEPA-regulated substances found in public water supplies:

ARSENIC: Known to cause cancer in humans.
CADMIUM: Known to cause cancer in humans.
CHROMIUM: Known to cause cancer in humans.
CYANIDE: Impairs the ability to use oxygen, thus causing stress to the heart and lungs, and in large doses even death.
BARIUM: A muscle stimulant--especially for the heart--which can raise blood pressure, a significant problem for those with heart conditions.
COPPER: Chronic exposure to high levels can damage the liver.
LEAD: Affects the central nervous system; associated with learning disabilities in children.
MERCURY: Damages central nervous system.
NITRATES/NITRITES: High levels can damage infants' hemoglobin and seriously impair their ability to use oxygen.
RADIOACTIVITY (RADIUM & GROSS ALPHA): Damages the genetic material in cells and can lead to birth defects or cancer. Usually found with barium because of their similar chemical properties. Illinois barium is not radioactive.
TRIHALOMETHANES (e.g. CHLOROFORM): Known animal carcinogens; can damage the human liver and kidneys. Usually the result of contamination or of chlorination of water containing organic material (industrial waste or decayed leaves).
ORGANIC PESTICIDES (e.g. 2,4-D; DDT; TOXAPHENE): Many are known to cause cancer in animals; and allergies and liver, kidney and nervous disorders in humans.

WHAT IS - OR IS NOT - KNOWN ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER?

The data in the table below shows that, in most communities, treated water complies with state and federal regulations. The exceptions arising for barium, radium, and gross alpha particle radiation are due to naturally occurring high background levels. Many towns, such as Wheaton and Crystal Lake, have significant amounts

of contaminants such as trihalomethanes, and while they are currently below EPA specified levels, they may pose a problem in the future should concentrations increase.

Of greater concern is the limited monitoring of organic pesticides, even though such monitoring is required in Illinois. A CBE study released in the spring of 1984 showed higher pesticide use per acre in urban residential areas than in rural agricultural applications. The IEPA has not enforced pesticide analyses requirements because of limited availability of laboratory facilities.

Finally, the presence of even trace quantities of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) is a serious problem. VOCs are commonly used industrial solvents, such as carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene and benzene; they are known to cause cancer in animals and liver, kidney and nervous system damage in humans. Even minute trace of VOCs should prompt regular analyses of drinking water because VOCs do not occur naturally and could indicate other chemical contamination. Unfortunately, no state or federal regulations exist to require such analyses.

LATEST ILLINOIS EPA FIGURES OF TAP WATER QUALITY FROM SELECTED CITIES

Substance / MAC	Arsenic 0.05 mg/l	Barium 1.0 mg/l	Cadmium 0.01 mg/l	Chromium 0.05 mg/l	Copper 5.0 mg/l	Cyanide 0.2 mg/l	Lead 0.05 mg/l	Mercury 0.002 mg/l	Nitra(i)te 10.0 mg/l	Trihalo's 0.10 mg/l	Radium 5 pCi/l	Gross Alpha 15 pCi/l	Organic Pesticides
Arlington Hghts.	*	.066	*	*	.172	*	*	*	*	*	5.6	13.1	X
Aurora	*	.105	*	*	.056	*	*	*	.10	*	9.5	25.7	X
Barrington	.001	.095	*	*	.021	*	*	*	.13	-	-	2.59	X
Carol Stream	*	.016	*	*	.027	*	*	*	*	.035	3.2	<2.69	X
Chicago	.001	.017	*	*	*	*	*	*	.30	.0273	-	1.12	*
Crystal Lake	*	1.12	*	*	.010	*	.009	*	*	.072	-	3.12	X
Elgin	*	.577	*	*	*	*	*	*	.61	.0353	2.5	.864	*
Evanston	.002	.017	*	*	*	*	*	*	.31	.0255	-	1.37	*
Downers Grove	*	.058	*	*	.313	*	.005	*	.30	*	X	<5.06	X
Joliet	*	.028	*	*	.010	*	*	*	.38	*	NYC	9.16	X
Libertyville	*	.018	*	*	.006	*	*	*	.18	.079	-	1.65	X
No. Chicago	*	.017	*	*	*	*	*	*	.26	.0235	-	<1.12	*
Park Forest	*	.009	*	*	*	*	*	.0011	.30	.037	-	<1.48	X
St. Charles	*	.104	*	*	*	*	*	*	.15	.050	X	12.6	X
Schaumburg	*	.610	*	*	.024	*	*	*	.11	.052	-	<2.28	X
Warrenville	*	.085	*	*	.065	*	*	*	*	-	-	<2.25	X
Wheaton	.001	.048	*	*	.257	*	.036	*	*	.077	-	<3.71	X

LEGEND

MAC: Maximal Allowable Concentration (set by EPA)
* : only trace amounts detected
- : no test required by EPA
X : test required by EPA but not performed
mg/l: milligrams per liter
pCi/l: picocuries per liter
Nitra(i)te: nitrates & nitrites
Trihalos: total trihalomethanes
NYC: testing not yet completed
level exceeds EPA limits

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APPENDIX C

LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN FROM DR. J. E. RUSS, M.D.

JOSEPH E. RUSS, M.D., F.A.C.S.
2210 DEAN STREET AT RANDALL ROAD
SUITE 6
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS, 60175

March 10, 1986

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am strongly opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) being located in a populated area such as has been proposed for Kane County, Illinois. However, as a physician and scientist, I am in favor of developing the SSC for scientific experimentation. I am a surgical oncologist and have been in clinical practice for 10 years. I treat cancer patients on a daily basis. My early published research studied the development of thyroid and salivary gland cancer and parathyroid adenomas in patients exposed to various types of radiation. (Cancer 43: 1078-1083, 1979.) Ionizing radiation has been implicated as an etiologic factor in cancers of the breast, bone, skin, thyroid gland, salivary glands, and certain lymphomas and leukemias, in addition to various benign tumors. Two conclusions have been observed: First, the dose of radiation is usually low--enough to alter the cells and make them mutagenic but not enough to destroy the cells. Second, the lag time between radiation exposure and diagnosis of cancer is usually long--from several years to several decades.

In spite of repeated reassurances regarding the safety of the SSC, one point needs to be stressed: The SSC is EXPERIMENTAL. The results of the experiments can only be predicted--they can never be known until the experiments have been performed. Obviously, if the results were known there would be no need to do the experiments. Potential catastrophies are only stastical improbabilities until they occur. Who could have anticipated the Challenger disaster after so many successful missions? It is not appropriate to be cavalier when discussing the SSC. Too much is at stake in this community.

It is a stated fact that the experiments will involve ionizing radiation. It is also a fact that the SSC ring will pass directly under the 3000-plus student enrollment at St. Charles High School, multiple homes and prospering communities, productive farmland and in proximity to the area's drinking water supply. There exists potential not only for a major catastrophe but even more for insidious long term effects not to be discovered for years. Kane County, Illinois, does not need to be listed in the same column with atom bomb testing, Agent Orange, Three Mile Island, or Chernobyl. It is, therefore, my professional opinion and recommendation that the SSC not be located in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Joseph E. Russ M.D.

Joseph E. Russ, M.D.

(THIS IS A "LETTER-TO-THE-EDITOR" SUBMITTED TO LOCAL PAPERS ON 9-21-88, BUT NOT AS YET PUBLISHED.)

Dear Sir:

The proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) is an issue of national scope. The decision to build or not build this project will have tremendous impact on U.S. science policy well into the next century and beyond. This is the most expensive public works project ever proposed. Many divergent interests within the scientific community are competing for these big science dollars. Clearly much is at stake.

One issue is glaringly omitted from the national journalism on this issue, namely the impact this project will have on the community where it is built if it is built. This project has profound ramifications on both the national and the local level. I write from the State of Illinois, one of the seven states on the short list of contenders. I live in a community called Campton Township just west of St. Charles. This community is renowned for its beauty, tranquility, and quality of life. This community is in Kane County, the fastest growing county in Illinois. We are growing because the area is so desirable, and our growth has been well planned and will remain so in order to preserve the beauty of our community. But our community lies directly in the path of the proposed SSC; and if this project is built here, we believe our quality of life will be irreparably damaged.

It will be irreparably damaged by the siting of six to ten acre liquid helium cooling factories situated at five mile intervals around the 53 mile ring of the SSC tunnel. These factories will be sited adjacent to subdivisions, churches, and schools. One to two acre access shafts will be sited at two and one half mile intervals between the helium stations, also in the middle of subdivisions. These shafts and factories will have to be dynamited three to four hundred feet underground to reach the proposed tunnel depth. The spoils from these dynamited tunnels will be hauled in semi-truck loads, 24 hours per day throughout the ten year construction period. Property values will clearly fall. The state has acknowledged this fact.

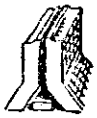
But this is far from a parochial issue. How can we justify spending $6-$9 billion on a scientific experiment in this age of astronomical budget deficits? Shouldn't we be spending money on practical, applied science rather than pure research in a field as narrow as high energy physics? Congressman Don Ritter (R-PA) has written, "Even $100 million in funding for the SSS would hamper important initiatives in semiconductors, superconductivity, biotechnology, ceramics, materials sciences, photonics, robotics, and manufacturing sciences. And these are the areas which determine our fate as a world leader, the quality of our jobs, and the quality of our lives." It is interesting to note that Mr. Ritter is the only legitimate scientist in Congress with a Phd. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also speaks from a position of objectivity; his state is not in the SSC sweepstakes and his views are not influenced by the enticing aroma of the pork barrel. Many people in the scientific community agree with the Congressman, including several Nobel Prize winners.

The most distressing aspect of this story to those of us most directly affected in Illinois is the manner in which our elected officials have tried to ram this project down our throats. Some of the other states, Michigan for example, approached affected citizens early in the process to get an understanding of their fears and concerns. Texas officials actually conducted a referendum vote on the issue. Governor Cuomo listened to the concerns of his constituents and withdrew New York from the short list of contending states. The State of Illinois was the last of the final seven to release its site proposal to the people. The Department of Energy had to coerce them to release it. We had only three weeks to digest an eight volume document prior to the first public hearings in Illinois. One hundred sixty (160) families and fifty nine (59) businesses will be taken if this project is built here and our elected officials gave us three weeks' notice! We asked the state to give us the list of affected landowners in February. They have steadfastly refused to do so, forcing us to file a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act. All six ofthe other states have provided this information to their citizenry. Governor Thompson has repeatedly refused to meet with us. It seems that the democratic process has no meaning in Illinois. This has been a very sad chapter in Illinois political history.

In closing, I am not opposed to scientific progress but I am opposed to those who automatically equate big science with the public good. And I am opposed to politicians who don't listen to the people. When this project was initially conceived it was called the Desertron. If we are going to build the SSC it belongs in a remote desert location. But whether it should be built at all is the real question. To quote Congressman Ritter again, "The SSC does have basic scientific merit, but America can become more competitive by investing in areas of greater growth and promise. In a very real sense, going forward with funding for the SSC at this time would be anti-competitive for America." Are you listening Governor Thompson?

C.A.T.C.H. - ILLINOIS

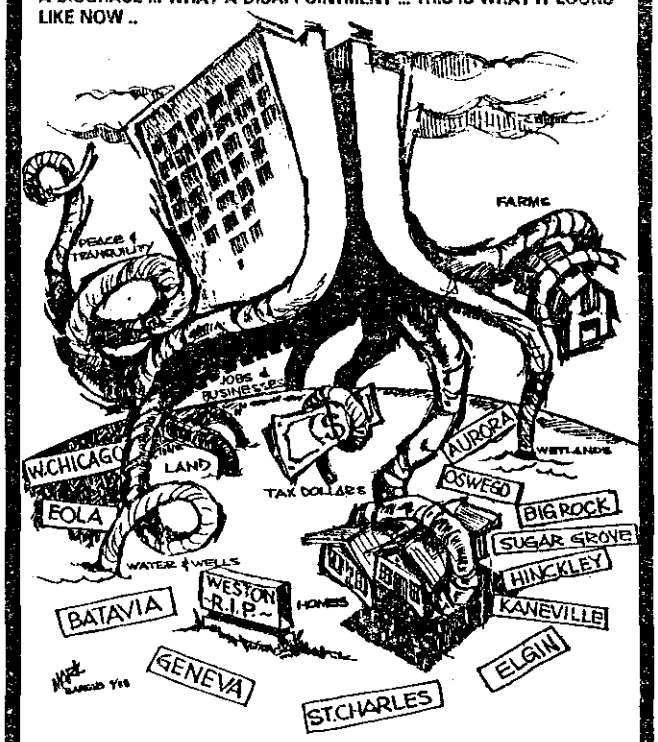
(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER - HERE)



THIS IS WHAT FERMILAB USED TO LOOK LIKE WHEN IT WAS A "GOOD NEIGHBOR." THAT IS, BEFORE IT WAS PROPOSED TO BECOME THE "INJECTOR" FOR THE 53-MILE SSC RING. NOW FERMILAB IS SAYING, ALONG WITH THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ...

"I WANT YOUR LAND, WATER, WELLS, HOMES, FARMS, BUSINESSES, JOBS, TAX BASE, TAX DOLLARS, WETLANDS, AND YOUR PEACE AND TRANQUILITY. I WANT IT ALL AND I WANT IT NOW, AND IF YOU WILL NOT GIVE IT TO ME ... I WILL TAKE IT."

FERMILAB USED TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR, WHAT A SHAME ... WHAT A DISGRACE ... WHAT A DISAPPOINTMENT ... THIS IS WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW ..



IF YOU WANT TO STOP THIS OBNOXIOUS INTRUSION UPON YOUR HOME, FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT, THEN PLAN TO ATTEND THE FINAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HEARINGS ON OCTOBER 6th & 7th AT WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL. THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE BEFORE THE DYNAMITING STARTS AND THE TRUCKS BEGIN TO ROLL!

SUPER COLLIDER

"FERMILAB IS NO LONGER A GOOD NEIGHBOR"

C.A.T.C.H. - ILLINOIS
P.O. BOX 104, WASCO, IL 60183
(312) 584-4244

SUPER COLLIDER

THE $1,608,000,000 NOOSE!

(AND THAT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE GOVERNOR'S "SECRET SEALED BID")

IF THE SSC IS SITED IN THE FOX VALLEY, OUR GOVERNOR HAS COMMITTED ILLINOIS TAXPAYERS TO PAY $570,000,000 OF OUR MONEY IN LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE COST OF THE $570,000,000 WITH FINANCE CHARGES COMES TO $1.608 BILLION DOLLARS, NOT INCLUDING THE SECRET BID. (IS IT 1 DOLLAR OR AN ADDITIONAL $570,000,000?) THIS IS AN OUTRAGEOUS WASTE OF OUR TAX DOLLARS! IF YOU AGREE, THEN YOU MUST ATTEND THE FINAL DOE HEARINGS ON OCTOBER 6TH & 7TH AT WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL IN AURORA AND SUPPORT OUR SPEAKERS! IF YOU WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SPEAK, YOU CAN RESERVE A TIME SLOT BY CALLING THE DOE AT 301-353-6570, OR CALL US AT OUR C.A.T.C.H. OFFICE FOR MORE DETAILS.

C.A.T.C.H. ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)
P.O. BOX 104, WASCO, IL 60183
(312) 584-4244

(THIS AD HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR SAFETY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND QUALITY OF LIFE, AND NOT BY A CORPORATION WHO HOPES TO DERIVE MONETARY BENEFIT FROM THE SSC.)

— Paid Advertisement —

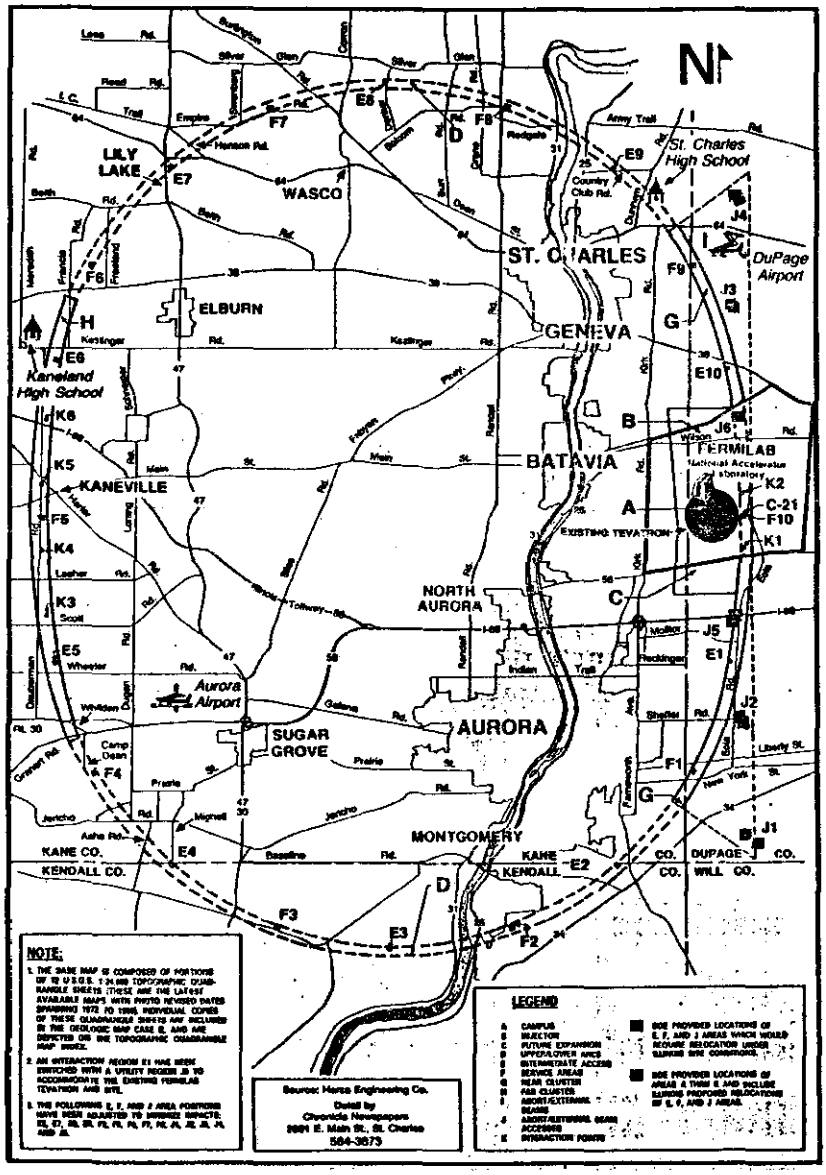
SUPER COLLIDER

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

MAP COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Chronicle Newspapers

PROPOSED LOCATION FOR THE SSC



TO ALL MEDIA

(AVAILABLE ON SITE CONT. RECORD)

The attached packet of material is a comprehensive summation of hundreds of news articles, letter-to-the-editor, C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois ads, and commentaries pertaining to the activities of C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois since our inception in January of 1988. Each individual packet represents one month, and is so marked. This data is in chronological order and thus reads like a "history" of events and activities that have led us to the present....20,000+ strong, and growing!

All pages are numbered within each monthly packet, for example, the first 10 pages of "January/February" are intended to provide a good overview of the SSC project in general, and then as to how it will specifically impact the Fox Valley area of Illinois. It is also interesting to chart the growth and viability of C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois, just by the nature of our ads. (For example, contrast the ads reproduced in "September" to earlier months.)

There is a vast amount of material to review herein, but anyone who takes the time to read it will come away with a true understanding as to the validity of our positions, the professionallsm of our approach to the situation, and the genuine concerns and emotions of the people. You will also have a vivid understanding of the arrogance and deception with which we have had to contend at the state and local political level, as well as in respect to Fermilab officials.

The fact that the Illinois DOE/EIS hearings will end on October 6th and 7th, most assuredly does not mean that this story also ends. Indeed, our C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois activities and dedication will come out of those hearings stronger than ever, and continue to grow right up until the final site announcement. C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois will not go away, and indeed if the SSC is sited here, that is when our legal efforts and programs will go into full swing.

We think we have a great story to tell in respect the determination of intelligent and persevering people in standing-up against flagrant governmental intrusions into our lives. It is also a very revealing look into how a state government will attempt to conspire, coerce, and indeed deceive their citizenry to accomplish their preception of "progress", no matter how misguided. Perhaps most importantly of all, the center of the controversy, the SSC, is a significant economic and political issue in this election year.

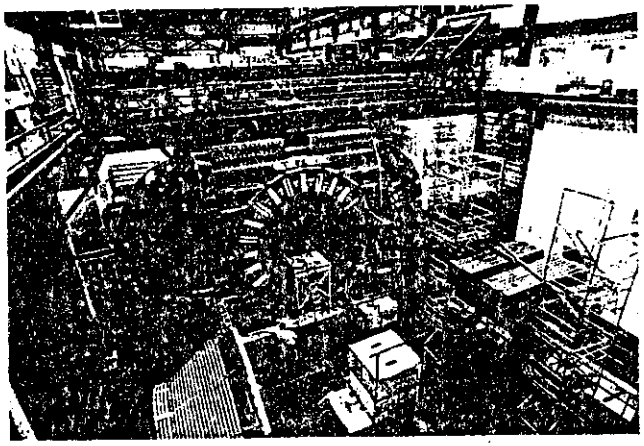
We would like to tell you our story. It is our hope that you will cover the DOE hearings on October 6th and 7th, but even if that is not possible, we would be pleased to give of our time and cooperation with any C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois story you would be interested in right up through and beyond the final decision.

Thank you.

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois
P. O. Box 104
Wasco, Illinois 60183
Phone: 312-584-4244

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC: *An introduction to a new era of science, or an expensive toy and budget buster?*



Machine of science

An overhead view shows the size of the collider detector portion of the Tevatron at Fermilab, prior to its completion two years ago. Similar detectors would be used in the experimental areas along the Superconducting Super Collider ring. (Chronicle photo by Jim Stocker)

Possibility triggers controversy

News analysis

The Superconducting Super Collider did not become controversial until it became a possibility.

On Jan. 12, when officials of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources unveiled the state's proposal at a meeting of the Kaneville Town Board, the opposition began.

The sudden upsurge of angry residents surprised state and federal officials alike, not to mention journalists.

The Chronicle has published no less than 70 stories related to the super collider since June 1984, not counting editorials, columns and routine announcements, fully 55 prior to the Kaneville Township meeting.

In all that time, The Chronicle received just one phone call — last fall — questioning the effect the project would have on the environment.

The dimensions of the machine — 53-miles long, buried deep inside the earth, the $4.4 billion price tag — perhaps were too large for residents to grasp in the early days.

The purpose of the machine, "to study the basic structure of matter," means nothing to most people. The knowledge gained today from this research very likely won't be useful until well into the 21st Century, just as we enjoy benefits from electromagnetism, as exotic and unknown then as quarks and leptons are today.

And, in contrast to the SSC's size, the unimaginably small particles studied in high energy physics are incomprehensible to the general public.

Now that the SSC could become a reality in the Fox Valley, however, residents have a much more tangible issue upon which to focus: their homes.

No question about it, the stakes are enormous on both sides. Illinois has invested four years and millions of dollars into its efforts to locate the SSC at Fermilab.

Residents, whose property may be gobbled up by the land acquisition process, have invested their lives in their homes.

Others, who will remain in their homes on top of or near the tunnel, fear the loss of property values.

Underlying all these concerns remains the fact that no one knows where, when and even if the United States will go ahead with the project.

Jan/Feb-1988

Key dates in collider history

JULY 1983:
High Energy Physics Advisory Panel proposes to the U.S. Department of Energy a project later to become known as the Superconducting Super Collider.

MAY 1984:
Reference design study proposes three different circumferences of the ring, from 50- to 100-miles-in-circumference.

SEPTEMBER 1985:
Superconducting magnet design fixes length of the accelerator at 53 miles.

MARCH 1986:
Conceptual design report affirms that the technology exists to build the SSC.

DECEMBER 1986:
Energy Secretary John Herrington announces his support of the SSC.

JANUARY 1987:
President Reagan gives approval for construction of the SSC.

FEBRUARY 1987:
Herrington announces site selection process. Denies that Fermilab gives Illinois advantage.

APRIL 1987:
DOE invites states to submit site proposals, setting deadline for proposals Aug. 1. In July, DOE amends the invitation, delays proposal deadline until Sept. 1.

SEPTEMBER 1987:
DOE receives 43 site proposals from 25 states, including one proposal to place SSC at the point of zero gravity between earth and the moon. DOE forwards 36 of the proposals to the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering for review.

DECEMBER 1987:
National academies announce "short list" of eight best qualified sites, including Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

JANUARY 1988:
New York Gov. Mario Cuomo withdraws his state's name from consideration after citizens protest. DOE affirms "short list," without New York. Illinois officials begin a series of public meetings.

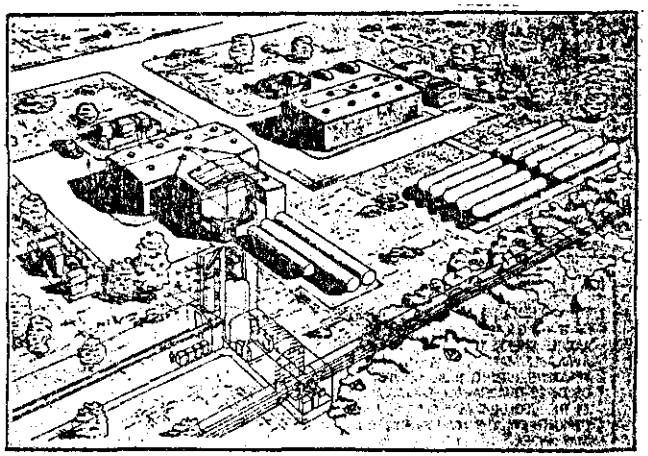
FEBRUARY 1988:
DOE holds public hearings in the seven states still in competition for SSC.

MARCH TO NOVEMBER 1988 (est.):
DOE to conduct environmental impact studies in all seven states.

NOVEMBER 1988 (est.):
DOE to announce preferred site.

JANUARY 1989 (est):
Final site announcement.

Compiled by Tom Schuster from Department of Energy information.



Residents who would be living near the path of the SSC are disturbed by the "access shafts" that will be located at intervals along the ring. These areas will use surface land along the north and south arcs of the 53-mile elliptical ring. Nine service areas will be placed at five-mile intervals, while 18 access shafts will be placed in between. The 8-acre service areas (pictured above) will have some buildings and the refrigeration units to cool the superconducting magnets. The access shaft areas will be about one acre each, with one building housing the elevator. Residents consider them unsightly, are worried about noise and what effect the areas would have on their property values. State officials say the areas' configurations could be changed and that they could be isolated by landscaping and constructing berms.

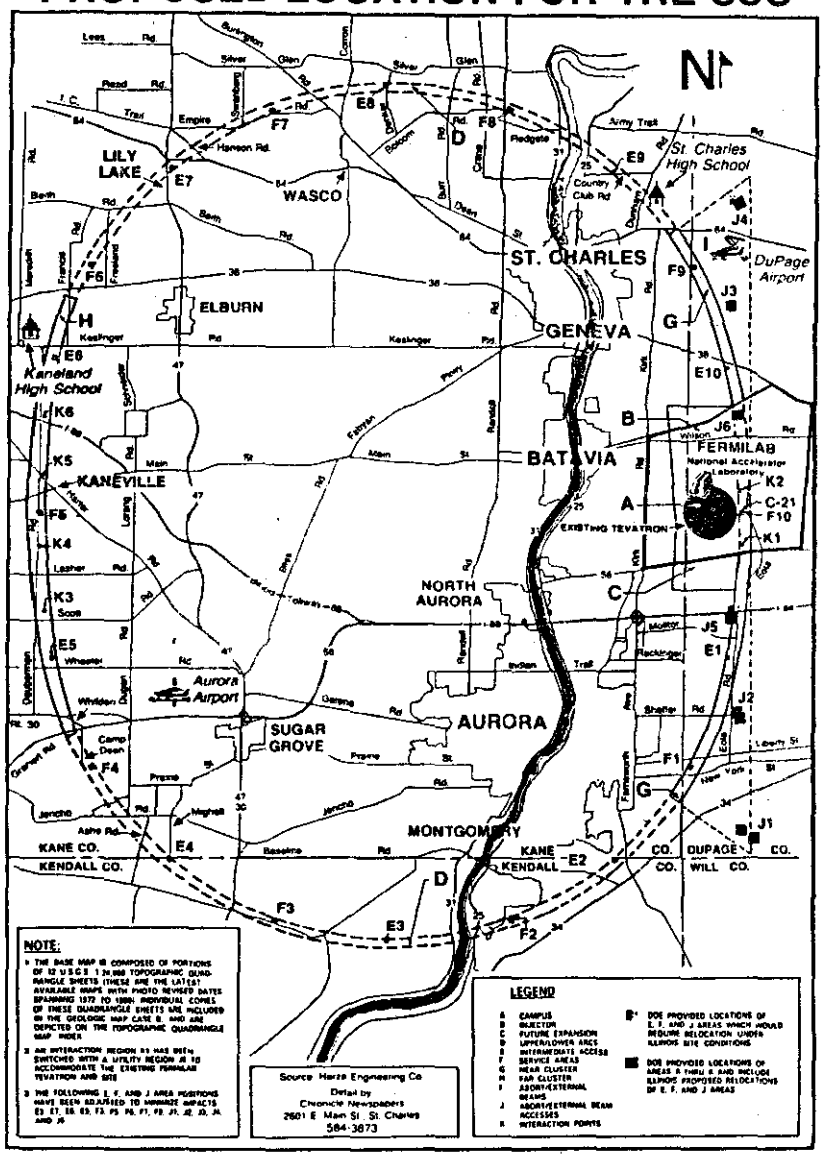
See map on page 2 for service-area locations.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

MAP COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Chronicle Newspapers

PROPOSED LOCATION FOR THE SSC



LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Officials agree SSC will cause some rumblings

By Paul Keim
The Beacon-News

There will be some rumbling as openings are blasted for shafts that will end up 300 to 600 feet out of sight.

There will be other rumbling from heavy trucks hauling tons of rock and other debris from underground to quarries or, possibly, to sell for roads and other construction.

There may be dust as earth is conveyed vertically up to the mouths of the shafts from down under, where the tunnel of the Superconducting Super Collider will be dug.

These are the known impacts of construction of the Superconducting Super Collider that U.S. Department of Energy officials are taking into account in planning the project.

There also are the unknowns, some of them from these construction methods and others, such as radiation danger — frequently the targets of opponents — from the operation of the SSC itself.

Blasting has been and continues to be a major concern of the construction phase.

Spaced every five miles, an access shaft will have to be dug down to the ring. Fermilab will serve as one, leaving nine others to be constructed at intervals around the 53-mile ring.

Brian J. Quirke, DOE public information officer, said blasting will be needed to make the vertical shafts, but its impact will be "extremely small" and will lessen as the shafts get deeper. DOE also plans to require contractors to carry and use insurance if such damages as cracked building foundations or wells occur.

"It's not something that will cause rumbling for more than a couple hundred yards out as we start the shafts. As we get further into the ground, the ground around the shaft will do an excellent job of preventing any trembling," Quirke said.

From the shafts, trucks will haul debris to area quarries or other points if, being of construction grade material, the tunnel and shaft material can be sold, Quirke said.

"Once we start digging (the tunnel) we won't have any noise or dust. In the Deep Tunnel you can drive three semis abreast. This one you'd be able to flail your arms around in. It'll be a much smaller hole, 10 to 12 feet in diameter," he said.

The scrim proposed to go in that tunnel has other people worried.

Basically, protons will be accelerated at near the speed of light in two parallel rings. They will collide head-on in one or more collider chambers, where scientists will study the patterns of the collisions.

The proton beams are radioactive, traveling in a tubeline track encased in superconducting magnets cooled by liquid helium.

All of those things, and the byproducts of the proton beams and collisions, have raised questions about health impacts.

A major health question has been the effect on ground water, because many local residents use wells for water. Questions also have been raised about the radioactive products of the ring's operation.

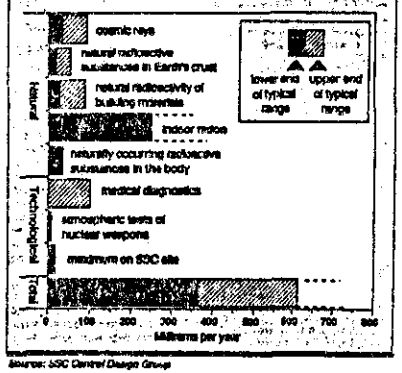
A recent seminar on the SSC provided several comparisons with the averages of 100 to 250 mrems, the average exposure to radiation a person gets yearly from the air, water and soil.

An mrem is a measure of radiation dosage. About 400,000 mrems in a day is considered life-threatening, 100,000 in a day would make a person ill, and some effects would be noticed in a person who received a 25,000 mrem dose. Radiation workers are allowed exposure to 5,000 mrems yearly.

The exposure to wells would be 10 mrems or less with the federally required 30 feet of soil shielding around the SSC. Each three feet of additional soil would reduce the exposure 10 times. The chances of radiation getting into area wells is considered nil because of the 300 to 500 feet of bedrock in which the tunnel would be bored, Fermilab scientists said.

Sources of radiation in U.S.

This chart compares the SSC with other radiation sources. (Just as temperature is measured in degrees, radiation doses are measured in units called millirems.)



Source: SSC Central Design Group

IIA.1- 3641

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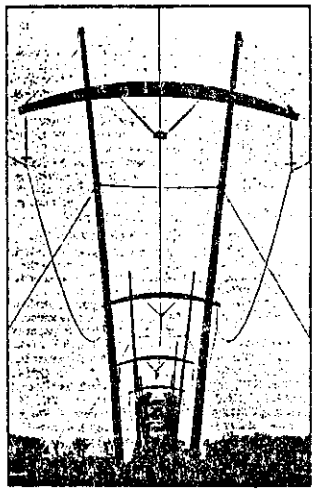
LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)



Beacon-News photo by Jon Cunningham

Magnetic fields from power lines like these at Fermi are a concern to some.

Power line dangers disputed

By Paul Kelna
The Beacon-News

Questions about the health and environmental impacts of the Superconducting Super Collider have been flying around almost as fast as the protons at the SSC's little sister, Fermilab.

Almost as fast as proponents of the SSC answer them, new questions are brought up by those who don't want a tunnel full of magnets and protons under their feet.

These questions fall into a few general categories — radiation, magnetism, electrostatic energy, ground water impacts and construction impacts.

Of these, proponents of building the SSC in Northern Illinois have trouble addressing only one on a scientific-health basis.

And that one — magnetic fields from overhead power lines — has been with us since the first high-power lines were strung from towers years ago.

A 1987 report for the New York Public Service Commission suggests a correlation between magnetic fields and the incidence of leukemia in children.

The state's health department compared 250 children who had cancer with 230 others who were considered healthy. They concluded that the diseased children were 1.7 times more likely to live in areas where exposure to magnetic fields was highest. They also concluded that the chance of children getting leukemia was 2.1 times higher if they lived near high-power lines.

Generally, the risk of childhood cancer is one in 10,000.

But the New York report found no correlation between magnetic fields and adult cancers.

It also concluded that further study is needed, echoing remarks of power industry officials and other scientists:

- The higher incidence of cancer may occur in larger populations, where other factors are more prevalent and more high-power lines are present to meet demand.
- Long-term epidemiological data is not yet available, and researchers have not been able to explain how electromagnetic fields might cause cancer.

SSC proponents are aware of the study and agree with the conclusion that more study is needed.

Overhead power lines will be the main means of getting electricity to the SSC, but a Commonwealth Edison Co. official said the "exposure to magnetic fields at home is greater than from power lines."

"Exposure from power lines is so low that any increase would be at a negligible level," said Harry Onishi, Com Ed manager of transmission and distribution engineering.

Onishi also said that Com Ed will not have to change its transmission system because "the existing lines have the capacity to carry the SSC."

He said the SSC would be "fed" by the same size and capacity of lines feeding Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

One of these "feeds" to the SSC would come from Fermilab and another would come into the proposed 53-mile ring from the west, tapping into an existing overhead line.

The other magnetic field associated with the SSC is the one within the ring tunnel itself. That tunnel, roughly 10 to 12 feet in diameter, will contain two parallel rings, each containing a proton beam that will travel in a direction opposite the beam in the other ring.

The ring tracks will be tubelike, surrounded by superconducting magnets cooled by liquid helium.

Dr. David Hedin, Northern Illinois University physicist and a Fermilab research user, said the magnetic fields from the two accelerators will not travel more than a few feet from the rings. If they did, the magnetic field from one ring would interfere with the operation of the other ring.

IIA.1- 3642

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Minimum relocation is state's goal

By Charlotte Bercaw
The Beacon-News

The Department of Energy needs 18,000 acres of land for the Superconducting Super Collider and has told states interested in hosting the project that they must supply it.

In Illinois, that would mean outright purchase of some 3,700 acres and purchase of underground rights of about 8,100 acres. The 6,800 acres at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia, which the DOE already owns, also would be utilized.

Officials say 160 homes, portions of 40 farms and 19 businesses or other structures in the Fox Valley could be affected in this land acquisition.

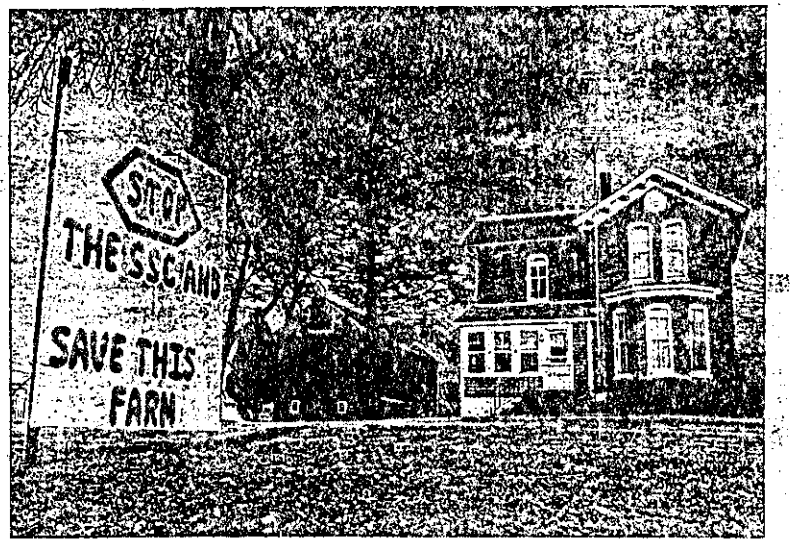
Included in this count are 30 to 32 homes in the Eola area, the Indian Plains Elementary School in Eola, a cluster of homes paralleling Eola Road north of Molitor Road, 22 homes in Kaneville and 68 others in the rural Kaneville area.

Complete farms would not be eliminated, DOE officials say, but parts of farms could be taken for the project. The DOE has promised to lease back to the farm owners land on which it does not locate any buildings.

The agency also would give them easements across SSC land if a parcel is separated.

"Our goal is minimum relocation of houses and businesses," said Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources. "If Illinois is awarded the SSC, we will negotiate with DOE to keep land purchases to an absolute minimum.

"In those places where we purchase underground easements, life will go on as normal. It will be impossible to tell the tunnel is there, except for small surface facilities [illegible]



Beacon-News photo by Steve Bunyonsky

Anti-SSC signs like this one on Daubermon Road have sprung up throughout Kaneville Township, where local residents are protesting the potential loss of productive farmland to the project.

It would be up to the state to negotiate with individual property owners for the purchase of the land or subsurface rights, according to William Kempiners, head of the SSC for Fermilab office in Batavia.

After a detailed inspection and appraisal of the property or interest to be acquired, the state offered for each parcel.

Appraisals are to be based on an analysis of the current local real estate market. They will include the value of existing improvements on the land and any loss in property value if only a portion of a parcel of land is purchased, Kempiners said.

If the price offered is acceptable sale would be conducted like any other real estate transaction.

Kempiners said the state would make every reasonable effort to negotiate the land purchases necessary for the SSC. However, if a sale proves impossible, the state would use its power of eminent domain.

Eminent domain is the inherent [illegible] vate property for a public use.

Payments to land owners would be made in cash, Kempiners said. The state would pay all the fees and expenses associated with the sale.

"The landowner may, therefore, actually receive a larger payment than if the property were sold to a private buyer," he said.

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IIA.1- 3643

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Land

from page 9

Because the SSC is a federal project which involves the purchase of real estate, special assistance would be available under programs authorized by the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

These special services include:

• Moving expenses — The state can pay actual reasonable moving expenses or can pay an expense and dislocation allowance to people who are required to move as a direct result of the project.

• Replacement housing costs — If comparable replacement housing costs more than the fair market value of property the state purchases, the state can pay up to $22,500 to cover the added costs. These could include additional mortgage interest rate, increased costs of a comparable house, and real estate transaction fees. This assistance is available to homeowners who lived in a residence for longer than 180 days prior to the start of negotiations to acquire the property.

In addition, the state can pay lesser amounts (up to $5,250) to tenants or homeowners displaced by the SSC who were in their residences more than 90 days but fewer than 180 days. Other assistance may be made available on a case-by-case basis.

"No person who is required to move from his home will do so without some assistance," Kempiners said.

• Planning, assistance and advice. The state promises to have staff and resources available to help people find "decent, safe and sanitary" replacement housing that is comparable to their purchased home.

Special help also will be available to businesses, farms and not-for-profit organizations, Kempiners said.

"The SSC will be an economic boon to Illinois; however, the state wants businesses and farms that may be affected by the construction of the SSC to remain operating in the state," he said. "Special help under the Uniform Act is available to minimize their loss."

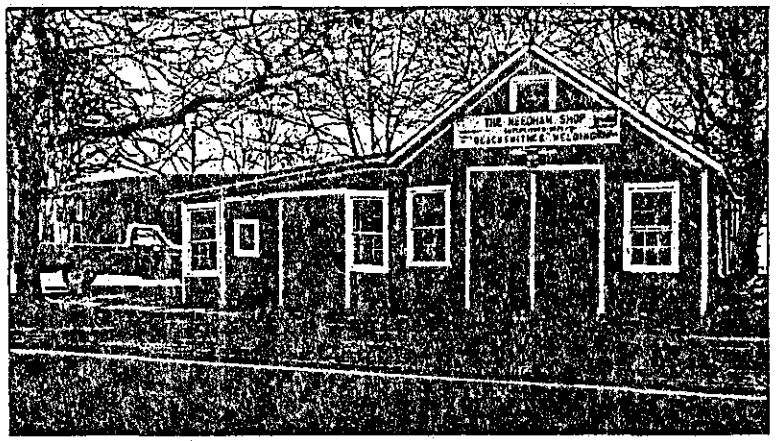
The Illinois Association of Realtors has endorsed the SSC.

"The scope of the SSC installation will be enormous, but the physical impact will be comparatively small for such a major installation," the group says in its position paper on the project.

"There is no escaping the inconvenience and emotional difficulty for owners whose property is acquired for the project. This is probably the most salient negative factor to be considered in any major governmental program that requires property acquisition.

"It is unfortunate but a fact that any major installation in a populated area will cause relocation of existing homes and businesses."

Still, association officials maintain that the SSC would be an economic plus to Illinois. While they admit that predicting what the project would do to existing property values is "at best speculative," they say, "experience with other governmental science programs (such as Fermilab) gives many indications that overall values generally would be increased by the presence of the SSC."



Beacon-News photo by Steve Burzynsky

Five generations of the Needham family have labored at this blacksmith shop on Main Street in Kaneville. The 117-year-old business lies squarely in the path of land the Department of Energy would need to build the collider. George Needham, who today operates the shop with his father and son, says the SSC also would consume his home and those of several other family members.

IIA.1- 3644

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

N.Y. withdrew following strong opposition

By Dan Waitt
The Beacon-News

Eight states originally were among the finalists vying for the Superconducting Super Collider project.

Today there are seven, as opposition from area residents and politicians prompted New York to withdraw its proposed site.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo last January asked U.S. Department of Energy officials to withdraw a site near Rochester that had been one of the original eight finalists.

Cuomo said he acted in the wake of opposition from area residents as well as members of the state's congressional delegation including U.S. Sens. Alfonse D'Amato and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

New York officials did not expect the public outcry when the project was proposed.

"We were frankly taken by surprise because we thought this was a very good project," said David Egner, press secretary for New York Lt. Gov. Stan Lundine.

"When we first proposed the sites, nearly all of the local government officials were in favor," he said. The New York State Legislature voiced its unanimous support for the SSC, he added.

The first signs of opposition began to surface, Egner said, when a list of property owners who would lose their land if the SSC came in was circulated.

Residents began to express reservations about having their homes purchased, and possible decreases in property values, he said.

"It becomes no longer a theoretical project for you when you have to sell your home," he said. "It's a very normal human reaction."

People who have owned the land for years, such as farmers "have a genuine attachment to the land," he added.

A group of homeowners in the Rochester area formed an opposition group called CATCH, or Citizens Against the Collider Here.

CATCH raised the property values issue and the began talking about health and safety concerns. "They never really provided any evidence of that," Egner said.

A field trip to Fermilab in Batavia last November failed to change many of the opponents' minds, Egner said.

Egner said the CATCH group proved to be a formidable opposition, holding large rallies and marches.

"They were pretty rude at times," Egner said. "They got a lot of (media) attention."

Egner said many residents claimed the project was being forced upon them.

Opposition to the project was said to be widespread, with seven town boards and two county governments adopting resolutions opposing the site.

But perhaps the biggest blow to the SSC came when the two U.S. representatives from the area, Frank Horton, a Republican, and Louise Slaughter, a Democrat, came out against the SSC.

"(Slaughter) was opposed to it from the very beginning," said Sarah Hull, press secretary for the congresswomen. She said Slaughter considered the project a budget-buster.

Horton said before the decision to pull out was announced, "I don't know why they would select an area where there's the kind of opposition they have in this particular area," he said.

Horton presented a petition to President Reagan including the names of nearly 20,000 people opposed to the project in New York.

Moynihan and D'Amato also went on record against the SSC.

Faced with mounting opposition, Cuomo decided that the Rochester site would not be feasible. He asked Department of Energy officials to consider another site in remote northeastern New York.

"There really wasn't any realistic chance of getting the project," Egner said.

He said continuing to push for a Rochester site for the SSC "would be spending taxpayers' money for a lost cause."

Egner said the emotional arguments presented by CATCH leaders were difficult to refute, even with testimony of scientists.

"A big problem the supercollider faces is being associated with the word 'nuclear,'" he said.

Hull said about 200 homes would have to have been evacuated if the collider was built near Rochester.

Hull said many of the people were worried about what might happen to their fruit orchards if the collider was built, and some even thought they might be giving up their land for a nuclear waste dump.

"They didn't really know what it (SSC) was about," she said.

The state's education effort about the SSC was not very effective, Hull said, and not until it was too late did the state try to inform people about what the SSC involved.

Hull said the opposition was so strong to the SSC that in one instance residents shook the lieutenant governor's car when he visited the area.

Hull said Slaughter thinks the SSC will have trouble winning Congressional funding once the site selection is made.

"She does not see the support for it in Congress," Hull said.

The New York site would have been between Rochester and Syracuse on Lake Ontario. About 40 percent of the moderately hilly terrain is forested and 60 percent is agricultural.

IIA.1- 3645

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Activist takes head-on course against collider

By Mark Ghilliard
The Beacon-News

It took Bill Tardy all of one night to decide he didn't like the Superconducting Super Collider.

"The date was Jan. 21, 1988," Tardy says, frowning as he slides back in his chair. "That evening, I went to a meeting at the Baker Center in St. Charles, where they told us about the project for the first time.

"They showed us their maps and their drawings and their other plans. And that's when I decided the SSC wasn't what they were telling us it would be all along."

What the SSC was supposed to be, he says, was invisible — a 53-mile underground tunnel, out of sight, out of mind, certainly out of harm's way.

But give Tardy a few minutes now and he'll paint you a much different picture about the project's impact on Kane County.

What it's really going to be, he says, is loud, ugly, very much above-ground — and a huge drain on property values, water supplies and state tax dollars.

Tardy crosses his arms and draws a deep breath.

"That's why something has to be done to stop the SSC," he says. "That's why we formed CATCH/Ill."

Non-stop opponent

And that's why William Tardy has changed overnight from quiet suburban resident to non-stop political activist, the immovable object standing in the way of the irresistible force of the federal government.

In little more than two months, politicians, scientists and a vast number of homeowners have learned about Citizens Against The Collider Here in Illinois.

They have seen the pickets and read the petitions, both calling for the state to drop out of contention for the multibillion dollar federal project.

They have walked by people wearing the familiar green "No SSC" buttons, and driven past banners bearing the same message.

They have talked to CATCH members on the phone. They have attended CATCH rallies, listened to the speeches and sometimes debated against the group's members.

And many of them have seen enough of the frenetic, 45-year-old Bill Tardy to last them a lifetime.

Tardy has always been a success. Starting his first paper route at 10, he quickly took on two more, saved every dime, collected $20,000 after a decade of work and bought his first house at age 24.

About 10 years ago, he moved to the west side of St. Charles, to a seven-acre parcel of land that holds his house and provides room for his hobby, a small farm.

Tardy has been married for 22 years, has three children and is part-owner of Maco Roof Systems Inc., a roofing company based in Wheeling.

Because construction is his business, Tardy knows all about the area's booming population. More people and more houses are welcome news for a roofing company, and Tardy says he has no illusions about the future of rural Kane County.

Will change area

"We're *not* rural, but we are residential," he says. "That's why I moved out here. It's a wonderful, residential area."

And therein lies the problem with the SSC, Tardy says.

"This project is going to bring all sorts of things out here that people won't want," he says, frowning again.

Tardy reaches into his bulging notebook and pulls out a photocopy of an architect's sketch.

"This is a helium liquification plant," he says. "Ugly, ugly things. We never heard about these when they talked about the SSC before.

"Well, they're going to need 10 of these all around the ring. They're noisy, and they're ugly. And they don't even show the cooling towers that are going to go along with every plant.

"Somehow, I doubt people want these in their neighborhoods."

Tardy has a number of other complaints about the SSC, which CATCH members have condensed into a two-page outline.

After countless speeches, debates and hourlong telephone calls, though, Tardy does not need a crib sheet. He has his arguments down cold.

He talks of lost real estate, 3,000 surface acres that could be condemned by the federal government.

Lost farmland

"They're trying to hide the fact that Kaneville is going to be obliterated," he says, his voice rising.

"Esola is going to be wiped off the map. Farmland is going to be lost. This is more than a 16-foot tunnel hundreds of feet under the ground. This is a *surface* problem.

"And what are we going to do with the 3.5 million cubic yards of muck and spoils — those are their

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Benson-News photo by Karen Kerckhoff

Bill Tardy: 'More than a ... tunnel hundreds of feet under the ground.'

words — that they're going to pull out when they dig this tunnel. Where on earth is that going to go?"

He talks about losing work because of the tunnel, and of dynamiting and truck traffic 24 hours a day.

"And what happens when the SSC is decommissioned and the government walks away?" he asks.

"Then we're left with a huge hole in the ground, empty surface plants and vacant drop shafts. I just have to think all this money could be better spent on education or other scientific projects."

Tardy is nearly shouting by now. He is a passionate and flogsey man, and has removed his suit coat, thrown an empty box of cough drops across the room and used a coffee mug, picture frame and legal tablet to drive home his points.

"This is something I care very much about," he says. "I can't approach this any other way."

Defends way of life

If the SSC comes to Illinois, the ring could run under Tardy's property. He sees nothing wrong with being concerned about that — despite officials who have criticized CATCH for missing the big picture while they worry about their property values.

"Some people say we only care about ourselves. Well, maybe they're right. Maybe we are being a little self-serving. We don't want to lose our houses, our property values, our well water, our way of life. We don't want to spend more than a million state tax dollars to find out.

"The money can be spent in better ways — and we would like it to be used for something other than the SSC. Frankly, I don't see what's wrong with that."

Every criticism of CATCH gets a similar sharp response from Tardy, who is challenging, direct and stuffed with facts.

"Show me the spinoffs. What spinoffs?" he asks. "They have yet to tell us what these spinoffs will be.

"Oh, sure, there will be some construction jobs. There will also be about 500 permanent jobs. But if you divide $5.5 billion by 500 jobs, that's about a million bucks a job.

"Private industry could bring in 10 times that amount with 10 times less money."

One point CATCH has decided to avoid for now is radiation.

"They have told us there will be small amounts," he says. "But they've assured us it will be minimal, and that it will be under control."

He is frowning yet again. "We have to take their word for it," he says.

Shoestring budget

Two months after it was formed, CATCH still runs on a shoestring, he says.

"We live with private donations and volunteers. Right now, the group has about $5,000 in the bank," he says. "And that would be gone in a second if we started deducting personal items like my $600 car phone bills."

Tardy scoffs at claims that other states with hopes of landing the SSC are bankrolling CATCH's efforts.

"It's absolutely untrue," he says. "It's just a way to discredit our organization. But let me tell you, I wish it were true. I see nothing wrong with it at all."

In fact, Tardy says he plans to contact politicians in Texas to see if they will help his cause.

"We'll take whatever we can get," he says.

Six CATCH members also plan to travel to Washington, D.C., this week to meet with congressmen who agree the SSC is a waster of money.

"We're not the only ones who feel this way, you know," he says. "Quite a few people in the House think this hole in the ground is not worth the money."

Tardy says CATCH has taken posters from other anti-collider groups, including a New York state organization also known as CATCH. That group was partially responsible for New York officials dropping their state from consideration for the SSC last year.

"I have never started anything like this from the ground up," he says. "We flew those people out here at our expense from New York to talk about strategy.

"They told us what sort of committees to set up. They told us about picketing and demonstrations, and the importance of talking with politicians."

He sits back in his chair.

"But they're not pushing us in any way. What would they have to gain from it? We were just seeking information from them, and that's just what we got."

18-hour days

After talking full-bore for more than 30 minutes, Tardy looks tired.

"I've been going 15, 16 hours a day and more since this whole thing started," he says. "It's been tough trying to run a business and working against the collider at the same time."

An appointment calendar sits on his lap, filled with black ink, red ink and pencil marks. No day is open.

All things considered, Tardy says, it probably would have been easier to sell his house instead of fighting the collider.

"But that's not the right answer," he says. "My children like the schools. My wife likes the area. And I love where I live, my house, my little farm.

"I helped start the fight against the SSC, and I believe in what we're doing. It wouldn't be fair for me to drop out of the organization at this stage."

Tardy checks his watch, glances down at his calendar and jumps out of his chair. "Got a few other things to do," he says.

Speeches, petition drives, telephone calls and hard work lay ahead of Tardy this evening.

"Sure, it's exhausting," he says. "But it has to be done if we're going to stop the collider."

He smiles as he walks out the door. "And I'm confident we will stop it."

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Yes, Big Science. But Which Projects?

To govern is to choose, and when it comes to spending big bucks on science, the Reagan Administration is doing neither.

Big science projects dominate the President's substantial research requests: a vastly expensive space station ... a 53-mile ring in which to smash atomic particles ... an amazing map of human genes. These and other increases in science spending amount to $3 billion for next year alone. Yet much of the money would go to poorly analyzed ventures whose growth threatens more fruitful initiatives. Which ones deserve support?

The Administration offers no criteria. Scientists habitually avoid criticizing each other's programs lest Congress react by cutting research budgets. But the imminent prospect that big projects will squeeze out smaller ones has prompted an unusual call from Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences. He has invited his colleagues to an unusual exercise in setting priorities from among the projects on the Reagan laundry list.

Space Station and Space Science. The President wants $739 million to continue design of NASA's palatial space station. Its likely eventual cost has already soared to $26 billion. As its spending wedge grows, the space station is bound to crush other, valuable space science programs in NASA's budget, just as the shuttle did before it. The space station's main commercial use would be to provide low gravity for research and manufacture. That can be offered sooner and far more cheaply by the proposed Industrial Space Facility.

Supercollider and Superconductivity. Mr. Reagan would lay out $363 million to start the $4.4 billion superconducting supercollider. This is a tempting but dangerous initiative because funds to pay for it almost certainly would be stripped from other physics research. Physicists are divided on the project's merits.

The collider is designed to explore a new energy range in search of the ultimate constituents of matter, particularly a predicted entity known as the Higgs boson. The field is of high intellectual interest, and it would be a sad day if the United States did not remain a major player.

But European physicists have shown how an existing collider ring at Geneva could be upgraded to within probable reach of the Higgs boson. Buying into the European ring would be cheaper. By the time the present U.S. deficits disappear, the new materials may allow a new American accelerator to be built more cheaply.

Human Genes and Human Hunger. The President proposes to spend $46 million in determining the chemical sequence of the human genetic instruction set. The National Academy of Sciences advocates a crash program, costing $3 billion, but insists that paying for the project "must not be at the expense of currently funded biological research." Opponents may wonder why AIDS research, for instance, should take the hit on behalf of a project for which biologists say they won't sacrifice a cent.

Even so, the first step taken toward sequencing the human genome ranks as by far the most promising of Mr. Reagan's big science schemes. The project offers knowledge about the biological basis of existence, and a bounty of medical applications. Though researchers in time would pick out the most interesting parts of the gene set, an organized program to sequence all of it would speed the process of discovery.

Science now amounts to 18 percent of domestic non-entitlement outlays. Given Congress's pent-up desires for other spending, Mr. Reagan has no hope of getting all his desires funded. In the absence of any coherent Federal policy for science, there are few guideposts for picking through the wish list. Because he has failed to set priorities, Congress will have to try its best to do so.

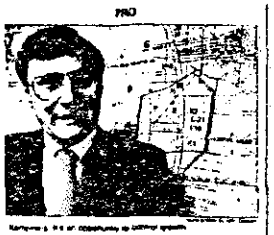
Chicago Tribune Sunday, May 29, 1988 Section 16 3 Tribune Du Page

DuPageIssues

The Supercollider

Should it be built at Fermilab?

PRO

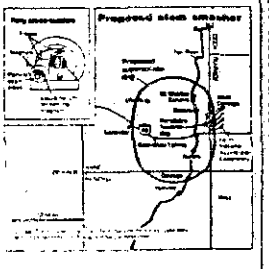


Kamperman: It's an opportunity to optimize spending

empiners: 'It's an advantage) have the staff already in place'

State-of-the-art atom smasher searches for funds and a home

By Steinmetz Swanson



CON

William Tardy: 'There are better uses for state money.'

Tardy: 'This is not a project the state of Illinois can afford'

OTHER VOICES

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

DAILY JOURNAL 1-14-88

FIRST NOTICE OF RING LOCATION

Collider route is proposed

CHICAGO (AP) — State officials have unveiled their chosen 53-mile long route through the western suburbs in Illinois' bid for the federal government's Superconducting Super Collider project.

If built in Illinois, some parts of the oval of the world's largest atom-smasher would be as deep as 400 feet underground, *while other parts of the oval* would be on the surface.

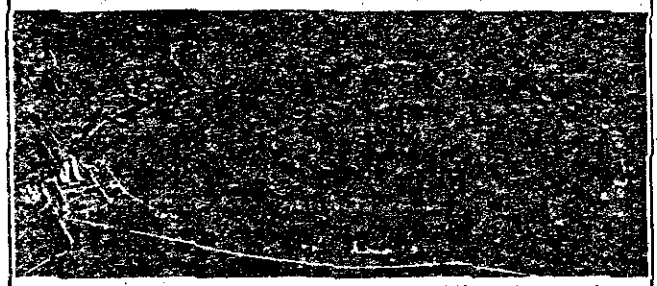
Nancy Ebbert, a spokeswoman for the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, said Tuesday that some homeowners would have to sell their property to the state if Illinois wins the project.

"It is almost certain that some people will have to be moved. Because we don't know the exact parcels yet, we don't know who will be affected," she said.

Illinois proposes building the supercollider in conjunction with the existing Tevatron collider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia.

Under the plan favored by state officials, the 53-*mile-long oval tunnel, which would house the super*-collider's magnetized rings, would start on the east of Fermilab.

The route then arcs north to a point south of Elgin, west to Kaneville township in western Kane County, south into Kendall County near Oswego, and then back east into Du Page County, running between Aurora and Naperville.



Existing facilities at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia figure prominently in Illinois' bid for the proposed superconducting collider. 1-14-88

Mayor says collider is latest land grab

By Fred Marc Biddle

West Chicago may have to annex an area almost double its current size to protect itself from a "melodramatic little land grab" by state and county governments, according to Mayor A. Eugene Rennels and several aldermen.

State and county designs on open land north, south and west of the suburb range from the expansion of the forest preserves and the Du Page airport to landfills and the superconducting supercollider, and threaten the tax rolls and future growth of West Chicago, Rennels said.

"I don't see how we could possibly annex that far and that fast to do any good," said Ald. Michael Potts (1st). But the unilateral announcement of so many projects so quickly has left the town unable to carry on with planned growth, he said, making annexation a "viable strategy."

"I feel like I've really got my hands tied behind my back. How am I supposed to make informed decisions as an alderman?" he asked.

● Illinois has no edge in supercollider race. Page 3.

● Aurorans fear extra tax burden from the facility. Page 8.

Potts' complaint emphasizes an uneasiness that has been growing in West Chicago in the two weeks since Rennels publicly questioned whether the supercollider—a $4.6 billion project that Illinois officials say will greatly enrich the economy of the metropolitan area—can benefit West Chicago as promised.

The possible "land-grabs" that have West Chicago officials concerned are:

● The supercollider project that would occupy 800 acres near West Chicago.

● The Du Page Forest Preserve Commission's targeting of more than 3,500 acres as part of a *$100 million bond-issue purchase* of Du Page land to expand the

See Land, pg. 8

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IIA.1- 3650

Collider

Third meeting to answer questions

Copley News Service

A large crowd is expected tonight for a meeting to discuss plans to build a Superconducting Super Collider in western DuPage County.

The session, sponsored by the city, is scheduled to start at 7:30 p.m. in the council chambers, 475 Main St.

The meeting is the third in a series to discuss a plan to link the super collider with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Warrenville.

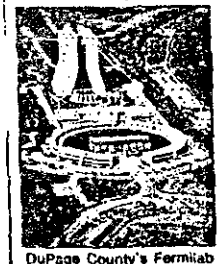
If tonight's session is anything like Monday's meeting at Waubonsie Valley High School, some familiar faces may show up.

John Ross of Batavia and Bill Tardy of St. Charles Township have attended the first two meetings to oppose the proposed particle accelerator, to be built in a 16-foot wide tunnel 200 to 400 feet underground.

Ross referred to the $6.4 billion project as a pork barrel.

He said the 3,000 new jobs proponents say would be created by the project "will mean only 250 to 500 new jobs because of the existing ones at Fermi." He also said the project could damage area roads.

Fermi physicist Joe Lach said not getting the SSC could mean the eventual closing of Fermilab, resulting in the loss of 2,000 jobs and money generated from hundreds of visiting scientists.



DuPage County's Fermilab is proposed as the super collider site. 1-27-88

SSC incomprehensible

Editor, The Beacon-News:

It is incomprehensible to any caring human being that our government would consider putting an experimental laboratory in a populated residential area.

Kane County, portrayed as vast farm land by both federal and state officials, is in fact home to 300,000 plus people and is growing rapidly.

It is incomprehensible that these same officials would tell you this experimental laboratory is safe when, in fact, the safety issue is pure speculation.

Ask the DOE representatives about safety, and they preface their statements with "we believe" or "we think."

Ask the DOE representatives how they would feel if their homes were located on or near the ring, and they can't talk.

It is incomprehensible that our government officials would choose to corrupt and endanger the lives of the many for the convenience of the few.

Homeowners will have their property forcibly taken from them.

Thousands of others will live each day wondering about the safety of the SSC. Why, so a few scientists can live in a major metropolitan area and a few politicians can boast about all they have done for the great state of Illinois?

Oppose the SSC in Illinois. Save our community.

Brad Palmer
St. Charles

Reagan asks $363 million for collider

By Janet Cawley
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON—President Reagan Thursday sought $363 million for construction of the superconducting supercollider, hoping to edge the high-tech research project closer to reality.

The figure was slightly higher than had been expected for the high-energy physics project, which would consist of a 53-mile underground, elliptical tunnel in which scientists will accelerate opposing streams of protons to nearly the speed of light. When the two streams collide, scientists hope to discover the secrets of the ultimate building blocks of matter.

The supercollider, with an estimated $6 billion eventual price tag, has been the subject of heated competition among states to attract the prestigious project. Seven sites, including Illinois, are designated by the Department of Energy as finalists, with selection of a "preferred site" expected next July.

Congress has not yet decided whether to build the collider and last year failed to authorize any money for construction.

Critics complain that the project, expected to take seven years to build, is too costly and the payoff is too uncertain. Supporters maintain the supercollider is needed to keep the United States competitive in high-energy physics and to attract large numbers of highly trained scientists and engineers.

A congressional source familiar with the project viewed the budget request as a "signal" of the administration's commitment to the supercollider and said it "moves the decision to the appropriations side. It gets it down to where the decision is made. If ... [Congress] votes the $363 million, then ... we can go ahead with a site selection, we can get architects and engineers for the first step of construction."

Rep. Terry Bruce [D., Ill.], a member of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, said: "... I am very happy with the high priority the President has put on the supercollider. Now Congress must show it is equally committed to improving America's position in the world trade economy."

If the "preferred site" selected in July passes environmental tests, it will become the final "designated site" next January in what is expected to be one of the final acts of the Reagan administration.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 2-19-88

Kane residents unite against supercollider

By Katharine Seligenthaler

About 300 people braved Wednesday's snowfall to gather in an American Legion Hall in Kane County to protest the proposed construction in their area of the superconducting supercollider, a 53-mile underground tunnel that would be used to study subatomic particles.

Seven states are bidding for the multibillion-dollar federal project, which until several weeks ago had received nothing but glowing support from state and local officials in Illinois.

Wednesday's meeting, in Wasco, was organized by a group called Citizens Against the Collider Here. "If the state is going to throw away money, let's put it into education," said Blanca Souder of Kaneville.

"I'm not against the collider, but I don't want it in my back yard."

Those at the meeting said they feared radiation from the collider and, even if that fear is unfounded, that property values would be lowered because of the scare. They also said they feared homes might be damaged by blasting during construction.

The supercollider tunnel would be a larger version of one at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia. Fermilab is a 4-mile-long accelerator that smashes subatomic particles to produce particle fragments. Scientists are looking for clues to how the universe operates.

The 10-foot-wide supercollider tunnel, besides being much larger than Fermilab, would be 300 feet underground. Fermilab is on the surface.

Fermilab officials have maintained that radiation from the supercollider could be contained inside the tunnel with minimal leakage—less than the natural radiation given off by the earth.

At Wednesday's meeting, the crowd's mood appeared to be skeptical and anxious rather than hostile. A Fermilab physicist tried to answer questions, but most of those in attendance appeared to have made up their minds against the project.

Opposition began surfacing this month after many residents learned from detailed maps issued by the state that their properties were in or near the path of the proposed supercollider. Its eastern border would be Fermi.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 2-11-88

EDITORIAL

If the so-called super-collider is inappropriate for New York because of the expected disruption of community life, the project is equally inappropriate for the Kaneland community. While more homes and communities might be expected to suffer in that area, the untoward effect on our Kaneland communities and good land will be just as onerous to us.

There are a number of reasons we believe dictate another location, if the need for the installation is imperative, indeed.

As one Herald reader suggested last week, the location of the project in the nation's more unsettled areas would discommode few, if any, people or spoil any productive land. It has been suggested that many of the fine people who have moved to our Northern Illinois to work at Fermi would have to leave the area. That is to be regretted, but these people, contributors that they are, would be in the same position as employees of any large business that shifts employees from place to place. Moreover, their present work we have observed, takes them to many points in the nation where related laboratories now function. If it is entirely possible that they would travel to other locations as they do now, thus continuing to reside in our area.

One cannot help but wonder at a State which cannot afford to provide funds for better education can spend almost $10,000,000 to promote the idea of having the ring in Illinois and is presently considering appropriating $18,000,000 more in behalf of that effort. Moreover, having our national deficit in mind, we are aware all too well that the $4,000,000,000 figure said to be the cost of the project may be like the cost of our aircraft carriers, the bolt. The final cost is always more, often twice the start-up figure.

Finally, we resent, deeply, the destruction of the community of Kaneville. Seldom in a long life have we seen so wonderful a collection of people. Many are descendants of the first settlers in Kane County - up-state New Yorkers, Vermonters, New Hampshire migrants, Down Mainers, Quebecers, Pennsylvania Dutch and a newer breed who purposely moved into that community because of its warmth, unity of community purpose and a thousand other qualities that invite people of good will to join. The power to destroy it exists, but the exercise of that power will be ill used to scatter that small piece of good will in a world where it is so seldom seen today.

ELGIN HERALD 2/11/88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Chronicle 35¢
C. ST. CHARLES
of community service

SSC foes ask city to join their fight

By Lee Husfeldt

Only a few months ago the Superconducting Super Collider proposed for Fermilab appeared to have unanimous support locally, but a groundswell of opposition is taking shape.

Citizens Against the Collider Here packed Monday's St. Charles City Council meeting wearing anti-super collider buttons. The large crowd caused some people to sit on the floor while others stood in the hallway.

"We are very serious about moving forward with stopping the collider in northeastern Illinois," said Bill Tardy, leader of CATCH.

Although the council was not scheduled to discuss the SSC, Tardy had contacted Mayor Fred Norris about addressing the council.

So far the only support the St. Charles City Council has given the SSC is to offer fire protection and water.

Tardy received a standing ovation when he asked the council to withdraw that support and consider a resolution formally opposing the siting of the SSC here.

Although the council did not make a statement, it did refer the issue to its public health and safety committee for futher discussion. Norris also suggested the group deliver its message to the U.S. Department of Energy Thursday at Fermilab.

Tardy, who lives on Silver Glen Road, said he did not become concerned about the SSC until he looked at a map and saw where the ring is proposed to be located.

Opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider are sporting anti-collider pins.

"I was concerned because I'm going to be living very close, maybe on, maybe adjacent to, the actual siting of the ring," Tardy said. "I am concerned about the real estate ramifications of whether there is any danger, or if there is a perceived danger, about installing this machine under the homes and businesses and high school."

Tardy said the state is proposing to buy a portion of land under homes, factories and the St. Charles High School for the SSC tunnel in addition to other sites around the ring.

"The majority of the people I've been speaking with are concerned with the loss of their property and also the affects on remaining property," Tardy said. "This is a very rural setting around St. Charles. A lot of people are concerned that this new device will affect that rural setting."

Tardy spoke of small manufacturing facilities liquefying helium and storing it in tanks, along with dynamiting for the access shafts to the ring.

The rock that will be removed in digging the tunnel is contaminated and should be deposited in an appropriate landfill, Tardy said.

He also said the SSC will emit an amount of radioactive contaminates to the air. Although CATCH members have been assured it is within safe levels, Tardy said they are concerned about the effects of the radiation on the groundwater supply.

"We have been told a number of wells will be closed — we do not know the exact number," he said. "We are also concerned they will be using a tremendous amount of water and this might deplete the water by lowering the aquifer.

"Even if approved, this is not the final siting," Tardy said of the proposed location for the ring. "It can move up to 8 miles. They have various sitings from the proposed site to 4 miles north to 4 miles south. If they move it 4 miles south it will come right through downtown St. Charles."

Tardy said the proposed benefit from the SSC is suppose to be jobs, yet the maximum number will be 500. However, during the peak of construction there could be 11,000 workers, he said. Tardy said those workers moving here with their families could put an additional burden on already crowded schools.

Rudy Dorner, who also lives in St. Charles, urged the council to investigate all the infor-

(Continued to page 4)

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Collider foes reject information meeting

By Lyle R. Rolfe
Special to The Journal

As Illinois steps up its campaign to win the gian Superconducting Super Collider, opposition is growing to anchoring it around Fermilab in western DuPage County.

"If the SSC comes here, the area will change. This is reason enough for me to fight it," said Cynthia Harnack of Big Rock Thursday night. "I've only lived here a short time, but I really like this area.

Harnack was one of several people to speak at a meeting of the Citizens to Relocate the Superconducting Super Collider, held at Big Rock School in Kane County.

The two-hour information session was calm — right up until the end.

That was when Phil Bus, Kane County development director, spoke in favor of the proposed project.

BUS WAS MET with some jeering when he defended the project and state officials whom he said had been misquoted by others at the meeting.

"You have heard a lot of comments, opinions and statements tonight," Bus said. "You also have heard many inaccuracies. The state has not given you inaccuracies."

Bus offered to set up a meeting for state officials to answer questions. Several of those informational meetings have already been held across the area, including one in West Chicago.

But audience members rejected Bus' offer because the meeting could not be held prior to next Thursday's U.S. Department of Energy hearing at Fermilab.

Bus said he would try to arrange a meeting sooner.

The Big Rock meeting was similar to one the previous night in Wasco. That meeting drew about 200 people with questions and comments on the effect the proposed SSC would have on their homes, land or community.

THE SSC would consist of a ring 53 miles in circumference, 200 to 400 feet underground, that would be anchored by Fermilab, west of Warrenville.

It would house a 10-foot diameter tunnel in which subatomic particles would be collided at nearly the speed of light so scientists could study the origin of matter.

Bill Hannemann of Big Rock, who heads the Citizens to Relocate the SSC, said none of his panelists Thursday was an expert on the subject. He said the panelists had obtained most of their information from a copy of the state's proposal to the Department of Energy for the project.

SAYING NO TO SSC

The group
Citizens to Relocate the Superconducting Super Collider
The group's head
Bill Hannemann of Big Rock
Concerns
- Forcing out families from their homes to make way for the tunnel.
- Radiation, electricity and magnetic fields that experiments might create.
- Changes the influx of traffic, people and money will have on the nature of the area.

Hannemann admitted the opponents are speculating about many things because Illinois could move the proposed route if it is picked over six other finalists for the $6.4 billion project.

AMONG CONCERNS surfacing Thursday:

Anita Hough of Kaneville, whose home may be purchased for the project, said the experiments proposed for the SSC have never been tried before. Similar experiments are done now at Fermilab, but on a much smaller scale.

She expressed fear of the radiation factor, electrons and the magnetic field in the underground ring.

Pam Long of Kaneville, who may lose part of her farm to the project, read a fact sheet telling how much the state is proposing to spend on portions of the project. She also said the project will affect forest land, disturb soils through excavation and construction traffic and use up to 2,450 gallons per minute of water.

She questioned how many local contractors may get work on the project because the bidding will be done by the DOE.

"They could be bringing California people in here," Hannemann said.

HOUGH SAID members of the anti-SSC committee had learned only about six weeks ago that many of their homes may be taken for the project.

Blanca Souders of Kaneville said the group cannot expect state officials to help the group because the state has too much to lose.

"We don't want to stop the project. We just want it put out west where there's lots of open land and where it won't bother anyone," she said.

Brad Huggin of Big Rock said he studied the radiation portion of the state's proposal

(Continued on page 2)

DAILY JOURNAL
2-13-88

ANOTHER OF THE ORIGINAL GROUPS AGAINST THE SSC IN ILLINOIS - EVENTUALLY ALL MERGED UNDER NAME, "C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS"

SSC foes —

(Continued from page 1)

and found that the most ominous part of the project.

He spoke of the possible dangers of hadrons, muons, protons and other particles and beams getting lost or traveling out of the tunnel.

SOUDERS DISCUSSED a proposed west campus for the SSC project in the Kaneville area, where more experiments would be conducted.

She said building the campus would have an adverse impact on the schools because the children of transient construction workers, who would be living in trailer parks, would have to be educated.

Al Phillips of Batavia said he made several phone calls when he learned New York pulled its name off the select list of sites after 19,000 people had signed petitions objecting to it.

"They were lied to about the number of homes to be taken, and began fighting it. We're now doing the same thing," he said.

Petitions were circulated at this meeting as they were Wednesday night.

"We're hoping to get people along the entire ring to sign it," said Huggin.

"Can we stop (Gov). Jim Thompson? I don't know. He's a pretty powerful guy. If we can't stop him we'd better get some darn good concessions for our area," he said.

IIA.1- 3654

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Make yourself aware of SSC proposal

According to the SSC Proposal (available at area libraries), 160 homes, 11 businesses, 46 farms and one school would have to be "acquired" in the Fox Valley, forcing people to move.

Underground easements would be "acquired" from 2,868 parcels, under which the tunnel would be bored. Have you checked to see if your home, business, farm, school or parcel is involved?

Twenty-two miles of power lines would be provided to 10 locations around the ring. Some would be overhead power lines. Studies have shown that children who live near the magnetic fields generated by overhead power lines are two to five times more likely to develop leukemia than other children, and that 10 to 15 percent of all childhood cancers may be due to such magnetic fields. Whose backyards and schools would these power lines be near?

The SSC ring will have 10,000 electric magnets and would surround the Fox Valley area. What impact would this have on our magnetic field? Will it affect health as overhead power lines do?

The one area I was not concerned about was radiation. I assumed, since Fermilab is very safe, the SSC would be — until I read the SSC Proposal's accompanying task force report, "SSC Environmental Radiation Shielding."

According to the report, a muon is one of the radioactive elements produced by the SSC. Muons are "not readily absorbed at high energies." ..."Considerable uncertainties will remain regarding the true muon field" in collisions because "the physics is unexplored or poorly known."

The text also discusses the "vagaries of extrapolation of the calculations to SSC energies" and notes that "there are only a few published references to muon shielding and experiments, even in the regime of currently operating accelerators."

The quotes are, admittedly out of context, but I urge anyone who is concerned to read the report in its entirety. With such uncertainties, should this ring be sited in a populous area under people's homes and schools?

The research, economic gain and prestige of the SSC are appealing. But we owe it to ourselves, our children and our communities to read and listen to all aspects of this issue.

Virlyn Leitner
Geneva

2-17-88
St. Chas. Chron

BURY THE SSC TUNNEL PROJECT!

. . . ANYWHERE EXCEPT IN THE FOX VALLEY!

Do you want to hear the
True Facts
and join the
Growing Opposition?
Contact
C.A.T.C.H.
"Citizens Against The Collider Here."

P.O. Box 104 Wasco, IL 60183

First C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois
AD

St. Charles Chronicle
2-17-88

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IIA.1- 3655

Beacon-News photo by Steve Buyonsky

They say no

Phillip Kaim, aide to Rep. Dennis Hastert, gets an earful from a group of homemakers Thursday in front of the St. Charles Municipal Building. The women, pushing children in strollers and carrying signs protesting the Superconducting Super Collider, rallied at a stop of Hastert's mobile office. It was a quiet march until the TV cameras began to roll. The women then started chanting 'Where's Hastert? Where's Hastert?'

Beacon 2-17-88

CHRONICLE

Wednesday February 17, 1988

DOE holds SSC hearings

The U.S. Department of Energy will hold a public hearing about the Superconducting Super Collider on Thursday at Fermilab.

The hearing will be held in two sessions, from 1 to 5:30 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m.

The hearing is the first step in preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS).

The meeting is designed to allow interested persons an opportunity to comment about the environmental issues that should be considered in preparing the EIS.

The meeting will begin with three brief presentations by DOE representatives on the siting process, the SSC itself, and the environmental process. A representative of the state will then give a brief presentation on the state's proposal.

This will be followed by a 30-minute question and answer period. Then the DOE will open the meeting to comments on the environmental process from interested persons.

Those who have not registered in advance may register at the meeting. They will be called as time permits.

Participants will asked to limit their remarks to five minutes, though written comments may be any length.

Information on the SSC is available at the St. Charles Public Library, and the SSC project office, 101 N. Island Ave., Batavia.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Super collider hearings bring boos, applause

By Tom Schlueter

If it had been a boxing match, the judges probably would have ruled it a draw.

An estimated 1,500 persons showed up at Fermilab Thursday for the U.S. Department of Energy's sometimes lively hearings on the Superconducting Super Collider.

The hearing lasted until the wee hours of Friday morning.

Depending on who was speaking, the boos and cheers emanating from the split audience were about equal in volume.

The hearing in Ramsey Auditorium was part of the DOE's environmental scoping process and was the last of seven hearings conducted in each of the states still in competition for the $4.4 billion project.

The federal government is holding the meetings to get public comments on the proposed 53-mile-long accelerator that Illinois officials hope to locate at Fermilab.

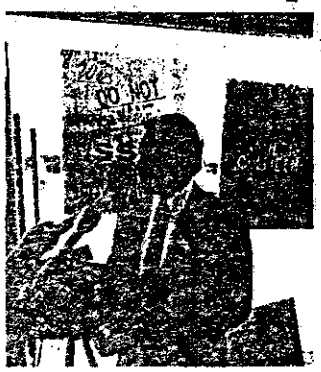
Opposition to the project erupted in the last month when it was disclosed that as many as 200 homeowners and businesses could be affected by land acquisition for the SSC.

The divided but vocal crowd was most evident during Illinois Sen. Alan Dixon's speech when he said "Our site has Fermilab ... and an enthusiastic supporting cast of 11 million Illinois citizens."

Supporters cheered and opponents booed, each seemingly trying to outdo the other.

When the commotion died, Dixon turned to the DOE panel hearing the testimony and said "Believe me, I've seen the polls and Illinoisans are overwhelmingly in favor of the SSC."

This comment brought an even louder response from the audience and lasted until Dixon had walked from the auditorium



Superconducting Super Collider foe Steve Thompson, left, talks to reporters during Thursday's afternoon hearing on the SSC at Fermilab. At right, Illinois Sen. Alan Dixon testifies before the U.S. Department of Energy Panel. During Dixon's testimony, opponents and proponents of the SSC began cheering and booing, each group seemingly trying to drown the other out. (Chronicle photos by Bob Gerard and Tom Schlueter)

After Dixon's testimony, the DOE took questions from the audience about possible loss of property values, damage to homes from dynamiting and the possibility of radiation poisoning.

One man demanded that scientists be required to live in the homes on top of the ring so that they would be subjected to possible adverse effects if any radiation escaped.

After the question and-answer period, persons who registered to testify began delivering their testimonies, which SSC opponents later charged was a process stacked against them.

Several SSC critics called The Chronicle office the day after the hearing to complain that the DOE had deliberately kept opponents from testifying until late in the hearing, which lasted until 1 a.m

The hearing had been scheduled to end at 10 p.m.

A DOE spokesman said Monday that speakers were called to the microphone in the order in which they registered to testify.

"We set up a series of rules and stuck by them," said Brinn Quirke, public information officer with the DOE.

"To avert any question that we had given any group an unequal advantage, persons testified on a first-come, first-serve basis," Quirke said.

Quirke said that all testimony, whether written or spoken will receive equal weight in the scoping process.

Persons may submit written comments about the SSC to the DOE until March 15.

"If someone writes in on March 16, they get the same treatment," Quirke said.

However, one caller to The Chronicle said that many opponents didn't get to testify until after midnight, after the reporters and many others had left.

During testimony Batavia Mayor Jeff Schielke told the DOE panel that residents had many of the same fears when Fermilab was coming to Batavia in 1967.

"Fermilab has been an outstanding neighbor. One of our most exclusive subdivisions is right across the street from Fermilab," Schielke said.

"Some of the fears (of property being taken of the tax rolls) may come true in reverse," Schielke said.

With the 6,800 acres of federal land at Fermilab blocking any development, he said, Batavia is able to keep its small-town atmosphere.

Quirke said DOE representatives will visit the proposed sites in March and April.

A "preferred site" for the SSC will be announced in July.

Other states in competition include Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo withdrew his state's name from the competition earlier this year because of opposition from affected land owners.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

BEACON 2-17-88

Hundreds pack talks about SSC

By Lyle R. Rolfe
The Beacon-News

"Illinois is the right place for the 'crown jewel of high energy physics in the 21st century,'" Gov. James Thompson told a hearing on the proposed Super-Conducting Super Collider Thursday.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Energy spent many hours Thursday in the auditorium at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia listening to the pros and cons of that "crown jewel."

Four hours in the afternoon was just an opener. After a short supper break they came back for more, staying from 7 p.m. until 1:30 a.m. today, hearing speakers for and against.

The 950-seat auditorium was close to filled in the afternoon, and was packed for the evening session, forcing another 600 people into the cafeteria where they watched the speakers on closed circuit television.

In most cases, it was easy to identify pro and con.

Those with Fermi, state or DOE nametags were among the proponents and experts on various parts of the project.

Among the laymen, opponents could be identified by large green pins with a slash mark through SSC and proponents by blue paper stick-on badges that said "Support SSC."

Collider / A3

GENEVA CHRONICLE

Gov. James Thompson talks to reporters outside Fermilab's Wilson Hall during Thursday's SSC hearing. (Chronicle photo by Bob Gerrard)

Crowds boo, cheer officials at SSC

By Tom Schlueter

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Opposition to the project erupted in the last month when it was disclosed that as many as 200 homeowners and businesses could be affected by land acquisition for the SSC.

The divided but vocal crowd was most evident during Illinois Sen. Alan Dixon's speech when he said "Our site has Fermilab ... and an enthusiastic supporting cast of 11 million Illinois citizens."

Supporters cheered and opponents booed, each seemingly trying to outdo the other.

When the commotion died, Dixon turned to the DOE panel hearing the testimony and said "Believe me, I've seen the polls and Illinoisans are overwhelmingly in favor of the SSC."

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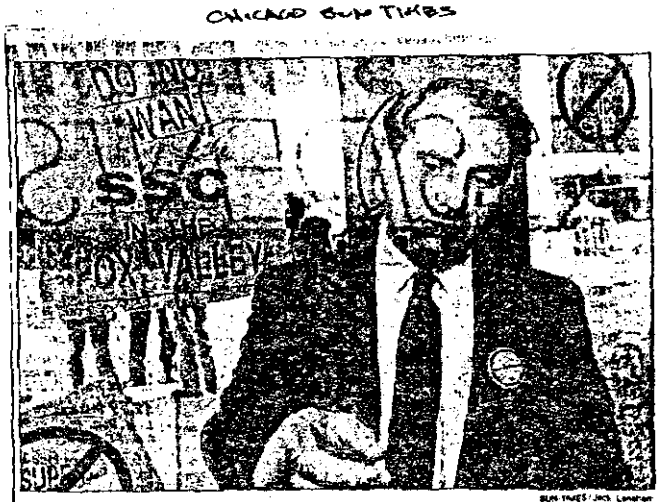
LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CHICAGO SUN TIMES



SUN-TIMES/Jack Lenahan

Steve Thompson, a collider opponent, explains his position at the Fermilab in Batavia Thursday.

ELGIN CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 24, 1988 Section One Page 11

SSC picket lines form

Persons opposing the Superconducting Super Collider protest in front of the St. Charles Municipal Center. The picketers were waiting for Congressman Dennis Hastert's mobile van to appear in the area. (Chronicle photos by Bob Gerardi)

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE Wednesday, Februar

Cheers, boos erupt at SSC hearing

By Tom Schlueter

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Gov. James Thompson voices his support for the Superconducting Super Collider. (Chronicle photo by Bob Gerrard.)

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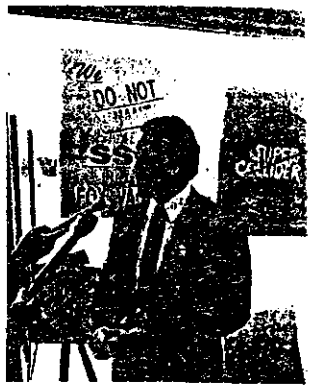

Steve Thompson shares his views about why he is opposed to the collider locating here (Chronicle photo by Bob Gerrard)

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC shafts taxpayers with national lottery

We the people (taxpayers) of this state and country have just been given the shaft, whether or not the SSC will come to this state. *I do not want the SSC* placed in this state, because I will be very close to the shaft and possible contamination of all well waters, and because 200 families will lose their homes and farms. Several factories will be bought, (loss of jobs), the town of Eola will be virtually wiped off the map, *and school will be closed.* And thousands of families will live in fear of property devaluation and possible radiation.

The federal government had placed this machine on a "national lottery." Each state would buy a ticket on the "lottery" (with taxpayers' dollars) in the hopes of attracting this *federal project. The state of Illinois* has so far spent $4.5 million on this ticket for surveys, reports, core drilling, etc. I would assume the other states spent similar amounts.

Only one ticket will win, the other states will have totally lost, wasted and gambled their taxpayers' dollars, hundreds of *millions of dollars. Those states* could have used those dollars for improving their own economy statewide. This money could have been used for schools, roads and a better economy of that state. This lottery is in very poor taste and judgment.

If this state gets the winning ticket, the cost to the taxpayer of Illinois is $1 to $2 billion for *its share of construction. This* would only mean a large tax increase.

I am appalled that the state and federal governments are wasting taxpayers' dollars on a gamble. This country was founded because of taxation without representation; we now have taxation with misrepresentation.

Construction costs of this project will be over $6.4 billion. Operation costs $200 million per year. Estimated operational life span is 20 to 30 years.

The most prudent use of tax dollars would be to place the SSC on federal government lands (hundreds of millions of acres) in the West in a cut and fill method (the easiest and cheapest). This would have reduced the cost to the taxpayer.

We the taxpayers of this state, this country have to live within a budget, our representatives in Washington and Springfield should do the same thing.

Owen Trimble
Plato Center

Du Page

Aurorans fear burden of collider

By Laura Alonso-Kloth

*Fearing the proposed supercon*ducting supercollider could create a super financial burden for Aurora taxpayers, a city alderman has *advised council members* to demand written cost estimates for the project from state officials.

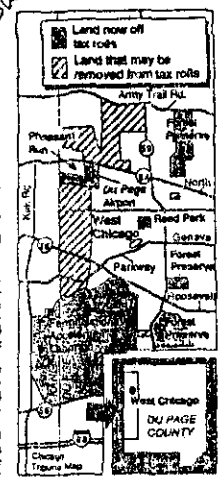
Ald. Charles Pagels (5th) said Tuesday that he wanted state officials to specify how much Aurora taxpayers would have to pay if additional city services were needed because of Illinois' selection as the project's site.

Pagels says residents should know in writing how much more they would have to pay for additional road configurations, bridges, underpasses and water supplies.

Though Aurora may be one of the fastest-growing communities in *the western suburbs, Pagels fears the* city could not absorb any unusually high costs from the project and urged the council to demand that the state provide written estimates as soon as possible to give residents time to study the situation.

"I can support modest costs for the city in attracting this project, but the modest terms of *our* city's $54 million budget are different from the $4.5 billion budget for the supercollider," Pagels said.

Aurora Mayor David L. Pierce, who strongly supports the project, said the state has made it clear that the only burden to the city would be to maintain *adequate water sup*plies and fire and police services and to hence pay taxes on to co-



"That is something we *would* have to do anyway," Pierce said. "We really don't see any significant cost." He said the city would prob*ably lose some land, but he empha*sized that not a single resident living in the incorporated area would be displaced.

The *Fermi* National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, which has become a crucial component in the multibillion-dollar project, is one of Aurora's largest employers, Pierce said. If Illinois is not selected, he said, "We can look at those 2,000 jobs at Fermilab as basically evaporated."

In addition, the accelerator would lose its international reputation as an "anchor for high energy [and] high technology," he said. "Fermi *will no longer be the type of institu*tion it is today." He cited Argonne National Laboratory as an example of what could happen; Argonne's international reputation has slowly diminished since the construction of Fermilab, he said.

"Change isn't easy," Pierce told the council. "Progress isn't always easy."

No formal action was taken on

Letters to the editor

SSC holds no benefit

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Siting the SSC in Illinois would not be an economic benefit to the people of Illinois but an economic burden to the Illinois taxpayer.

The state of Illinois has already spent or appropriated $10.6 million of the taxpayers' money just on the proposal to the federal government to get the SSC located in Illinois.

The Illinois taxpayer will also pay at least $1.65 billion on the SSC project itself, should it come here. We will pay $576 million to support the SSC and an estimated $711 million in interest payments to finance the $316 million excavation cost of the tunnel. These publicized expenditures would total $1.281 billion.

The state benefits we would receive from Illinois state income tax from the SSC over the next 28 years have been projected to amount to $116 million. This leaves $1.165 billion that the Illinois taxpayer will be expected to pay.

Local municipalities that will be affected by the siting have offered to pledge $6,825,307 per year for increased emergency protection, road improvements and maintenance, sewer hookups, etc. For example, Aurora has offered to pledge $917,000 per year, and Batavia pledged $300,000 per year.

The amount it would cost to renovate or rebuild Fermilab's Tevatron has not been disclosed, and the Federal SSC Site Evaluation Committee is not convinced that the present ring can be used at all. If it could be, major alterations would be needed to meet performance standards.

Illinois has no economic edge in winning the SSC contest, as has been claimed. In fact, according to the Federal Department of Energy, to build it in Illinois would be just as costly and maybe more costly.

There is also the cost of the sealed financial incentive plan the state has sent the federal government. We have no idea how much this will cost the Illinois taxpayer, because the amount is to be kept secret.

We do know that Texas was willing to let their people decide through referendum if they wanted to spend $1 billion towards their incentive plan.

Most people have been led, inaccurately, to believe that the SSC would create thousands and thousands of jobs for the Illinois people. Actually, according to the state newsletter, "SSC for Illinois," there will only be an average of 1,300 people per year for six years working on the building of the tunnel. These jobs may or may not go to Illinoisans, because the federal government will decide who builds it after receiving bids from all over the country.

According to Dr. Donald Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, and to the state-published "Siting the SSC in Illinois," "Siting the SSC in Illinois will create 500 new jobs." These would be the permanent jobs, and they may not go to the people of Illinois, either, because the federal government will decide who will operate the SSC.

Will creating 1,300 temporary construction jobs a year for six years and 500 new permanent jobs over the 25-year life expectancy of the project really be worth the billions Illinois taxpayers will have to pay?

More letters / A9

The argument has been used that, if the SSC doesn't come to Illinois, we would lose the Fermilab employees. This is not so. The government has guaranteed these people that Fermilab will remain in operation for at least another 10 years, and possibly 20, regardless of whether the SSC locates here.

We've been told that there will be numerous economic spin-offs from the SSC. Illinois is low on high-tech economic spin-offs when it comes to its research facilities. Fermilab has created a few economic spin-offs. One is located in upstate New York, and another in California. Argonne National Laboratory has created three spin-offs. Only one of these companies is in Illinois.

All the facts and figures I've obtained have been state-issued or written in local newspapers. Reading all the information available has made me aware of how much of an economic burden the SSC would be to the Illinois taxpayer.

Becky Petschke
Big Rock

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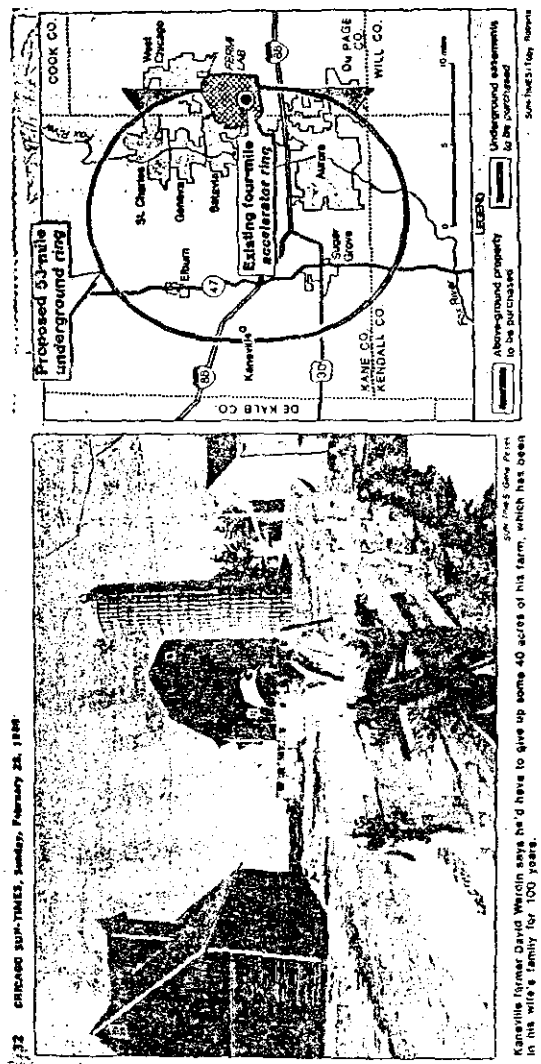

32 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Sunday, February 26, 1989

Kaneville farmer David Westin says he'd have to give up some 40 acres of his farm, which has been in his wife's family for 100 years.

2.6

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Super worries about super collider

By Jim Ritter

Ed Kist and his partner confidently broke ground last month for a $300,000 house in a subdivision north of St. Charles.

Last year, the partners sold two similar homes in the same subdivision, and they had eight people on a waiting list for their latest home.

Then news hit that the subdivision would sit above a 53-mile oval tunnel the state wants to dig for the proposed superconducting super collider (SSC).

"All eight people said, 'Thanks, but no thanks,'" Kist said. "It's a beautiful subdivision, but they just don't want to live on top of the ring."

Kist is among the hundreds joining a crusade called Citizens Against The Collider Here. CATCH members say if Illinois edges out six competing states to get the giant atom smasher, it will shelter their quiet lifestyle in the Fox River Valley.

Dynamite blasting of tunnel shafts will crack their plaster, they fear. Thousands of trucks carrying tunnel rubble may imperil their roads. Mini helium factories likely will ruin their view. And radiation might endanger their health.

Project designers say such predictions either are greatly exaggerated or unfounded. Realistic or not, the fears already are having an impact.

"The perception of danger is just as damaging to property values as actual danger," Kist said.

SSC boosters say property values actually will increase because of the jobs, growth and prestige the biggest science lab in history is certain to bring. To further reassure homeowners, two state legislators have introduced a bill, backed by Gov. Thompson, that would compensate homeowners in case values do drop.

The collider would be an enlarged version of the four-mile Fermilab ring near Batavia. Streams of subatomic particles speeding around the ring would smash into particles traveling the opposite direction. These collisions would tell physicists more about the structure

Residents fear for selves, property

inside a 10-foot tunnel more than 350 feet below ground. The tunnel would cut through solid limestone called dolomite.

Above ground, the collider would need land for labs, equipment buildings and housing for visiting scientists. On each side of the ring, the project would consume a swath a quarter-mile wide. More than 200 homeowners, businessmen and farmers would have to sell land to the government.

Kaneville farmer David Werdin says he'd have to give up at least 40 acres of a farm that's been in his wife's family for 100 years.

"There's a good possibility the house would go, too," said Werdin, 63. "That's a lot of changes to make at this stage in our lives, just to accommodate this ring."

The state says it will ask the federal government to scale back its property demands, and to rent back to farmers most of the land it does buy.

Contractors would remove 4.7 million tons of rock from the tunnel. That's enough to fill 235,000 trucks, each carrying 20 tons. CATCH wonders where this rock will go, and whether it contains toxic chemicals, such as radium.

But after several years of testing, geologists have concluded no dangerous chemicals would leach out of rock piles. "It's very clean," said Keros Cartwright of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

The rock would come up shafts located every 2½ miles around the ring. No more than 40 trucks a day would leave from each shaft, Cartwright said.

There's plenty of room for the rock in 48 local quarries, Cartwright said. The rock also could be used in a park to recreate a glacial ridge known as the Kaneville Esker. Or it could be used to landscape the area to shield lab buildings from view, he said.

Contractors will dig the tunnel with a boring machine similar to one used in the Deep Tunnel project. People on the surface won't notice noise or vibrations, said Peter Conroy, a consulting engineer to Deep Tunnel.

However, contractors would have to use dynamite to blast vertical shafts connecting the tunnel to the surface. Similar blasting in the Deep Tunnel project resulted in a flood of homeowner damage claims against the Sanitary District. But Conroy said effects could be minimized by placing tight controls on contractors.

Above ground, 10 factories on six-acre lots would supply liquid helium needed to cool magnets in the tunnel. Residents are appalled by artists' drawings they've seen. One said they look like something out of "Star Wars."

Fermilab physicist Joseph Lach concedes the sketches are ugly. But he says the factories could be designed to blend in better. And some of the facilities could be built underground.

But the biggest fear is radiation. In the unlikely event the particle beam somehow escaped the ring—something that's never happened at Fermilab—about 10 feet of surrounding rock would become slightly radioactive, Lach said.

That could make any water in the rock or tunnel slightly radioactive. But water moves less than a foot a year through dolomite. By the time it traveled just 10 feet, it would have lost more than 99.9 percent of its radioactivity.

Above ground, the lab would produce some low-level radioactive materials, such as gloves used in research. The amount sent to disposal sites would be 10 or 20 percent more than Fermilab now disposes of, Lach said. That's comparable to the radioactive waste produced by two large hospitals.

"The state has assured us it's safe," said CATCH president William Tardy. "But these reassurances have not calmed people's fears."

The federal Energy Department is expected to decide where to locate the SSC later this year.

Super collider balance sheet

Costs

- $4.4 billion (federal)
- $570 million (state)
- 3,700 acres (must be sold to government, including 160 homes and 40 business properties. (Most farmland is expected to be rented back to farmers.)

Benefits

- 6,000 jobs created during seven years of construction.
- 3,600 permanent jobs created.
- $1.4 billion increase in disposable income over life of project.
- $115 million increase in tax revenue to state.

SOURCE: Illinois Energy and Natural Resources Department

Weston, Ill.—the town that died for Fermilab

On Nov. 28, 1969, a small town named Weston officially died—killed in the interest of science.

At 8:20 p.m., the village board approved a resolution clearing the way for the dissolution of a community that stood in the way of the Fermilab atom smasher.

At first, Weston's 423 residents were Fermilab's biggest boosters; they thought the village would benefit from the development the neighboring lab would bring.

But they didn't know the state would keep promising more and more tend to the federal government in an effort to outbid other states. Eventually, the state offered $400 [illegible] including the village itself, former Mayor Arthur Theriault recalled last week.

"We thought [Fermilab] would promote industry, and be a step forward for us," Theriault said. "It turned out to be our undoing."

When village officials realized Weston lay within the lab's boundaries, they tried to annex a parcel of land east of town. They wanted to move Weston's 85 homes across the railroad tracks to the annexed parcel.

But the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad opposed the move, and Du Page County filed suit to block it.

[illegible]

had taken over Weston's buildings to house its own workers. Residents scattered to other parts of the Fox River Valley.

Nineteen years later, part of the village of Kaneville (pop. 1,200) lies in the path of the proposed superconducting super collider.

Theriault says he supports the collider, for the same reasons he backed Fermilab. But he advises Kaneville officials to get promises from the state in writing.

And he offers this advice to Illinois officials: "Be sensitive to residents. The state is not bigger than its citizens."

Don't sacrifice heritage

Editor, The Beacon-News:

It seems only a few short years ago that the little town of Weston disappeared, and the National Accelerator Laboratory was spawned for "progress."

Now, we are told we must build a larger, faster accelerator. To achieve this, more farmland, more towns and more lives must be set aside to clear the path for "progress" that has a potential longevity of only 30 years.

Look what can be accomplished — protons traveling at near the speed of light, possibly 30 times faster than can be achieved at Fermilab, can crash into each other.

When you consider the devastation the atomic bomb, created with far less knowledge and raised upon Japan, the potential this new impact can create is indescribable.

We are told how safe this structure and its function will be. Why, the worst that can happen, we are told, is that a beam could get "loose," releasing radiation the equivalent of two X-rays.

This is both interesting and puzzling. If this impact is to be created for the first time, how can anyone guarantee the result in advance?

If the result of this impact is unpredictable, why is densely populated northern Illinois a potential site for this structure?

For those people who believe they will not be affected, an "accident" could affect everyone within 30 miles. We are speaking about millions of people.

In this country, there are still areas where you can drive for hours and not see a house. The people of two such areas are receptive to the idea of this structure, so why here?

Supposedly, because being this close to Fermilab will decrease its building costs.

Does this mean that, when this structure is deemed technically obsolete, another will be necessary, again in close proximity?

Central Illinois is already rapidly becoming one of the nation's nuclear dump sites. Northern Illinois is bound to several nuclear reactors and Fermilab.

What about the people of Illinois, however?

When politicians packed the DOE environmental-impact meeting with campaign workers to give the impression of support for this structure, whose message was received?

During the closed meetings to which the public had no access, held that same day, whose message was received?

There are carrots being before us, as if we will follow along for our own personal gains.

When Gov. Thompson was questioned about relocation of families, his answer was that a "fund" would have to be established, a "fund" from the state that could not pay its income tax returns on time and fails to finance its educational programs from the Lottery as promised.

Even if this "fund" is to be provided from federal monies, it doesn't take much to translate that to a tax increase, does it?

We are then in the position of losing something and still paying for it.

Jobs?

The high-tech jobs will be filled first through Fermilab, then from other nuclear facilities across the country.

Construction jobs?

If Illinois is chosen as the site, out-of-state construction bids would have an edge because labor costs are cheaper elsewhere.

To the politicians, everything has a price tag. Homes, farms, dreams, people and heritage all can be purchased. They are expendable and unimportant in the climb to higher political aspirations.

Elections are coming, however, and a clear message must be sent. This is one lifelong Republican who will be voting Democrat.

We must not allow politically shilled meetings to masquerade as the voice of the people. Research should not be dependent on the physical obliteration of towns, homes and farms. Progress must not be equivalent to the decimation of a heritage.

Sandra DeMerritt
Big Rock

Ramifications negative

Editor, The Beacon-News:

After reading Sunday's Beacon-News, with details of the Super Collider proposed for this territory, I am beginning to assess my feelings as to its value.

As far as the collider tunnel to be built, I did not feel that it would affect the people living above ground in the area, but I was wrong. Take a close look at the ramifications of the whole project.

The labor prospects with people moving into the community will cause an undue wear and tear on roads and their upkeep in the area.

Ask Batavia how much damage the trucks and other traffic caused there when Fermilab was built?

The rock that will come out of the tunnel will have to go somewhere — millions of tons of it. We can't even find new places to put garbage and other refuse in the near future. Where would we put a rock pile?

The thing that came out in The Beacon-News was that up to 18,000 acres would have to be acquired above ground, which would go off the tax rolls and would affect schools, townships and even counties in numerous ways. Let your mind work a little, and you may come up with more negatives than I have.

Our great Chicago Governor Jim Thompson goes to Korea, Japan and other places with his entourage of 115 people, promising them cash in hand if they will only come to Illinois to build something or make jobs.

On the other hand, Electro-Motive in LaGrange will cease to have jobs for about 5,000 people simply because Canada has a national health program which would eliminate this cost of doing business in the United States.

With the wages paid to these people, I am sure that they, like other, self-employed people, could pay their own health insurance and keep the factory here.

I only hope that the Chicago Governor puts as much cash and effort to keep Electro-Motive here as he has offered to keep SSC coming here. It appears that we will give them $100 to $500 million from our state to encourage their decision, this in the face of the fact that they can't even pay the state income tax refunds on time, and all he talks about is a tax increase.

To top it all off, this will only last for about five years until it is completed, and then where do the 5,000 or 8,000 people find jobs?

Back 20 years ago, we had some sizeable industry to fall back on in the Aurora area.

Today, Austin Western, Barber Greene, Stephens-Adamson, Independent Pneumatic Tool and many others have ceased to operate. Caterpillar is down from 5,600 to 2,700, or about half. So, where would these 5,000 then find work?

Another basic reason for our refusing it is because it is a "pork-barrel" project by the very people who have caused our national debt to rise to over $245 billion dollars in the last couple of decades and who honestly don't have even another $5 billion of debt to spend. A balanced budget to them is a complete farce.

Let us return them to office so that we can allow these public "leeches" to continue to overspend the budget. If we do, we deserve to get a continuation of the same.

If you are against this coming to our area and the destruction that it will cause, all you have to do is to do nothing at all, and it will surely come.

On the other hand, ask yourself if the investment of 21 cents to tell Dr. Wilma Rees, ER 45 GTN, Office of Energy Department, Washington, D.C. 20545, that we want no part of it and to give it to another state. It's worth your effort.

There are no greater writers of our generation and those to come than the very government we elect to represent us. They not only spend the money we give them but also whatever Japan, Germany and many other countries send over to invest. My only hope is that they won't ask for their money all at once. This would surely bankrupt us.

Oliver J. Sims
Montgomery

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Questions unanswered

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I am one of the so called "Chicken Littles" who are fighting the SSC in Illinois.

We found out very recently that our home was one to be eliminated because of the 53-mile oval ring.

Oh, yes, we all know about eminent domain, but until it hits your home, you may not worry about the government taking your place of residency, or, as in our case, also our place of business.

I was defensive. Maybe it's just our instinct to survive, but I began to find out more about it and decided not to let the government kick me off without a fight.

The more I found out about it, the more I realized I would be against it in Illinois, even if it wouldn't take my home.

As for The Beacon-News, I don't believe you are being totally objective. You are portraying us as emotional insignificant people who are short-sighted and have no right to object when this is supposedly for the good of all the people.

We deserve to have our opinions heard and our questions answered clearly and precisely.

The government has had over four years to work on this project. We have been given the facts about four weeks ago. The state says its good for us. We are not about to sit back and take it without questioning who its good for and why.

If the federal government feels this project is necessary to further our knowledge, then lets put it in a state where it will affect the least amount of people.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Wiesbrook
Sugar Grove

SSC worries are many

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I am one of those "Chicken Littles," and we are not against the Superconducting Super Collider; we are just opposed to it in Illinois, and let me site our many reasons for our opinions:

Governor Thompson said he has spent over $1 million and is prepared to spend $570 million of our taxpayer money to build the SSC. You say that is an investment that will return eightfold. How can the government spending $6.4 billion in construction possibly pay the state back $571 million and more, considering the interest on the bonds sold to finance our part of the SSC?

Certainly, of the 11,000 construction workers, some could be out-of-state residents and would not pay that much in income and/or sales taxes.

We are worried abt excavation, blasting, rock disposal, pollutants exposed to the air we breathe and their ultimate dispersal, the change of our small community to urban living (many of us moved here to get away from cities by choice), water pollution, 3.4 million gallons of water used in cooling each 24-hour period which will be exposed to radiation, the loss of taxable real estate for school support, that after getting started a new administration might mark it "not sufficient funds," lower property values and homeowners insurance for homes located over or near the ring and, last but not least, to me, is my son, daughter, sister, brother-in-law and family business, all of which will have to relocate.

We are told that Fermilab is outdated and will have to be upgraded if the SSC goes there, that scientists would rather start fresh, that it would actually cost the U.S. Government less to build it completely new elsewhere.

I resent very much being called "Chicken Little" and a cave woman at heart. If you had the forethought to research this proposition, as many of us have, you also might be worried.

Elain Needham
Kaneville

ENTHUSIASM ERODES for the costly superconducting super collider.

The huge atom smasher, the administration's pet science project, is under attack as a "super budget-buster." Support started to fade after the list of states vying for it was cut from 25 to seven. "Now that site selection has been narrowed, there are more people who don't see the wisdom of spending $5 billion," says a congressional aide.

The administration wants $363 million for the collider in fiscal 1989, including the first construction money. But Sen. Johnston, chairman of the relevant Senate Appropriations subcommittee, warns that the request is too big. The House Budget Committee recommends only $100 million, but the real decision there will come in a House Appropriations subcommittee.

GOP Reps. Ritter and Schneider and Democrat MacKay argue that the collider drains resources from more important scientific projects.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Scientists: Fermilab has no collider edge

By Jon Van
Science writer

Although Illinois politicians and officials of Fermilab contend that the proposed superconducting supercollider should logically be built near the lab's suburban complex, some highly regarded scientists who would use the new facility think it should be situated someplace else.

Opposition from within the scientific community could create a significant obstacle to locating the collider at Fermilab, a move that has also come under attack from area residents concerned about possible health hazards and a negative impact on real estate values.

Illinois officials long have argued that if the decision on a site for the new collider is made strictly based on scientific needs and cost factors, rather than on political considerations, Fermilab is the clear frontrunner.

But discussions with scientists who would use the $6 billion supercollider—and who have no local interest in advancing any of the six other sites under consideration—do not support this contention.

Choosing a site that best serves the needs of these scientists is more important than strict cost considerations, according to Robert Diebold, director of the supercollider division of the U.S. Department of Energy.

"We're telling everyone that the chances of any of these sites being selected is one in seven," said Diebold, who was in Illinois last week to conduct hearings on the Fermilab site. "There is no frontrunner."

Even looking strictly at the costs, Diebold said, there isn't much difference among the sites when one considers both capital and operating costs over the expected life of the facility.

This assessment contrasts sharply with a report issued last week by a group called Supercollider for Illinois, which claimed the federal government would save more than $3 billion by building the supercollider near Fermilab.

Under that plan, the collider's 53-

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Collider

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mile oval tunnel would be built 200 to 400 feet under parts of Du Page, Kendall and Kane Counties.

The fact that there already is a smaller collider at the Du Page County facility—the world's most powerful subatomic particle accelerator in existence—is cited as a key advantage by Fermilab's boosters. But to proponents of other locations, this is one of the major reasons why the supercollider should be built someplace else.

Using the existing collider equipment as part of the project would save money, these scientists concede. But the new facility, if built at Fermilab, would be burdened with the lab's current staff and not free to forge its own identity by recruiting the best scientists available, they say.

"A new lab would have the advantage of starting with a new staff, with young, new enthusiastic people who have a new sense of purpose," said Richard Wilson, a Harvard University physicist who has worked at Fermilab.

"Fermilab is a good facility with good people, but you have a lot of older people there who have to be fed," Wilson explained. "You can't fire them. Many would argue it's best to start fresh at a new place with no problem of deadwood."

The supercollider, which would be 20 times more powerful than the existing Fermilab machine, could accelerate particles to near the speed of light, smashing them into one another to provide information about the fundamental nature of energy and matter.

A panel of scientists has recommended that sites in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, in addition to Fermilab, would be suitable.

Of the sites now under consideration, "the advantages Fermilab has are minor at best," according to Henry Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another

Some factors that caused the government to build the existing accelerator at Fermilab in the 1960s have since changed, Kendall said. Where the site once was easily reached by commuters from universities around the country, "many of us now dread going through the tangle at O'Hare," he explained.

The supercollider is envisioned as a resource to be used by physicists based at universities all over the world.

"Maybe building a new machine at one of the proposed locations in the West would be better for commuters," Kendall suggested. "I'm sure scientists based in California would feel that way."

Hans Bethe, a Cornell University physicist and Nobel laureate, said: "These big machines should be built in places that don't have big machines now. When Fermilab was built, Illinois didn't have a big machine. Now it does, so the next machine should go to another place, maybe Texas or Tennessee."

Officials from the federal Energy Department, who will choose the supercollider location sometime this summer, have repeatedly said that none of the proposed sites has a significant advantage over the others.

The Energy Department is visiting the sites under consideration to confirm their qualities, and Energy Secretary John Herrington should announce the final choice sometime this summer, according to Diebold. After an environmental impact study is completed, President Reagan is expected to endorse Herrington's choice before leaving office in January.

The site selection timetable was designed to avoid making the supercollider an issue in the fall elections, said Alvin Trivelpiece, now executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a former Department of Energy official who played a major role in shaping supercollider policy.

At a recent association meeting in Boston, Trivelpiece noted that many scientists oppose building the supercollider at all, because they fear its high cost will starve money for other research. He chided people who hold

"When research funding is cut, we circle the wagons and then shoot inward," he said.

The President, who included $363 million for the supercollider in his budget proposal last week, has personally endorsed building the supercollider with funding separate from other scientific research money. But many scientists aren't convinced this will happen.

Physicists cite what happened when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided to build the enormously expensive space shuttle. As shuttle costs sucked up more and more of NASA's budget, fewer unmanned projects were launched, starving space science programs.

James Krumhansl, a Cornell physicist who is president-elect of the American Physical Society, said he and many colleagues fear the same thing could happen if the supercollider is built.

"Small science needs support more badly than big science at this point," he said, noting that federal promises of increases in general research funding haven't materialized.

Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab, said that in the past, building big research facilities hadn't harmed small research projects. When Fermilab was built about 20 years ago, he said, high energy physics accounted for 12 percent of the federal research budget, and it now accounts for only 7 percent.

"It didn't do damage to other sciences (to build Fermilab)," Lederman said. "I share the concerns of colleagues that if we got to a half-finished supercollider and the government had a financial crisis, there would be a temptation to clobber other science to finish the thing. It is a risk we are taking. It would be very bad to clobber other science.

"But we think it is a worse risk not to do big exciting projects because of these fears."

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Supercollider runs into a delay

By William Dunn
USA TODAY

The Energy Department said Tuesday it'll delay picking a site for a proposed supercollider — raising questions about the impact on funding.

Gov. James Blanchard of Michigan — one of seven finalist states for the $4.4 billion atom smasher — warned "the longer you go without getting the funding, the more risk there is it won't get funded."

But Texas Gov. William Clements called the delay "a very wise decision" because seven states instead of one will lobby Congress for funding.

The competing states are: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The Reagan administration requested $363 million for fiscal 1989 to begin building the collider — a 53-mile-around underground tunnel for high-energy physics research.

Energy Secretary John Herrington told Congress "a preferred site" would be selected in November or December instead of July.

Undersecretary Joseph Salgado told the National Governors' Association the delay "gives us more time to do a better, in-depth analysis" of the seven sites.

After naming a preferred site, DOE will aim for a final recommendation by January, with an announcement by President Reagan before he leaves office.

10 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Monday, February 22, 1988

Illinois' rivals for collider hit saving claims

By Jim Ritter

States competing for the superconducting super collider are disputing Illinois' claims that building the atom smasher near Chicago would save taxpayers $3.3 billion.

Illinois boosters last week released a study asserting the government would save billions of dollars by combining the SSC with the existing Fermilab collider in west suburban Batavia.

"These are ridiculous numbers," said William Poon, director of North Carolina's SSC lobbying effort.

The SSC is a proposed 53-mile track where subatomic particles would be accelerated to nearly the speed of light and smashed into each other. The resulting particles from these collisions would help scientists understand matter and the fundamental forces of nature.

Seven states remain in the running for the $4.4 billion facility. Illinois is considered a leading contender because of Fermilab. The Energy Department will pick a preferred site in July. If the site passes environmental studies and Congress provides funding, construction would begin late next year.

Other contending states include Texas, Tennessee, Michigan, Arizona and Colorado. To offset the Fermilab advantage, the competition brags about lower labor and energy costs and cost of living.

Overall, the seven contenders are matched pretty evenly "when you consider the cost of eight years of construction and 25 years of operation," said Energy Department spokesman Brian Quirke.

The four mile Fermilab ring now is the nation's most powerful atom smasher. SSC for Fermilab, a not-for-profit lobbying group, says Fermilab could be used to accelerate particles before they are injected into the super collider. This would reduce construction and financing costs.

The group says Fermilab's roads, parking lots, buildings and other facilities could be shared with the super collider. Locating at Fermilab would save the expense of recruiting and training workers. Combining Fermilab with the SSC also would reduce operating costs, such as labor, supplies and power. Finally, the state has offered to pay part of the construction cost if the SSC is built in Illinois.

Over a 25-year period, these benefits would total $3.3 billion, according to a study released last week by SSC for Fermilab.

But the competition cites possible drawbacks to the Illinois plan. For example, some scientists question whether Fermilab can be adapted to the SSC without a major redesign. Moreover, some of Fermilab's aging equipment might have to be replaced long before the SSC equipment wears out.

But perhaps the biggest disadvantage would be the loss of Fermilab as an independent lab. Physicists could not conduct experiments at Fermilab during the time it takes to hook up to the SSC.

"There will be major costs to the U.S. high energy physics program of not being able to use Fermilab for a couple of years," said Fred Weinhold, Tennessee's SSC manager.

Illinois has offered to pay $100 million to dig a tunnel for the particle track. But Congress has ordered the Energy Department not to consider such offers because it doesn't want large states to gain an unfair advantage over small states.

CATCH ON WITH
C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois
(Citizens Against the Collider Here)

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois is a not-for-profit corporation opposed to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) project in Illinois, and is dedicated to a presentation of the facts concerning the SSC in a professional and accurate manner. C.A.T.C.H. is a rapidly expanding cross-section of concerned civic minded citizens, business persons, farmers, professionals, educators and homeowners. In the weeks and months ahead C.A.T.C.H. will address all crucial issues regarding the SSC and state our viewpoints through public meetings, press releases, media coverage and informational ads.

We encourage your comments and participation as citizens of Illinois, and particularly of the Fox Valley area. It is crucial that you become aware of the significant adverse impact the SSC will have on your environment, property values, tax base, and general health and safety.

Give us a call and we will provide the critical data necessary for you to determine the impact of the SSC in our community. This is an opportunity for you as a citizen to stand up and take control of your future quality of life in the Fox Valley.

Call us!

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Phone: 312-584-4244
(Beginning Monday, Feb. 29, 1988)

P.O. Box 104
Wasco, Ill. 60183

MARCH - 1988

BATAVIA CHRONICLE
3-7-88

Page 8 Section One

Collider forum is Monday

Pro and con views on the Superconducting Super Collider will be aired during a public forum at 7:30 p.m. Monday.

The Geneva-St. Charles League of Women Voters is sponsoring the forum at the Norris Cultural Arts Center, 1040 Dunham Road, St. Charles. Recent public hearings and meetings have been well-attended, making forum promoters believe the 980-seat auditorium will be filled.

Nona Koivula, the league's second vice president, said there will be two representatives for the proponents and two for the opposition. Each will give presentations followed by a question-and-answer period.

Persons who attend the forum and want to ask questions must submit them in writing, Koivula said.

She did not state who the representatives will be because, she said, they might change.

Three questions the league wants answered at the forum are: what is the SSC in brief, layman's terms; what research will it conduct and why is the federal government spending $4.4 billion for this project.

Koivula said the plan is to end the forum by 10 p.m.

The forum is being scheduled now, she said, because March 15 is the deadline for persons to submit written opinions about the SSC to the Department of Energy.

Chronicle maps SSC route

In response to requests for a detailed map outlining the proposed Superconducting Super Collider tunnel path, The Chronicle will publish a map and a page of collider news in Friday's edition.

The map will show main roads and buildings along the 53-mile ring, in addition to access shafts and substations being proposed.

News articles will include some updates on articles published in The Chronicle during the past four years, and more information about the collider and factions for and against it.

1

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

2

IIA.1- 3671

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC foes pressure St. Charles officials

By Lee Husfeldt

Concerns for their health, property values and private wells again dominated comments and questions from opponents to locating the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab.

Another standing-room only crowd of about 170 persons packed the St. Charles City Council chambers Monday, this time to address the city's public health and safety committee.

Two police officers were on hand for crowd control and to make sure not too many people crowded into the room. Although emotions were high and heckles and applause were intermixed, there was no trouble. The opponents to locating the SSC at Fermilab outnumbered the proponents, who chose not to speak.

Citizens Against The Collider Here want the St. Charles City Council to withdraw its offer of fire protection and water to the SSC and pass a resolution against locating the collider at Fermilab.

The city had three representatives from the U.S. Department of Energy at Monday's meeting, but at times they had difficulty answering all the crowd's questions because state officials, not the DOE, had put together Illinois' proposal for the SSC. City officials said another meeting would be scheduled, this time with state officials who could better answer the people's questions.

Although CATCH president William Tardy said last month's public hearing before the DOE was "stacked with a lot of bureaucrats and politicians," DOE officials said they could not consider Monday's meeting part of the formal process of gathering information. They encouraged persons to express their comments in writing which would be considered in the formal process. But the DOE representatives did answer any questions they could.

"What will it do to my property?" asked Carl Adams, who said he lives on top of the proposed SSC ring. "I cannot sell my property. Who in the world is going to buy it?"

Brian Quirke, public information officer for the DOE, said to the best of the agency's knowledge, property values

(Continued to page 8)

BATAVIA CHRONICLE 3-2-88

IIA.1- 3672

SSC foes pressure officials

(Continued from page 1)

should not decline.

"My property is already declined," Adams said. "I couldn't sell it. There isn't an agent in town that wants to list anything within that ring."

"There may be a short term decline in the value of your property, but I don't believe there will be a long-term decline," Quirke said. "In other states they do perceive there will be a long-term decline in the value of property and they are prepared to pay the current owners a one-time payment."

The crowd was shocked when Quirke questioned why real estate agents had to tell prospective buyers now located on certain property.

One St. Charles resident who moved here less than three weeks ago, said the ring would not be on his property, but he was still concerned.

"Had I known what the situation is in St. Charles now, before I purchased my home, I can guarantee you I wouldn't be living in St. Charles," he said.

Those who spoke also were concerned about what might happen to their wells.

"Can you state that myself and my children will never be affected by a lost beam in the forms of leukemia and cancer?" one man asked.

"Yes," said Roger Mayes, director of environment, safety and health for the DOE.

Mayes explained the layers of earth shielding and the unlikely event of a beam going where it isn't suppose to.

"If there is a need to monitor a well on your land we'll tell you," Mayes told one woman. "I think the likelihood of any effect on your well is extremely small."

One woman said she was opposed to the government spending the estimated $4.4 billion on the project when the state cannot fund education.

When asked what the practical application was for the SCC, Quirke explained it is an investment in the nation's future.

"The basic commodity produced by the SSC is knowledge, training for physicists and the spinoffs that come from that knowledge," Quirke said.

Some who spoke said if the SSC was to be built the government should select the desert site. They jeered at the comment in the state's video that this is a sparsely populated area.

Before a site is selected, Quirke said they will tour the properties and fly over them.

"We believe we can build and operate the SSC safely, but we don't have all the answers to your environmental questions," Mayes said. That information is expected to be contained in the draft of the environmental impact statement. There will be public hearings following the publication of that draft in August.

Although only four of the 32 persons who spoke at the meeting live in St. Charles' city limits, one woman asked that their comments all be considered by the city officials.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CATCH ON WITH
C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois
(Citizens Against the Collider Here)

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois is a not-for-profit corporation opposed to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) project in Illinois, and is dedicated to a presentation of the facts concerning the SSC in a professional and accurate manner. C.A.T.C.H. is a rapidly expanding cross-section of concerned civic minded citizens, business persons, farmers, professionals, educators and homeowners.

C.A.T.C.H. will have an informational booth at the St. Charles Mall all day on Saturday and Sunday, March 5 and 6. Included will be a large map of the 53 mile SSC Ring and literature which will address crucial issues such as the adverse impact on environment, property values, tax base and general health and safety. Stop by and discuss the issues with C.A.T.C.H. representatives. Also, we will have available: pins, bumper stickers, and t-shirts supporting our cause, as well as petitions to be signed.

Stand up now and take control of your future quality of life in the Fox Valley!

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Phone: 312-584-4244

P.O. Box 104, Wasco, Ill. 60183

4

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Opposing forces hope CATCH catches on

CATCH president Bill Tardy makes a point during a recent meeting of the group, which is opposing the *Superconducting Super Collider. (Chronicle photo by Bob Gerrard)*

Blanca Souders' home lies in the path of the so-called "east campus" of the Superconducting Super Collider. If the accelerator is built in Illinois, she most likely will have to move from her Kaneville home.

Faced with the possibility of a relocation she doesn't want, Souders joined Citizens Against The Collider Here/Illinois, a group of area residents who have taken up the fight against the SSC.

Their aim is simple: To persuade the U.S. Department of Energy to choose one of the other states still in competition for the project.

Still in the race for the $4.4 billion project are Arizona, Colorado, *Michigan, North Carolina*, Tennessee, Texas and Illinois.

New York, originally included in the DOE's *short list of best qualified* states, dropped out of the race after a storm of opposition from residents.

CATCH hopes to accomplish the same and here in Illinois.

Inspired by the New York opposition, the *group borrowed its* name from the New York group.

CATCH President William Tardy of St. *Charles said the name* has been incorporated as a not-for-profit organization in Illinois.

"The name implies that we aren't against against progress," Tardy said. "We just don't want it here."

The group currently is in the midst of a flurry of activity as it prepares for the DOE's March 15 deadline for submission of written comments on the SSC.

"We're growing and growing," Souders said. "We're organizing a mass mailing and getting petitions signed."

One of the legal actions CATCH is attempting is to file suit to extend the March 15 deadline. Tardy believes that Illinois officials waited too long to announce the location of the ring, when other states, particularly New York, had announced their sites last year.

And in light of the DOE delay of the pre*ferred site* announcement from July to November, Tardy hopes to have the March 15 deadline extended.

Tardy said that he and members of his group have been working two full-time jobs since late January, *when the* Illinois *site* was announced.

"This thing has absolutely taken over our lives," he said.

The group now has an office staffed full-time to give out information, enlist volunteers and accept *donations*.

Tardy said the group has raised nearly $15,000 in five weeks.

CATCH will sponsor a bash this weekend at *where they will have a* map of the collider and will be soliciting names for their petitions. Their goal is 20,000 signatures.

Souders said CATCH has chapters in Kaneville, St. Charles, Big Rock and Oswego. A CATCH chapter is just beginning in Aurora, she said.

An information meeting for the Kaneville and Big Rock chapters will be held Tuesday night at the grade school in Big Rock to plot their final strategies, she said.

Souders is a CATCH area coordinator for Kaneville. In St. Charles the coordinator is Janet McLeod, Pam Long in Sugar Grove and Bill Hanneman in Big Rock, Souders said.

CATCH members cite many reasons for their opposition, not the least of which is possible forced relocation of more than 200 families, farm operations and businesses.

Most of the possible relocations will be on the east and west of the ring, where the federal government is requiring the states provide nearly 2,000 acres of land.

CATCH officials, however, say that the 200 figure is misleading. They contend the total number of residents who will be affected — including those persons under whose homes the ring will travel or who will the *service areas* and access shafts to be constructed along the ring — is much higher.

In fact, the state will have to secure the underground rights — called "stratified fee estates" — to build the tunnel from much more than 200 persons.

"We will have to purchase the subsurface interests from all residents. This will include 2,500 to 3,000 parcel owners," said Stan Yonkauski, an attorney involved in land acquisition with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

Yonkauski stressed the word "parcels," *saying that there were* not homes or businesses on every piece of property in question.

CATCH also cites concerns over environmental problems, such as the possibility of radiation, the loss of property values to those homes on top of the ring, water well contamination and the disruption of the lifestyles they have grown accustomed to in the rural atmosphere of Kane County.

Another factor in the opposition is the tremendous price tag of the project at a time when the United States is facing budget problems.

Persons wishing to contact CATCH may write to CATCH, P.O. Box 104, Waterman, Ill.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

600 residents hear SSC called 'physicists' toy'

By Paul Kelma
The Beacon-News

ST. CHARLES -- The Superconducting Super Collider is a "toy for physicists" that will take up funds that should be used for applied research and "shouldn't be built at this time."

So said a New Yorker who helped get that state out of the running for the SSC as he brought his campaign to Illinois on Monday.

Bill Herbert, a vacationing electrochemist for Xerox Corp., spoke against the $4.4 billion project and the Illinois effort to get the SSC at a forum sponsored by the League of Women Voters Geneva/St. Charles chapter at the Norris Cultural Arts Center. The forum drew about 600 area residents.

Herbert was brought in by Catch/Illinois, a local opposition group headed by William Tardy of Campton Township.

Tardy, who joined Herbert as panelists against two project proponents, said the state "had a whole entourage" of scientists so "we figured we'd bring in a guy who has the background" to oppose their remarks. Herbert said Catch/Illinois paid for his transportation and arranged local lodging.

Herbert said he has helped SSC opponents in Oklahoma and North Carolina and is on his way today to Tennessee, another of seven states still in the running for the project.

"I'm campaigning against an inappropriate application of eminent domain laws," Herbert said after the 2½-hour debate. "We, as citizens of the United States, have certain obligations under the Constitution. One of them is to move aside if the project demands it for the public good, not for a toy for physicists."

During the debate Herbert, who lives near Rochester, N.Y., told the audience, "We didn't want it in New York because there were no sites that were suitable."

He expanded that to include Illinois and the entire country when he said that the SSC "shouldn't be built at this time."

"I'd like to see it built after we take care of higher priorities" such as a national illiteracy rate he put at 12 percent and the epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Herbert also said that "while we have to spend some money for fundamental research, we have to spend more in applied research" to restore the U.S. competitive position.

Collider / A5

League slates SSC debate

Pro and con views on the Superconducting Super Collider will be aired during a public forum at 7:30 p.m. Monday.

The Geneva-St. Charles League of Women Voters is sponsoring the forum at the Norris Cultural Arts Center, 1040 Dunham Road, St. Charles. Recent public hearings and meetings have been well-attended, making forum promoters believe the 980-seat auditorium will be filled.

Nona Koivula, the league's second vice president, said there will be two representatives for the proponents and two for the opposition. State officials are expected to be present. Each will give presentations followed by a question-and-answer period.

Persons who attend the forum and want to ask questions must submit them in writing, Koivula said.

She did not state who the representatives will be because, she said, they might change.

Three questions the league wants answered at the forum are: what is the SSC in brief layman's terms; what research will it conduct and why is the federal government spending $4.4 billion for this project.

Koivula said the plan is to end the forum by 10 p.m.

The forum is being scheduled now, she said, because March 15 is the deadline for persons to submit written opinions about the SSC to the Department of Energy.

Keeping that position in physics research is exactly why the SSC is needed, said panelist Don Etchison, director of the state Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

"It is absolutely imperative that the U.S. retain the lead in high energy physics it has always had," he said.

Etchison drew some cat calls when he told residents that "those of you who fear change are going to be lost in the future."

"If the entire state had the attitude that they can't accept change ... this area would still be swamp land and so would Chicago," he said.

Herbert originally introduced himself just as a "scientist," but an audience member asked for his qualifications after Herbert said some of the SSC site test drillings showed cracks, contaminants and oil.

Etchison prompted the audience question about Herbert when he said that the state's tests "will stand the scrutiny of anyone."

"Look very carefully at the people who answer these questions," he said.

"You don't have to be a chicken to know when an egg is rotten," Herbert said.

Herbert also said that the drilling of 24 access shafts down to the proposed 53-mile ring would cause some contaminating dolomite to be released into the local streams and air.

But Joseph Lach, co-panelist with Etchison and a Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory physicist, said that only "occasionally you'll find traces" of oil.

Lach said that dolomite is a common and "extremely useful material" and that audience members should "not accept these scare tactics."

"You have quarries in this area because those are the places where dolomite comes near the surface. The Batavia Civic Center is made of dolomite blocks. It's probably the reason this is a fast-growing community — there is an excess of good, clean construction material," he said.

Tardy attacked the whole SSC program the state has followed, saying state officials had been working on Illinois' proposal since 1983 but invited comment only last January.

"The way the whole thing was handled was incorrect ... 'You like it, don't you, and if you don't that's too bad.' What they were really saying was they really pulled the thing over and they're (opponents) not going to have enough time to do anything," Tardy said.

He cited the local Democratic Party newsletter, distributed at the forum, that had an editorial against the SSC.

"The Democratic Party has come out against it," he said to applause.

IIA.1- 3675

6

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Both sides generate steam in SSC debate

By Tom Schlueter

The two sides of the Superconducting Super Collider issue squared off in St. Charles Monday night during a League of Women Voters debate. Much like the hearing at Fermilab Feb. 18, this, too, turned out to be a draw.

It is doubtful whether anyone changed his mind, as audience members at the Norris Cultural Arts Center let their feelings be known by *cheering or booing, depending* on who was speaking at the time.

On one side were SSC proponents Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, and Joseph Lach, a Fermilab physicist and a consultant to the state.

SSC opponents fielded William Tardy of St. Charles, president of Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH) and Bill Herbert, a resident of New York and an electrochemist with the Xerox Corp. Herbert was active in his state in getting New York removed from the U.S. Department of Energy's list of most qualified states in January.

Illinois, as well as Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas have been named as most qualified states by the DOE.

The SSC would be a $4.4 billion particle accelerator in a 53-mile-long eliptical tunnel, 10 feet in diameter. Illinois officials are proposing to dig the tunnel through bedrock, 300 to 500 feet below the surface.

The debate strategies were clear and simple. Etchison and Lach emphasized Fermilab and its reputation.

Tardy's and Herbert's message was equally simple: "We don't want it here. Put it some place else," Tardy said.

In his opening statement, Tardy outlined the six areas of *most concern to the CATCH* members: ground water, loss of property and the decline of property values, the hazards of construction traffic, loss of the tax base, the removal of spoils from tunneling and the decommissioning of the SSC at the end of its usefulness.

Etchison talked of the positive influence of Fermilab. He said the lab has injected $1 billion into local economy since its inception, spent $2 million in the tri-cities to purchase supplies in the last year and emphasized the lab's commitment to the environment by sponsoring one of the largest prairie restoration projects in the world.

In response to questions of the audience, Herbert questioned the suitability of the bedrock in which the state is proposing to build the SSC tunnel.

"The pictures (of core samples taken from test drillings) show fissures, cracks, voids and contamination," Herbert said.

Herbert also said the core samples contain hydrogen sulfide and methane, two compounds he said were not suited *for tunneling.*

Etchison countered by saying the dolomite bedrock is ideal for tunneling.

"If half of what Mr. Herbert is saying is true, you opponents don't have anything to worry about. Illinois won't get the SSC. But it's not. The DOE wouldn't have selected Illinois as being one of the most qualified states if it were true," Etchison said.

(Continued to page 9)

THE DEBATE

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING

TOPIC	PRO-SSC	ANTI-SSC
Property values	Property values may go down initially, *but will eventually reach new heights.* State will compensate short-term losses, and has a bill pending to address that.	Property values will go down and stay the down. State cannot be trusted to fairly compensate landowners. Quality of life here will be disrupted.
Potential accident	A radiation leak is highly unlikely in the *SSC tunnel, and bedrock would absorb* most of any leak that did occur. Blasting for the tunnel also will be safe.	There is no such thing as a guarantee *that there will be no accident* - and it could contaminate water wells.
Funding	The federal government has already allotted money for the project, but not its construction. The state will buy the land.	The money could better be used for education and to put it all into the SCC hurts other "small" sciences.
Jobs	Will create 6,000 jobs initially and 3,000 permanent jobs.	Will create outside jobs for businesses not in Illinois. The 9,000 figure is inflated *and overall the SSC will increase area's* crowded conditions.
Open land	Will actually preserve land, much like Fermilab did.	Will create a ring in which no one will be able to develop housing or businesses - *and take away farmland from* six-generation families.
'Fermi' advantage	Using existing accelerator will cut costs and keep the Fermilab investment intact, saving taxpayers millions of dollars.	Scientists want 'new blood' at a new location and find Fermilab and Chicago area too congested.
Purpose	The exploration and understanding of nature could create high-tech spin-offs for future generations.	SSC is a toy for a few physicists and findings will not be practical for many years.

IIA.1- 3676

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

Proponents, critics debate SSC issues

William Tardy, president of Citizens Against The Collider Here, states his views during Monday's forum. (Chronicle photo by George White)

(Continued from page 1)

Another questioner asked about Herbert's credentials. He said that as an electrochemist he works in theoretical research for Xerox.

"You don't have to be a chicken to know if the egg is rotten," Herbert said.

In response to reporters' questions following the debate, Herbert denied he was a "professional super collider basher."

"I'm doing this on my own time. I'm taking vacation from work," he said.

He acknowledged he recently had been in Texas and North Carolina, and would be traveling to Tennessee Thursday. CATCH funded his trip to Illinois, he said.

In his final statement of the debate, Herbert said there were other problems the United States must address, such as illiteracy, AIDS and the diminishing ozone layer.

"We need to re-tool this country. We need to spend more on applied research. We don't have to abuse eminent domain. We don't have to abuse our ecology," he said.

Lach and Etchison split their five-minute time allotment for their final statement, both calling for dialogue among all interested parties.

Lach pointed out that when Fermilab was being built, Robert Wilson, the lab's first director, maintained total control of all the architecture. Lach said he hoped a similar provision would made for the SSC so that access shaft and service areas could be designed to fit the surrounding areas.

Tardy charged that the state withheld information from residents.

"They're calling for dialogue now. Why didn't they ask for our dialogue before?" he said.

"When the DOE makes the decision, that's it. It's too late. The time to fight is now," he said.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SUPER COLLIDER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN

SUPER COLLIDER

OPPOSING THE SITING OF THE SSC, SUPER CONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER IN ILLINOIS

"The Fox Valley Democrat"
Hinckley/Big Rock School District
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Big Rock Township
Hunters Woods of Fox Chase
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Manor Homes of Fox Chase
Aintree of Fox Chase
Fair Oaks North
Deer Run East
The Windings
Weybridge
Split Rail Farm
Denker Road Area
Homeward Hill
Mallard Lake North
Mallard Lake South
Ferson Creek Woods
Creekside
Burr Road Area
River Grange Lakes

Come see us at the St. Charles Piano Factory this weekend, March 12th and 13th.

Stand up for your rights as a taxpayer and citizen of Illinois. Let your voice be heard and add your name to the above list.

C.A.T.C.H.
ILLINOIS

P.O. Box 104 • Wasco, IL 60183
584-4244

Cable TV program to showcase collider

The proposed Superconducting Super Collider is the topic of two half-hour segments of a cable television program to be broadcast over the next four weeks.

The program features Bill Tardy of Citizens Against The Collider Here-Illinois and Chuck Brown, a scientist at Fermilab and a Geneva alderman.

"People and Places in the Fox Valley," a public-access program moderated by Genevan Amy Geddes, is broadcast on Channel 37 of the Geneva-St. Charles Centel cable system.

Each half-hour segment will run eight times over two weeks.

The first segment will be on at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. March 9, 11, 16 and 18.

The second segment will be on at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. March 23, 25, 30 and April 1.

Letters to the editor

SSC holds no benefit

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Siting the SSC in Illinois would not be an economic benefit to the people of Illinois but an economic burden to the Illinois taxpayer.

The state of Illinois has already spent or appropriated $10.5 million of the taxpayers' money just on the proposal to the federal government to get the SSC located in Illinois.

The Illinois taxpayer will also pay at least $1.65 billion on the SSC project itself, should it come here. We will pay $570 million to support the SSC and an estimated $711 million in interest payments to finance the $348 million excavation cost of the tunnel. These publicized expenditures would total $1.284 billion.

The state benefits we would receive from Illinois state income tax from the SSC over the next 25 years have been projected to amount to $116 million. This leaves $1.165 billion that the Illinois taxpayer will be expected to pay.

Local municipalities that will be affected by the siting have offered to pledge $6,825,300 per year for increased emergency protection, road improvements and maintenance, sewer hookups, etc. For example, Aurora has offered to pledge $817,000 per year, and Batavia pledged $300,000 per year.

The amount it would cost to renovate or rebuild Fermilab's Tevatron has not been disclosed, and the Federal SSC Site Evaluation Committee is not convinced that the present ring can be used at all. If it could be, major alterations would be needed to meet performance standards.

Illinois has no economic edge in winning the SSC contest, as has been claimed. In fact, according to the Federal Department of Energy, to build it in Illinois would be just as costly and maybe more costly.

There is also the cost of the sealed financial incentive plan the state has sent the federal government. We have no idea how much this will cost the Illinois taxpayer, because the amount is to be kept secret.

We do know that Texas was willing to let their people decide through referendum if they wanted to spend $1 billion towards their incentive plan.

Most people have been led, inaccurately, to believe that the SSC would create thousands and thousands of jobs for the Illinois people. Actually, according to the state newsletter, "SSC for Illinois," there will only be an average of 1,300 people per year for six years working on the building of the tunnel. These jobs may or may not go to Illinoisans, because the federal government will decide who builds it after receiving bids from all over the country.

According to Dr. Donald Eschison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, and to the state-published "Siting the SSC in Illinois," "Siting the SSC in Illinois will create 500 new jobs." These would be the permanent jobs, and they may not go to the people of Illinois, either, because the federal government will decide who will operate the SSC.

Will creating 1,300 temporary construction jobs a year for six years and 500 new permanent jobs over the 25-year life expectancy of the project really be worth the billions Illinois taxpayers will have to pay?

More letters / A9

The argument has been used that, if the SSC doesn't come to Illinois, we would lose the Fermilab employees. This is not so. The government has guaranteed these people that Fermilab will remain in operation for at least another 10 years, and possibly 20, regardless of whether the SSC locates here.

We've been told that there will be numerous economic spin-offs from the SSC. Illinois is low on high-tech economic spin-offs when it comes to its research facilities. Fermilab has created a few economic spin-offs. One is located in upstate New York, and another in California. Argonne National Laboratory has created three spin-offs. Only one of these companies is in Illinois.

All the facts and figures I've obtained have been state-issued or written in local newspapers. Reading all the information available has made me aware of how much of an economic burden the SSC would be to the Illinois taxpayer.

Becky Petschke
Big Rock

Too much still unknown

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Many letters have recently been published touting the many benefits that will accrue to the environs of Fermilab, if the planned Super Collider is built in Illinois.

Fermilab has, as an example, been pictured as a good neighbor and a real asset to the area.

So far as West Chicago is concerned, the latter is somewhat questionable.

Fermilab occupies over five square miles of real estate, all of which has been removed from tax rolls. Some compensation was to have been paid to the School Districts involved, but that lasted only a year or two.

The traffic pattern of the area was disrupted and only partially restored.

Much has been made of the 2,000-plus employees now working at Fermilab. In the same time span, however, private industry has added over 10,000 jobs to the 60185 zip code (West Chicago) area without any expenditure or loss of public

Of these 2,000 people, 4.5 percent live in West Chicago, and that isn't really going to do big things for West Chicago's economy.

Fermilab's expenditures in town don't generate any sales tax.

Fermilab has been a good neighbor, but hardly an economic asset.

The Super Collider will, it's true generate a considerable employment for several years. However these employees will be drawn from many areas that won't necessarily benefit local communities. The same may be said for supplies and materials.

The Super Collider will add an additional 500 employees to Fermilab's staff, which would mean a possible gain of 22 persons living in West Chicago. That's not a really significant impact.

The really negative economic impact is that of having several hundred acres of prime industrial land removed from the tax rolls.

Who'll make up the lost funds?

Not people from Wheaton or Batavia or Clarendon Hills but people from West Chicago.

Environmental questions also have been raised and glossed over or ignored.

A repeated question concerns the generation of radioactive material. It's been stated that the Super Collider would generate no more than the average hospital.

It's curious that Fermilab appears on the EPA's Super Fund list of Feb. 13. This is, I understand, the first year that federal facilities are listed. Inclusion means that:

- They've generated hazardous wastes in the past;
- They now have hazardous wastes on hand;
- They will be generating hazardous wastes in the future.

Fermilab could fit into one, two or all three categories. If this is such a minimal problem, why are they on the list?

No one has successfully answered questions as to what happens to water-bearing aquifers, from which many private and public wells draw their water, when a dam is placed across them at a depth of 200 to 300 feet. In effect, this will happen with construction of this project.

Fermilab is not a good comparison, as their tunnel is not that deep, and, in all probability, I doubt if studies have been made anyway.

What effect will the movement of massive amounts of electricity, not radioactivity, have on living matter above and adjacent to the ring?

I've seen no commentary on this possible environmental threat. Its potential has been documented by effects on people living in the vicinity of electrical transmission lines.

There are too many unknowns for any thinking person to welcome this project. Simply put, the Super Collider wants to move into our homes and our pocketbooks, but, as a potential tenant, they haven't proven they are desirable.

Gordon S. Brand
West Chicago

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Tribune, Monday, March 7, 1988

SSC, education

DE KALB—Please explain to me why I should not write a *letter to the Department of* Energy suggesting that there should be no further *consideration given* to the application of Illinois to have the supercollider located here. *Illinois*, although the eighth richest state, now ranks last in its per-capita expenditures for *higher* education, and nearly that low in its expenditures for all other forms of education.

If this state is unwilling to spend on education, where will the intellectual infrastructure and skills come from to operate or benefit from the supercollider?

At the same time, I would be interested in knowing why I should make anything more than a minimal effort to promote education myself. Is there any particular justice in denying me a pay increment for two years in a row, despite my best efforts to excel both in the classroom and in those categories by which academic achievement and excellence are measured? It is, of course, hardly necessary to point *out* that the governor and his friends have continued to benefit from public revenues *while they watch* the future of the state slowly ebb away.

M.W. Wenner
Physics Science Department
Northern Illinois University

Letters

CHRONICLE 3-16-88

SSC not good neighbor

I would like to comment on the Guest Commentary by Leon Lederman, *director of Fermilab*, in your March 2 issue.

I am a new resident of St. Charles, having recently completed construction of a new home in the Mallard Lake South area. My home appears *to be just inside* the proposed accelerator ring at upper arc "D" between two access sites.

Although I certainly do support the scientific and technological advancements *the SSC* my be part of, I am not in favor of it being located here.

The editor's note that preceded Lederman's commentary said you were publishing *it to* provide more specific details about the SSC concerns being raised. It did not address such details. It was a promotional piece on the history of Fermilab and an endorsement of the SSC *by the Fermilab director* as an attempt to help win the SSC for Illinois — exactly what Lederman said he was restricted from doing!

I was also somewhat *offended* at Lederman's opinion that we "lay people" can't communicate with scientists or "read (technical literature) intelligently." He seems to think that our concern *for our lifestyle* and community environ*ments* are derived from ignorance with his statement that the local residents have an "understandable fear of the unknown accelerator thing that produces *radiation*, lowers property values and brings possibly undesirable elements into the area."

He used four columns of print not addressing any real facts or details concerning the SSC and *then in the last paragraph* explained to those of us *who can read*, that he didn't have room to say anything meaningful.

It is my opinion that Lederman has an understandable *misconception* of the real world and probably very little concern for life outside the scientific community. Although I am interested in fully understanding the long-term impact the SSC may have on *the area regarding* radiation, hazardous wastes, ground water contamination, etc., what I really object to is the possibility of living in a construction zone for several years and *having to* look at, hear and smell the *above ground facilities* that will be constructed.

I am also very *concerned* about the effect of all this on *property* values. Maybe Lederman would't object (and probably wouldn't understand), but I don't think too many people will line up to buy homes *in excess of* $250,000 with irrevocable clouds on the titles in the form of subterranean easements. In fact, most people will probably turn around and leave as soon as they see the six-acre facility at *the corner of* Randall and Bolcum roads, or the many trucks that will be inhabiting the area.

The issue is not about the accelerator and what it does. It is about the disruption of life in *the area during* and after construction of the SSC. Why must it be located where so many people will be impacted? And I don't think Lederman's comparison to *Fermilab 20 years* ago is valid. The proposed SSC *site is not a prairie*. St. Charles and the surrounding communities will grow and experience increased property values just fine without the SSC. I don't want the SSC as a neighbor, and I'm sure that many of us *will not be good neighbors* to the SSC!

Mark Rubino
St. Charles

Moving from Kaneville not so easy

I moved to Kaneville with my husband and three children five years ago to get away from the much too populated area of Wheaton.

We've grown to love this town for its quiet atmosphere and the very down to earth people who have lived here for as many as four generations.

Our youngest child has had some problems in school and this is the first school district of four that has made an outstanding effort to work with us. As a result, he is doing very well academically and socially.

It seems to me when schools need more money or they will have to let good teachers go and cut some of the important things our children need, our tax dollars should be spent in a way that would help our schools advance, not help our government go further in debt.

In my opinion, $4.4 billion is a lot of money for the government to spend on the SSC project in Illinois when Texas could be spending much less. I understand Texas donated property to the government where it would not interfere with people's homes.

The people in Kaneville have lived there a long time. Relocating them would not be as easy as the government thinks, not that human rights would matter. If economy is an issue, then Texas sure could use the employment. It is sad to think our children will grow up in a nation where the budget may not be adequate so they might make this a better nation.

Mary Williams
Kaneville

Will supercollider be a 'good neighbor?'

Once and for all, let's set the record straight. The people opposed to the SSC are not opposed to Fermilab. We are not even opposed to the SSC project. We are opposed to the siting of the SSC in Illinois, more specifically the highly populated Fox Valley area.

The supporters of the SSC have sent endless, redundant messages to the people of the Fox Valley concerning Fermilab. They have elaborated over what "good neighbors" they've been. They have spoken of their ducks, geese, hawks, herons and hiking paths. They can be applauded for a fine selling job of Fermi.

The supporters of the SSC are confused. Twenty years ago was the time to sell Fermilab to the people of the Fox Valley. Today they should be addressing the SSC ... a *completely different* issue.

Fermilab exists on its own 6,800 acres. It is conducting experiments using a 4-mile ring, a size easy to monitor. Not one person permanently lives on Fermi property.

I, too, have been fortunate to have good neighbors. Like Fermi, they too have done a superb landscaping job. They also have helped wildlife to flourish with their bird feeders, seeds, and even an occasional rescue from a window-well of a small helpless creature.

The difference between my good neighbors and Fermi is that my neighbors never told me that they were extending an experimental device under my home from theirs and that they would own the land under my home. My neighbor will never in any way cause an imbalance to our environment's delicate nature. My neighbor would never ask me if he could do something which might jeopardize the supply of water to my well. And he most certainly would never consider asking me to sacrifice my quality of life for his experiment when there was the possibility of his experiment being done in another area where it would affect far fewer people.

The opponents of the SSC are not against scientific research. We applaud and encourage it. I love America, too, and want to see mankind benefited by this type of research. But I will not succumb to the egotistical attitude that it has to be here in Illinois, so that we can be No. 1. If you truly believe in this project and its benefits, why is its location in Illinois so important? The same answers can be found out in another area of our country where fewer people will be disrupted and where our environment will not be as greatly affected.

If you can be truly honest with yourself for a moment, if you lived close to or on the ring, would you want it? You would have to admit ... the SSC does not belong in an area where so many people will be affected.

What have your neighbors asked of you lately? If my friends next door asked of me what Fermi is asking, I would have to say they would no longer be considered "good neighbors."

Chronicle 3-30-88 Carol Hadamik
St. Charles

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[illegible]

We the people (taxpayers) of this state (Illinois) and country have just been given the shaft whether or not the SSC will come to this state. I do not want the SSC placed in this state because I will be very close to an access shaft and possible contamination of all well water.

Approximately 2000 families will lose homes or farms. Several factories will be bought (a loss of jobs) and the town of Bois will be virtually wiped off the map, closing a school in the process. Thousands of families will live in fear of property devaluation and possible radiation.

The federal government has placed this machine (SSC) on a "national lottery." Each state would buy a ticket on this "lottery" with taxpayers' dollars with the hope of attracting this federal project. The state has already spent $4.5 million on this ticket for surveys, reports, core drilling, etc.

I would assume other states have spent similar amounts.

Only one ticket will win, the other states will have totally lost, wasted and gambled their taxpayers' dollars — hundreds of millions of dollars.

Those states could have used those dollars for improving their own economy statewide. This money could have been used for schools, roads and a better economy of that state.

This lottery is in very poor taste and judgment. If this state gets the winning ticket, the cost to the taxpayer of Illinois will be $1 billion to $2 billion for its share of construction. This would only mean a large tax increase.

I am appalled that the state and federal governments are wasting taxpayers dollars on a gamble. This country was founded because it hated taxation without representation. We now have taxation with misrepresentation.

Construction costs of this project will be more than $6.4 billion with operation costs of $200 million a year. The estimated operational life of the project is 20 to 30 years.

The most prudent use of tax dollars would be to place the SSC on federal government lands in the west in a cut-and-fill method (the easiest and cheapest). This would have reduced the cost to the taxpayer.

We have to live within a budget and our state and federal representatives should do the same thing. Write to let them know.

Owen T. Trimble
Plato Center

Bewildered about collider

I'm writing in regards to the Superconducting Super Collider.

It disturbs me very much, that the government would disrupt homes, families and schools.

I am bewildered when the government talks about budgets. I feel the government ought to try some cost savings. Here are a few examples.

(1) Let's take a look at all the federal and state forest lands (Nicolet State Forest, Wis.) There would be no land purchase or people's property condemned or disrupted and no traffic jams.

(2) Labor there would be cheaper as there really is no industry there.

(3) The land can still be used for campers and recreational purposes.

(4) Experiment to see how the SSC would affect vegetation and wildlife.

(5) Travel would be about five to six hours away from Fermilab by car. Just think how short it would be by plane or helicopter.

(6) The revamping of the old small ring to the new one proposed would have an impact on the cost of the new SSC.

(7) Finally technology. With all the talk of computers and how wonderful they are, it shouldn't be hard to duplicate the old from the new.

I would like to ask all the people for this project where they live. Probably not in the area that would be affected.

To the politicians, I can say to all of you that it is election time. If it takes me an hour to vote I will have my list with me and I can promise that I will not vote for any of you that are for the SSC. Just think how many other voters may think that way.

I'm just a concerned citizen and taxpayer that would like to see the government stay within its budgets and stop wasting money.

Kathleen Harwood
St. Charles

Chronicle
3-30-88

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letter

OELWEIN CHRONICLE 3-4-88

Collider gamble leaves no winners

We the people (taxpayers) of this state (Illinois) and country have just been given the shaft whether or not the SSC will come to this state. I do not want the SSC placed in this state because I will be very close to an access shaft and possible contamination of all well waters.

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I would assume other states have spent similar amounts.

Only one ticket will win, the other states will have totally lost, wasted and gambled their taxpayers' dollars — hundreds of millions of dollars.

Those states could have used those dollars for improving their own economy statewide. This money could have been used for schools, roads and a better economy of that state.

This lottery is in very poor taste and judgment. If this state gets the winning ticket, the cost to the taxpayer of Illinois will be $1 billion to $2 billion for its share of construction. This would only mean a large tax increase.

I am appalled that the state and federal governments are wasting taxpayers dollars on a gamble. This country was founded because it hated taxation without representation. We now have taxation with misrepresentation.

Construction costs of this project will be more than $6.4 billion with operation costs of $200 million a year. The estimated operational life of the project is 20 to 30 years.

The most prudent use of tax dollars would be to place the SSC on federal government lands in the west in a cut-and-fill method (the easiest and cheapest). This would have reduced the cost to the taxpayer.

We have to live within a budget and our state and federal representatives should do the same thing. Write to let them know.

Owen T. Trimble
Plato Center

IIA.1- 3683

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CATCH to sue for extension

"THE LAWSUIT"

THE RESULTS

By Tom Schlueter

The citizens group opposing the Superconducting Super Collider is expected to file suit in federal court today to force the U.S. Department of Energy to extend its deadline for accepting written comments on the project.

A press conference is scheduled this afternoon to announce the suit, said Edward Malek, an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Berman, Tractman and Malek.

Malek will file suit on behalf of Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH).

Malek said Thursday morning that CATCH filed a written request for extending the March 15 deadline and if the DOE's response is not received by today, the lawsuit will be filed...

"They extended their deadline (to choose a site), it seems only fair that they extend the March 15 deadline," Malek said.

Malek was referring to the DOE decision last month to announce its preferred site of the SSC in November instead of July, as originally scheduled.

Malek declined to comment further on the details of the suit.

Chronicle 3-11-88

WHEATON EDITION

The Daily Journal

Wheaton, Ill. Tuesday, March 15, 1988 • 25¢

Collider comment deadline extended

Opponents get 1 month

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A government attorney on Monday assured Illinois opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider that their comments would still be considered if filed past today's deadline.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Linda Wawzenski said the Energy Department has always said it would consider comments past March 15, but now it is setting April 15 as a firm deadline — "a point of no return," she said.

A group called CATCH — Citizens Against The Collider Here — filed a lawsuit last week asking to extend the public comment period 90 days past Tuesday.

An agreement to set the extension at 30 days came Monday as Wawzenski and CATCH attorney Edward Malek appeared at a hearing before U.S. District Judge James Holderman.

"During this period of time, the organiza-

papers, as well as review the additional geological reports put together by the state," Malek said.

"THE PROBLEM they encountered was trying to put togther a response (to the latest state data). With the additional time they should be able to do that," he said.

In Springfield, Gov. James R. Thompson announced that the state had shipped 300 pounds of environmental data to the Energy Department concerning the supercollider.

environmental barriers to locating the SSC in Illinois," Thompson said.

Illinois is one of seven states listed as finalists for the scientific project — a 53-mile-long oval particle accelerator that would be built 400 feet underground in bedrock.

Thompson wants the $4.4 billion Super Collider in Batavia, near the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

The federal government is expected to announce its preliminary choice for the site in November with a final selection by President

IIA.1- 3684

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

A COPLEY NEWSPAPER / VOL. 142 • NO. 102 © AURORA, ILLINOIS / WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1988 •••25 CENTS

Lawmakers question cost of SSC

Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — Less than a year ago, federal lawmakers — like expectant parents anticipating the arrival of a first child — toasted a proposal to build the world's largest particle accelerator.

More than 270 members of Congress dashed to become co-sponsors of the project, affixing their names to legislation authorizing the $6.4 billion Superconducting Super Collider.

But sentiment has changed.

Now some legislators are fretting over the proposal's cost, particularly during this time of budget constraints.

Some members of Congress say the change of heart demonstrates that the super collider is not only one of the largest science projects ever undertaken, but also the biggest piece of pork-barrel legislation in recent memory.

"The truth is most members of Congress viewed the SSC as a massive public works project that would translate into thousands of jobs for their districts or their states, not as a major scientific achievement," said Rep. Sherwood Boehlert, R-N.Y. "Most members of Congress don't even know what the SSC is."

The gigantic research instrument, planned for completion in 1996, would use 10,000 powerful magnets to hurl atomic particles through an underground tunnel at nearly the speed of light.

The ensuing collisions would allow physicists to study the most fundamental building blocks of matter. Supporters say it would put the United States at the forefront of high-energy physics.

In August, 271 of the 435 members of the House signed on as co-sponsors of a resolution authorizing the expensive public undertaking. At that time, the competition among states to become the project's home was wide open, and 25 states submitted bids to the Department of Energy.

Since then, most of the states either have dropped out of the running or have been eliminated on technical grounds by a panel of scientists.

Seven remain: Illinois, Texas, Michigan, Colorado, Arizona, Tennessee and North Carolina.

In congressional hearings that began this month, much of the extravagant praise for the collider's scientific merits had been replaced by critical appraisals of its cost.

Rep. Robert Roe, D-N.J., chairman of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, called the $363 million requested for the project in the coming fiscal year "pie in the sky." And Roe was the chief sponsor of the August 1987 resolution on the super collider.

That measure contained a figure of $369 million for fiscal 1989, which begins this October, so the annual cost was no surprise to any of its many sponsors.

An aide to Roe said the congressman still supports the project, but wants the Reagan administration to do more to gain commitments from U.S. allies to share the cost.

Said spokesman Robert Maitlin: "We'd love to get that much for the super collider. But it's just not going to happen."

Boehlert, whose home state of

SSC / A8

IIA.1- 3685

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC

from A1

New York dropped out of the competition in January, asked Energy Department officials in a committee hearing, "Do you get the feeling this is slipping away?"

Recently, it nearly did.

Mindful of widespread concern over the federal deficit, a panel of House Budget Committee members voted in early March to freeze allocations for science and research programs, including elimination of the fiscal 1989 allocation for the SSC.

But after last-minute lobbying by *House Speaker Jim Wright and* other Texas legislators, the full committee approved $100 million for the project.

In coming weeks SSC support will be tested repeatedly.

Three House members are leading a charge to stop the project before a single shovelful of dirt is dug. *In the March 21 issue of New Technology Week*, SSC opponents Don Ritter, R-Pa.; Claudine Schneider, R-R.I.; and Buddy MacKay, D-Fla., were dubbed the "Gang of Three."

"There's not that much money to go around that we can spare $5 billion on the super collider," said Ritter, a member of the Science, *Space and Technology Committee* and the project's most vocal foe.

He predicted that the struggle to appropriate money for the SSC "will be a massive pulling of teeth every year."

"The national commitment is just not *there*," *Ritter said*. "*It's* not like when Americans got together on the space program or the shuttle program."

Among the most persistent arguments against the SSC is the prediction it will starve other scientific endeavors that might yield gains in the shorter term.

Though it is true no one can forecast whether specific technological benefits will result from building the SSC, proponents argue, it will put the United States on the cutting edge of the next generation of particle physics.

"Is there going to be a lot of public debate on this? The answer is yes," said Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas.

"Is that bad? No, it's good. We're *living in a budget environment in* which you've got to really justify every new project.

"I'm satisfied with the results so far."

Anti-collider group to meet

Members of the Citizens Against the Collider Here will have an informational meeting tonight in St. Charles.

The meeting will begin at 7 p.m. at the Norris Cultural Arts *Center, 1040 Dunham Road.*

Anyone wanting to help in the group's effort to have the proposed Superconducting Super Collider located elsewhere can attend.

For information, people may call Blanca Souders at 557-2583.

SUPER COLLIDER

C.A.T.C.H.-IL MEETING

SUPER COLLIDER

(Citizens Against The Collider Here)

If you are a supporter of C.A.T.C.H.-IL and are willing to work with us . . . Please attend a C.A.T.C.H.-IL Meeting at

The Norris Cultural Arts Center
1040 Dunham Road
St. Charles, IL 60174

TONIGHT!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Wednesday, March 30, 1988

* * * * * * * * * * *

at 7:00 p.m.

C.A.T.C.H.
ILLINOIS

P.O. Box 104 • Wasco, IL 60183
584-4244

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

State official rejects SSC list request

By Loren Fleckenstein
The Beacon-News

A state agency has upheld a decision by its top lawyer denying opponents of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider access to lists of property owners who might be affected by the project.

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Friday repeated objections of the department's general counsel, Stanley Yankowski, that public release of the maps would violate the privacy rights of property owners.

Citizens Against The Collider Here, which opposes attempts by the state to lure the high-energy physics project to the Fox Valley, had filed for the documents under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.

Members of CATCH are concerned about the dislocation of property owners the SSC's 53-mile magnetic ring which, if combined with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, would run under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

The $4.4 billion particle accerator would fire parts of atoms through the tunnel at nearly the speed of light and force collisions, from which scientists would study the nature of matter and energy.

Illinois and six other states, attracted by the millions of dollars in jobs and business development that the SSC's supporters say the project would create, are competing for site selection from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Release of the maps, Etchison said, also would expose the state to "unscrupulous land speculators" who "could take advantage of an atmosphere of concern about property values to generate land sales" along

Beacon / SSC / A8
4-24-88

APRIL-1988

SSC — from A1

the ring configuration of the Illinois site.

Etchison's refusal, which he and Yonkauski say is legal under exemption provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, forces CATCH to seek the records through court action.

CATCH President William Tardy and the organization's Chicago attorney, Edward Malek, last week threatened to sue the state department if Etchison maintained the department's refusal to grant access to the tax maps.

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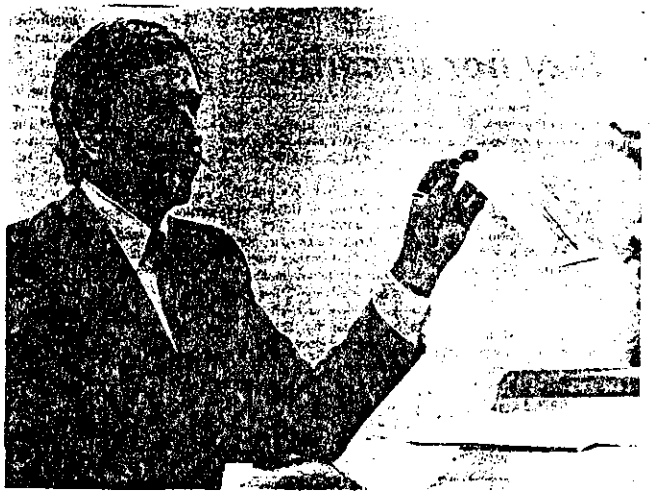
IIA.1- 3687

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)



Ed Malek, an attorney for CATCH, addresses reporters during a press conference Monday in which he described the group's Freedom of Information Act lawsuit. (Chronicle photo by Jim Stocker)

CATCH sues to obtain information

By Tom Schlueter

Attorneys for residents opposing the Superconducting Super Collider filed a lawsuit in Kane County Monday that seeks to force state officials to release tax maps that identify individual property owners who would be affected by the proposed ring.

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, denied a Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH) request that was submitted under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain the tax maps.

Also requested under the FOIA were state financial records regarding Illinois' efforts to land the SSC and the contents of Gov. James Thompson's financial incentive package offered to the U.S. Department of Energy.

The filing of the lawsuit was announced Monday afternoon at a press conference in the offices of Gregory Claricoates, one of CATCH's attorneys.

Etchison refused to release the tax maps, but said the financial records are public information. The contents of the incentive package, Etchison said, are known only to Thompson and the DNR has documents relating to it.

Etchison said he denied the FOIA request because it would violate the privacy of property owners.

"We are concerned that unscrupulous land speculators and others would take advantage of an atmosphere of concern about property values to generate land sales," Etchison said in a press release.

Attorney Edward Malek said the the lawsuit serves three purposes.

(Continued to page 6)

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

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SSC opponents sue to get records

By Loren Fleckenstein
The Beacon-News

GENEVA — A local citizens' group, opposed to efforts to locate the proposed Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois, is suing state government for access to records on the SSC proposal.

The lawsuit, filed Monday in Kane County Court, follows the refusal by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources to release tax maps showing which land parcels and property owners might be affected if the federal government locates the SSC in the Fox Valley.

Attorneys for Citizens Against The Collider Here in March formally requested the tax maps under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.

CATCH's lawsuit claims the maps are public records and asks the court to order Dr. Donald Etchison, director of the department, to release the documents.

The lawsuit also seeks public disclosure of all documents contained in Illinois' sealed financial incentive package and the account books and vouchers of all SSC-related funding received by the department and SSC Illinois Inc., a not-for-profit corporation created by the state to promote Illinois' site proposal.

Stanley Yonkauski Jr., general counsel for the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, said he and Etchison expected CATCH to file suit and said his department would ask the office of the Illinois attorney general to defend its decision.

Yonkauski reiterated the department's position that the tax maps are exempt from public disclosure under provisions which protect the privacy of taxpayers and seal documents that might fuel land speculation at the expense of the government.

Yonkauski noted the financial incentive package is under control of Gov. Jim Thompson's office and that the department has already served notice to CATCH it will release all vouchers on state SSC funding.

Because it is expected to spin off millions of dollars in commercial development, Illinois is competing against proposals by six other states to to bring the $4.4 billion high-energy physics project to Fermilab.

Illinois wants to combine the SSC with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. The SSC would consist of a 53-mile ring which would be built under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

Some residents who fear the dislocation of property if the SSC is installed in the Fox Valley formed CATCH in opposition to the project.

The particle accelerator would fire parts of atoms at nearly the speed of light through a magnetic ring and force head-on collisions, from which scientists would study the nature of matter.

In a press conference in St. Charles, CATCH member Terry Siegler and attorneys Gregory Claricoates and Edward Malek on Monday displayed a glossy pamphlet on the SSC which the department has sent along with letters notifying property owners who might be affected by the SSC Illinois site proposal.

Since the department was using its lists of affected property owners to issue literature supporting the SSC, the CATCH officials said they had a right to use the same lists to inform people the reasons why CATCH opposes it.

"How can someone make an informed decision when they're only getting one side of the story?" Claricoates said.

Yonkauski disagreed. Of the brochure, Yonkauski said, "I would not characterize it as promotional. And we will continue to make an effort to provide accurate information to persons potentially affected by the SSC."

IA.1- 3689

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Anticollider group sues state for landowner list

By Katherine Seigenthaler

A group that opposes construction of the superconducting supercollider in Illinois filed a lawsuit Monday demanding to see a state list of all properties that would be affected by the $4.4 billion federal project.

The suit, filed in Kane County Circuit Court on behalf of a group called Citizens Against the Collider Here, or CATCH, asks that the state be ordered to produce the names of people it has contacted who would be affected by the project. In addition, it asks that the state provide maps showing the exact configuration of the collider's ring under the affected parcels.

The suit also requests that the state disclose the contents of a sealed "voluntary incentive package" it plans to offer to the federal government as an enticement to get the mammoth project built in Illinois. And it seeks a listing of all expenditures and receipts related to state efforts to lure the project.

Seven states are vying for the collider—a 53-mile underground tunnel used to accelerate atomic particles as part of research into the building blocks of matter. If built in Illinois, the supercollider would be an extension of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in eastern Kane County.

According to figures released by the state, the project would affect 3,500 parcels of property in Kane, Kendall and Du Page Counties, burrowing under several thousand homes and displacing about 160 homeowners.

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources announced last week that it was rejecting CATCH's request for the homeowners list. The request was filed under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, but state officials reasoned that disclosing the identities would violate the landowners' right to privacy.

The property owners could fall victim to land speculators and unwanted telephone calls if their names were made public, state officials said.

But an attorney for CATCH said Monday that the group's only purpose in acquiring the list would be to confirm what it believes to be an underestimation of the number of parcels that would be affected by the project.

"Many people have moved into this area since the state first developed the list of affected homeowners," said the attorney, Edward Malec, arguing that his group wants to inform those who might not know they would be affected.

In a related issue, Brian Quirke, an official with the U.S. Energy Department, said he was unsure of the accuracy of a new state report that says locating the collider at Fermilab would reduce its effect on the environment by 75 percent, though he said he hadn't read the actual report.

State keeps list from collider foes

By Katherine Seigenthaler

Local opponents of the proposed superconducting supercollider have been denied access to the state's list of the landowners who would be affected if the $4.4 billion federal project is built in Illinois, and they say they will sue to obtain the names.

"We threatened to sue if the state didn't give us the information we wanted," said Terry Siegler, a spokesman for Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH), a group based in Kane County. "There's no reason to back off now."

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, announced Friday that the state was rejecting the group's request to release the list to protect the privacy of affected landowners.

"If released, this information could indeed be used to further a commercial enterprise and could result in an unwarranted invasion of privacy," Etchison wrote in response to the Illinois Freedom of Information request filed by Gregory Claricoates, CATCH attorney. "For example, any incorporator or member of CATCH, who is also a Realtor, could use the [supercollider] and the lists of affected homeowners to solicit home sales."

Claricoates said the suit most likely would be filed in Kane County Circuit Court.

According to figures released by the state, the supercollider, a 53-mile underground tunnel to be built in the shape of a ring, will affect 3,500 parcels of property in Kane, Kendall and Du Page Counties, burrowing under several thousand homes and displacing about 160 homeowners.

But CATCH officials contend that the state's figures are based on 1986 tax maps of the area that do not accurately reflect the number of people now living in the path of the collider.

CATCH wants access to the list, and the tax maps, to inform homeowners who might not yet know they will be affected by the project, Siegler said.

"The state is concerned that, if they release the list, CATCH will continue to grow and opposition to the [supercollider] will increase," he said.

But Nancy Ebbert, a spokeswoman for the Energy Department, said the state has hired a contracting firm to check routinely with the assessors' offices of the three counties to make sure that people who are building homes or moving into the proximity of the ring will be properly informed.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

GUIDE: 'THE IMMIGRANT' OPENS AT THE PLAZA. PAGE 28.

The Dallas Morning News

Texas' Leading Newspaper © 1988, The Dallas Morning News Dallas, Texas, Friday, April 29, 1988 7 Sections B 25 Cents

Protests humble Illinois collider backers

First in an occasional series

By Gayle Golden
Science Writer

BATAVIA, Ill. — Illinois officials had plenty of reasons to feel confident in the early stages of their bid for the biggest, most powerful particle accelerator ever proposed.

The state is already home to the world's largest accelerator — the 4-mile-round Tevatron at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory west of Chicago. When the federal government proposed building a 53-mile Super-

SUPER COLLIDER SEARCH

Site finalists: Illinois

■ Fermilab in Illinois. 14A

conducting Super Collider — which would need a booster ring the size of Tevatron — Illinois' site near Fermilab was widely considered the top contender.

And within the state, officials assumed local residents would welcome the super-expansion of Fermilab as one more sign of the area's cultural and economic prosperity.

Now, four months after Illinois was named one of seven finalists in the Super Collider competition, the state has been humbled.

The Fermilab advantage is still a formidable — albeit debated — feature of Illinois' proposal for a site west of Fermilab in the rolling landscape of the Fox River Valley. But to the surprise of state and federal officials alike, citizen opposition to the Super

Please see ILLINOIS on Page 14A.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Illinois site called one to beat

Continued from Page 1A.

Collider there has been among the strongest and most organized of any site.

Farmers and other landowners in Kane County, whose land would be taken to accommodate the Super Collider's giant ring, have formed an opposition group that claims support from 8,000 residents. Since January, the group, calling itself Citizens Against the Collider Here, or CATCH, says it has raised $25,000 in private contributions. CATCH has filed a lawsuit against the federal government, with another planned against the state, and has distributed hundreds of anti-SSC buttons, bumper stickers and "wiggle-waggles" that hang in the rear windows of cars.

Illinois state officials admit they were surprised by the force and the organization of the opposition. But, they say, it hasn't daunted their confidence that Illinois is still the most logical place in the nation to put the $4.4 billion Super Collider, which would probe the nature of matter.

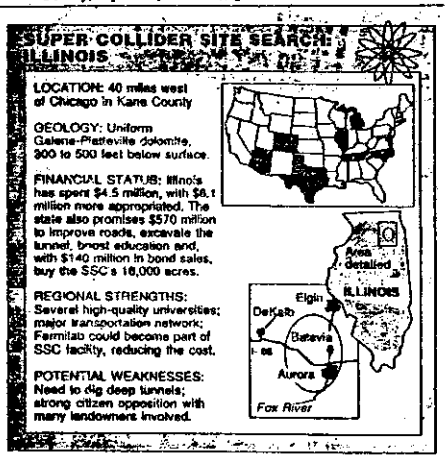
"I guess I was surprised (by the opposition), yes," said Don Bichison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, which has coordinated the state's bid. "I don't think it has been helpful. But I don't think it's going to be detrimental either."

Indeed, among the other states now contending for the Super Collider — Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan, Colorado and Arizona — the state to beat is still considered Illinois. The reason is Fermilab.

Not only could the Tevatron become part of the Super Collider's operation — by operating as a "high-energy booster" to feed protons into the large ring, where they would collide and perhaps reveal new information about the nature of matter — but Fermilab would also provide a substantial infrastructure to support the collider.

While there is debate about the impact Fermilab would have on the Super Collider's massive price tag, the most conservative estimates are that, with a few upgrades, it would reduce construction costs by at least $300 million. One recent study by a Chicago management firm has estimated Fermilab would save $3.28 billion over the operating life of the Super Collider.

It was Fermilab scientists who originally pushed the state's Super Collider bid in early 1983, when the Energy Department was first considering the project.



The Dallas Morning News

"We, the lab people, had to call it to the attention of the state," said Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab, who credits himself with proposing the Super Collider idea by describing a giant accelerator he called the "Desertron" to physicists meeting in 1982. But Lederman said he wasn't considering Fermilab a site for his proposed machine.

"I thought it was impossible at Fermilab," Lederman said. "I called it the Desertron because I thought you needed to build it someplace very flat, bare and undesirable, with cheap land."

Building the Super Collider in Illinois would be far more difficult than engineering the 4-mile Tevatron, which was constructed relatively easily by bulldozing down 30 feet to a layer of compacted glacial till. The same cut-and-cover construction for 53 miles over the rolling Kane County terrain would be like "building the Aswan Dam over and over again," said Illinois state geologist David L. Gross.

But Gross and others soon concluded that Illinois could build the Super Collider by boring tunnels through a layer of uniform Galena-Platteville dolomite, stable sedimentary rock, 300 to 500 feet below the surface.

A committee from the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering, which selected the seven finalist sites, said Illinois' plan for deep tunneling is a drawback because it is complicated and expensive. But Gross pointed out that the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago has recently excavated 78 miles of water-drainage tunnels more than 150 feet below city streets.

To explore the geology, and to prepare the rest of its proposal, Illinois has spent almost $4.5 million. The state Legislature has appropriated $8.1 million more. And a $570 million package has been promised to improve roads, build the tunnel, create university fellowships and, with $140 million in general obligation bond sales approved last year, to buy the land.

But what the state didn't do, according to some county officials, was try to offset the concerns of the estimated 2,800 landowners who would need to sell rights to surface or underground land if the Super Collider were built in Kane County.

Unlike the situation in other states, including Texas, no citizens advisory group was formed to air concerns. The first time many Kane County landowners learned about the Super Collider was during public meetings in January, when they saw a map outlining the land the state could, by law, condemn and take possession of in just 35 days.

At the meeting in the rural township of Kaneville, which would lose almost 1,270 acres, farmers stared at the map in disbelief and then for the next three hours asked questions that ranged from effects on property values to radiation dangers to exactly what would constitute "fair-market value" for land that had been in their families for generations.

"The state officials were absolutely shocked and flabbergasted and amazed at the opposition," said Phillip S. Bus, Kane County's executive director of development. "The crowd was getting hostile. It was as though the state was invading their community."

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While weeds [illegible] spread. Opponents [illegible] consultants from New York, who had mounted so much opposition to a Super Collider site that Rochester chief Gov. Mario Cuomo had withdrawn it from the finalist list. . . .

Today, in Kaneville particularly, the protest is strong and deep. On a recent spring day, Township Supervisor David Wardin drove his red pickup truck past large wood signs erected in front of nearly every farmhouse, displaying messages such as "Stop the SSC and Save this Farm."

"This is their way of letting the world know they're not happy about it," said Wardin, whose house and 350 acres could be taken by the project. "You can't imagine the tears and heartfelt strife. Why don't they put this thing where it won't hurt anybody, out in Texas or Arizona, where there's a lot of room to expand?"

As the Illinois opposition grew, rumors even spread that Texans were funding the organization. Bill Tardy, president of CATCH-Illinois, calls that "total nonsense" and says the real reason for the protest is the state's failure to inform the public about the project, and about the ring location, early in the process.

"The whole thing was done secretly and surreptitiously," Tardy said. "That tells me they're trying to cover something up."

Kane County's development director Bus, an avid proponent of the Super Collider who helped gather 225 resolutions of support for the project from local governments, chambers of commerce and farm bureaus, also blames the state for underestimating the public's reaction.

"I certainly feel the state should have done better," Bus said. "They should have had public participation sooner."

But Etchison said his Department of Energy and Natural Resources had released numerous studies from 1983 to the present showing the ring's general location. While the state still has not surveyed the precise land needed for the Super Collider — a task that no state has completed because of uncertainty about what the Energy Department will do once it selects a site — Etchison said Illinois is now making efforts to allay residents' fears.

"I really don't think that if we released the design location in the fall that it would have made any difference," Etchison said. "Anyone who wants to sit down and talk in a rational manner, and to have their questions asked, we're willing and able to do that."

Local resistance to the Super Collider in Illinois has also come, in part, because the thriving county doesn't need another economic development project. What worries many proponents, however, is that while the county may not need the Super Collider, Fermilab does, if it is to remain a viable physics lab into the next century.

Says Donald Perkins, Chicago businessman and chairman of the private support group SSC for Fermilab: "Not putting the SSC in Illinois would be the beginning of the end for Fermilab."

Questions need answers before building SSC

I am expressing a very real concern with regard to the possible development of the Fermilab-SSC project.

There will be enormous landscape changes with the building of this lab, and possible severe effects for homeowners and property owners.

The questions I ask should be answered specifically, so that we know who is to be responsible and for what.

This should be known at the outset and even before construction commences.

My questions are as follows:

(1) As explosives will likely be used in tunnel construction, what compensation for shock damage to homes/properties will be made?

(2) In case of radiation leaks or accidents causing any type of meltdown, what protection and compensation will be made to residents so affected?

(3) Will compensation be made to farmers or property owners for any changes in water levels occurring because of such building? How will this be handled?

Specific answers to these questions are very necessary and needed for the successful development of Fermilab within our state.

Eleanor Engelbert
Erik Engelbert
Elburn

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

EDITED BY STEPHEN H. WILDSTROM

WHY CONGRESS MAY SMASH THE SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT

Although the name Superconducting Super Collider is a mouthful, in Washington the SSC seemed a simple, immediately appealing idea. To the Reagan Administration, a high-energy particle accelerator designed to explore the nature of matter was a way to reassert American scientific supremacy. To Congress, the 53-mile oval atom smasher was the sort of megabuck public-works project that has all but disappeared in an age of budget austerity. But in the end it seems that politics may keep the $6 billion SSC from making the big leap from blueprint to reality.

The Reagan Administration wanted Congress to appropriate funds this year to begin SSC construction. Now it appears that the Energy Dept. will be lucky to get a quarter of the $263 million it asked for. "We are not going to get it on the credit card like we do with so many things up here," says SSC supporter Tom Bevill (D-Ala.), chairman of the House energy appropriations subcommittee. By preventing work from starting while President Reagan is in office, the cut would leave the SSC in limbo.

The problem isn't that Congress doesn't like pork. It's just that there isn't enough to go around. The SSC promised 5,000 construction jobs over several years and an annual operating budget of some $500 million, plus international prestige. But it could only be built in one place. And lawmakers know that in the zero-sum budget game, the $6 billion would come out of other spending. The view of Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), chairman of the Energy & Natural Resources Committee and an SSC supporter, is typical. "The question is one of money," he says. "We're trying to get a multibillion project out of a broke budget."

The decline in support for the Super Collider neatly tracks the reduction in the number of states in the running to build it. At one point, 25 states formally expressed interest in hosting the particle accelerator, submitting detailed proposals covering 38 different sites. The resulting frenzy prompted one lawmaker to compare the scene with 25 starving people fighting over a steak. But last January the Energy Dept. winnowed the list to eight states, and one of them, New York, quickly dropped out.

POTENTIAL PITFALLS. The Super Collider's remaining backers are struggling to steer the project around potential pitfalls on the Hill. For example, when Representative Marty Russo (D-Ill.) stepped out of a Budget Committee meeting recently, his colleagues knocked off SSC money out of the 1988 Energy Dept. budget. Illinois is a leading contender for the collider, and, upon returning, Russo got the money restored.

JOHNSTON: "THE QUESTION IS MONEY."

A tight budget isn't the only problem. Neither President Reagan nor the Energy Dept. has sold the public or industry on the practical value of the SSC. And even some scientists question its merits. "High-energy particle physics is certainly an intellectually stimulating field," says Richard L. Wateles, vice president of research at Stauffer Chemical Co. But, he adds, it "does not seem likely to have a major impact on society other than as a sink for funds."

The Administration is scrambling to keep the collider on life support. To assuage critics, Energy officials are boosting efforts to secure financial and scientific help from Japan and Europe. So far all they have is an expression of interest—but no money—from the Italians. The project's backers even persuaded Reagan to make a pitch for it at a Rose Garden gathering of high school science students last month.

"I haven't given up on this," says Joseph F. Salgado, Energy Under Secretary. "But we may just have to stretch it out." With the Reagan Administration in its last months, however, and with the support of the next President uncertain, a year's delay on the megaproject may prove fatal.

By Ben Smart and Evert Clark

BUSINESS WEEK 4-12-88

Letters to the editor

Dispute is about values

Editor, The Beacon News:

As the SSC issue becomes more developed in the press, the neutral majority are examining the issues with greater interest. They should consider the following points:

An access to factual information increases, support has been withdrawn, rather than increased.

A recent letter by an Oswego resident expressed shock when the full impact of the SSC was revealed and his disbelief that his city supported it. This is the rule rather than the exception, and it mirrors the experience of several other towns, school boards and fire districts.

SSC opponents are accused of being alarmists because they made an complaint at Fermi years ago. This is because government funding was more uncertain then now, information offered was sketchy, and most importantly, we were told we wouldn't be affected because it would all be underground.

Actions speak louder than words. Allegations that government officials have hired PR firms, scripted speeches for officials, limited access to information and stacked open forums with puppet speakers make us wonder why something so good can't stand on it's own merits.

Supporters compare the SSC to Fermilab. Fermi involved fewer locations, but great, a more urban setting hungry for development and far less environmental impact. In addition, all the land inside the ring is open for expansion at Fermi, so future boundaries after expansion are known. Growth direction for the SSC is everyone's guess.

Supporters keep telling us what will happen if we get the SSC and what will happen if we don't, but the future is as unknown for the supporters as it is for the opponents. The tragic dimensions of the loss of our homes and lifestyle is undisputed. The 'hunger' for construction jobs and worst development and services is just as self-serving as the desire to save our home. The difference is that supporters are motivated by the almighty buck, whereas opponents are only defending their heritage.

Ask yourself how our citizens could be helped directly with the billion dollars that appeared for the SSC rather than gambling on a possible future through growth that is already imminent.

Supporters project positive educational value of the SSC to our children, but all the scientists and research institutions in Chicago have not helped their school districts. They are need the hungry in the country.

Supporters are pushing the end to another lost ship. Based on the SSC is not lost, but even more, equity Argonne lost its being considered for a new X-ray ship.

Opponents of the SSC don't want to take anything from anyone. We are not experts or opportunists or fortunetellers. We are simple seekers of a truth that is becoming increasingly elusive, and that simple truth is this:

The issue here is not about a few farms and houses, it is about values and the right of a people to live by them as well as by market forces.

David E. Christensen
Big Rock

BEACON - 4-2-88

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SSC fans, foes slate D.C. visits

Factions in the campaign for and against Illinois' bid for the Superconducting Super Collider will trek to Washington D.C. this month.

Local business leaders from Geneva, Batavia, Naperville and Aurora will lobby local legislators today to show their support of the project.

The trip is being sponsored by the Geneva Chamber of Commerce.

The group will meet with representatives from the Department of Energy, as well as members from the Illinois Congressional delegation.

Next week, representatives from Citizens Against The Collider Here will travel to Washington to meet with members of Congress and express their views.

Chronicle 4-3-88

SSC welfare for science

Editor, The Beacon-News:

It was interesting to read the response of the safety director at Fermilab regarding radiation, but it's kind of like asking a used-car salesman if one of his used cars burns oil, isn't it?

The point I really want to make is the expense of the SSC. So far, it's reported to be anywhere from $4 to $6 billion, not including the money the state of Illinois is kicking in.

The proponents of this project have yet to tell us why this project should be built.

Where is the payoff?

What, exactly, do they expect to accomplish, and, for that matter, what has been accomplished at Fermilab, except to create a fine home for buffalo?

The state of Illinois, U.S. Department of Energy and Fermilab all answer these questions in unison — "jobs," about 4,000 jobs.

Do you realize that spending $6 billion to create 4,000 jobs is about $1,500,000 per job?

Please, someone justify this to me.

Doesn't this project strike you a little bit like another welfare project, only for scientists?

Dona W. Miller
Kaneville

BEACON 4-6-88

Letters

St. Charles Chronicle 4-6-88

SSC belongs elsewhere

The phrase, "SSC project" brings opinions quickly to the surface and with good reason, for there is much at stake.

I've listened to both sides at the public hearings, read news articles, and agree that some of the same material is being brought up at the latest meetings.

However, many people are just learning about the SSC and have a right to ask their questions and have their opinions heard.

Proponents of the SSC speak of its assets and what it will do for Illinois. As Henry Verhaeghe stated in a letter to the editor, "Illinois is part of the great Midwestern cornbelt that helped make America rich." As any Kane County resident knows, our growth has rapidly expanded in the last few years. Add the SSC project, and the state's richest agricultural land will disappear quickly, our source of grains reduced, and the increased likelihood of a shortage of good-producing land for the future.

I too, am proud of Illinois and Kane County and believe its people and the land are its greatest resources. Don Etchison, of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources for Illinois, and Joseph Lach from Fermilab continually compare the SSC with Fermilab. Fermi is an entity by itself, whereas the SSC would encompass several townships, using a tremendous amount of water (2,200 gallons per minute of industrial water and an average of 250 gallons per minute of potable water). Multiply these figures over a 10- to 20-year period and the possibility of wells drying up around the site area becomes a serious concern, besides the safety question, which the Department of Energy nor the state has yet to answer satisfactorily to the affected residents.

Gov. Thompson has committed close to $1 billion of state money just to get the SSC built. Manufacturing plants are slowly closing up, and school districts statewide are in serious need of more funds. The state is unable to increase support for education at our present tax rate. Where will Thompson get the money to fund the SSC? From all Illinois taxpayers, perhaps in the form of increased taxes?

It's normal for people to disagree on such a large project, however, I don't believe I'm misinformed or that many others opposed to the collider are either. I started out neutral, like a "BEACH" and the more I read and listened to the "experts," I realized that the SSC belongs in an unpopulated area. The SSC may have scientific value, but the price Illinois would pay between the financial commitment, the disruption and effects of construction, and thousands of people's peace of mind is too high. Progress in this instance wouldn't move us forward, it would destroy a natural balance that could never be replaced.

Nancy Brackmann
St. Charles

(Editor's note: The Chronicle has been unable to find any proposal in which the state has committed $1 billion to the SSC project. The figure most commonly reported has been a $570 million incentive package.)

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Signs such as this one, opposing the SSC are sprouting up throughout Kaneville while persons in favor of and against the collider continue their debate. See story at bottom of page. (Chronicle photo by Tom Schlueter)

Anti-SSC sign stolen

A Kaneville man with a sign on his lawn opposing the state's bid for the Superconducting Super Collider said Wednesday someone cut the sign down and stole it.

The man also told Kane County sheriff's deputies he has received threatening telephone calls from persons who support the SSC in Illinois.

The yellow canvas sign with black letters stated, "Bury the SSC deep in the heart of Texas."

The man said it is worth $75 and was stolen at about 2:30 a.m. Tuesday.

The Main Street resident added many persons' homes with anti-SSC signs in their yards are being vandalized.

Persons calling him tell the man if the SSC is turned down in Illinois, he is "as good as dead," deputies reported.

The collider is a 53-mile-in-circumference particle accelerator proposed for Fermilab in Batavia. In addition to Illinois, six other states are vying for the federal research project.

Anti-SSC

Letters to the editor

Opponents have rights

Editor, The Beacon-News:

There are several factors about the SSC controversy I would address.

Why is it that those who will profit from the SSC seem to have more rights than those of us who will lose our homes?

Wendy Worley, in her recent letter, said that all of those against it are only thinking of themselves.

Excuse me, but I think that applies to the people who are for it in Illinois.

The politicians, from Thompson on down the line, see it as a political plum.

Workers hope to make money through various construction jobs.

Scientists want to use it for research.

Fermi wants to ensure its continued existence.

All of those reasons are supposed to be perfectly acceptable, yet somehow, it is really rather distasteful and lowly of us who will lose our homes to speak up about it — at least that's the way we are being made to feel.

We are beginning to feel like an endangered species, and we only wish the government cared as much about us as it does about the wildlife the SSC may affect.

I also am sick of this project being compared to Fermi. No one lives on the ring at Fermi; it is in a contained area. There are no titles to peoples' property reading that the government owns the land underneath their homes.

Ask whether, if you had a choice between two homes, you would take the one under which the tunnel runs.

Also, it seems to me that the land next to Fermi has been only recently developed in Batavia. That leads me to believe that, for years, people were afraid of "good neighbor Fermi." Perhaps we can expect the same out here — years before property values aren't affected adversely.

Does the bottom line always have to be profit?

I know that, even before we knew our home would be gone, we were against the SSC in Illinois because the people of Kaneville should not have to suffer when this project could be put in an unpopulated area.

Of course, it is even more personal now, but I can't understand how anyone can be glad about a project that will hurt others so much.

Kathy Banwar
Big Rock

SSC comment welcome

Editor's Note: Fifty-six duplicated copies of the following letter, signed with different names, were received Monday, March 28.

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I am writing in response to your editorial, "SSC comment book still open."

Thank you for bringing this to the public's attention. Writing to the federal DOE before April 15 is extremely important. Part of their decision-making process will involve people's comments. This is the chance for all of us to stop the SSC from being located in Illinois.

Letter writing is the only way the DOE will know that you are opposed to siting the SSC here. Don't let them assume that you are opposed. Make them aware of it. You can write as many letters to the DOE as you'd like. They will read them all. They welcome comments concerning the environmental impact the SSC would have, as well as the economic impact the SSC would force on every Illinois taxpayer.

Address letters to: Wilmot Hess, Chairman; SSC Site Task Force; Department of Energy; EIC-63; Washington, D.C. 20545. Take advantage of this opportunity to let the DOE know that you are opposed, for whatever reason, to locating the SSC in Illinois.

Beacon 4-1-88

SSC won't feed hungry

Editor, The Beacon-News

Conservative religion is simply a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is the materialistic ethic in the guise of religion.

The latest local example of this is The Beacon-News' endorsement of the SSC.

From the worldly point of view, the U.S. needs to retain its lead in technological research, jobs are needed in the local area, and the Fox Valley could use billions of dollars put into its economy.

Such are the reasons The Beacon-News gives in support of the SSC, but, from the spiritual point of view, such things are undesirable.

In a spiritually socialistic society, similar to the Essene community Jesus belonged to, a lack of jobs simply means that everyone's needs have been met and, thus, there is no work for the time being.

We don't need the SSC — we need socialism.

Is further technological development our greatest need?

We already have great technological development, but such development has not given homes to the thousands of homeless or providing free medical care to all who need it.

What makes people think the SSC will change all that?

What guarantee do we have that the technological discoveries which may result from the SSC will not be used for military purposes?

There is no such guarantee in this militaristic world of ours.

Our real need is to research that knowledge which will give us the wisdom to correctly use the existing technology.

The SSC should not be built in the Fox Valley or anywhere else.

Instead let's use those billions of dollars to provide homes for the homeless. The return on that kind of investment would be infinitely greater.

One final note, the public should know that there are some fascist cowards who support the SSC. These brain-damaged idiots have actually harassed and threatened some people who oppose the SSC.

Such actions alone are reason enough to decide against the SSC being built here.

Just let them try to harass someone in the Siddha camp. They will soon understand the consequences of blackguardism.

Arthur Shimkus
Big Rock

Focus reporting on fact

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I applaud the effort of The Beacon-News to report both sides of the SSC issue.

However, as a member of Citizens Against the Collider Here, I'm concerned that, in spite of your efforts to report accurately, some very pertinent facts are not being fully explained.

Specifically, I refer to Lyle R. Rolfe's story, titled "State cost could be $370 million," on page 3 of Sunday's (April 10) SSC pullout.

In the article, Mr. Rolfe correctly states that the Illinois cost would be funded from general obligation bonds issued by the state, but a crucial fact is missing here; i.e., interest on those bonds.

As you know, the ultimate cost of debt-based securities far exceeds the face value of these instruments.

We have calculated the debt service on these bonds at an additional $700 million over the course of construction.

Therefore, the [illegible] cost to the state will exceed $[illegible] billion, far more than the $370 million you reported.

I also object to the [illegible] Fermilab stories on pages [illegible] of the pullout.

Fermilab is not the [illegible] and cannot be logically compared to a project of the magnitude of the SSC.

I am growing very tired of the constant comparisons made by the proponents of the SSC.

I hope that The Beacon-News will focus its future reporting on the facts of the SSC.

[illegible]

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

C.A.T.C.H.
ILLINOIS
(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)

WOULD YOU PAY 4.4 BILLION TO SEE A SUBATOMIC PARTICLE?

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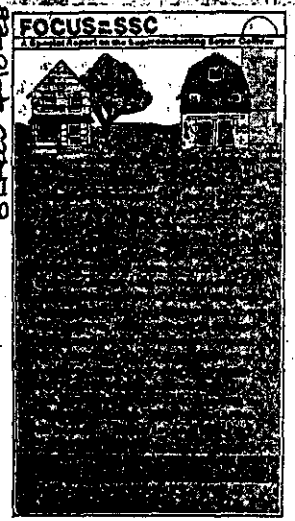
LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

BEACO 4-10-88

FOCUS: SSC

A Special Report on the Superconducting Super Collider



Both sides argue SSC plan

By Lyle R. Rolfe
The Beacon-News

When proponents for the Superconducting Super Collider did not attend a meeting held by the SSC opponents Saturday night, William Tardy said, "Maybe they don't care about this area."

Tardy, head of the Citizens Against The Collider Here, was speaking to a group of opponents at the Boulder Hill Civic Center Saturday night.

Several hours before, Joe Lach, physics director at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia, discussed the collider over coffee and rolls at the Oswego Village Hall.

At the evening meeting, Tardy said proponents "don't think there's much muscle in this part of the ring. I represent an area (Wasco) where people live in half-million dollar homes."

Craig McGregor of CATCH, said the proponents, invited two weeks ago, canceled Friday night "because they were not in a position to answer some of the questions that might come up."

Tardy said it was the first time proponents had missed a public debate on the SSC. "Maybe they thought the coffee (offered at a morning session) would quiet you down."

At the morning session Lach said there was really nothing new. "In fact, there haven't been any new questions since this first came up," Lach said.

Pro

Joe Lach (seated), physicist, talks about the SSC with Tom Fletcher (center) and Obert Viland, both of Kendall County.

Con

William Tardy, head of Citizens Against The Collider Here, uses a map to show where land would be taken for the project.

Lach was joined by officials from the Illinois Geological Survey and the Illinois State Water survey to answer technical questions about the project.

Tardy told the 100 or so people at the CATCH meeting he had changed his opinion on the SSC. He originally opposed it being built in Illinois, but said he is now against it being built at all because members of the Industrial Research Institute and politicians feel it is a waste of money.

Tardy said he used to do business through his roofing company with the federal government and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

"I have nothing against Fermi. I guess wish all their ducks, geese and

SSC/A2

Collider opponents question cost

By Ray Sensel
Copley News Service

SPRINGFIELD — Superconducting Super Collider opponents and state officials argued Tuesday over how much Illinois is spending on landing the huge project.

During a hearing of the State Government Administration Committee, SSC opponents chided "sealed" financial incentives the state has offered. Illinois is one of seven states left in the giant accelerator sweepstakes to land the proposed $4.4 billion project. It would tie into the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

The SSC would consist of a 18-foot diameter tunnel in a 53-mile ring underground. The proton portions of atoms would be accelerated to near the speed of light and collided head-on in hopes of learning about the origin of matter. The ring would go under portions of Kane, Kendall and DuPage Counties.

Terry Siegler of the Citizens Against The Collider Here, warned lawmakers Tuesday the state's cost could go as high as $1.5 billion.

"And don't forget," he added, "the sealed financial incentive which is part of the Illinois proposal. That figure might be as high as $500 million and could bring your tax burden for the SSC project to more than $3 billion."

However, Don Etchison, head of Illinois' Department of Energy and Natural Resources, said the figure for the sealed financial incentive "was not that high." He said he has not discussed Gov. James R. Thompson's sealed incentive proposal. The proposal is contained in the state's plan given to the DOE for consideration in siting the SSC in Illinois.

The DOE has asked states not to disclose the additional incentives so as not to cause a continual change in SSC proposals. The CATCH group has filed a Freedom of Information request with DENR seeking information in the state's proposal.

Siegler contended that prime property would be removed from tax rolls and the area would lose businesses situated on property to be used for the SSC.

The SSC would also hinder further growth of an industrial area near West Chicago because some of it would be used for construction, he said.

Siegler and Christopher Petychka, also of CATCH, disputed state claims on the number of jobs to be created by the project.

Both maintained that only about 700 jobs would be created in the construction of the SSC, while Etchison said that about 1,000 new permanent jobs could come to Fermi, if the SSC is built there, Etchison said.

Funding for public education is lacking, Siegler said, "while the state ardently plays suitor to the SSC." He said that Gov. Thompson, in remarks made earlier this year, put SSC first and Illinois second.

Etchison said, however, that the statement was taken out of context and "CATCH works best out of context."

Etchison also rebutted Siegler's contention that property owners were not notified of the proposed project. The state sent 3,200 letters to affected property owners, Etchison said.

Several labor organizations endorsed the SSC project. Kevin Lester of Big Rock, who was the first of eight labor officials to speak in support of the SSC, said the Fox Valley Building and Trades Council, which he represented, has approved resolutions supporting the project.

There is some opposition to the project in the Big Rock area, "but I'm not a part of it," Lester said.

"I look at the project not only as employment," he said, "but also as an educational tool."

Tardy: Board acted too early

By Paul M. Krawzak
The Beacon-News

The Kane County Board erred when it passed a resolution supporting the Superconducting Super Collider three years ago, an opponent of the SSC told the board Tuesday.

Noting that the board passed the resolution Nov. 12, 1985, before certain information was available concerning the proposed $8.4 billion particle accelerator, William Tardy of St. Charles urged the board to withdraw its resolution.

The board should "take a neutral position on the SSC until all the information is in," said Tardy, who is the principal spokesman for CATCH — Citizens Against the Collider Here in Illinois.

Board members didn't respond to the speech, given during the public comment portion of the monthly meeting, or follow up with any action.

Information on the impact the SSC would have on area homes, farms and businesses didn't start to become available until last year, when the state submitted a proposal to the U.S. Department of Energy to build the 53-mile ring between the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory east of Batavia and the west end of Kane County.

Tardy said he didn't understand how the County Board "could possibly pass a resolution before this information was available," but he assumed, he added, that the board passed it with "good intentions."

The resolution, non-controversial at the time, advocated the collider project as a national priority, said it would promote economic development in the area and encouraged the selection of Fermilab and Kane County as its site.

Protests erupted against the SSC after it became known that it would displace 150 homes and portions of farms and businesses throughout Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

SSC matter for debate

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I address the implication that the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is merely a natural expansion for a "larger Fermilab."

We are being reminded that Fermilab has been a good neighbor and has provided cultural and educational benefits to our communities.

I do not think there is quarrel with this.

However, I will take exception to the analogy of this new SSC as being a larger form of the existing Fermilab facility.

When Fermilab came into this area some 20 years ago, the town of Weston was wiped off the map to accommodate the new facility.

The people were compensated and moved, but the public was not asked to live and work in, on and immediately adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures built on a self-contained 6,800-acre federal reservation.

With this new SSC experimental 53-mile tunnel, we, the people, are being asked — or rather, we are being told — that we are to live and work in, on and adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures.

The environmental impact of this SSC as compared to Fermilab is far reaching.

An important issue of this difference is that we are also being told that compressor facilities and access shafts are to be located at intervals around the ring, some of which happen to be placed in residential areas.

I would emphasize that the six-acre compressor sites in particular are not consistent with the quality-controlled growth and community planning at the local level. I would venture further that our local planning and zoning boards would not grant arms-length "spot zoning" for a factory facility like this in residential settings. Isn't fair.

This SSC is not a self-contained Fermilab complex, and we the people, are expected to accept this for experimentation and for all the ramifications and risks we have not chosen.

This is a matter for considered debate.

Barbara R
St. Char

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

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SSC opponents claim state shuts them out

By Loren Flackenstein
The Beacon-News

Area opponents of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider Monday threatened to initiate new court action after state authorities denied a request to inspect documents on the project.

The threat, leveled by Citizens Against The Collider Here, followed the rejection by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources to release certain documents CATCH had sought under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.

"These are clearly public documents," said attorney Edward Malek, who is representing the group

"The state is putting CATCH in the position of having to file another lawsuit to find out what this proposal is all about."

In a letter dated April 5, Stanley Yonkauski Jr., general counsel for the department, denied two of three elements sought in CATCH's written March 17 request:

- Access to state tax maps listing all names and addresses that would be affected if the 53-mile SSC ring were built in the Fox Valley.
- Contents of the financial incentive package the state of Illinois has submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy.

Yonkauski's letter to CATCH cited a series of exemptions to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, including prohibition of the release of documents that might violate citizens' right to privacy. But he did not specify how the exemptions applied to CATCH's request.

The same letter said the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources would grant the third element in CATCH's Freedom of Information Request: inspection of all receipts and vouchers relating to the receipt of state funds by the department to bring the SSC to Illinois.

To date, the Illinois General Assembly has appropriated $4.5 million in its bid to bring the SSC to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. A department request for an additional $500,000 is before the Illinois House of Representatives.

The SSC would consist of a 10-foot-diameter tunnel with a magnetic ring 53 miles in circumference 200 to 500 feet underground. The proton portions of atoms would be accelerated to near the speed of light and

SSC / A9

SSC

collided head-on. Scientists would study the results of the collision in hopes of obtaining new knowledge about the origin of matter.

Illinois is one of seven states competing for the multi-billion dollar project, which is expected to generate millions of dollars in spinoff jobs and development in the area it is located.

Because the ring would be installed under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties, dislocating some properties, some area residents organized CATCH to oppose the project.

Malek and CATCH President William Tardy on Monday said they want to examine the tax maps, which they maintain are public records, to determine whether state authorities have notified all property owners who could be displaced if the SSC is located in the Fox Valley.

"It's the position of CATCH that those maps are way out of date and don't include many of the new subdivisions that have come up in the last six months," Malek said.

Yonkauski's refusal, Tardy charged, reneged on an earlier promise by the general counsel.

"Stanley Yonkauski said verbally he would send me the list of the affected home owners, but he tried to talk me out of it because he said it would cost us too much money. I told him we would pay," Tardy said.

CATCH's next recourse, Malek and Tardy said, will be to appeal to Donald Etchison, director of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

If Etchison refuses access to the documents, the two officials they will sue either in state or federal court.

"To be frank," Tardy said, "the only time we've ever gotten any written response (from the state) was when we took them to court. Not that we're a litigious group, but that's the only way they seem to get the point."

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Du Page

Collider will be burden, opponents charge

By Katherine Seligenthaler

A citizens' group that opposes building the $4.6 billion superconducting supercollider in Illinois strongly protested the project Tuesday before the Kane County Board and a state legislative committee.

The giant atomic facility, a 53-mile underground tunnel, will be a financial burden on the state, displacing hundreds of people and costing thousands of jobs to the area, the opponents charged.

Terry Siegler, speaking for Citizens Against the Collider Here, testified before the State Government Administration Committee in Springfield that promises of a financial boost to the area from the collider were unfounded and that it would hurt the economy instead.

"The critical point here is that the SSC might add 500 new permanent jobs—plus the employment generated in the surrounding areas as a result of these 500 jobs—but the number of potential permanent jobs lost as a result of confiscated land is 8,500," Siegler read from a statement.

The citizens' group claims to have 8,000 members who live near the proposed site, though the group counts among its members all those who have signed a petition opposing the project.

Residents think the tunnel, to be built in the shape of a ring, would burrow under 1,000 homes in the county. They fear hundreds of homeowners will be displaced and that those who remain will see the value of their property decline.

Meanwhile, William Tardy, who leads the citizens' group, appeared before the Kane County Board Tuesday and asked it to oppose the project. Tardy wants the board to reconsider a resolution it passed Nov. 12, 1985, supporting Illinois' effort to have the federal project built, for the most part, in Kane County.

"Two years ago, all the facts were not available, as they are today," Tardy said. "After you have read and digested the information now available, I ask that you take a vote at that time."

The 26 board members neither commented nor voted on Tardy's request.

The collider will be used to accelerate subatomic particles to expand scientific knowledge about the nature of matter. If Illinois is selected from among seven states competing for the project, it will be built as an extension of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia on the eastern edge of Kane County.

Proponents say the project will bring millions of dollars in revenue to the area. At the same time, they predict that Fermilab will become obsolete and close if Illinois is not chosen for the site.

Tardy has been leading the fight against the collider since the Illinois Department of Natural Resources announced the probable placement of the ring in January. He has appeared before local governing bodies asking them to record resolutions of support for the project.

The Department of Energy is expected to announce the final site in November.

Opponents of SSC to meet lawmakers

Several opponents of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider will meet in Washington this week with three U.S. representatives who share their views.

William Tardy, head of Citizens Against The Collider Here and three Kaneville residents and three St. Charles area residents, including himself, will meet at 2 p.m. Thursday with Rep. Sherwood L. Boehlert, R-N.Y., to discuss what they can do in their campaign to keep the SSC from being built in Illinois.

They plan to meet Friday with Reps. Donald Ritter, R-Pa., and Buddy MacKay, D-Fla., who also are opposed to the project.

"We're meeting with officials who share our views to show them they have support," he said.

Tardy said they also will meet with U.S. Today to discuss their fight against the SSC.

The group recently sent petitions with more 12,000 signatures opposing the SSC to the U.S. Department of Energy and plan to continue obtaining signatures, Tardy said. He said 35 CATCH members are circulating the petitions throughout the state.

If built, the SSC would be the world's largest particle accelerator. It would be in a 10-foot diameter tunnel 300 to 500 feet underground in a 53-mile circumference ring under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

The proton portions of atoms would be accelerated in opposite directions at near the speed of light and collided head-on. Scientists would then study results of the collision in hopes of learning the origin of matter.

If built in Illinois, the $4.4 billion project would be connected to the four-mile circumference ring at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Wednesday, April 13, 1988

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

Group reacts to supercollider

Guest commentary

(Editor's note: The following guest commentary has been submitted as the official statement of the Citizens Against The Collider Here organization of Illinois.)

The state of Illinois woos the Superconducting Super Collider primarily on the argument that it will create 1,300 temporary jobs per year over its construction period and 500 permanent jobs during its operation period, plus the employment generated in the private sector by the money spent by the holders of these new jobs. But here's what the state conveniently fails to tell you if the SSC is sited in the Fox Valley.

- We will lose forever prime property from the tax rolls, thus increasing taxpayer burden.
- We will lose numerous businesses located on property to be seized by the state. These businesses employ hundreds of people who in turn spend their money in the Fox Valley.
- The region will lose forever the prospect of attracting new businesses and their payrolls to the prime industrial development property that will be seized by the state east of the Fox River.

In the prime industrial area of West Chicago alone, a 623-acre area has generated 10,645 permanent jobs. If the SSC is sited here, 500 acres of additional undeveloped prime industrial land in this area will be confiscated by the state and the Department of Energy (DOE). This land would have generated 8,500 permanent jobs and an annual payroll in excess of $200 million if developed in a manner comparable to the 623 acres described above. Present and projected growth in the area supports the belief that it would be so developed. The money these anticipated job holders would spend would, of course, generate many more new jobs in the surrounding communities.

The critical point here is that the SSC might add 500 new permanent jobs (plus the employment generated in the surrounding areas as a result of these 500 jobs), but the number of potential permanent jobs lost as a result of confiscated land is 8,500, plus the much greater amount of employment these

That the property to be taken is adjacent to a developed industrial area creates its inherent value. You cannot assume that the potential for the same type of development will ever occur at another location.

Private funds pay for private sector development. Your tax dollars would pay for the SSC to the tune of the state proposed $570 million, plus financing costs, bringing the total to over $1.5 billion. And don't forget the sealed financial incentive which is part of the Illinois proposal. That figure might be as high as $500 million and could bring your tax burden for the SSC project to more than $3 billion. The amount of the sealed incentive is being kept secret from the very people who will be paying it — you. Can you justify this expense when it will create only 500 permanent jobs and when it is clear that private industry can develop many more jobs without adversely affecting the community or environment?

Where is the high-tech corridor that Fermilab was supposed to create? It's nonexistent. Mayor Jeff Schielke of Batavia has indicated that not one of the 80 firms in Batavia's north-east side industrial park located there because of Fermilab. In the June 10, 1987 edition of the Batavia Chronicle, Mayor Schielke is quoted as saying, "Quite frankly, history has shown that the lab had little or no effect on our development." Why should anyone assume that the SSC will succeed where Fermilab failed? The vast amount of development occurring throughout the Fox Valley during the last 18 months is unrelated to Fermilab or the SSC.

We contend that our own municipalities should be planning our growth and development. We have already watched our local communities lose control to the state of Illinois and Gov. Thompson as evidenced by the DuPage Airport expansion. We cannot let this trend continue. We suggest that the mayors of all Fox Valley towns and cities check the facts before they inadvertently support the SSC in Illinois without knowing its adverse implications.

As for those 1,300 jobs per year that are supposed to be generated during the construction phase of this project, are local trade unions guaranteed these jobs? The answer is no. This project will be open to bidding from contractors throughout the United States. If you use TARP (Deep Tunnel and Reservoir Project) as an example because of the similar technology utilized, union officials contact the state of Illinois and ask about the out-of-state people who were hired to perform many of the tests that were used to formulate the Illinois SSC Site Proposal. If the state of Illinois does win this project, we hope that local trade unions will, in fact, get the available jobs; but we suggest that they begin now to ensure that the state guarantees them in writing that they won't go elsewhere.

Without reading the Illinois SSC Site Proposal, it's difficult to have an informed opinion about how the proposal will affect our communities. We suggest our elected representatives read the proposal. From it they may be surprised to learn that because of the use of a tunnel boring machine, as much as 17 percent of the material removed from the tunnel will be smaller than 1/200 inch in diameter. Because of its small size, this material is readily leached from the bulk of the

LETTER 1464 (CONTINUED)

excavated spoils by rain and therefore becomes transportable by surface water to the many small streams in the area and eventually into the Fox River. Chemical tests conducted indicate that as much as 94 percent of the excavated material will have an alkalinity level that exceeds Illinois Environmental Protection standards for surface discharges. Siltation of our streams and the introduction of highly alkaline leachates will create inestimable damage to the vegetation and aquatic life throughout the wetlands in the area.

One of the most pathetic aspects of this whole affair is that while the state ardently plays suitor to the SSC, it continues to neglect the education of the children of Illinois. Every school district in the Fox Valley is suffering from insufficient state funding. A lawsuit is pending against the state of Illinois by many of its own teachers and boards of education because the state has failed to fund the very programs it mandates that schools provide. Our state higher education system is also in disarray. In the past 10 years every state but one increased spending toward colleges, universities and scholarships at a greater percent than Illinois. University officials, including many economists, indicate that a strong higher education system attracts new research-oriented businesses and pro-

businesses. The state of Illinois is currently sending out a very negative signal to future business ventures. Our elected representatives can creatively finance a bid for the SSC, but they fail miserably when it comes to funding public education. Should we allow our state to allocate billions toward the SSC project when our children's future is being neglected? Inadequate state funding has forced nearly every Fox Valley school district to seek tax increases through referenda. Some have passed. Some have failed. Those that have succeede dread having to ask again.

"SSC first and Illinois second." These are Gov. Thompson's words spoken at the Feb. 18, 1988, Fermilab Department of Energy Scoping Session. They reflect the attitude the state of Illinois has toward its citizens and the SSC. Illinois was the first state in the nation to allocate funds and to conduct studies to prepare its SSC site proposal. Yet Illinois was one of the last states to divulge its specific site proposal to the public. There is very little to be proud about with regard to the way Illinois has handled the SSC proposal. Fortunately, the DOE will not be able to grant this project on politics alone. Each state's proposal will have to be analyzed and the facts will prove that Illinois is not the logical choice.

Anti-collider petition bears 12,012 names

By Lyle R. Rolfe
The Beacon-News

The U.S. Department of Energy will soon receive petitions signed by 12,012 people opposed to building the proposed Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois.

William Tardy of Wasco, head of Citizens Against The Collider Here, said the group sent a 19-pound package to the DOE Thursday afternoon.

"It contains the petitions which were circulated over a two-month period. We had a goal of 20,000 signatures, but we're happy with what we got," he said.

Tardy said the package contained CATCH's position papers on the SSC, their science papers, photos of the homes and

Records dispute / A3

businesses that would be taken for the SSC, and other literature that has been distributed at CATCH meetings.

"We also included our T-shirts, bumper stickers and pins," he said, describing items that were sold at meetings to raise funds for their effort.

The SSC would consist of a 53-mile race track shaped ring containing a 10-foot diameter tunnel 220 to 500 feet underground. Subatomic particles would be accelerated to near the speed of light and collided head-on. Physicists would study the results in hopes of learning the origin of the universe.

Tardy said CATCH members have been attending various events throughout the area circulating petitions for signatures.

"The real job was counting the signatures," he said. "The results are a real testimonial to those who worked for us — all on a volunteer basis. We had a goal of 20,000, the same as the State of New York obtained, but we had only two months compared to their four months."

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo withdrew that state's proposal for the SSC after residents obtained the 20,000 signatures.

Tardy said six to eight CATCH members will fly to Washington next week to discuss the SSC with members of Congress, who also are opposed to the project.

"We're visiting with people who share our views to show them they have support and to determine whether there is anything else we can do to help," he said.

Tardy said members of the group had considered talking to proponents in hopes of changing their opinions, but feel it's more important now to rally around those who support the CATCH position.

"It took us six weeks to get a meeting with Congressman Dennis Hastert (a proponent)," said Tardy. "After listening to us for an hour, he seemed sincere, but three weeks later, sponsored a proponents' trip to Washington.

"We realized his mind was made up and to keep trying would be like hitting our heads against a wall."

Beacon 4-15-88

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CATCH president urges county to nix SSC

By Erik Higgins

The Kane County Board should reconsider a 1985 resolution which supports the state's proposal to build the Superconducting Super Collider, an opponent of the project said Tuesday

William Tardy, president of Citizens Against the Collider Here-Illinois, or CATCH-Illinois, questioned how the board could officially support the proposed $6.4 billion particle accelerator when little information about its impact on the area was available at the time.

The resolution, passed by the board at its Nov. 12, 1985, meeting, "supports and encourages the selection of Kane County and Fermilab as the site and construction and operation of the SSC project" and authorizes the county board chairman "to take all necessary actions to make this support known."

Tardy asked the county board members at their monthly meeting how they could pass such a resolution two years before detailed information about the SSC became available.

Such information, he said, was not publicly available until Jan. 22.

"At least take a neutral position until all documents are read and digested," Tardy said.

The board members did not respond to Tardy's plea, which was made during the portion of the meeting devoted to citizens' requests to speak.

Tardy said he believes the board passed the resolution "with good intentions" but said the members should consider its withdrawal in light of recent information.

Illinois is one of seven remaining states preferred by the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering, the scientific panel recommending an unranked list of proposed sites to the Department of Energy.

The DOE is expected in November to choose the state in which the lucrative project will be built.

The SSC as proposed would be a 53-mile eliptical particle accelerator buried 200 to 400 feet underground. Illinois officials view the project as an extension of Fermilab.

Residents, who fear devaluation of their properties and disruption of their lives have formed a formal opposition group.

Forum illustrates divided opinions about collider

By Paul M. Krawczak
The Beacon-News

GENEVA — If a forum Wednesday night was any indication, Kane County Democrats are divided over the desirability of building the Superconducting Super Collider near Fermilab.

At least two Democrats at the Democratic-sponsored forum hold opposing viewpoints.

They weren't on the program put together by Kane County Democratic Party Chairman William R. Sarto, but Aurora precinct committeeman Paul L. Greviskes and Naperville congressional candidate Steve Youhanaie may very well

performance of the evening.

Standing facing each other in front of an audience of 250 in the Kane County Government Center in Geneva, they vehemently, by turns, defended and attacked the proposed federal project.

"The bottom line is that the people have spoken and they have spoken loudly," shouted Youhanaie, who is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 14th District and is challenging U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert of Yorkville, a freshman Republican who is pushing the project.

Applause rose from members of the audience, most of whom oppose the SSC.

Party is going to be 10 years from now if it doesn't come out against the SSC, Youhanaie added. "Nowhere, ladies and gentlemen, nowhere."

Greviskes, who was defeated when he ran for the Kane County Board two years ago, defended the proposed multibillion dollar particle accelerator as a potential employer of a broad range of people that would pay decent wages.

Youhanaie, who signed an anti-SSC petition recently, and Greviskes were among several at the meeting who attempted to woo the Democrats over to their respective viewpoints.

fray, Sarto wondered if the presence of the SSC would cause the DuPage Airport to be enlarged in order to transport physicists to and from the laboratory.

The Tri-Cities and the DuPage Airport Authority are locked in a lawsuit over whether the Illinois General Assembly had the constitutional authority to pass legislation transferring control of the general aviation airport from Kane County to DuPage County.

Along with many Republican politicians in the Tri-Cities, the Kane County Democratic Party has opposed the legislation.

Fermilab physicist Charles

man on record against the DuPage Airport grab, said O'Hare is the logical airport for scientists to use.

Introduced as a spokesman for organized labor, Kal Lester of Big Rock told the group that 23 affiliated AFL-CIO construction unions in the Fox Valley representing thousands of workers are supporting the project because it would produce jobs.

Lester is a business agent for the International Union of Operating Engineers, which recently passed a resolution in support of the project. The SSC, Lester said, would enable Illinois to recapture some of the tax dollars the state has sent to Wash-

Four representatives of CATCH — Citizens Against the Collider Here — said the SSC would actually cost the area jobs instead of creating employment.

Wheaton developer and CATCH member Peter Rosi said 500 acres in DuPage County near West Chicago, which he projects will be developed to create 14,000 jobs, would be condemned and the jobs lost if the SSC is built here.

Rosi, a developer of industrial property in West Chicago, said he made his estimate based on the fact that 10,600 jobs have been created in 625 acres of other West Chicago

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters

4-20-88 S.C. Chronicle

Unfair SSC comparisons

When I read the letters from people supporting the SSC and stating that Illinois needs it for future scientific growth and comparing it to the Fermilab facility, it makes me very angry and frustrated.

How can you compare a 53-mile underground tunnel which will have service areas needing 6 acres for helium factories every 5 miles along the ring and 24 vertical shafts placed every 2.5 miles along the ring with Fermilab which is self-contained?

Many people in the tri-city area have been on the grounds of Fermilab or driven by and know that it certainly is not an unattractive place, but it is self-contained and does not disrupt families living in three counties.

The SSC sounds like a worthy and important project. But what of the people and areas directly affected by the construction of the SSC? Are they just to give up their homes, businesses and farms and sacrifice for the sake of a project that is in itself questionable?

We are not talking about some life-saving, do-or-die project. We are talking about a project that many scientists even question the need.

We are talking about a federally-funded project and these funds could dry up before the project is even completed. We are talking about a project that could remain half-finished and even abandoned.

What do we say to the people who have had to relocate, seen the value of their homes and property full and then see the project never completed or find that it was never necessary in the first place — "So sorry, do you want to buy your home or property back?"

The experts have no answers for too many questions. There are too many negatives. Many politicians and experts aren't directly effected by the adverse impact this project will have on this area — it's a feather in their cap and very prestigious to have the SSC here — it's not under their house or a service area isn't next door or their well won't be affected — it's not their worry.

Property values are already falling in the area of the proposed SSC site. Who wants to buy or build a home where the SSC will be underneath, or near a service area? Who wants the disruption of all the heavy equipment and earth-moving equipment and trucks and everything else needed for this gigantic kind of project?

Do you really want the SSC built here? Do you really think it will look like the Fermilab facility? Do you really?

Janice Brockmann
St. Charles

Where is SSC benefit?

Editor, The Beacon-News:

In the April 10 "Focus on the SSC" section of The Beacon-News, David Schramm, professor of astronomy and astrophysics at the University of Chicago, was quoted as saying, "The most exciting results are often unanticipated, and even failure to find something can have dramatic consequences."

Why does the American taxpayer have to gamble $4 billion to $8 billion on the SSC project, when there is a possibility of discovering nothing?

To me, nothing is exciting, no matter how exciting or dramatic it may be to Mr. Schramm.

If there are likely to be commercial spin-offs of the project, why doesn't we hear about any private industry wanting to invest in it?

I haven't heard of any business yet willing to invest one cent in it.

Could it be that American corporations feel that the chance of finding anything beneficial in this is so small and, therefore, the risk is so great that they are simply not interested?

C. Martin Rice
Naperville

4-26-88

Fermilab not good analogy for supercollider

I would like to address the implication that the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is merely a natural expansion for a "larger Fermi."

We are being reminded that Fermi has been a good neighbor and has provided cultural and educational benefits to our communities; I do not think there is quarrel with this. However, I will take exception to the analogy of this new SSC as being a larger form of the existing Fermi facility.

When Fermi came into this area some 20 years ago, the town of Weston was wiped off the map to accommodate the new facility; the people were compensated and moved. But, the public was *not* asked to live and work in, on and immediately adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures built on a self-contained 6,800 acre federal reservation.

With this new SSC experimental 53-mile tunnel, we, the people, are being asked — or rather, we are being told — that we are to live and work in, on and adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures. The environmental impact of this SSC as compared to Fermi is far reaching.

An important issue of this difference is that we are also being told that compressor facilities and access shafts are to be placed in residential areas. I would emphasize that the 6 acre compressor sites in particular are not consistant with the quality controlled growth and community planning at the local level — and I would venture further, that our local planning and zoning boards would *not* grant arms length spot zoning for a factory facility like this in our residential settings.

The SSC is not a self-contained Fermi complex and we, the people, are expected to accept this plan for experimentation and live with all the ramifications and risks that we have not chosen.

This is a matter for considerable debate.

Barbara Ros
St. Charles

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 4-25-88

IIA.1 - 3706

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Collider tax loss put at $815,577

By Lyle R. Rolfe
The Beacon-News

Area taxing bodies could lose a total of $815,577 in tax revenue each year if the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is built here, according to a study by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

A copy of the report, which is part of an environmental impact study on the area, was to be released today, according to Donald Etchison, director of the state department.

However, he said, the state is working on ways to decrease the tax loss. Bill to decrease the tax loss are scheduled for committee hearing in Springfield on Wednesday, along with bills to help those who might be displaced by the SSC.

Etchison said the report shows that placing the ring underground, as Illinois plans to do, would have 75 percent less impact on the environment than states where the facility would be above ground.

Also, by using Fermi, 6,800 fewer acres would have to be purchased than in other states, according to the report.

The report says Kaneville Township and Kaneville Fire Protection District would lose more than 10 percent of their tax base. The township's loss would be $15,363, or 11.8 percent. The fire protection district

4-25-90 Collider / A5

Collider — from A1

would lose $5,500, or 10.7 percent.

The percentage losses of other taxing bodies would be: Big Rock Fire Protection District, 4.8 percent; Big Rock Township, 4.5; Naperville Fire Protection District, 3.7; city of St. Charles, 2.6; Kaneland School District, 2.3; Bristol Township, 1.6; St. Charles Fire Protection District, 1.6; city of West Chicago, 1.5; West Chicago Fire Protection District, 1.4; Big Rock-Sugar Grove Park District, 1.4; Hinckley-Big Rock School District, 1.2; West Chicago High School District, 1.0.

The report says the actual yearly loss would range from $88 for Big Rock-Sugar Grove Park District to $86,432 for Kaneland School District.

An additional 38 districts would lose less than 1 percent of their annual revenue.

Total tax losses to 56 agencies would be $815,577.

"The remainder of the report is a compilation of what we have learned over the past four years working on the project. Most of it is already in our proposal to the DOE, but just not in this form," Etchison said.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Supercollider's impact feared

By Stevenson Swanson

A Kane County township supervisor said Wednesday that the loss of property tax revenues due to construction of the superconducting supercollider in his area could "virtually bankrupt" the township.

Kaneville Township Supervisor David Werdin also criticized state attempts to mollify taxing districts, which could lose from 1 to 26 percent of their tax bases because of the mammoth high-energy project, for which Illinois is competing against six other states.

Werdin's comments were in reaction to a state report issued this week that says 56 taxing districts would lose an estimated $815,577 in tax revenues because land for collider facilities would be taken off the tax rolls. Most of those districts would lose less than 1 percent of their tax base, but three could see their revenues shrink by more than 10 percent.

According to the report, Kaneville Township stands to lose $15,363 in tax revenues, or 11.8 percent of its 1986 revenues of $130,189.

"It would virtually bankrupt us," Werdin said. "We're mostly rural, and we don't have a large tax base to begin with. When you take away 10 percent of a budget that is already running at the maximum levy, you create enormous difficulties."

Werdin said that maintenance of Kaneville public buildings would be deferred and that heating bills might go unpaid if the township lost revenue because of the $4.6 billion particle accelerator, a 53-mile tunnel that would be built under parts of Du Page, Kane and Kendall Counties, with a link at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia.

Estimated revenue losses

Taxing district	Original assessed valuation (1986)	Estimated assessed valuation (1988)	Percent loss
McAuley School 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaneville Twp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaneville Cemetery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Rock Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Rock Twp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Grove Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaneland Gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaneland 302	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Batavia Twp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Chicago Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Grove Fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Page H.S. 88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Batavia Twp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Batavia 101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue, Illinois Department of the Budget

To ease the strain on Kaneville Township and other taxing districts, the legislature is considering a proposal to guarantee a district's assessed valuation for five years after land is removed from tax rolls for the supercollider.

But, Werdin noted, construction of the project is supposed to take longer than five years.

"If it's only for five years, it won't do any good," he said. "I should get excited about the legislature wanting to bail us out? I'm sorry, I can't. It's no more than they should be doing, and besides, their track record is lousy. They love to pass laws and expect others to pay for them."

The potentially biggest loser, McAuley Elementary School District 27 in West Chicago, might lose 26.49 percent of its tax base, or $42,267 out of 1986 revenues of $159,582, due to land acquisition north of Fermilab. But Supt. Daniel Olson is more concerned about the possible loss of students whose families might have to move out of the one-school, 23-student district.

"We can make up that lost revenue because of development on the eastern side of our district or by raising the levy," Olson said. "Where we're concerned is children. If we lose three or four families, that would be very difficult."

The state study also showed one possible design for some of the service areas that would have to be built over the tunnel to provide access to the collider. They resembled farm buildings, answering criticism from opponents that the service areas would be unsightly.

But Jay Hunze, director of technology management for the U.S. Department of Energy in Chicago, said that the federal government, and not the state, will design the service areas.

"I couldn't rule it [the farm design] out," he said. "But it's important to us that the service areas be functional."

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

Democratic candidate Stephen Youhanaie, who is challenging U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert, asks for support Wednesday from members of Citizens Against The Collider Here at the Kaneville Community Center. [Chronicle photo by Tom Schuster]

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Beacon 4-12-88

Candidate switches stance on collider

By Paul M. Krawczak
The Beacon-News

A Democratic congressional candidate who used to favor the Super-contracting Super Collider is now opposing the giant accelerator.

Stephen Youhanale of Naperville, who is challenging U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert of Yorkville in the 14th District election, said unless the U.S. Department of Energy allows the project to be sited somewhere else in the state besides Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties, the state should withdraw its bid.

However, an Illinois SSC official said the energy department wouldn't allow the state to move its site. New York tried to offer an alternative site after withdrawing its proposal and the federal government said no, according to William L. Kempiners, who runs the Batavia office of SSC for Fermilab.

Youhanale signed a petition Sunday asking Gov. James Thompson to withdraw the state's bid to get the project.

Hastert is one of the principal proponents of the project. Hastert was en route back to Washington today and could not be reached for comment.

Youhanale signed the petition, which reportedly has about 8,000 signatures, during a St. Charles meeting of the board of directors of the anti-collider group CATCH — Citizens Against the Collider Here in Illinois.

Responding to Youhanale's action, Bill Tardy, principal spokesman for CATCH, said, "I think it's *great. He knows that this will be a* possibility for some inroads into a traditionally strong, very Republican area."

Tardy said he has encouraged anti-collider activists to support candidates who oppose the project and vote against those who favor it.

Few officials of either party give Youhanale much of a *chance of* beating Hastert in the 14th District, which is overwhelmingly Republican and stretches across Kane, DuPage, DeKalb, Kendall, LaSalle and several other counties.

Although Youhanale considers his challenge serious and believes his prospects are brightening, he still hasn't formed a campaign committee or raised any campaign funds.

"It's not time to campaign," he said. Asked when he will form a committee, he answered, "When the time is right."

Officials estimate the SSC would create 6,000 temporary construction jobs and 2,500 permanent jobs.

Illinois and six other states are finalists in the bidding contest that will conclude when the federal government makes the final site selection next January.

Last December, when Youhanale, 31, announced his candidacy, he said the SSC "can only enhance growth and opportunities for many people in the area."

The ex-Republican who serves on the Naperville Township Board has changed his mind.

"I was unaware that all these people would have to be moved out," he said Monday. "I *trusted* the Republican officials that were running the show."

State officials have said as many as 160 homes and portions of 40 *farms and 15 businesses or other* structures could be affected if the mostly underground research tool, which will collide protons, is built.

Youhanale, who recently resigned *from* an account analyst position at Commercial Illinois National Bank in Chicago and took a job selling cars for a Naperville auto dealership, also charged that *state officials* running the SSC effort have displayed a "severe lack of communication" in answering questions about the accelerator.

Youhanale has always "held the opinion," he said, that the state should have submitted two proposals to the federal government — the current proposal siting the 53-mile accelerator ring at Fermilab, east of Batavia, and another proposal to build it someplace else in the state.

Both Texas, one of the finalists, and New York proposed more than one site.

Letters to the editor

CATCH isn't distorting

Editor, The Beacon-News:

In regard to the April 14 letter Wendy S. Worley sent to the editor, no one I know is distorting the facts *about the SSC.*

The only ones distorting them are the ones who will profit or think they will profit from this hole in the ground.

As I read her letter, I got a feeling she believes that getting the SSC will solve the problems of unemployment in Illinois.

I take it she didn't read The Beacon-News' "*SSC questions get a hearing.*" It stated that the federal government will decide who builds the SSC after receiving bids from contractors all over the county — *not just in Illinois.*

Maybe, since she is so well-read and informed, she should come to our meeting April 27 at 7 p.m. at the Kaneville Community Center in Kaneville and speak. We *would* welcome her and others who undoubtedly are not so wise after all.

Our references come from SSC for Illinois Newsletter, the Chicago Tribune, "*Siting the SSC,*" "*Siting* the SSC in Northeastern Illinois," "Site Proposal for the SSC in Illinois." The Beacon-News, SSC for Illinois and, last but not least, SSC *for Fermilab.*

If Ms. Worley has in her possession all the above material, then we will listen to her, for she will then know the truth.

What *she has been told has been* whitewashed. I am tired of people listening to one side without finding out the facts.

Also, I commend Mr. Tardy *for all the hard work he has been doing* to help get out these facts.

As for scare tactics, why not ask him and a few other people against the SSC how many death threats they have received?

We don't play ball like that. We just try to get people more informed about what is going on. That's the price a few are *willing to* pay to get people informed.

I bet you that Ms. Worley didn't know there are families out here in Kaneville that were from the town of Weston that Fermi brought out years ago. Deja vu?

Come ask them how well they were treated then and what they feel now.

Linda Korody
Kaneville

Collider has unknowns

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Appreciation is given to all who have contributed to a better life on Earth.

If the Super Collider becomes *functional,* "a totally new conception of reality may emerge," says Fermilab director Leon Lederman.

The new conception may only emerge after the collider has caused a *multiple* of accidents to specific particles from which various other particles will emerge. The experts will then attempt to evaluate the findings.

Because of the collider's unknown potential to perform in compliance with zero probability of malfunction, and because several points along the 53-mile ring may be exposed to possible unfriendly action, it is felt that the collider should not be sited near a populated area, if at all.

The experts know that the sun's *surface and our Earth's contain like* materials which are flammable. I do not think the experts know about the sun's core and how that heavenly body came into being.

For a nation that is in debt up to its ears and facing a multitude of serious problems, it is utter nonsense to spend the taxpayers' money to place this dangerous project in a populated area.

Do the so-called experts know what they will find if the coming towers lose their power and the back-up fails?

Why have a back-up?

Ask the experts if an accident could take place. Their program is based on a multitude of accidents in uncharted waters.

They keep their program under wraps for good reasons. It cannot stand the light of day.

I suspect that Fermilab needs additional funds to compete with the Argonne operation, and the collider is their opportunity, even if the costs are prohibitive.

At best, the collider will contaminate and may cause fission and "u-sion of many-sized" particles for Fermilab to evaluate.

Will they then request a Super Super Collider that would be 106 miles in circumference?

Irving K. Hansen
Naperville

Beacon 4-25-88

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CATCH stays committed to placing SSC elsewhere

By Tom Schlueter

Residents opposing the Superconducting Super Collider held an old-fashioned political rally at the Kaneville Community Center Wednesday, complete with balloons, T-shirts and a plea for donations.

Bill Tardy, president of Citizens Against The Collider Here/Illinois, urged those attending not to lose their enthusiasm for their cause.

Tardy also took the opportunity to blast Illinois officials in charge of the state's efforts to bring the $4.4 billion SSC to Fermilab.

"Illinois has screwed this up. They screwed it up bad and it's going to make the Illinois proposal look bad," Tardy said.

Tardy criticized a recent decision by Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, to not release tax maps which would list all residents who could be affected by the collider.

Etchison said releasing such information would encourage land speculation and invade the privacy of the residents.

"They're going to put a tunnel through your farm and they don't want to invade your privacy," Tardy said.

Tardy credited CATCH members with being a step ahead of state officials in the battle of the collider.

"They're running around like chickens with their heads cut off," he said.

"They don't care about farms. They don't care about industrial jobs. They don't care about senior citizens in Eola. If I were Gov. (James) Thompson, I'd fire someone as inept as Don Etchison," he said.

Tardy said if the SSC were built in Illinois, it would take away 10 times as many jobs as it would create.

Tardy talked about the visit to Washington, D.C. made recently by representatives of CATCH.

The SSC currently is "low priority item" in Congress, he said.

He also took the opportunity to clarify comments that appeared in a local newspaper in which Tardy was quoted as recomending CATCH become a national organization.

The name implies that members of the group aren't against the collider, just where it would be located.

"That was just Bill Tardy talking," he said.

The CATCH board met after those comments appeared and decided to remain against the SSC being built in Illinois, he said.

"If this (SSC) really is a national priority, then put it in the desert," he said.

Tardy said the best place for SSC is Arizona, where few property owners would be affected and the federal government already owns much of the land.

"I think there are three people living there and two of them are in mobile homes," he said.

Tardy urged the crowd to keep writing letters to local newspaper editors.

Also addressing the crowd was Bill Hannemann, CATCH coordinator for Big Rock.

"I don't see the wisdom or value in this," Hannemann said of the collider.

Hannemann reminded the crowd the U.S. Department of Energy officials will be in the area next month for four days.

"I plan on spending four days of my life with those people," he said.

"We have to seize every opportunity to let these people know our feelings," he said.

Stephen Youhanaie of Naperville, the Democratic hopeful for U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert's (R-Yorkville) seat, spoke briefly before the crowd, asking for support in the November election.

St. Charles Chronicle 4-29-88

Letter to the editor

Fermilab isn't the issue

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Once and for all, let's set the record straight:

The people opposed to the SSC are not opposed to Fermilab.

We are not even opposed to the SSC project.

We are opposed siting the SSC in Illinois — more specifically, in the highly populated Fox Valley area.

Supporters of the SSC have sent endless, redundant messages to the people of the Fox Valley concerning Fermilab. They have elaborated over what "good neighbors" they've been and spoken of their ducks, geese, hawks, herons and hiking paths. They can be applauded for a fine selling job of Fermilab.

The supporters of the SSC are confused, however:

Twenty years ago was the time to sell Fermilab to the people of the Fox Valley; today, they should be addressing the SSC, a completely different issue.

Fermilab exists on its own 6,800 acres. They are conducting experiments using a four-mile ring, a size easy to monitor, and not one person permanently lives on the property.

I, too, have been fortunate to have good neighbors. Like Fermilab, they, too, have done a superb landscaping job. They also have helped wildlife to flourish with their bird feeders, seeds and even an occasional rescue from a window well of a small, helpless creature.

The difference between my good neighbors and Fermilab is that my neighbors never told me that they were extending an experimental device under my home from theirs and that they would own the land under my home.

My neighbor will never in any way cause an imbalance to our environment's delicate nature, never ask me if he could do something which might jeopardize the supply of water to my well and most certainly never would consider asking me to sacrifice my quality of life for his experiment, when there was the possibility of his experiment being done in another area where it would affect far less people.

The opponents of the SSC are not against scientific research; we applaud and encourage it. I love America, too, and want to see mankind benefited by this type of research, but I will not succumb to the egotistical attitude that it has to be here in Illinois so that we can be number one.

If you truly believe in this project and its benefits, why is its location in Illinois so important?

The same answers can be found in another area of our country, where fewer people will be disrupted and where our environment will not be as greatly affected.

If you can be truly honest for a moment, if you lived close to or on the ring, would you want it?

You would have to admit the SSC does not belong in an area where so many people will be affected.

What have your neighbors asked of you lately?

If my friends next door asked of me what Fermilab is asking, I would say they would no longer be considered "good neighbors."

Carol Hadarnik
St. Charles

Beacon 4-29-88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 4-13-88

Concerned about safety

This is a response to Wendy Worley's March 23 letter in support of the Superconducting Super Collider.

I am concerned about the safety of the thousands living above the ring. To substantiate that there is a groundwater contamination risk I quote the SSC Environmental Radiation Shielding Report prepared for the Department of Energy in July 1987: "The SSC laboratory will install permanent radiation monitors in the vicinity of any wells permitted in proximity to the tunnel. A final point about the environmental hazards to a water supply in the event of an accidental loss of the beam nearby is that there is ample time to respond and monitor the situation. It can be estimated that it will take weeks or even months for the radioactivity to reach the well. Within hours of an accidental spill of the beam, Environmental Safety teams from the laboratory will be monitoring the region intensively, to assure the integrity of water supplies in the area."

If this horrible scenario did ever come to pass, how are the affected landowners to receive water for their families and livestock until their wells become safe again?

Worley did not state that the $670 million construction cost would be paid by Illinois not by the federal government. To finance this $670 million, Illinois will incur an interest debt of more than $700 million. This is a legacy of more than $1 billion dollars of indebtedness Illinois residents will not have to pay unless it is built here.

There will be surface structures every 2.6 miles around the 53 mile ring. There will be 10 6-acre "cryogenic service stations" which consist of many liquid helium tanks, liquid nitrogen tanks and service buildings, including a 25-foot cooling tower. In between each service facility will be a 1-acre tunnel access site. Ponder the value of a $300,000-plus home which previously only was surrounded with woods and now overlooks a "cryogenic service station."

I am not aware of the incident in which Worley states that CATCH leaders would not meet with SSC for Fermilab. CATCH has met with Illinois Rep. Suzanne Deuchler, Congressman Dennis Hastert and has held a public debate sponsored by the St. Charles and Geneva League of Women Voters. Participating in the debate were Don Etchison from the Illinois Department of Energy, Joe Lach a physicist from Fermilab, Bill Tardy and Bill Herbert from CATCH. There certainly wasn't any "insulting conditions" which kept these people from talking with CATCH.

Worley states that Illinois does not need "outside agitators" involved in this issue. I bet they don't. The state of Illinois, which spent more than four years preparing its proposal, gave directly affected residents less than three months to acquire information on this project and comment to the Department of Energy. Given the restricted time limitations, we did contact the CATCH organization in New York. It was an intelligent decision to turn to people who were successful at attaining the same goal as us: Citizens Against The Collider Here.

Marilyn Hannemann
Big Rock

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Maple Park News

Profiles looked biased

Editor, The Beacon-News:

As a member of Citizens Against the Collider Here, I have been very frustrated with the pro-SSC bias of the news media over the past few months.

I think The Beacon-News has done a much better job of fairly reporting both sides of this issue than most papers. However, I was disturbed by what I perceive as biased reporting in two stories in Sunday's (April 16) SSC pullout.

I refer to the stories on pages 10 and 11, featuring Bill Tardy of CATCH and Joe Lach of Fermilab.

While Joe Lach is said to have "made many friends on the trail," politicians, scientists and homeowners have "seen enough of the frenetic, 6-year-old Bill Tardy to last them a lifetime."

Mr. Tardy is also described as "fidgety" in the article.

Frenetic and fidgety are not complimentary adjectives.

There are no such adjectives used in the article on Mr. Lach.

I have heard Mr. Lach speak on several occasions and heard many interesting adjectives used to describe his erratic performances.

My point is that the language used to describe Mr. Tardy suggests an implicit bias against CATCH.

I have seen this bias in many other media, and I'm not sure I understand the reasons for it. Perhaps, it is because we are viewed as a very vocal minority or that we are spreading misinformation.

Let me assure you that we are very disciplined in checking the factual accuracy of all the information we disseminate.

We may be a minority, but our ranks are growing daily. If we had a $4,500,000 budget to fund our cause, as does SSC for Illinois, I'm confident that CATCH would represent a majority of Illinois citizens.

I also assure you Bill Tardy has made many friends on the trail. My husband and I are proud to be among them.

Bill Tardy and the other people we've met through CATCH are some of the finest people in our community.

We are proud to be associated with all of them.

Sherri A. Kist
St. Charles

BEdw 4-22-89

Shoop says K.C. Board voted to support SSC but not a penny

In a voice vote on November 12, 1985, the Kane County Board passed a resolution to support the SSC. A roll call vote was not taken at that time, Bennett Shoop of Elburn said. Shoop is District 26 Representative of the Kane County Board and the Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

"In 1985 no one knew anything about a Superconducting Super Collider," Shoop said. "State officials promised to funnel $52 million to fund maintenance and improvements for state, county and township roads. Not one cent has been appropriated or voted upon by the Kane County Board for this project." Shoop continued. "The only action ever taken was the voice vote on supporting the SSC. No money was involved," he said.

Kane County Board Chairman Frank Miller is said to have stated that $1.8 million had been allotted and could be expected from the county for support of the project. Shoop maintains that a resolution to that effect has not been voted upon. According to Shoop the only resolution passed was in answer to the question, "Do you support siting the SSC in Illinois?

IIA.1- 3712

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC project will impact on water supply in Kane County

By William A. Depp

Wallace A. Depp's background includes employment by Bell Labs as an Executive Director. In that capacity he developed a line of micro- and mini- computers for the Bell System. Prior to those projects he directed the development of the world's first electronic PBX system which was installed at Cape Canaveral. He developed a secure voice communications system for the National Security Agency. In these endeavors he was responsible for the organization of large numbers of technically trained people.

A serious water problem exists in the municipalities in Kane County. As they are forced with fast growth they would naturally drill more deep wells into the sandstone areas below the dolomite bedrock. However, such water contains a natural source of radium well in excess of the EPA limit of 5 picocuries per liter. While the radium can be removed, a cost-efficient method of doing it for a municipality is not available at present. The EPA is carrying on experiments on this problem in a Mobile Laboratory located at Lemont, Illinois about 25 miles from Fermi Lab.

Of course, the removal of radium from the water entails a concurrent problem of disposing of it in a safe manner. Until this problem of radium removal and disposal is solved, the Illinois State Water Survey is discouraging the municipalities from drilling more deep wells. The status of the water supply problems for each of five municipalities along the Fox River follows.

MONA - They currently have to periodically notify their citizens that the radium level in their water exceeds the EPA limit. They are in the process of building new treatment plants, a pumping plant and transmission lines. They plan to supply a blend of deep well, shallow well and water from the Fox River which will drag the radium level to below EPA limits by the termination of their variance in July, 1990.

SATAVIA - Their water also exceeds EPA limits because of deep wells at the 1500-2200 foot level. They plan to add shallow wells to blend with the deep well water and to forego the expense of treating river water at the present. They would look to compliance in about 1½ years.

GENEVA - Their water on the average contains about twice the EPA limits on radium. They are working with the EPA on a compliance program to take place by February, 1993. They would be going to the west of the city to draw water from a 300 foot shallow well to blend with the deep well water.

Continued on Page 9

Continued from Page 1

ST. CHARLES - *The radium content of their water-5.4 picocuries per liter-is generously rounded down to 5.0 to meet the EPA limit. They are about 80% complete in implementing a blending of deep and shallow water.*

ELGIN - *They could not supply the necessary water requirements from deep tested wells without exceeding EPA limits on radium content. Accordingly they are now supplying 80-82% of their water requirements from the Fox River. Water taken from the river must be tested periodically for various compounds from industrial wastes, and various pesticides. It is being tested for 28-36 pollutants currently which will be increased to 60-70 in the next few months.*

It also has to be tested for biological contamination from human sewage. *During the winter the flow of* the Fox River was partially blocked by ice. This cause severe flooding in some communities above Elgin. This resulted in some contamination of the river by a flooded sewage disposal plant.

The Elgin water department received 390 complaints during 1987 *mainly on taste and odor during the* summer months. This is due to the growth of algae in the river.

The smaller cities of St. Charles, Geneva and Batavia who cannot yet afford treatment facilities for river water are *critically dependent upon* shallow wells. They and the surrounding areas must fight off industrial and *other installations that might contaminate* the aquifers that supply them. The most recent threat was the *deposition of sewage sludge over the* Newark aquifer which runs through St. Charles and to the west of the *other two cities.*

Small amounts of radium ingested into the human body have an affinity for the bones where it is stored for the lifetime of the person. Here it interferes with the ability of the bone marrow to produce red and white blood cells.

For this reason a number of people in these cities buy bottled water for drinking or cooking. While the bottled water is probably satisfactory, Illinois is not one of the states that is imposing strict limits on its quality (Exhibit 1.1).

The future development in the western 80% of Kane County is dependent upon the shallow wells and should be limited to residences on lots of 1½ acres or greater. Some of the present subdivisions are faced with a conical depression of the water level below their areas. For this reason they are going even deeper with their wells in order to get adequate storage to minimize "draw down" with use.

In neighboring DuPage county the water level is going down 30 feet per year and a local EPA person predicts this will be happening in Kane County within 20 years.

Future industrial or concentrated commercial development has to be kept close to the Fox River for a source of water. These limitations on our water supply are inconsistent with the 2200 gallons/minute peak demand of the proposed SSC with compressor stations every 5 miles. A further concern would be the water requirements of the West Campus complex at Kaneville.

This fragile shallow water system is also being threatened by pesticides (insecticides, herbicides and fungicides). Charles Benbrook, executive director of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Agriculture predicts that the pattern of groundwater

ELGIN HERALD 4-26-88

IIA.1- 3713

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Super Collider

Collider's radiation risk is debated

By MONTE BASGALL
Staff Writer

No one denies that the Superconducting Super Collider would produce some radiation. Critics' questions are: how much and what kind?

Super collider planners say the giant proton smasher would be nothing like a nuclear power plant, where uranium fuel remains highly radioactive even during shutdown periods.

Workers and scientists could enter the super collider's tunnels when the accelerator was not operating. No one would dare enter the core of a fueled nuclear reactor.

But some opponents have challenged the U.S. Energy Department's predictions of how much low-level radioactive waste the super collider would produce.

Some also say that a similar collider in Illinois, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, has scattered radioactive elements over a wide area.

The super collider would smash together protons and analyze the remnants. Particle-detection devices would absorb most of the resulting subatomic particles. But some radioactive particles would pass completely through the massive detectors.

"Beam scrapers" and "beam absorbers" would be other radiation sources. The scrapers would intercept wandering protons along the 53-mile collider ring. The shielded absorbers would serve as dumps for unneeded protons.

Super collider planners say the public would be safe. The accelerator tunnel would have to be at least 36 feet underground and would average 170 feet in North Carolina. That's more than deep enough, the energy department says, to stop harmful levels of radiation, even in the worst case.

The worst case would be the loss of a fully energized proton beam somewhere around the mammoth accelerator. Super collider planners say that would be almost impossible. But if it happened anyway, they estimate the highest exposure levels at the surface would be 10 millirems.

Ten millirems, they say, is about one-third the average annual radiation that people themselves emit. Radioactive substances occur naturally in the human body.

Wherever it was built, the super collider could induce radioactivity in the soil or rock immediately outside the tunnel wall. But little of it would be in a form that could be leached readily into underground water supplies, the super collider's designers say.

But some opponents say they are uncomfortable with super collider planners' numbers and assurances.

For example, the designers anticipate low-level waste output would be about 8,000 cubic feet a year.

That estimate is based on past performance at Fermilab and may be high, officials said. Larry V. Coulson, a physicist who heads Fermilab's safety section, points to a "30-fold reduction" he says he's achieved partly by removing garbage that wasn't really radioactive.

But critics continue to cite an annual low-level waste prediction figure of 30,000 cubic feet made in June 1987 by the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority.

On another matter, Bill G. Herbert, a New York State electrochemist who opposes the super collider, said Fermilab's most recent annual environmental report showed evidence of radioactive contamination.

Two radioactive forms of elements are particularly abundant, Herbert said. "Sodium 22 and tritium are all over the place," he said, "in sediment, in ponds and creeks, in the tissues of plants and in wells."

Coulson disagreed with Herbert's contentions.

"The site is not contaminated," he said. "It is entirely clean."

The environmental report on Fermilab shows that trace amounts of sodium 22, a product of accelerator operations, were found in some sediment and vegetation within the laboratory boundaries.

And tiny amounts of tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen, are suspected to have found their way into waterways outside the laboratory as a result of problems with a sump pump.

But tritium never has been measured in area lakes, Coulson said. And monitoring of animals that live in the area has shown no evidence that radioactive elements produced at Fermilab are being inhaled or consumed, he said.

A-2E-E6

BEACON-NEWS, Thursday, April

CATCH presses its fight

By Jolene Kremer
The Beacon-News

KANEVILLE — The group opposing construction of the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois held a rally here Wednesday, complete with balloons and rousing speeches, to encourage citizens not to give up their fight.

Several hundred people crowded into the Kaneville Community Center to hear about the latest efforts of Citizens Against The Collider Here, or CATCH.

CATCH President William Tardy said the Illinois proposal for the $4.4 billion high-energy physics project has a "black eye" because of the local opposition group's efforts.

"State officials thought the road to an Illinois site would be trouble-free and straightforward," Tardy said. "Gov. (James) Thompson is in Washington right now to push for the project. Earlier, he didn't have any plans to make the trip. He's just running around after us like a chicken with his head cut off."

Several members of the CATCH group were in Washington last week to drum up opposition to the project, which would include a 53-mile underground ring connected to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

CATCH officials said they left the nation's capital confident that the SSC is a low priority for Congress and that opposition to the Illinois site is known.

Tardy described the trip as a little victory in a continuing war of little victories and little setbacks.

"But believe me, we are winning," he said.

He then encouraged those in the audience to ask questions and make suggestions for fund-raising campaigns or publicity events. Ideas included:

- Picketing in the area from May 16-19, when Department of Energy officials will tour proposed Illinois site.
- Invite those same DOE officials to tour the homes that will be lost if the project is located in Illinois, or create a picture booklet featuring each of the homes.
- Continue writing letters to the DOE and elected officials expressing opposition to the project.

The suggestion of another "Dennis Hastert day," when residents would call and urge the freshman Republican congressman to reverse his pro-SSC stand, was turned down.

"It didn't do any good," Tardy said of the first "Hastert day." "What would do the most good is to get Hastert run out of office."

With that, Tardy turned the podium over to Naperville resident Steve Vodanovic, the Democratic congressional candidate in the 14th District.

Vodanovic asked the crowd to support his fight against the incumbent from Yorkville.

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LETTER 1464 (CONTINUED)

Beacon-News photo by Jim Cunningham

Fermilab physicists Joe Lach (right) and William Fowler (center) discuss the process of keeping the accelerator magnets cool with Beacon-News staff writer Joseph Treml. The brightly painted tanks are filled with liquid helium, used for cooling the ring of magnets.

SSC opponents: thanks but no tanks

By Joseph Treml
The Beacon-News

Proponents of the Superconducting Super Collider say helium and nitrogen storage tanks at several sites around the proposed ring would be safe and aesthetically pleasing.

But opponents are saying thanks, but no tanks.

The tanks where liquefaction, or cooling, stations would be located are a sore point among

lider Here, or CATCH. Two proposed designs for the stations, which could be in residential areas, differ greatly from each other and have fueled a debate on what the sites would really look like.

The SSC proposal calls for 10 cooling stations, or service areas, on six-acre sites that will include access passages to the tunnel, helium and nitrogen tanks, and other storage buildings.

tunnel. The stations would occupy about three-fourths of an acre of each six-acre site, which would be spaced every five miles around the SSC ring.

One-acre sites, also for access shafts to the tunnel, would be located between each six-acre site.

Of greatest concern to CATCH members, however, are the cooling stations.

"There is no way local zoning are proposed," said Terry Siegler, a St. Charles Township resident and member of CATCH. "But since a law for the SSC negates all state and local codes, this type of industrial, with several chemical tanks, is allowed in residential."

Tanks containing helium and nitrogen in both liquid and gas forms would be similar to numerous above-ground tanks at Fermi National Accelerator

tanks are within its ring.

Physicists at Fermilab who were part of the SSC design group for Illinois said, depending on the preference of area residents, the tanks could be placed above ground, in open trenches below ground level with or without metal plate coverings or buried beneath the ground.

Two architectural designs of what the stations could look like

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Sites

One design shows three main industrial-type buildings, a tower structure for access to the tunnel, three long liquid tanks and 10 gas tanks where cold gas would be compressed. The tanks are above ground and would contain only helium and nitrogen, non-toxic, odorless chemicals. The design includes shrubbery and landscaping bordering the site.

A second design of the stations, created this year by state officials and promoted by the SSC for Fermilab office, shows a much more contained and rural setting. The buildings are closer together and look more like barns with all tanks out of view underground. The access shaft building resembles a silo, and landscaping around the station is tight and very uniform.

SSC for Fermilab officials call the first design conceptual, "a bare bones" approach that was done only to show the essential portions of the station. They say the service areas can be modified to look aesthetically pleasing to the residents.

But CATCH members are not buying the idea of an altered design, such as the second more palatable sketch of the cooling stations.

"One is a conceptual design, and the other is conjecture," said Sharon Lough, who lives west of St. Charles and is a CATCH member. "The second design is just placating rhetoric from the state."

Fermilab physicists Joseph Lach and William Fowler, who specialize in cryogenics, which relates to the cooling process of particles, backed other administrative officials promoting the SSC. Fowler said the first design was done in a report "the quickest and easiest way just for specifications" without thought of aesthetics.

Donald Etchison, head of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, said the initial design "is just a generic drawing done by someone who has no idea of what the facility could look like."

Siegler claimed, "nothing has been put in writing as far as the design."

"It's just talk as they try to tell people what these stations will look like," Siegler said. "And the state cannot negotiate for the Department of Energy. They have their own specifications and that's it."

"The winding of the large compressors will produce a high-pitched whine, and that is another environmental problem with these sites," Hannemann said. He also noted that flooding in his neighborhood would be increased with the inclusion of tanks and shafts.

Coulson said the shafts to the tunnel will be contained in buildings and present no danger.

"No one drills a hole in the ground and leaves it open for people to fall into. It would be like falling into somebody's basement in their home," he said.

A report on the SSC for Illinois says the service area operations will produce some noise associated with ventilation fans and helium compressors, as well as intermittent vehicle traffic. But, it notes, "there are well proven engineering and architectual techniques for effectively absorbing sound" and minimizing noise effects.

Etchison said the facility would take up less than one acre on the total six acres, leaving the rest open for a variety of uses.

"We hope to discuss the sites with the people living in each of the 10 areas where they will be located," he said. "A drawing done by Fermi officials shows how the buildings could be designed to fit into a rural or farm setting. The remaining land around it then might be farmed or left as open prairie like the adjacent land.

"Those near residential areas could have the buildings designed to look like homes. The remaining open area could be used for soccer fields, ball fields, swimming pools, nature areas or just open fields."

He said the final design would be up to the residents and the governments involved, such as cities or park districts.

Etchison thinks the helium and nitrogen tanks could be buried and that landscaping could surround each six-acre site to blend it into a rural setting.

Fowler, of Fermilab's phycisist group, was not as definite as Etchison about the location of the tanks, but said "there would be no problem whatsoever burying tanks like gas stations do."

Brian Quirke, DOE public information officer, said the modified SSC for Fermilab design of the cooling stations has not been considered "because we are working on selecting one prefered site as opposed to addressing the needs of all seven states."

SSC for Fermilab officials disagree and say the site plan is completely flexible.

Larry Coulson, safety director a Fermilab, described the DOE original design as "gross and ugly."

"No one in their right mind would design a site that looked like that. There are no buildings here (at Fermilab) that look that ugly, so there is no reason for those sites to look like that," Coulson said.

CATCH members think placing the tanks underground would not necessarily make the sites more attractive.

"I don't know if its a practical solution to the eyesore problem," said Bill Hannemann, a Big Rock resident who said he lives close to one of the proposed cooling station sites. "There's been a lot of concern about polluting aquifers and I doubt the safety of putting them underground."

CATCH members point out that the federal government is concerned with hazardous-type liquids being stored underground and is making efforts to eliminate them.

"I question whether the state can even allow these tanks to be placed underground. The liquids would be stored at an extremely low temperature, and they could be a hazard above or below ground," Siegler said.

According to Coulson, the cooling tanks' contents would be harmless.

"Filled with liquid helium or nitrogen, these tanks can't possibly contaminate ground water," Coulson said.

"I can't think of anything that is particularly hazardous about the sites. It's like being worried about a helium balloon. They are inert gases and are not dangerous to people. If the tanks spill or leak, the gas would go straight up into the air."

Another complaint concerning the cooling stations is the potential danger of having access shafts near residential areas where children could wander near them.

"The shaft would not only be an eyesore but dangerous to have around homes," Lough said. "This shouldn't be near people, period."

Lough and Hannemann point to noise that would be generated from the cooling stations as another drawback.

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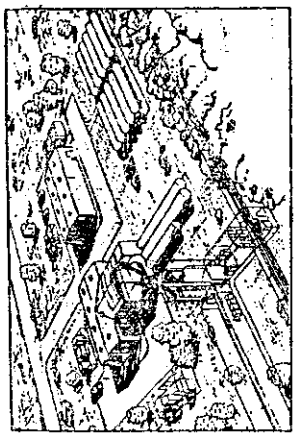
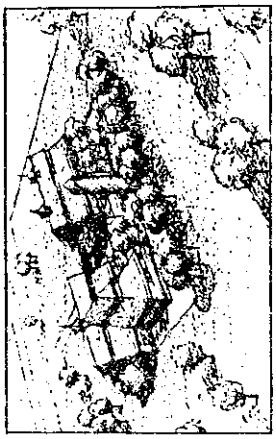


Basic SSC plan shows helium tanks uncovered.



Second plan shows tanks covered in farm setting.

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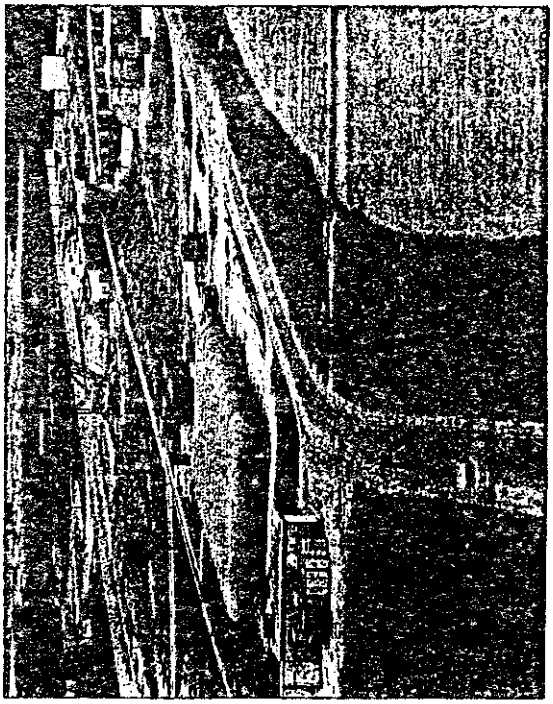

Shot from above shows overall view of liquid helium tank station at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. Opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider say such stations are not aesthetically pleasing.

Beacon-News photo by Jan Cunningham

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters

Tardy provides leadership

Last January, a neighbor asked if I'd seen the materials at the library regarding the SSC. (Who'd read the technical stuff that the government pumps out?)

When I asked the librarian for it, I found the slipcases dog-eared, and maps re-folded so often they no longer fit. The maps revealed our entire property is within the easement.

Even with all the information put out by both sides, I am confused as to what effect it will have on me. I hear claims it will bring prosperity to our area. There is an old saying: "If something is too good to be true, it usually is."

I haven't known my neighbors very long, but it's no surprise they do not all oppose the SSC. Everyone has an opinion. Enthusiasm, fear of the unknown, rumors, overzealousness, call it what you like, these conditions have created an atmosphere of contention.

Like many others, I look to The Chronicle to help me sort out these feelings, and I read with interest the many articles and letters from concerned citizens, regardless of their position.

But as a new neighbor of Bill Tardy, it was with dismay that I read the letter in last Wednesday's Chronicle headlined: "Just who is this William Tardy?"

People who are opposed would still be opposed without him. Tardy's leadership has given us the opportunity to organize ourselves and discuss our concerns with others.

The name Bill Tardy, for good or bad, will probably outlive the SSC. Supporters will blame him, opponents will praise him, but no one will be able to say he didn't believe in what he was doing.

As the spokesman for CATCH, he's sacrificed time, talent and money and now it seems his good name to this project. His friends and family support him and continue to be amazed at the energy he has. I am not trying to deify him, but recognize sincerity and commitment to this project. He is an easy target for criticism because he is out in front. He is an example to others that if you feel strongly about something, don't sit in the back and sing softly.

Ronnie Wuensche
St. Charles

CHRONICLE 5/11/88

CATCH took organization

I'd like to address a recent letter by Al Joerg regarding William Tardy, president of CATCH (Citizens Against the Collider Here/Illinois).

If Joerg had done his own research and actually analyzed this man, he would have realized what a great leader Tardy is. He has devoted his time, money, patience, and knowledge in order to fight for something he believes in.

He is the one who took the initiative to organize the very successful CATCH. He is the one who initially researched this topic and differentiated between what the state wanted him to hear and facts. He is the one who donated his time to help the community learn important facts. He is the one who has encouraged us all along. He is the one who put his job on the line because he felt so strongly about this issue, and he is the one who has dedicated these last three months of his life standing up for what he believes.

"Joerg insisted on concentrating on Tardy's roofing job with Fermilab. The fact is, it was a minor job, it was a long time ago, and it deals nothing with the issue of the SSC. It merely goes to show that Tardy also thinks Fermilab is "a good neighbor." He just doesn't think the SSC belongs in Illinois.

Had Joerg analyzed Tardy thoroughly, he would have realized what a great and wonderful human being Tardy is. I think Joerg should re-evaluate his definition of "noble," because anyone who truly knows Tardy, knows a dedicated, hard-working, noble individual concerned for the future of his community. Therefore, if Joerg still has to ask: "Who is Mr. Tardy?" The answer can only be: one heck of a guy!

For all of us at CATCH, Bill, we couldn't have done it without you. Thanks a million!

Ann Tardy
St. Charles

CHRONICLE 5-11-88

Letter to the editor

Something wrong here

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Every day, we pick up a newspaper or listen to news broadcasts, and we hear that this state is badly in need of a tax increase — that there is no more money for education, for welfare, for roads, for bridges and for other infrastructure needs; that there is no more money for '88 tax refunds or for Medicare/Medicaid payments, and that there is no money to fund medical costs of the chronically ill.

The administration of this state, however, has the arrogance, audacity and total lack of concern for the welfare of all the citizens of this state to introduce House Bills 3206, 3237 and 3245 to appropriate or reappropriate this year alone $542,627,577 (which represents 95 percent of the total estimated state cost of the project) for the acquisition of property and construction of the SSC, when it is not even known whether this state may be selected as the project site, where the Federal House Budget Committee is only recommending $147,700,000 (none of which is for construction) for this year, and where this scientific toy is of unknown practical application.

There is something wrong here, something terribly wrong.

The state government's priorities are distorted.

They are confused.

If you are concerned about the fiscal responsibility of your elected officials, I suggest you let them know of your opposition to this mismanagement of every taxpayer's money.

Edward J. Malek
St. Charles

5-1-88 BEACON

Physicists had free ride

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Over the last few months, I've watched the debate over the SSC and seen heated debate over jobs, land, taxes, etc.

Yet, no one has really looked at what our $4 billion will buy us, the American taxpayers.

To see just what that $4 billion-plus will buy us, I suggest we look back 45 or so years and look at nuclear physics track record, for only when we analyze the past does the future begin to come into focus.

First, there was the Manhattan project, which we, the taxpayers, financed. We got the atom bomb out of it.

Next came Los Alamos, another multi-billion dollar physics lab, which is still in operation. From it, we received the H-bomb at a cost of billions of dollars, and a private firm called "Martin Marietta" has had the privilege of bilking we taxpayers "hundreds" of billions of additional dollars for the actual bombs our tax dollars developed.

Moving right along, we have "Argonne National Lab," built for physicists at a cost of billions of dollars. These physicists advanced nuclear fision to a state-of-the-art technology, and in came Commonwealth Edison to snatch it up.

When I get my Commonwealth Edison bill each month and see all the rate-hike proposals in the news, well, I wish Argonne National Lab hadn't ever been built and that nuclear reactors never had been bought.

Do we pay our bills as a nation or squander money we do not have on foolishness?

To be honest, looking at the nuclear-physicists' track record, I wish nuclear physics were a banned subject in the U.S.A.

Robert A. Manella
Montgomery

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Letter to the editor

Games are not the goal

Editor, The Beacon-News:

In response to the May 2 letter from William L. Kempiners, director, SSC Project Office:

"Mr. Kempiners stated, "Mr. McGregor indicated that proponents of the SSC were invited to attend the Saturday night CATCH meeting but cancelled Friday night because they were not in a position to answer questions that might come up."

I was misquoted in The Beacon-News article of April 10.

At the informational meeting held at the Oswego Civic Center on April 9, I said, "We made our request to Fermilab for a speaker two weeks ago. Fermilab informed us yesterday that they could not provide us with a speaker because they (Fermilab) are not in the position to answer certain questions that may arise at this meeting."

I made no mention of the SSC Project Office in Batavia in my remarks that evening.

I did not use the word "cancel."

Dr. Bruce Chrisman from Fermilab told me, on April 8, that the only person who could answer certain questions was Joseph Lach from the DOE, and he was unavailable to come to our meeting.

I resent the implication that reasonable questions would not have been asked of the SSC proponent by Oswego residents at our meeting held on April 9.

Finally, it is not my purpose to play "meeting games" or word games with the proponents.

My goal also is to provide factual information to the residents of my community.

Craig S. McGregor
Oswego

Beacon 5/13/88

Letters to the editc

Saving town is the goal

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I was very disheartened after reading Wendy Worley's letter in the April 14 newspaper, and I implore people to do their own research on the SSC.

Read all seven volumes of the Illinois site proposal, not just the executive summary, as very well may have been the case with Ms. Worley. Then, follow up with the radiation shielding report and the "Fermilab Environmental Site Report, 1986."

If you can't understand all of it, find someone willing to explain it to you. It will be dry reading, but pretend this project will run directly underneath your family; it then becomes much more interesting.

Please do not take the word of an employee of a local labor newspaper. One of the local unions sent out a form letter to its employees on the pros of the SSC. They also included the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the main opponents and encouraged their employees to call these people and give them their opinion.

What resulted were death threats, harassments and obscene phone calls.

I should go through and pick her letter apart point by point, but one issue really hit home, literally.

Kaneville is our home.

I don't know what would be considered the "heart" of Kaneville. I do know that about one third of our community will be wiped out.

In our closeknit community, each resident is the heart of Kaneville. To lose a few to the SSC would be terrible, but to lose about one third of our town is devastating.

Kaneville has always been a quiet peaceful town, but, since opposing the SSC, we have not only been subjected to the above-mentioned phone calls but also vandalism and theft.

It's a sad situation. My husband and I do not believe the key issue is a $300,000 home, as Worley states; we don't own one.

We are fighting to keep my husband's farming livelihood

As for jobs, Don Etchinson told people at the League of Women Voters' forum that Kane County is expected to quadruple in population in the next 15 years with or without the SSC. With that kind of growth, construction will be plentiful. That's a lot of construction jobs for the unemployed who would like employment.

For one last point, at the DOE hearing held at Fermilab in February, the mayor of Batavia got up and spoke in favor of the SSC. He ended his speech by thanking Fermilab for their land acquisition because it enabled Batavia to keep their small town from being swallowed up by neighboring cities.

Another man, displaced from Weston, stated his family fought the move but ended up for the best. He ended his speech with the fact that Weston was becoming a slum area anyway.

Kaneville is nowhere near to becoming slumnish, and all we would like is to save our small town.

Pam Long
Kaneville

Beacon 5-6-88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ATTENTION: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SUPER COLLIDER

"WE DO NOT WANT THE SSC IN THE FOX VALLEY!"

SUPER COLLIDER

THREAT TO HOMES

From the beginning, the Illinois SSC proposal has been based upon one major assumption — that Fermilab could or used as the eastern campus, injector, and future expansion areas (A, B, and C areas). The DOE gave Illinois the right to use Fermilab as part of their proposal, but it has become apparent that the DOE never guaranteed that Fermilab property would totally satisfy their anticipated needs of areas A, B, and C. The Illinois EIR has always assumed that area C (an area containing over 300 homes directly south of Fermilab off of Butterfield Road) would not be required. The DOE says that it may need this area. Those homes have never been included in the count of homes which must be acquired and those people have never been notified of that possibility. Their lives cannot be toyed with. This question must be clarified while the DOE is in town.

DIMINISHED PROPERTY VALUES

The Illinois SSC proposal indicates that nearly 3300 pieces of property along the ring will require the placement of easements on their titles conveying property rights beneath the ground to the DOE. Homes which will have these easements will always be worth less than homes of comparable quality in the same area but without these easements. When property values increase, those with easements will not increase as much. Along and adjacent to the ring, contracts for the purchase of property have already been cancelled. Potential buyers, being cognizant of the threat to future resale values, want to know the ring location so they can avoid areas near it. The proposed legislation to guarantee property values is empty, containing

GROUNDWATER CONCERNS

The Illinois SSC proposal is inconsistent at best. We are told that water in the region of the tunnel will move only at the rate of one foot per year because of the water impermeable layer of dolomitic rock. However, we are also told that the completed tunnel will leak at a rate of 100 gallons/minute/mile or the equivalent of 7.6 million gallons per day. This is better than twice the daily usage of the City of St. Charles. Is this tunnel area impermeable to water or isn't it? Obviously not, since the water survey material indicates that numerous of homes directly in the ring area obtain their well water from tunnel depth. Thousands of homes on or adjacent to the ring are all on individual wells, and people are naturally very concerned about water quality and quantity. Nothing the ENR or DOE has said removes any of those concerns.

NET LOSS OF JOBS

The seizure of prime industrial land (a scarce economic resource) for the SSC project will cause the loss of 8300 potential jobs which that land would have supported, plus the construction jobs to develop that area, plus induced employment in other areas of the local economy. Also threatened are over 600 existing jobs which are located on farms, industrial companies or commercial businesses in areas to be seized by the state and DOE. They would all be to provide just 500 additional permanent jobs at Fermilab. This potential and actual job loss is a cost of the SSC that has not been addressed by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources because the state used 1986 tax maps to determine affected property owners, they are not even aware of the many additional people

THREAT TO WETLANDS and SILTATION OF STREAMS

The Illinois SSC proposal and materials from IIT Research Institute indicate that because of the use of a tunnel boring machine, as much as 17% of the material removed from the tunnel will be smaller than 1/200 inch in diameter. Because of its small size, this material is readily leached from the pile of the excavated spoils by rain and therefore becomes transported by surface water to the many small streams in the area and eventually into the Fox River. Chemical tests conducted indicate that as much as 91% of the excavated material will have an alkalinity level that exceeds Illinois Environmental Protection Site criteria for surface discharge. Creation of holding ponds at each site, locations as suggested by the recent ENR Environmental Assessment report only raises new concerns. All of this finely ground material will not be able to be conveyed on site as planned. Siltation of our streams and the introduction of highly alkaline leachates will cause widespread damage to the vegetation and aquatic life throughout the wetlands in the area. This cannot be tolerated.

INCREASED PRESSURE ON TAXES

This project will cost $570 million, plus financing costs of nearly $1 billion, for a total of over $1.5 billion. In addition, there is the secret secret financial incentives, a special gift of taxpayers money from Governor Thompson to the Federal Government, the amount of which is being kept secret from the very people who will pay it — you. The taxpayers of Illinois. This huge sum will draw funding away from other state spending priorities such as education, aid to the handicapped, roads and bridges, and will inevitably contribute to an increase in state income taxes. Coupled with the upward pressure on taxes is the fact that property value is being removed from the tax rolls — 3300 parcels will have an estimated

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(CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING AD)

SUMMARY

An experimental device such as the SSC has absolutely no place being constructed under and around our homes, wells, businesses, or schools. Illinois should not be proud about trying to impose this travesty upon its residents. We are 15,000 strong and growing. Our voice will be heard!

C.A.T.C.H.-ILLINOIS
(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)
PO Box 104, Wasco, IL 60183 • (312) 584-4244

THE TIDE IS TURNING!
C.A.T.C.H.
ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)

AS OPPONENTS OF THE SITING OF THE SSC IN THE FOX VALLEY, we should all take pride in our accomplishments to date. IN LESS THAN THREE MONTHS WE NOW NUMBER 13,500, AND GROWING! We have won an important legal action in Federal Court, have successfully lobbied in Washington for our cause, and have lawsuits pending against the State of Illinois under the freedom of Information Act. Our many informational booths, public speaking engagements, and published reports have stated our message loud and clear, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE CITIZENS WITH THE TRUE FACTS CONCERNING THE SSC. OUR DEDICATED AND PROFESSIONAL APPROACH to fighting this SSC TRAVESTY in the Fox Valley has also earned us the credible media coverage we are now receiving.

WE NEED YOUR CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO KEEP THE MOMENTUM ON OUR SIDE IN THIS BATTLE! WE WILL NOT QUIT UNTIL THIS BLATANT INTRUSION UPON OUR ENVIRONMENT AND HOMES IS STOPPED. THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WILL BE VISITING AND TOURING THE PROPOSED 53 MILE RING IN THE FOX VALLEY MAY 16-19, AND IT IS CRITICAL THAT WE PUT FORTH A MAJOR EFFORT AT THAT TIME TO LET THE DOE UNDERSTAND THE UNWAVERING DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT OF THE *THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE OPPOSED* TO THE SSC IN THE FOX VALLEY. YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS ESSENTIAL TO MAKE THIS EFFORT AND ALL OF OUR FUTURE ENDEAVORS SUCCESSFUL, AND WE REQUEST THAT YOU SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION NOW!

IS YOUR FUTURE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE FOX VALLEY WORTH A $5 INVESTMENT? (OR MORE!)

MAIL TO:
C.A.T.C.H.—ILL.
P.O. Box 104
WASCO, ILL.
312 584-4244
A NOT FOR PROFIT CORORATION
THANK YOU

SCHWEIGERT 5/19/88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

DOE to tour proposed SSC site

5-13-88 ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

Representatives from the U.S. Department of Energy will be in the area Monday through Thursday to tour Illinois' proposed site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

The purpose of the visit is to confirm and clarify the DOE's understanding of the information contained in Illinois' site proposal and to allow the task force members to become familar with the Illinois site.

Wilmot Hess, chairman of the Site Task Force and director of the Office of High Energy and Nuclear Physics, will lead the team. Other task force members represent technical and administrative expertise in the agency.

A three-and-one-half-day trip is planned. The visit will include meetings with state and other local officials who will be asked to respond to specific questions about the state proposal. Tours of the site by both land and air are planned.

DOE shuts out CATCH from Fermilab tour

By Tom Schlueter

Members of Citizens Against the Collider Here will have to wait to have their say.

While area residents protested outside, Illinois officials welcomed representatives of the U.S. Department of Energy Superconducting Super Collider task force to a press conference Monday in the State of Illinois Building in downtown Chicago.

DOE officials explained their visit to the proposed SSC site in Illinois and why they refused to meet with CATCH, whose members picketed the press conference to show displeasure.

The DOE is visiting the proposed Fermilab-SSC site until Thursday.

DOE spokesman Brian Quirke said the site visit was an inappropriate time for the task force to meet with local opponents.

"Their views certainly will be heard during the environmental hearings in September," Quirke said.

Quirke said the task force members will meet privately with state and local officials. He told reporters that the DOE would not comment on the content of proposals or how Illinois compares with other states.

Wilmot Hess, chairman of the task force, said the site selection process is a two-pronged effort, preparing the environmental statement and evaluating each state's proposal.

The purpose of the visit is to evaluate Illinois' proposal, he said.

"We're here to kick the tires," Hess said.

In response to a reporter's question, Hess said that local support is one of many criteria for judging a site.

"Local support is one out of 19 sub-criteria and it is just a part of that sub-criteria," Hess said.

The most important consideration is geology, Hess said.

Gov. James Thompson spoke first, saying the important thing is to build the SSC.

"The issue of whether or not Illinois is selected is out of our hands. The bottom line is for America. The SSC is important for this nation and its people," Thompson said.

He likened the importance of the project to the development of the interstate highway system and the space program.

"It would be tragic to fall behind in this area," he said.

He said he believed Illinois would be chosen as the site for the SSC on the merits of the state's proposal.

Also appearing at the press conference were U.S. Reps. Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville), Harris Fawell (R-Naperville), Richard Durbin (D-Springfield) and John Porter (R-Winnetka).

Each took a turn speaking to the DOE representatives.

Porter said the Japanese have indicated that they would offer financial support for an SSC in the United States.

"If we go ahead and fund the resources, we will have the support of the scientific community worldwide," Porter said.

Hastert, addressing the concern that if the SSC were built elsewhere, the top scientists will flock to the location, said "We want to make sure that the best minds stay in Illinois."

On Tuesday, the DOE task force planned to study the Illinois site by air in the morning and take a surface tour in the afternoon.

Task force members are expected to meet today and Thursday in sub-groups with the state proposal team.

Surface and helicopter tours of specific features will continue today and Thursday.

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Batavia Chronicle

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DOE task force chairman Wilmot Hess meets with reporters. Transfer machine at Illinois Unit Lab while members of CATCU [illegible]

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC team considers impact on area homes, businesses

By Lyle R. Stalle
The Beacon-News

Moving people from their homes to build the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is of concern, the chairman of the site task force said Tuesday.

Wilmot Hess and about 25 members of the U.S. Department of Energy, who are visiting here this week, took a one-hour flight over the site Tuesday morning and saw the homes, businesses and farms that would be affected if the SSC is built here.

Hess is the spokesman for the team.

If Illinois is chosen, the Energy Department would do everything possible to minimize the effect and disruption the SSC would have on homes and businesses, Hess said.

He said the taking of 160 homes is cause for concern.

"We would like it to be smaller," he said. "This will be one of the facets of our evaluation."

He said other sites of particular interest to

SSC / A5

SSC — from A1

them are ones where above-ground facilities, such as the six-acre service facilities, would be located around the 53-mile ring.

"We wanted to see where they would be in relation to homes and other buildings. It was good to see many would be in open fields," he said.

Hess indicated there would be no problem making the facilities compatible with the areas in which they would be located.

"We want to be the best neighbors possible wherever we locate," he said. "The tour was very useful. It's important to get out and look and get the feel of the area."

Hess said Illinois is a good site, but added that the National Academy of Science had said this when it chose Illinois and seven other sites several months ago.

Hess said team members are evaluating each site on six criteria — geology and tunneling, regional resources, environment, real estate and setting, regional conditions and utilities.

Specialists from each area of expertise on the team will be meeting with their counterparts who compiled the proposal for the state, Hess said.

A preferred site is to be announced in November; final selection will be made in January by President Reagan.

Hess said it is possible, but highly unlikely, the two would differ.

"We would have to come up with some really different information, and I can't even think of an example of what it could be right now," he said.

Donald Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, which prepared Illinois' proposal, said the team saw all the homes that would be taken.

"They had maps of the entire area which pinpointed the homes and businesses," he said.

Members of the CATCH anti-SSC group were allowed within about 50 feet of the press conference site Tuesday at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

They were allowed to wear shirts with the CATCH emblem, but were not allowed to bring their signs and placards past the Fermi Pine Street entrance, where 50 to 60 of them marched with the signs.

Shortly after the press conference ended, CATCH members began marching onto the property until they were stopped a few hundred feet from the entrance.

"You want to put a tunnel under our homes but you don't want us to march on your land," one person shouted.

"The opposition is not helpful, but it won't really hurt us either," Etchison said after the press conference.

Rudy Dorner, emergency coordinator at Fermilab, said that since 1980 Fermilab has had a formal regulation that prohibits picketing of any kind on the site.

"They asked for a definition of picketing and I gave it to them ... no carrying signs, placards or wearing T-shirts and buttons (with the message)," he said.

"I told them they were more than welcome to come on site but they couldn't carry signs. Some were upset but most were understanding. There were two or three state police present but that was because they had been escorting the DOE bus. Nobody was arrested."

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Berkal Shieles

Beacon-News photo by Jon Cunningham

SSC opponents line up Tuesday in front of the main entrance to Fermilab on Kirk Road.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

GENEVA CHRONICLE

Friday, May 20, 1988

The incredible Hulk hasn't taken a stand on the SSC, but the crowd at right is definitely against it, as a Fermilab guard keeps the mob from DOE officials Tuesday. (Chronicle photos by Tom Schlueter and Jim Stocker)

Tribune photo by John Zeisel

No collider for them

Opponents to an Illinois bid to land the proposed superconducting supercollider protest at the Kirk Road entrance to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, where an Energy Department site task force was meeting Tuesday. Story, Page 3.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
5-18-88 1A

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SUN-TIMES/John H. White

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, chairman of the national task force seeking a site for the the proposed superconducting super collider, talks to reporters with Gov. Thompson at the State of Illinois Center.

U.S. aide doubts Fermilab savings as collider site

By Mark Brown

Locating the proposed superconducting super collider at existing Fermilab facilities near Batavia probably wouldn't save much time or money, a key federal official indicated Monday.

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, chairman of the national task force seeking a site for the giant atom smasher, cast doubt on claims by Illinois officials of huge cost savings if the super collider is built here.

"There is a positive effect. It isn't a very large effect," said Hess, who is in town with the 10-member task force for a four-day evaluation of the Illinois proposal.

Seven states are still in competition for the $4.4 billion super collider, which will require construction of a 53-mile tunnel in which atomic particles will collide for physics experiments.

Illinois officials have stressed the existence of Fermilab—and its Tevatron particle accelerator—as one of the state's chief advantages over its competitors.

Hess, appearing in a State of Illinois Center press conference with Gov. Thompson, said any other site would need to build its own particle accelerator.

But he said analyses of the various state proposals, performed by the task force and the National Academy of Sciences, show that cost savings would be "rather modest" over the life of the project. He also said "it's not clear" there would be any time saved.

Hess said the task force has not completely analyzed a study by local officials that claimed that building the super collider at Fermilab would save the federal government $3.28 billion. However, he said he expected the task force to arrive at a lower savings estimate.

The task force is slated to name its preferred site in November, with a final selection in January.

Congressional go-ahead for the super collider is still in doubt. The House Appropriations Committee recently approved $100 million for the project, far less than the $363 million sought by President Reagan.

Backers of the super collider want to secure federal funding for construction while seven states are still under consideration, increasing the possibility of finding enough votes in Congress.

The task force declined to meet with a citizen group that wants to block the project. Hess said Citizens Against the Collider Here would be invited to testify at a later environmental impact hearing. He said the other state proposals have generated little local opposition.

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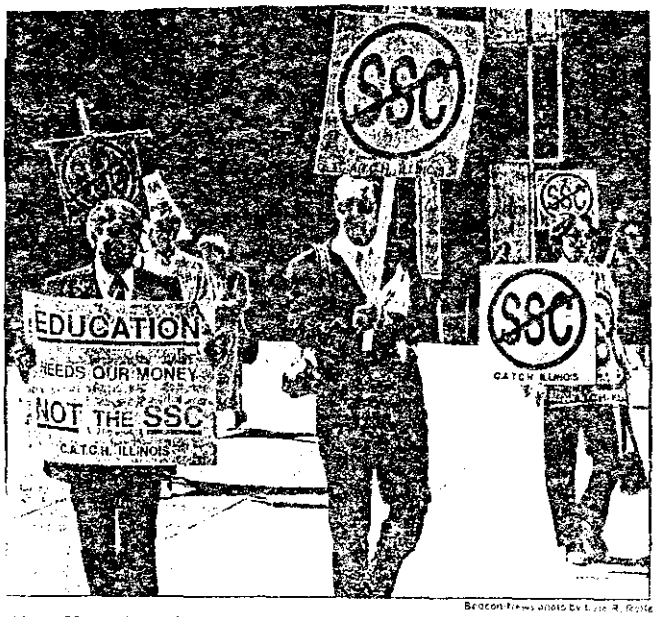

Beacon-News photo by Lyle R. Rolfe

About 50 members of Citizens Against the Collider Here picketed in front of the State of Illinois Center in downtown Chicago Monday because Department of Energy officials refused to meet with the anti-SSC group.

Energy department group discussing SSC in private

By Lyle R. Rolfe
The Beacon-News

About 25 members of the Department of Energy's SSC Site Task Force are touring the area through Thursday, but they're not saying much about their visit.

Illinois and six other states seeking the Superconducting Super Collider, are being visited by the team, which is touring the sites each state has proposed for the $4.4 billion facility.

Wilmot Hess, chairman of the site task force said during a press conference at the State of Illinois Center in Chicago Monday that the group has reviewed the site proposals submitted by the states and is now evaluating them.

He said Department of Energy officials will return to this area in September or October to discuss their environmental impact study at a public hearing, but said their visit this week is not public.

"We're going to meet in private with state specialists on each item we're reviewing," he said. "We're going to kick the tires, so to speak — check out the plusses and minuses of the site."

No new information will be given to department officials, but this will be an opportunity for them to verify what they received in the state's proposal and ask questions about the proposal.

"Information from each visit is kept confidential from the other states," said Brian Quirke, public information officer for the department at Argonne National Laboratory in Lemont.

The team will fly over the site of the proposed 53-mile circumference ring, as well as drive around it.

Hess said many of the team members have visited Fermi but none had toured the proposed SSC tunnel site. Hess said the opposition will have little effect on the department's final decision.

Areas of primary concern are geology and tunneling, resources, environment and utilities, he said. Community support and opposition are combined as one of 19 criteria they will use in evaluating the area, Hess said.

"The facility will have an impact — both positive and detrimental. Any time you're taking land, there's always controversy. You have to weigh these things against new jobs and the money which will come to the local community," Hess sid.

Robert Diebold, director of the U.S. Department of Energy SSC Division, said congressional budget cuts will slow down construction of the SSC but do not mean the project is doomed.

Hess said the Department of Energy does not agree with a private report that says Fermi's existence will save millions of dollars if the SSC is built here.

"We will have to build a Tevatron and injector like Fermi if the SSC is located elsewhere, but we can't say until we get into the design state whether the existing Tevatron and injector would be a time savings for us," he said.

About 50 members of the Citizens Against The Collider Here picketed in front of the Illinois Center because the Department of Energy had refused to meet with them while here.

"We picked up about 300 signatures on our petitions," William Tardy of Wasco, CATCH president, said. "What really surprised me is the number of people that don't know what the SSC is."

The task force's preferred site choice will be announced by U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington in November, Hess said, and the final site selection is to be announced by President Reagan in January 1989.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

DOE spends week evaluating proposed Illinois collider site

By Tom Schlueter

Protesters, donning pickets and greetings from supporters highlighted a week-long visit by The U.S. Department of Energy's Superconducting Super Collider task force — a week in which the question of how many homeowners would be forced to move from the Kaneville area once again surfaced.

Huge signs visible to the task force members in their helicopters showed the displeasure of some residents who feel the SSC may be located in Illinois.

One SSC opponent called The Chronicle Wednesday to say SSC supporters had trespassed onto private property to remove anti-SSC signs.

In another instance, the Kane County Highway Department was called to remove an anti-SSC sign that had been draped across Silver Glen Road near Denker Road.

The sign was dangerously low and the highway department was concerned that the sign could pose a safety threat, according to a radio transmission monitored at The Chronicle Wednesday morning.

Task force members met with state and local officials and toured the area both by air and on land.

They refused to comment on Illinois proposal or that of other states during their stay in Illinois.

The DOE also refused a request by local opposition group Citizens Against the Collider Here to meet with the task force. The refusal prompted this week's protests.

Wilmot Hess, director of the task force, was quoted in a published report Wednesday that the path of the collider could be altered to lessen disruption of the local community.

"After selection of the site, supposing Illinois were chosen, we could sit down and ask, 'What about changing the site so it would be less intrusive and interruptive?' We want to be the best neighbor we can," Hess was quoted as saying in Wednesday's Chicago Tribune.

When Don Etchison, director of Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, the state agency charged with the state's proposal, unveiled the Illinois collider path, he stated the DNR had reserved the right to negotiate with the DOE land requirements to minimize disruption to local communities, particularly in the Kaneville area.

Hess' comments were independently confirmed Thursday. Previously, two energy department officials on separate occasions have said privately the DOE could change the department's requirements to fit into any of the individual states.

"That sounds like what he should say," said one energy department source.

DOE press spokeman Phil Keif Thursday emphasized that the negotiations would have to take place after a final site was selected.

Officials from CATCH have long maintained DOE spokesmen have told them that Illinois has no right to change its proposal as submitted last September.

A report issued by DNR last month said the agency could reduce land requirements by 75 percent if the 6,800 acres already owned by the DOE at Fermilab is used in consideration of the SSC site.

Kane County development director Phil Bus accompanied some of the task force members as they toured the area by helicopter.

Bus, who spent Tuesday afternoon in the helicopter, said the task force members asked questions about the physical features, such as the identification of roads and buildings.

Meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives Tuesday approved a $100 million appropriations for SSC construction, although an amendment to the bill prohibits physical site construction.

According to a copy of the

(Continued to page 9)

Bill Stachnich, 5, of St. Charles shows CATCH's displeasure with the proposed Superconducting Super Collider being built in Illinois. (Chronicle photo by Jim Stocker)

IIA.1. 3729

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

This sign along Dauberman Road says it all as Kaneville residents try to catch the Department of Energy's (DOE) attention during their SSC site tour May 16-19. CATCH members and Kaneville residents planned peaceful picketing and protests at several sites during the DOE visit in hopes of gathering attention to their concerns over SSC construction in Illinois. More photos on Page 9.
Photo By Holly Pillsbury

SILBUR/HEARD 5-19-88

DOE eludes collision with SSC opponents during site visit

By holly Pillsbury

Frustration was the order of the day Tuesday, as Kaneville residents and CATCH (Citizens Against The Collider Here) members attempted to zero in on Department of Energy (DOE) representatives touring Illinois proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) site.

Tuesday afternoon, a group of approximately 20 Kaneville residents opposing the SSC gathered at Bill Long's Kaneville farm which fronts on Dauberman Road. They hoped to speak with touring DOE officials or at least make their opposition visible and convincing, but didn't have any definite information about when or if the DOE would be touring Kaneville.

However, they suspected something would happen that afternoon since two Kane County Sheriff's patrol cars were stationed nearby along Dauberman Road. One deputy, when asked, said he was on discretionary patrol, parked at the intersection to watch for speeding high school students. This was at 2 p.m; Kaneland schools dismiss students at 2:45 p.m.

Later in the day a bus, presumably containing DOE and local officials and accompanied by state police cars, passed through Kaneville, traveling north on Dauberman Road. It did not stop, and the SSC protesters followed the bus as it continued north on Dauberman Road. As the cars attempted to follow the bus on Francis Road, a state police car blocked the road, stopping the protesters. They were reportedly extremely upset by the enforced delay and tempers flared.

After 5-10 minutes traffic was allowed to resume, and the Kaneville contingent caught up with the bus again near the intersection of Francis Road and Route 38, where they were again stopped by police as the bus turned east onto Route 38. After another 5-10 minute delay, the police unblocked the road, but the bus was well out of the area.

State and federal DOE officials have been visiting the SSC site from May 16-19, but have been reluctant to reveal a specific itinerary for the visit. Kaneville Township Supervisor Dave Werdin has felt especially thwarted since he has been unable to arrange to have DOE officials speak with the Kaneville Township Board. "I am frustrated," he says. "I feel the only government body representing this area is the Township Board, and the township is one of the most heavily impacted areas. They're going to cut this township into two pieces. Are we supposed to just sit here and say 'fine?'

"This is a very viable part of the country, providing taxes and livelihoods. It bothers me that those absent from the area and far away will make the decision (on the SSC siting). The local person will have nothing to say about it. Those of us who live here don't even have a chance to say there's another side to this issue."

During the decision-making process on siting the SSC, Werdin feels Kaneville has been overlooked, ignored, left off newer maps and simply not mentioned. "We take offense at that," he says. "We're 150 years old. What is really disappointing is that not one public figure has said we ought to take another look at (promoting the Fermilab-Kaneville siting). Even Kane County govern-

Continued on Page 9

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

DOE eludes collision with SSC opponents during site visit

Continued from Page 1

ment is encouraging the DOE."

Questions Werdin, as a Kaneville Township official, would like to ask the DOE include: What will be the actual daily SSC water requirements; who will be eligible for water and sanitation district link-ups; and at what cost; what will the west campus buildings proposed for the Kaneville area look like, and where will they be located; what effect will the magnets have on humans and electronic equipment; will there be contaminants in discharged water and vapor from cooling towers; will people be able to repurchase land if the SSC is not funded for construction; will existing homes be taken to house SSC employees; will access roads be needed for sites around the ring; what will be the effect on local traffic; will property owners have any right to negotiate the price of their land, or have problems addressed; will the west campus be needed; what are the plans for Dauberman Road; will local citizens have any input on this or other proposed changes?

Many Kaneville citizens are vocal in their opposition to the SSC, and have provided a special display for the DOE site visit. There is a limestone circle with a slash over the letters SSC (a CATCH symbol for banning the SSC from Illinois on Bill and Denny Long's farm for DOE officials to see during their aerial overview conducted Tuesday morning. Dale Pierson also mowed a "ban the SSC" symbol into a field for aerial viewing.

Sign wars seemed to break out early in the week, with CATCH members and Kaneville residents peppering Dauberman Road and adjacent areas with signs against the SSC for DOE officials to see. Other signs, saying "Support the SSC" also appeared recently, erected in some cases, at least, by non-residents who support the collider effort.

CATCH officials have been attempting to rally local opposition to the SSC for this DOE visit. Plans have included picketing the State of Illinois building in Chicago on Monday, picketing at Fermilab on Tuesday and Thursday and picketing at the Kaneville Community Center on Wednesday, all in an attempt to let government officials know how strongly local citizens oppose the SSC being located in Illinois.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 5/19/88

Small-town collider foes rev engines, get nowhere fast

By Katherine Seligenthaler

Armed with lawn chairs, coolers, children and picket signs, Kaneville's contingent of opponents to the superconducting supercollider set up camp early Wednesday morning on the grounds of the town's community center.

Then they waited.

They talked about their belief that Illinois officials had lied to them. And they talked about the collider, which they said would ruin their homes, their community and their lives if it's built in Kane, Du Page and Kendall Counties, as state officials propose.

The small band, at most 20-strong throughout the long day, strategized and theorized about the likelihood that officials from the U.S. Department of Energy, on a three-day tour of Illinois' site proposal for the collider, would pay a visit to Kaneville, a farming community of 1,300 people that could become the location of the giant facility's "west campus."

The east campus would be at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia. The collider, a 53-mile underground tunnel to be built in the shape of an oval, will be used to smash atomic particles together to discover the building blocks of matter.

Wednesday's protesters shifted in their chairs. They stretched their legs. They waved to passing cars, and comforted crying babies.

But by 5 p.m., when no one from the federal agency had made an appearance, they finally straggled away.

Government officials had made it clear from the beginning that they had no plans to meet with the public during their tour, but would spend their time going over details of the proposal with state officials. The protesters, they said, would get a chance to air their views at a series of hearings planned for September or October at Fermilab.

But collider opponents, most of whom belong to the group Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH), were determined to make themselves seen and heard.

About 80 CATCH members picketed Fermilab on Tuesday while Education Department officials toured the facility. Later, they dispersed to various access shafts along the 53-mile ring of the proposed collider, because they had heard that a bus bearing the official entourage would be inspecting the site.

The panel of scientists was expected to break into groups Wednesday to tour other specific aspects of the site. And CATCH members reasoned the scientists surely would visit the Kaneville community center, which could be turned into offices to be used while the west campus was under construction.

All we have to do is wait, the protesters said, then they'll have to listen to us whether they want to or not. "All we want is a couple of minutes of their time," Rodger Souders said. "Why is that so much to ask?"

Late in the day, his wife, Blanca, told the patient protesters that she had talked to a government official, who said he might or might not come by, but even if he did, he had orders not to talk to people. "He told us if we have problems to write letters," Souders said.

The Elbus

CATCH members and Kaneville residents prepare on Tuesday, May 17 to get their anti-SSC message across to Departme of Energy (DOE) officials who are touring the proposed Illinois superconducting super collider site from May 16-19. The D representatives had an aerial overview by helicopter on Tuesday morning, and passed through Kaneville on a bus tour about 4 p.m. ***ABOVE LEFT*** *- CATCH members (l to r) Jennifer Kionabauer of Hinckley, Pam Long and Kathy Heath of Kanevi stand below a banner expressing their concern for Kaneville's future while Kaneville residents Marion and Raymond Lo look on approvingly.* ***ABOVE RIGHT*** *- Roger Sauders Dave Werdin and Les Landmeier, all of Kaneville, talk over the S situation while CATCH members make preparations at the Bill Long farm on Dauberman Road.* ***LOWER LEFT*** *- Kaneville Tw Supervisor Dave Werdin looks over some of his farm acreage which would be taken by the state for the SSC ring.* ***LOWER RIGHT*** *One of the two Kane County Sheriff's deputies in evidence along Dauberman Road all Tuesday afternoon parks near an S protest sign at the intersection of Main Street and Dauberman Roads. The patrol cars joined state police cars in escorting DOE tour bus through Kaneville.*

Photos By Holly Pillsbu

Gestapo tactics used

Editor, The Beacon-News:

The actions taken by state of Illinois officials on May 17 at Fermilab and outside Kaneville were pure Gestapo tactics.

The Fermilab brochure boasts that the facility is "available to the public every day," yet members of CATCH picketing outside Fermilab were denied entrance onto the grounds unless we laid down our signs.

Security and state police threatened arrest as marchers headed toward the main building. Illinois was clearly "puttin' on the Ritz" for the DOE and wanted to suppress the opposition.

Later that day, a small rally was held on the lawn of Bill and Pam Long's farm in Kaneville.

Members of the DOE were bussed around the proposed ring, and, as they passed by, protesters were warned by police to stay on the grass and behave.

We respected that request because we are law-abiding citizens, but, when we attempted to follow the bus in our cars, the state police blocked the road twice to stall us, again threatening arrest.

When we videotaped the officer and asked him to cite the reason we were being delayed, he replied, "No comment."

The western edge of the SSC will have a major impact on Kaneville, as 27 homes and farms will be taken, research buildings will be constructed, a helicopter pad and a railroad spur will be installed, and the town hall will be used as a local office.

The Kaneville Township Board has requested an opportunity to meet with the DOE, but there has been no response.

The members of CATCH and citizens of Kaneville are not troublemakers; we simply want an opportunity to exercise our First Amendment rights and be heard.

Gov. Thompson does not want the federal government to see any opposition to the SSC in Illinois, and the antics pulled by state officials reek of collusion.

Cathy Heath
Kaneville

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Cheers, jeers greet DOE

Task force tours area affected by collider

By Tom Schlueter

Protesters donning pickets and greetings from supporters highlighted a week-long visit by The U.S. Department of Energy's Superconducting Super Collider task force — a week in which the question of how many homeowners would be forced to move from the Kaneville area once again surfaced.

Huge signs visible to the task force members in their helicopters showed the displeasure of some residents who feel the SSC may be located in Illinois.

One SSC opponent called The Chronicle Wednesday to say SSC supporters had trespassed onto private property to remove anti-SSC signs.

In another instance, the Kane County Highway Department was called to remove an anti-SSC sign that had been draped across Silver Glen Road near Denker Road.

The sign was dangerously low and the highway department was concerned that the sign could pose a safety threat, according to a radio transmission monitored at The Chronicle Wednesday morning.

Task force members met with state and local officials and toured the area both by air and on land.

They refused to comment on Illinois proposal or that of other states during their stay in Illinois.

The DOE also refused a request by local opposition group Citizens Against the Collider Here to meet with the task force. The refusal prompted this week's protests.

Wilmot Hess, director of the task force, was quoted in a published report Wednesday that the path of the collider could be altered to lessen disruption of the local community.

"After selection of the site, supposing Illinois were chosen, we could sit down and ask, 'What about changing the site so it would be less intrusive and interruptive?' We want to be the best neighbor we can," Hess was quoted as saying in Wednesday's Chicago Tribune.

When Don Etichison, director of Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, the state agency charged with the state's proposal, unveiled the Illinois collider path, he stated the DNR had reserved the right to negotiate with the DOE land requirements to minimize disruption to local communites, particularly in the Kaneville area.

Hess' comments were independently confirmed Thursday. Previously, two energy department officials on separate occasions have said privately the DOE could change the department's requirements to fit into any of the individual states.

"That sounds like what he should say," said one energy department source.

DOE press spokeman Phil Keif Thursday emphasized that the negotiations would have to take place after a final site was selected.

Officials from CATCH have long maintained DOE spokesmen have told them that Illinois has no right to change its proposal as submitted last September.

A report issued by DNR last month said the agency could reduce land requirements by 75 percent if the 6,800 acres already owned by the DOE at Fermilab is used in consideration of the SSC site.

Kane County development director Phil Bus accompanied some of the task force members as they toured the area by helicopter.

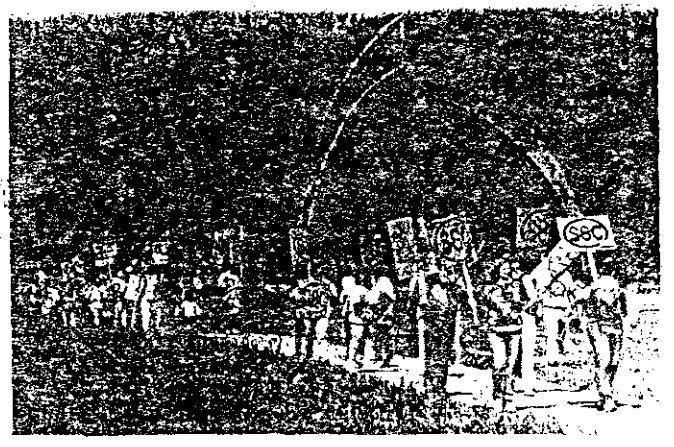
Bus, who spent Tuesday afternoon in the helicopter, said

(Continued to page 5)

Geneva Gazette 5/20/88

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 5-18-88



Picketers get their message across to representatives of the U.S. Department of Energy Superconducting Super Collider task force visiting Fermilab Tuesday that they do not want the SSC here. (Chronicle photo by Jim Stocker)

DOE visit to Fermilab met by CATCH pickets

By Tom Schlueter

Members of Citizens Against the Collider Here will have to wait to have their say.

While area residents protested outside, Illinois officials welcomed representatives of the U.S. Department of Energy Superconducting Super Collider task force to a press conference Monday in the State of Illinois Building in downtown Chicago.

DOE officials explained their visit to the proposed SSC site in Illinois and why they refused to meet with CATCH, whose members picketed the press conference to show displeasure.

The DOE is visiting the proposed Fermilab-SSC site until Thursday.

DOE spokesman Brian Quirke said the site visit was an inappropriate time for the task force to meet with local opponents.

"Their views certainly will be heard during the environmental hearings in September," Quirke said.

Quirke said the task force members will meet privately with state and local officials. He told reporters that the DOE would not comment on the content of proposals or how Illinois compares with other states.

Wilmot Hess, chairman of the task force, said the site selection process is a two-pronged effort, preparing the environmental statement and evaluating each state's proposal.

The purpose of the visit is to evaluate Illinois' proposal, he said.

"We're here to kick the tires," Hess said.

In response to a reporter's question, Hess said that local support is one of many criteria for judging a site.

"Local support is one out of 19 sub-criteria and it is just a

(Continued to page 8)

(Continued from page 1)

part of that sub-criteria," Hess said.

The most important consideration is geology, Hess said.

Gov. James Thompson spoke first, saying the important thing is to build the SSC.

"The issue of whether or not Illinois is selected is out of our hands. The bottom line is for America. The SSC is important for this nation and its people," Thompson said.

He likened the importance of the project to the development of the interstate highway system and the space program.

"It would be tragic to fall behind in this area," he said.

He said he believed Illinois would be chosen as the site for the SSC on the merits of the state's proposal.

Also appearing at the press conference were U.S. Reps. Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville), Harris Fawell (R-Naperville), Richard Durbin (D-Springfield) and John Porter (R-Winnetka).

Each took a turn speaking to the DOE representatives.

Porter said the Japanese, he said, indicated that they would offer financial support for an SSC in the United States.

fund the resources, we will have the support of the scientific community worldwide," Porter said.

Hastert, addressing the concern that if the SSC were built elsewhere, the top scientists will flock to the location, said "We want to make sure that the best minds stay in Illinois."

On Tuesday, the DOE task force planned to study the Illinois site by air in the morning and take a surface tour in the afternoon.

Task force members are expected to meet today and Thursday in sub-groups with the state proposal team.

Surface and helicopter tours of specific features will continue

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letter

Letter proves CATCH winning

"Just Who Is This William Tardy?" The Al Joerg letter is a clear indication to me and members of CATCH/Ill. that we are definitely winning this battle.

With all of the issues that CATCH/Ill. has raised regarding the SSC proposal (land values, water, condemnation, loss of jobs, houses and farms), the writing of this letter by Joerg, substantiates that opinion. Rather than discussing and attacking the issues, Joerg elected to engage in a personal attack on the president of CATCH/Ill.

This tactic is often used when one is sensing defeat. If one cannot win on the issues, one attempts to win on personality defamation. These tactics always fail, as the public is too educated to be sidetracked from the main issues.

Thank you for the very large headlines which gives CATCH/Ill. and me added recognition.

(Who is this?)

William Tardy
St. Charles

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 5/18/88

Letter

Thank you, Bill Tardy

(Editor's note: This letter was addressed to William Tardy, president of Citizens Against The Collider Here.)

Gee, Bill Tardy is that you they were writing about as the scoundrel in the editorial pages of The Chronicle?

I always think of you as a gentleman farmer type who lives on Silver Glen Road, raises kids and a few animals, the guy who was active in Scouts and PTO with us at Wasco School.

I had to write you a note to just say thanks Bill for getting involved in our defense, for giving up time at the expense of other things you love, to take up the CATCH cause, that must take so many hours of your time away from home.

I'm glad there are people like you who really care. I confess I haven't been as involved as I should have, but I did want you to know, "We know who you are" and we applaud your efforts. Thanks for all your work.

Penny and Dave Newkirk
St. Charles

The St. Charles Chronicle encourages letters to the editor, especially on local topics and issues.

For clarity, please submit letters typewritten, double-spaced and limited to 250 words.

5-27-88
S.C.

IIA.1- 3735

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

St. Charles Chronicle
Insights

Publisher Managing Editor Editor
Roger F. Cummiskey Dave Leyh Lee Husfeldt

CATCH catches mayor's ire

City Desk

by Lee Husfeldt

Mayor Fred Norris is disturbed that members of Citizens Against the Collider Here took a statement he made in a personal letter and quoted it in material the group is distributing.

The quote from a letter Norris wrote to one of his neighbors, Barbara Collins, is, "speaking personally, I wish the governor would spend the money he is now using to win the bid on education and road infrastructure improvements so desperately needed. I think he's got his priorities confused, but he obviously has a different agenda than the local issues I see."

Norris said he was speaking personally and the letter was in response to a letter from Collins.

Collins said she asked if he minded if she shared the letter with people and the mayor told her he didn't mind as long as he wasn't misquoted.

Norris remembers it as Collins telling him she had shown the letter to a few friends in the neighborhood and he said there was no problem with that.

But when Norris got a call from Greg Claricoates, who said he was an attorney from CATCH, asking if he could excerpt certain statements and publish them, the mayor said he didn't think that was an appropriate way to do it. The mayor said the entire letter would need to be published to get the whole meaning *across and it wasn't intended for publication.*

"I never like to have things lifted out of context, they should be read in their entirety. To lift something out doesn't give it the same feel or flavor," Norris said.

Norris said his letter was not meant to represent the city's position on the SSC and he told Claricoates if he wanted a statement from the city it would have to come through the city council, which usually consists of a resolution.

Bill Tardy, president of CATCH, remembers things differently. Tardy said Norris told them *they could use the letter and quote it directly,* but not to distribute the letter to the media.

The mayor pointed out he never talked to Tardy.

Norris' quote apparently came from a two-page letter dated Feb. 26, although CATCH members only gave the second page to The Chronicle.

CATCH might have only used one of Norris' statements, but it is consistent with others made on that same page of the letter.

"At this point, I am suggesting in my contacts with the people of St. Charles...that they gather up and digest all the facts — if we wish to push this project to another state it will be done by delivering a crisp, clear message to Gov. James Thompson, Congressman Dennis Hastert and their contemporaries. It will have to be broad based, rational and factual."

In another section Norris states, "My hope at this point is that Texas or Arizona, both presently considered the 'front runners,' will be the winners.

"We have time and should use it wisely to help the others win the bid," Norris states in the letter right before the quote CATCH picked out.

The proposed site for the SSC would have the ring going under Norris' home, but the mayor said he has no problem with that.

"It will be 300 feet under our home, buried between a lot of bedrock and me," Norris said, assured there will not be any detrimental effects.

Norris said he is against the state spending $507 million dollars trying to win the SSC — money he thinks could be better spent on education or building bridges.

Norris said he is against Illinois getting the SSC "if it means we have to buy it to bring it here."

Who said what to whom is confusing, but Norris' stand on the SSC is interesting.

Even if Norris did make the statements in a personal letter and they reflect only his opinions, not those of the city, the fact he is mayor and was commenting on the SSC makes it newsworthy.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, May 29, 1988 Section 18 3 Tempo DuPage

DuPage **Issues**

The Supercollider

Should it be built at Fermilab?

Bill Kempiners: It's an opportunity to control growth.

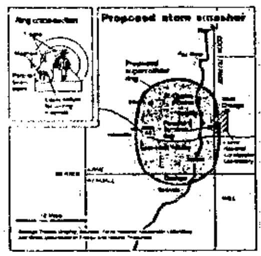
Kempiners: 'It's an advantage to have the staff already in place'

[illegible]

State-of-the-art atom smasher searches for funds and a home

By Stevenson Swanson

[illegible]



William Tardy: There are better uses for state money.

Tardy: 'This is not a project the state of Illinois can afford'

[illegible]

"What hasn't been addressed is the human element. We didn't realize it would mean losing our homes, our friends. It's an emotional thing as well as economic. Dams were stopped because of endangered species, and I'm afraid the farmer is almost an endangered species."

Tony Midsted, Big Rock

"It's difficult to make people understand why we're not overjoyed at this project. Rural areas aren't waiting to be developed. We're happy as we are. I am really irate at people in Chicago and Aurora in their high-rise offices blowing and tossing and giving away other people's land."

David Woodin, [illegible] Township supervisor

"The same kind of fears were brought up when Fermilab was proposed. But we don't glow in the dark and our hair is falling out only because we're growing older. To jeopardize the project because of perceived impacts that can't be proved would be a travesty."

Mayor Vivian Lund, Warrenville

"With the supercollider we will have a huge expanse of territory to explore. It's not that expensive, about the same percentage of the gross national product as Fermilab was in the 1960s. Fermilab is the logical place to build it [because] it's the only place with a working superconducting collider now."

[illegible], physicist

IIA.1- 3737

SSC work rattles school

We wish to share with you our first-hand experience with work done for the SSC.

On March 18 the Lily Lake School building, which is a number of blocks from the proposed site, was rocked and shaken by "little charges dropped down 24-foot bore holes to check the continuity of the bedrock," stated B. Bauer of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

The shaking, rattling, and tremors lasted for several seconds and continued for more than an hour. Teaching was impossible after the first and continued frightening quakes. At no time was the school advised that this was to occur.

When going outside to check on the truck doing the work we were amazed to find an Iowa license plate. Yes, the work being done was by Walker Geo Physical of Iowa, verified Bauer.

Every citizen must decide whether they want their homes, businesses, and schools shaken, their playgrounds threatened by trucks with little charges, and their tax monies to leave the state to the outside businesses hired by our political leaders.

Mike Switzer, principal
Barbara Hogan
Janice Carlson

(Editor's note: This letter was signed by 14 other members of the Lily Lake Elementary School staff)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 5/18/88

Letter

Governor sticking it to Illinois taxpayers

How can Gov. James Thompson be more concerned with keeping a baseball team in Illinois than he is with destroying communities?

He's offering a new stadium that will force more people from their homes in order to build it.

He must like destroying the taxpayers of Illinois for we sure are getting the short end of the stick.

The SSC is just another one of his money-sucking projects which he hopes to stick us with before he's through.

Will this project find a cure for cancer, AIDS, or any disease that kills millions of people each year? No!

This project, costing us more than $3 billion by the time it's all over, will enable us to know about the Big Bang Theory. Just think, we'll finally know how the universe was made.

Forgive me if I'm wrong, but doesn't it say somewhere in Genesis what they want to know?

Do you as a taxpayer really think your money should be used this way?

Find out the facts about the SSC by writing CATCH, P.O. Box 104, Wasco, Ill. 60183 or phoning 584-4244.

I for one can't wait until November. I'd like to send Thompson a message he'd never forget.

We the taxpayers of Illinois have the right to say where our money will be spent. After all, it is our money, isn't it, Jim?

Linda Korody
Kaneville

6-3-88

JUNE - 1988

SSC opinion 'pipeline' called for by citizen group

by Brian Kulpin

Foes and supporters of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider are applauding a resolution by a local political action group calling for the creation of a citizen's advisory board to address potential problems if the SSC is built in Illinois.

The Fox Valley Political Action Group, (FVPAG) an organization of West Chicago, Wayne and Tri-Cities' residents active in community affairs, sent a resolution to Gov. James Thompson and state legislators Monday. The resolution asks the appointment of a citizen's board to act as a "pipeline" to the state for public concerns arising from the proposed $4.5 billion dollar particle physics project.

The FVPAG also requests the state address specific SSC concerns such as well contamination and water supply, construction damage, insurance, mortgage rates and equity.

"We put a lot of time into researching our decision on this," FVPAG President Vernon Ole said. "We met with Fermilab people, CATCH (Citizens Against the Collider Here) and the U.S. Department of Energy before deciding not to be for or against the project. We have listed our concerns and believe a committee made up of representatives from the communities affected is the best answer to this issue."

Copies of the resolution have been sent to the governor, state legislators, city councils and village boards of communities around the proposed 53 mile ring.

William Tardy of CATCH said a fairly appointed citizens advisory board is something his organization would fully support.

"I think it is a great idea and it sounds very worthwhile," Tardy said. "I will be contacting FVPAG members this week to find out more about it."

William Kempiners, of the state SSC project office in Batavia, said a advisory board is something the state supported from the beginning of SSC discussions.

"The state is very much in support of an idea like this," Kempiners said. "It is very consistent with what the state would like to do. We feel it is very important for supporters and foes of the project to have a mechanism to communicate their concerns."

Ole said details of who would appoint the board, when and how many members it would include can be worked out at a later date. Ideally, advisory board members would come from every community affected by the ring, Ole said.

"If someone from West Chicago had a problem with something about the SSC they could contact their advisory board representative in West Chicago and he could relay the information to the state," Ole said.

Seven states are currently in contention for the SSC. The ring will be 10 feet in diameter and located 60 feet underground. Subatomic particles will be accelerated at the speed of light around the ring in opposite directions and smashed together. Scientists will study the collisions.

In August the DOE will choose a preferred site in either Illinois, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan, Arizona or Colorado. In January President Reagan is supposed to decide on the final site for the project.

If Illinois is the final decision for the SSC, FVPAG member Robert Gross said the advisory committee should make hosting the project easier.

"This is an emotional issue," Gross said. "Our decision not to take a stand for either side and create an advisory board seems to be the best answer for everyone."

GENEVA REPUBLICAN 6-9-88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

PAC proposal for SSC impact

By Pat DeCiano

A plan dealing with adverse environmental and financial effects the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) may have on its neighbors is being promoted by the Fox Valley Political Action Group, a local political action committee (PAC).

Including a recommendation for the formation of a citizen's advisory council to work with the state on SSC issues, the plan has been sent to state lawmakers, the Illinois Congressional delegation and the governor. The Illinois General Assembly has failed to pass five previous attempts to mitigate possible negative effects of the SSC.

Under the PAC proposal the citizen's panel would act to protect community and resident interests from problems related to the SSC. The panel, composed of community members, would provide a conduit for local concerns to reach the decision makers in Springfield.

Other recommendations call for financial aid to taxing bodies losing assessed valuation and property value guarantees. Property damage claims, water system interference, rights to underground easements and blasting are also addressed in the resolution.

The Fox Valley Political Action

Continued on Page 12

Du Page

Batavia has doubts about collider group

By Ann Piccininni

Batavia has declined to support a resolution calling for formation of a citizens advisory committee to ask the state to consider concerns of residents living near the proposed site of the superconducting supercollider.

The resolution, drafted by the Fox Valley Political Action Group, has been adopted by St. Charles, Geneva, Wayne, St. Charles Township, Geneva Township, Batavia Township and Hampton Township.

The Batavia City Council voted 5-3 Monday against adopting the resolution after council members voiced concerns about the group's political intentions.

According to the organization's president, Vernon Ore, the group neither opposes nor favors construction of the $4 billion superconducting supercollider on a site adjacent to Fermilab.

"While the group may be neutral now, it may be all too easy to tip it either way," commented Batavia Ald. Ken Ramsey.

The Fox Valley Political Action Group, formed in January, counts about 50 Fox Valley area residents as its members.

"We all have some investment in the community. There are no elected officials in the group," Ore said.

"There may not be an elected official among your membership, but I have a feeling that may not be the long-range game plan," said 1st Ward Ald. David Waters. "I'm against this because I think what we're getting ready to do is endorse a political body here."

Waters criticized the group, charging that it maintains a level of exclusivity by requiring hefty membership dues. Ore would not disclose the amount members are charged for dues.

The resolution called for a citizens advisory committee to act as a liaison between the local community and the state. The committee, Ore said, would address such concerns as water supply protection, financial assistance for negatively affected taxing bodies, equity guarantees for property values, the availability of mortgages at fair market value, compensation for damages incurred during construction of the supercollider and fair treatment for displaced property owners.

Ore said, "We need to get our message to the administration and the legislature."

St. Charles Chronicle
Insights

Publisher Roger F. Coleman
Managing Editor Dave Heun
Editor Lee Hustedt

Officials shouldn't refuse public debate

Any resident should be able to come to his or her city council or village board to discuss, and seek its support, on any issue. It is local officials' obligation to listen to their constituents' concerns and seek to resolve them when appropriate. This is democracy at its grassroots level.

That is why we have mixed feelings about Mayor Richard Lewis' decision to refuse requests from organizations to talk to the Geneva City Council about aspects of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

The mayor is right when he says Geneva's council has many issues of local concern that deserve its attention. We also agree with him that negative effects on Geneva will be slight if the SSC is built at Fermilab. Wear and tear on streets and other public works should be more than offset by the benefits Geneva will reap if the giant atom smasher is built in this area.

In addition, Lewis is correct when he says the SSC issue has been well debated in public and exhaustively covered in the newspapers. It has been aired at length at forums devoted solely to the topic. The Chronicle has covered the SSC, including arguments against and for the project, for years. Other news organizations have begun to devote similar staff and financial effort to keeping the public informed on the topic.

Still, no mayor or village president should have the power to bar debate at the council on any topic. No single individual should have this power.

If residents want their council to debate and take a stand on any issue, including the SSC, then the city council is obligated to do so. Local governments in America have a rich tradition of taking stands on state, national and international issues, and we would hate to see this tradition thwarted by a mayor's — or any official's — determination of "local impact."

We propose this: That aldermen and the public be informed whenever an individual or group is denied a request to speak to the council. This gives council members — and the public — a chance to say, "hey, I think we should let them make their pitch," and overrule the mayor's decision. Speakers can be limited to a reasonable time period, such as five minutes, to avoid excess.

Thus will we ensure that our government continues to serve us.

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 6/22/88

Letters

Residents left out of SSC decision

The citizens of Addison are very fortunate. Their city officials have shown them respect, consideration and have treated them honorably.

Two years ago, when the Chicago White Sox were considering a move to Addison, a non-binding referendum was held to let the city planners know exactly how the citizens of Addison felt about a stadium in their community.

The majority of the people said no! Although the proposed location would have been very convenient for suburbanites, it would have been an intrusion in the lives of the people of Addison. There would have been increased traffic congestion, bright lights at night, increased noise levels and possible flooding because of loss of land for water absorption. In short, their quality of life would have been affected.

I fail to see why the state denied the people on and adjacent to the proposed 53-mile Superconducting Super Collider ring, a voice in the decisions that will so greatly affect their lives. I was brought up to believe that this is a democracy of the people, by the people, and for the people. I am deeply disillusioned by the state's handling of the SSC project.

It is obvious to me that the SSC should not be placed in an area where a great number of people are living, especially since these very same people do not want it!

Hats off to the Addison city officials who did it the decent "American Way."

Philip Hademik
St. Charles

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letter

Careful scrutiny is required for all published political ads

When The Chronicle's editors came out with a pointed (editorial) March 16, stating that political ads need scrutiny, I assumed they meant *all* political ads, and not just those of CATCH/ILL.

I have been frustrated with The Chronicle these past few weeks, when each Friday it continues to print ads sponsored by the SSC for Fermi. Every ad has been filled with half-truths, inaccuracies, and statements of complex problems glossed over in an oversimplified manner.

The April 29 ad dealt with the disruption of our quiet communities. (All of the ad's five facts can be proved wrong.

(1) "Hours of operation will be limited." Yet, an SSC document states: "our schedule is based on three-shift, 24-hour tunneling operations, five days a week, with a sixth day reserved for maintenance."

The word "limited" has taken on a new meaning.

(2) "Contracts will specify that truck noise be muffled:" Is there such a thing as a muffled 18-wheeler? Also, (the document) states: "Around-the-clock noise will be produced by mined tunnel operations."

(3) "... only a little more than is excavated for the basement of a 2,500-square-foot house." Wrong.

(Another document) states: "The total volume of material removed each day at any given tunneling site will be only about 1,200 cubic yards." It would be enough for *two* 2,500-square foot houses, based on a 7-foot-high basement. You are talking about 96 trucks barreling through our neighborhoods instead of 18.

At their suggested rate it would take thousands of days to complete this project.

When you see future ads sponsored by SSC for Fermi, remember this letter. The supporters of the SSC want this project so badly that they have lowered themselves to misrepresentation.

Chronicle editors, when you say: "In God we trust, everything else we check," please DO check!

Janet McLeod
St. Charles

S.C. CHRONICLE 6/15/88

Letters

St. CHARLES CHRONICLE 6/29/88

Efforts of CATCH applauded

I was at the Taste of St. Charles celebration during The Pride of the Fox. As I was walking along the path near the river, I saw a group asking for signatures of persons wishing to oppose the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (particle accelerator) in the Fox Valley.

I was at the flea market a month ago. This same group was there. The state-sponsored group was there, too, but it had no big map showing where the anticipated placement of the ring would occur. They didn't tell you how many megabucks would be spent on this project. They didn't tell you how long this whole project would take and what we will find out, if anything. They didn't tell you about helium factories in residential neighborhoods. They didn't tell you about how the water in the area could be affected. They didn't tell you that the state was lacking tremendously in the public discussion of our children. They didn't tell you about our suffering Medicaid Program. CATCH did.

Sunday was a beautiful day to share with our families and these persons of CATCH were out there trying to undo the damage the big bucks of this state were trying to push down our throats. If, in fact, this project is worth billions of dollars to find out what is smaller than a quark, (yes, a "quark") so be it. But let it be in some states where they won't be taking homes, displacing families, and inviting all the other environmental problems. Arizona, for one, need move only *six* families. Go figure. What's going on, here? I'm disgusted with this governor and his gang who would allow this nonsense.

Thank you, CATCHers. You had the guts to come out against the pushy, arrogant politicians. I'm with you.

Kathy Smith
St. Charles

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CATCH claims SSC will drain wells

By Tom Schlueter

With water shortages on everybody's mind, anti-Superconducting Super Collider forces seized the opportunity Tuesday night by claiming the federal project would deplete local wells.

Pro-SSC officials alleged the accelerator — if built in Illinois — would use no more water than one of the many subdivisions already in place or that eventually will be built in rural Kane County.

Both claims were made at the Norris Cultural Arts Center in St. Charles during a public forum, which was sponsored by the Kane County Bar Association.

The first hour of the forum was similar to the many SSC forums held during the past months, but the second hour featured two Kane County trial attorneys who cross-examined the speakers.

Speaking for the collider were Joseph Lach and Charles Brown, both staff scientists at Fermilab. Brown also is a Geneva alderman.

Opposition speakers included Bill Tardy, president of Citizens Against the Collider Here, and Carl Petschke, also of CATCH.

Tardy said the SSC would use as much as 6 million gallons of water per day, which would include seepage inherent in any tunnel.

Lach called that "nonsense" and said the SSC would use the same amount of water as a subdivision and that most of the water would be needed at the injector site, which would be at Fermilab and would use the existing wells already at the site.

During the cross-examination portion of the evening, attorney Tim Mahoney asked Tardy why he (Tardy) had switched a CATCH position from water contamination to water supply.

"Is it a matter of convenience?" Mahoney said.

Tardy said the question of water supplies was "apropos" and that time restraints of the forum prohibited him from addressing water contamination.

In cross-examining Lach, attorney Bill Weir asked why residents should believe a government that assured the safety during atomic bomb

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Attorneys Bill Weir, foreground, and Tim Mahoney, listen to the discussion at the Superconducting Super Collider forum held Tuesday. (Chronicle photo by George White)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 6/24/85

CATCH claims SSC will drain wells

(Continued from page 1)

tests, Agent Orange, the defoliant used in the Vietnam War, and DDT.

Lach replied that background radiation levels vary in different areas of the United States and those differing levels have not been found to be harmful.

Brown said the municipal water supply in Geneva is "many, many times" more contaminated with radium than that taken from Fermilab wells.

Brown began the forum by speaking about the history of physics.

"After all, transistors were not invented by Texas Instruments, they were invented by physicists," Brown said.

Brown said the particle accelerators were common in every day life and described televisions as a 60,000 electron-volt accelerators.

"I'm absolutely convinced that the SSC is the next research tool in our field," he said.

Petschke addressed the financial concerns of those opposing the project, including the $570 million incentive proposed by Illinois.

"Our state officials do not care about residents. Illinois cannot" said.

"This is financial suicide. We do not want it, we do not need it, we can't afford it," he said.

Lach used his portion of the evening to blast a CATCH publication that talked about exploding superconducting magnets.

"This is a ridiculous statement of gloom and doom. There are 1,000 superconducting magnets in the Tevatron and none have exploded.

Lach used the example of magnetic resonance imagers, which use more powerful superconducting magnets to give doctors better views of the human body.

Mahoney, cross-examining Tardy, asked the opposition leader whether his studies have determined if any radioactive contamination has occurred in any European accelerator, where the projects are built in urban areas.

"Frankly, I'm not concerned about Europe. I'm concerned about Illinois," Tardy replied.

Illinois is one of seven states in competition for $4.4 billion super collider. The U.S. Department of Energy is expected to make a decision on where to locate the project in

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Private wells running dry

Homeowners going deeper for water supply

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 6/21/89

By Kris Browning

Owners of private wells are learning they also must limit water usage as the dry weather continues.

"Private well water is not unlimited," said Al Fuller, manager of DuPage Well and Pump, Inc. in Lily Lake, one of many drilling firms that have been busy lowering pumps and drilling deeper wells on private land.

Individuals who thought they escaped water restrictions of municipalities should impose their own, say water experts, or they might face burned out pumps or dry wells.

"It's scary because you think that's the last load of wash I'll be able to do," said Peg Frank, a Lily Lake woman whose well has lost pressure but is still working.

She said many of her neighbors have had to call a drilling company to find deeper water.

Fuller recommends that well-users not sprinkle their yards or use extra water.

"Until we get moisture in the area that feeds us, we've got a real crisis on our hands," said Fuller, who in 10 years of drilling has never seen conditions this severe.

The rain Monday night did little but dampen the soil and give lawns a brief respite from the dry heat.

"The drought is still there, if we don't get any more rain," said Scott Ludwigs, assistant hydrologist for the State Water Survey. "It helped but it didn't solve our problems."

Although last month was not a record low for the water table, Ludwigs said he expects to see the drought show up on June figures.

"As the water table drops, the level in the wells declines," he said.

Combined with the extreme heat, the decreasing water supply causes wells to take longer to recover from the high demand.

Well drillers recommend turning the pump off for a while to let the well recover on its own, or the pump might burn itself out.

With a drop in the water level, the pump may have to be lowered to increase the pressure in the well.

Worse, the well could run dry, as is happening to homeowners from Burlington to Oswego.

When a well runs dry, a driller must either dig deeper for water, or drill a new well at a cost of up to $10,000.

Harry Neely, an Elburn drilling contractor, blames the well failures on poor quality in addition to the weather.

Some old wells and many newer ones give " a minimum amount of water for the minimum amount of money," he said.

"A well isn't like a fireplace or something, people can't see it and they don't want to spend any money on it," Neely said. So, they build wells that will pump a minimum of water and when demand rises, the wells give out.

Neely said it takes a day to a day-and-a-half to re-drill, and he expects his waiting list to lengthen.

"A great deal of these subdivision wells are going to have to be drilled deeper," he said.

Development west of the tri-cities has caused an increased demand on the water supply as thousands more people tap into the aquifers.

Each person uses an average of 20 to 30 gallons per day, but that increases to about 100 per day in the hot weather, Neely said.

A shower will take from 12 to 15 gallons per minute and a sprinkler uses four to seven gallons per minute, Fuller said.

Signs of pump failure include sputtering air in the water, a sudden loss in pressure and a long recovery time for pressure.

(EXTREMELY IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS)

Tenn. Sierra Club addresses supercollider environment issues

CATCH, Illinois recently received a copy of the enclosed letter written by the Tennessee Sierra Club to U.S. Representative Bart Gordon (D-Tennessee). Like Illinois, the state of Tennessee is one of seven states on the Department of Energy's short list trying to win the SSC project.

When people in the Fox Valley area first learned of the specifics of the Illinois SSC proposal in late January, many were concerned of possible radiation problems which might be associated with the project. However, we were assured by the State Department of Energy and Natural Resources and by spokesmen for Fermilab that radiation would not be a concern.

We accepted their explanation without fail. CATCH cannot be accused of creating any undue concern over the radiation issue as we have centered our opposition to the SSC along other lines of importance.

However, we ask you to please read the enclosed letter so that we may all become more informed on this issue. It is quite technical and lengthy, but it is imperative that responsible people such as yourself

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Sierra Club

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read this material.

Many questions are raised by the Tennessee Sierra Club pertaining to siting the SSC in Tennessee. Those same questions are pertinent to Illinois and we should not allow approval of the SSC project without concrete answers to them.

Everyone in the unincorporated areas of Kane County is on an individual private well. Hundreds of homes directly in the area of the proposed SSC tunnel obtain their water supply at or below tunnel depth. Many of the cooling stations and service areas surrounding the ring are directly adjacent to residential developments.

Also, Kane County is on record as having the fastest growth rate of any county in the Chicago area. With the potential for thousands of people to be directly affected by the SSC if sited in Illinois, the 15,000 plus members of the CATCH ask you to please make sure that our wells, our homes, schools, churches and businesses should be the area where the SSC experiments are allowed to occur under and around. See letter on page 2.

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Letters to the Editor

Honorable Bart Gordon
Representative, Fifth District of Tennessee

Dear Representative Gordon:

The following letter contains questions and comments about environmental problems that would result from the construction of a Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in middle Tennessee. It is written on behalf of the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club. The questions raised have yet to be addressed by local governments, the State of Tennessee, or by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The four environmental issues about which we are most concerned at present are the following: growth impacts on the area; irradiation of the public and the environment; disposition of the excavated limestone; and absence of a decommissioning plan. Each is dealt with below.

1. Growth impacts resulting from SSC in Tennessee. The magnitude of the problem can be sensed by considering the influx of SSC work forces. The numbers were found in the State's brochure "The SSC for Tennessee." Initially a construction work force of 4,500, many with families, will invade the area. This will be followed in six years by a permanent work force of 3,000, most with families. This may involve a total of 10,000 new citizens in all. Many families of the new work force (1,000? 3,000?) will require new homes. Also, more than 100 families who now reside in homes located over the SSC will lose them and must find new ones.

We are told by local planners that many parts of the infrastructure, including waste disposal sites, sewerage systems, roads, schools, etc., are largely overburdened in many areas. The planners also complain of overloads. It is very expensive to upgrade and maintain the current infrastructure. It is even more expensive to expand it in an environmentally sound way so as to avoid damage to local ecosystems, and to maintain open spaces, clean air and clean water. It is of interest that the State, in its brochure, has stated that "Open Spaces Will NOT Be Destroyed." However, we have yet to find, in any of the documents, information detailing who will pay for the expanded infrastructure while preserving a clean open-space environment.

Questions on growth impacts of the SSC. 1. Who will plan and who will pay for expanding, in an environmentally sound way, the new infrastructures necessitated by the construction of the SSC? 2. Will the local communities be expected to realize enough funds in additional revenue to provide for the expansion? 3. Will the State be willing to underwrite an environmentally sound expansion of infrastructure? The State has already agreed to buy 16,000 acres of surface and subsurface rights and give them to DOE. 4. Or will DOE pay?

Comments. The Sierra Club believes that the growth impacts on local communities and the environment, due to SSC, must be addressed and commitments made for funding solutions before the SSC is accepted by the State. With proper planning and funding the usual loss of open spaces and wildlife, characteristic of unplanned and underfunded development, can be mitigated if not avoided completely.

2. Irradiation of the public and the environment. Both DOE and the State of Tennessee have stated categorically that the SSC will be radiologically safe. As proof, both cite the exemplary radiological record of the Fermilab in Illinois. Fermilab is said to be much like what the SSC is to be in that both will have accelerators which accelerate protons and produce the same products after interacting with targets, beam abort dumps, or various ring components. The products are intense beams of subatomic particles, mainly neutrons and mesons as well as radioactive atoms, also called activation products or radionuclides.

All are or produce, ionizing radiations. In order to understand how Fermilab and SSC could be as safe as touted, the following publications were read: "Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1986," Baker, Samuel I., May 1, 1987 (Fermilab 87/58, 1104.100, UC-41); "An Introduction to Radiation Protection for the Superconducting Super Collider," Metropolis, Katherine (Ed.), November 10, 1987, SSC-SR-1027.

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LETTER

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General information from the reports. Several pieces of general information gleaned from the above reports, seem pertinent. They are the following. First, the composition of the intense beams of ionizing radiations and the radionuclides produced are identified and said to be identical. The amounts and intensities will differ at the two accelerators. Secondly, a comparison of the topography of the two sites indicates that the relationship between citizens and the site topography will be markedly different at the two.

For example, at Fermilab most, if not all, of the citizens live outside the site boundary. They come close to interaction areas only when they visit or go to work at that site. At the SSC, citizens will be able to live over or adjacent to interaction areas. Of most concern, for radiological safety, would be SSC areas I and H which appear to contain beam abort dumps, intense particle beams, and ventilation shafts for dispersing radioactive gases.

Thirdly, continuous individual monitoring of the dose of ionizing radiation received by citizens living around the Fermilab site was not done - even for those people living on the down-beam end of the muon (mu meson) beam. Many monitors and monitoring strategies were reported but none for any off-site individual. Rather, the very low dose of ionizing radiation reported was an averaged dose to citizens at site boundary calculated by assuming the main source of radioactivity was airborne, was propelled by wind at an average 10.4 mile per hour speed, and provided only external body irradiation. The variable nature of wind, weather, and individual location is excluded in such a calculation.

Fourthly, Fermilab disposes of radionuclides into air, surface waters and soil. The methods being used now at Fermilab were state of the art in 1940, that is, at the beginning of the nuclear age.

It is also clear from these two reports that there are three potential avenues by which the public and other living things may be irradiated both during the operation and following the final shutdown of the SSC. Irradiation may be by way of a. intense ionizing rays, b. airborne radionuclides, and c. soluble or waterborne radionuclides. Background, comments and questions about each follow.

a. Ionizing rays. There are two categories here. In the first, intense beams composed mainly of neutrons and muons are produced when the proton beams smash into the beam abort dumps or into solid targets, such as may be used in future experiments at the SSC. The second category is residual (or fixed source) radiation consisting mainly of gamma rays and given off by "activated accelerator components and shielding, mainly iron and concrete."

Consider the first category. There should be at least two beam abort dumps at the SSC, one for each beam of non-collided protons. Neutrons and muons emanating from these dumps would fan out under the I regions. Such neutrons and muons are very energetic and very penetrating. For example, at Fermilab the muons were detected at the site boundary which appears to be about three miles from the target source. The beams at SSC should be even more penetrating in that the protons will be accelerated to 20 TeV whereas those at Fermilab have a maximum energy of 1 TeV. Further, the neutrons and muons will be scattered in all directions by the media through which they move.

Whether soil and water, as a Fermilab, or limestone, soil and water, as at the Tennessee SSC site, one would expect some of the ricocheting particles in the beam to penetrate the surface and consequently penetrate and cause ionizations in any living thing on the surface that might be in their path. The citizen-topography relationship at SSC is such that residents above or adjacent to the SSC, especially in the I and H areas, may be receiving extra ionizing radiation any time the SSC is in operation. At Fermilab, no one appears to live above the beams with the possible exception of off-site citizens.

In the second category, residual ionizing radiation, resulting from activation products, will be coming from SSC components such as beam pipes, magnets, detectors, cement, rocks, cryostats, etc. The radiation of concern will be energetic and very penetrating gamma rays. The half lives of the activation products range from 54 days for beryllium-7 to 5.3 years for cobalt-60. Thus, accelerator components will be producing ionizing radiations, dangerous to the public, for many years - even after accelerator operations cease. Danger from residual ionionizing rays would be found both above and below ground. Defective and discarded accelerator components would be found in surface storage sites.

At Fermilab the storage area, called the boneyard, is located at the site boundary and is used to store defective radioactive accelerator components.

It was found necessary to add additional shielding at the boneyard to reduce irradiation of people off site. Underground at the SSC, radioactive components will be found in and around the beam tunnel walls, beam abort dumps, and in all beam components in the tunnels. Because of the intimate association of area residents and the SSC, both during operation and years after shutdown, the problem of preventing access of residents to residual radiation, either above or below ground, may be a difficult one to solve.

Questions on ionizing rays. 1. What will be the individual doses of ionizing radiation to residents that live above or adjacent to the Intense beam or neutrons and mesons originating from the beam abort dumps and/or targets (I and H areas)? 2. Will each individual resident in these areas be monitored continuously (such as by special film badges) for exposure to scattered neutrons, muons and their products? 3. Will above ground storage of discarded radioactive accelerator components occur at SSC? If so, for how long? How will above ground storage be managed so as to guarantee no public access to it? 4. How will access of public to underground radioactive components of the SSC, via any of thirty-odd surface access shafts, be guaranteed both during operation and after conclusion of all experiments at SSC?

b. Airborne radioactides. Carbon-11 (^{11}C) and tritium (^{3}H) are reported to be the major airborne radionuclides at Fermilab. ^{11}C is said to contribute the largest source of off-site ionizing radiation.

^{11}C originates in the air around the beam dump and target as a result of transmutation of air atoms ($^{14}N^{7}$). The air atoms are actually bombarded by secondary subnuclear particles that leave the vacuum tight containers surrounding the beam dump and target. ^{3}H arises by transmutations that occur throughout the system but the airborne ^{3}H is said to come from two sources. The first is from epoxy resins. They release ^{3}H during heating at the high temperatures used to debond (separate) defective magnets from their beam-pipes. Debonding is done at the boneyard. The second source is from the evaporation of closed loop cooling water contaminated with ^{3}H. Tritium contaminated water was not evaporated in CY 1986. The molecular forms of the airborne radionuclides are not given.

The **means** of airborne radioactivity released at Fermilab were as follows. In CY 1986 . . . "A total of 3.4 curies of carbon-11 were released compared to 150 curies from the Neutrino Area Stack in CY 1985." The smaller amount in 1985 was because the accelerator was in operation less than a month that year. Airborne ^{3}H was .003 for 1986 and not given for CY 1985. All ^{3}H released was said to be from debonding in CY 1986.

The calculated annual site boundary dose for ^{11}C was .0008 mrems for CY 1986 and 1.5 mrems for CY 1985. The dose due to ^{3}H was not given for either year but was termed "negligible." The reported doses for ^{11}C were calculated with the aid of a computer program AIRDOSE-EPA. Using amounts of ^{11}C determined from stack monitoring, the program assumes a gaussian plume diffusion model with neutral wind conditions and an average wind speed of 10.4 miles per hour.

Radiological damage is assumed to be due to external body irradiation by the ^{11}C gamma ray. Dosage is given in mrems and is the annual dose an individual living at the site boundary would receive under the assumed conditions.

Clearly, the doses given are hypothetical. It is unlikely that few people living in the area have received the dose calculated for a given year. This is because in real life weather is variable and may change dramatically the dose a real individual receives. In real life, one experiences wide variations in weather such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversion, rain, etc. Each can change the concentration of and/or exposure time to the radionuclide thereby changing the dose.

For example, with high wind speed the exposure time would be reduced, turbulence could reduce the concentration, and thereby the dose would be small. On the other hand, in a temperature inversion the wind speed would remain low, the ^{11}C in the ground-hugging cloud would remain concentrated, and individuals living in areas encompassed by the cloud could be exposed for long periods. Such individuals could receive very large doses of ionizing radiation under such conditions. Thus, in real life one would not expect a single average dose as calculated by AIRDOSE-EPA. Due to the vicissitudes of weather, as indicated above, one would expect people living around the accelerator area to receive doses ranging from zero to many times the average dose calculated by Fermilab personnel.

Therefore, the only way to decide the actual doses received is to **monitor continuously** a large number of people that live in the area. There is no indication that Fermilab has actually monitored continuously any off site individual, or group of individuals, at risk of exposure to airborne ^{11}C from the accelerator.

The site boundary dose calculated by Fermilab may be too low. The dose of ^{11}C depends on whether the individual receives only gamma rays externally or both the positrons and gamma rays internally. Externally positrons would not contribute to body irradiation. Internally, the positron would cause many more ionizations in body tissues than the gamma ray. The molecular form of ^{11}C was not given.

However, ^{11}C when just transmuted is very reactive and should react with the nearest atom. The most numerous atoms present are nitrogen and oxygen. If, for example, carbon monoxide and/or cyanide are major molecular groups formed, they would form stable complexes with hemoglobin on entering the lungs.

Such complexes are known to have physiological half lives much longer than the radionuclide. If ^{11}C is an internal irradiator, the Fermilab calculated dose is too low by several fold.

Questions about airborne radionuclides. 1. What are the locations of the stacks that will vent ^{11}C compounds into the air at SSC? 2. What will be the molecular forms of ^{11}C and ^{3}H released into the air at SSC? 3. Will ^{3}H be released during debonding at SSC? 4. Will water contaminated with ^{3}H be evaporated into the air at SSC? If so, where and how much? 5. Have groups of individuals living off site and at risk been monitored continuously at Fermilab. If so, what are the results?

6. Will individuals who live on or near the SSC site be monitored individually and continously for their exposure to airborne radionuclides? If so, how? If not, why not? 7. If individuals living on or adjacent to SSC are found to be receiving large doses of radiation from airborne radionuclides, how will County, State, or DOE resolve the problem? 8. The best environmental solution to the problem of releasing airborne radionuclides would be to prevent their release. Will DOE pursue this solution? If not, why not?

Comment on airborne radionuclides. DOE's assurance of the safety of citizens that live off site at Fermilab is based on a low average annual site boundary dose which was calculated using a computer progam (AIRDOSE-EPA). At least two of the assumptions on which the program is based guarantee a low dose calculation. As indicated above, the assumptions are probably incorrect.

Further, the applicability of the calculated dose to the real world is unclear. The calculated dose is no substitute for knowledge of the actual doses received by individuals in the area as determined by continuous individual monitoring.

The unfortunate result is this. Without such individual monitoring there is no way to determine whether Fermilab was operated safely in the past or if individuals will be able to live safely on or near the SSC.

c. Water borne radionuclides. It is convenient to identify two categories here. They are the contained radionuclides which accumulate in closed loop recirculating systems and uncontained radionuclides that may be leached from the rocks or soil in which they are formed.

The contained radionuclides found in water used to cool beam components, including beam dumps and targets, were identified as tritium, beryllium-7, sodium-22, calcium-45, manganese-54, and cobalt-60. During circulation the water passes over ion exchange resins which remove all of the above radionuclides except tritium. Presumably the molecular form of tritium in the contained water is as tritiated water.

At Fermilab, the resins are regenerated and the radioactive effluent is pumped to an on site land dump called a "clay tile field." The effluent percolates through the soil.

The report indicated the personnel assumed a strong chemical affinity of the soil for the radionuclides. It should be noted that this is the same assumption made by early AEC (now DOE) landfill operators (such as at Oak Ridge, Tennessee) and by commercial radioactive waste landfill operators (such as at Maxey Flats, Kentucky). In all such facilities leaching has occurred and continues.

It was not recorded whether the contained tritiated water was ever fed into surface waters or put in the land dump. It was, as indicated above, evaporated into the air.

Uncontained radionuclides were found in water sumps, underdrains, and in soil around vent stacks. They were in particularly high concentrations in the water under a beam abort dump. The radionuclides indentified were ^{3}H and ^{22}Na. They were assumed to have been leached by water percolating through the activated soil.

To reduce the amounts of radionuclides, the radioactive water was pumped from the sumps and drains into surface waters. Concentrations were said to be "below DOE Concentration Guides for release to surface waters."

One wonders why only the abort dump itself was designed to be water tight but the volume of soil around it, that becomes transmuted, was not. Prevention of leaching would seem to be the prudent thing to do from the point of view of environmental safety.

In the DOE Scoping meeting of 12 February 1988, it was pointed out by DOE officials that the contained tritiated water would be used to make cement in which other low level radioactive waste would be embedded. The resulting solid waste would be transported to an authorized low level waste storage facility. Methods for disposing of uncontained radioactive water or of radionuclides trapped on ion exchange resins, at SSC, were not discussed.

Questions on water borne radionuclides. 1. Will the resin be used only once at SSC and then shipped to an approved low level radioactive waste storage facility - rather than land-dumping the radioactive effluent on site as now done at Fermilab? If not, why not? 2. Will the design of the beam dumps, targets, intense ray areas, and vent stacks be such at SSC that water leaching of radionuclides can be prevented? If so, how? That is, what is the design? If not, why not?

3. Will all water contaminated with tritium, both contained and uncontained, be disposed of by incorporating it into cement as now planned for contained water? What percent of the tritium incorporated into the cement will be lost by evaporation or leakage? Proof?

Comments on release of radionuclides into the environment. Writers of both reports are quick to point out that the radionuclides, once released into the environment, do not exceed standards for air and water. The standards referred to are the maximum permissible doses or maximum permissible releases which the nuclear and medical industries or research institutions should not exceed.

It must be emphasized that **the standards are not to be interpreted as safe doses or safe releases.** H.J. Muller, winner of a Nobel prize for his discovery that ionizing radiations (medical X-rays) induce mutations in living organisms, was the first to realize that *there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation*. Even the lowest dose has the potential to induce a mutation. This truth remains as valid today as when Muller first identified it.

Therefore, the Sierra Club believes the loopholes demonstrated at Fermilab, such as dumping radionuclides into air, land and water and the permitting of activated atoms to leach from soil or rock, should not be permitted at SSC. As a general principle, the responsible behavior is to avoid the introduction of any excess radioactivity into the environment.

2. Excavated limestone gravel. We calculate the excavation of tunnels for the accelerator rings will produce at least 1.3 million cubic yards of dolomitic limestone gravel. Various interaction rooms as well as thirty-odd access and ventilation shafts will increase that volume. The State has recognized that the twenty-odd heaps of gravel around the main ring will be an eyesore. The State has said it would make them as inconspicuous as possible, such as, putting them in convenient ravines.

We note this type of broken limestone is dusty when dry and leaches or sheds particulate debris when wet. The carbonates in this type of limestone yield slightly alkaline runoff. If there are appreciable nutrients in the limestone, such as phosphate, eutrophication of area streams and reservoirs could be increased. Drainage to three main rivers of the area (Duck, Harpeth, and Stones) occurs from the area encompassed by the main ring of the SSC. There may be increased siltation in these drainages. As yet, there is no indication that any attempt will be made to contain the dust and the leaching by Counties, State, or DOE.

Questions about the excavated limestone. 1. If not contained, how much damage will the leachate do to aquatic wildlife in the drainage areas due to increased alkalinity, turbidity, and siltation? 2. If not contained, what nutrients will be leached from the limestone gravel and in what concentrations? How much will these nutrients exacerbate eutrophication already present in streams and reservoirs in the drainage area ?) 3. Will Counties, State, or DOE attempt to contain the heaps of limestone gravel? If so, how will containment be accomplished?

4. Decommissioning the SSC DOE's answer to the question of how the SSC will be decommissioned, as found in "Questions and Answers to SSC Invitation for Site Proposal," was that decommissioning would be dealt with later.

Decommissioning the SSC, or taking it out of active service, will involve more than locking the doors and walking away. Walking away is not possible because parts of the SSC will become dangerously radioactive with use and will remain dangerous for many years. Radiation hazards found above ground may include defective magnets, beampipes, etc. in the storage areas, and radioactive land dumps.

Hazards below ground would include ring components, abort dumps, cement walls, rocks around the rings, water in the sumps, etc. Two radionuclides of long term concern would be cobalt-60 with a half life of 5.3 years and tritium with a half life of 12.3 years.

Even after 50 years cobalt-60 would be producing about 1 percent as much gamma radiation. Thus, many areas would remain dangerous for extended human exposure. Tritium, which will be produced in large amounts, will still be producing about 1 percent of its original radioactivity at 120 years. Inside the human body, the radiation from tritium is an effective mutagen and carcinogen.

Because the basic problem of coping with the residual radioactivity is the same for nuclear reactors and the SSC, it is likely that decommissioning of the SSC will be similar to that of nuclear reactors. In both the question is how to prevent public access to the residual radioactivity. Documented decommissioning of two civilian reactors involved taking them apart and moving all of the radioactive pieces and materials to a federal site where they were stored on a tarmac and covered with dirt or were placed in a landfill.

In effect, this type of decommissioning is a complete decontamination of the reactor site at the expense of the federal site. A second type considered by DOE has been entombment.

The reactor would be filled and covered with concrete so as to make access to the radioactivity by the public difficult. The radioactivity would be allowed to decay for the centuries needed.

A third type of decommissioning considered was long term institutional security surveillance. Admission to the sites would be prevented by an active cadre of security guards. Long term monitoring of the site would be required in types two and three and possibly type one.

Each of the above methods could be used at SSC. The SSC would impose special problems not encountered with reactors. All types of decommissioning would be expensive.

Questions on decommissioning the SSC. 1. What is DOE's plan for decommissioning the SSC? 2. What impacts will the decommissioning have on citizens and communities in the SSC area? 3. How will the decommissioning be financed? Who will foot the bill?

Comments on SSC decommissioning. After the SSC stops performing experiments there may be long term health and safety effects on area citizens. There may be unanticipated financial demands on Counties and State. Therefore, it is essential that DOE's detailed decommissioning plans be available for all to study before the SSC is finally accepted by the State. Without a firm plan for study, a deliberate balancing of benefits against costs cannot be made.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Jack Neff,
Nashville, Tennessee

IMPORTANT

Dear Ms. Cooper:

I was at the Taste of St. Charles Celebration during The Pride of the Fox. As I was walking along the path near the river, I saw a group asking for signatures of persons wishing to oppose the siting of the Super Collider (particle accelerator) in the Fox Valley.

I was at the Flea Market a month ago. This same group was there. The state sponsored group was there, too, but they had no big map showing where the anticipated placement of the ring would occur. They didn't tell you how many megabucks would be spent on this project. They didn't tell you how long this whole project would take and what we will find out, if anything. They didn't tell you about helium factories in residential neighborhoods. They didn't tell you about how the water in the area could be affected. They didn't tell you that the state was lacking tremendously in the public education of our children. They didn't tell you about our suffering Medicaid Program. CATCH did.

Sunday was a beautiful day to share with our families and these persons of CATCH were out there trying to undo the damage the big bucks of this state were trying to push down our throats. If, in fact, this project is worth billions of dollars to find out what is smaller than a QUARK, (yes, a "quark") so be it. But let it be in some state where they won't be taking homes, displacing families, and inviting all the other environmental problems. Arizona, for one, need move only SIX families. Go Figure. What's going on, here? I'm disgusted with this Governor and his Gang who would allow this nonsense.

Thank you, CATCHers. You had the guts to come out against the pushy, arrogant politicians. I'm with you.

Kathy Smith
St. Charles

C130/SS . . . SCOPING HEARING

1A

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters

SSC proposal is considerably more than an expanded Fermilab

I would like to address the implication that the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is merely a natural expansion for a "larger Fermi." We are being reminded that Fermi has been a good neighbor and has provided cultural and educational benefits to our communities; I do not think there is quarrel with this. However, I will take exception to the analogy of this new SSC as being a larger form of the existing Fermi facility.

When Fermi came into this area some 20 years ago, the town of Weston was wiped off the map to accommodate the new facility; the people were compensated and moved. But, the public was not asked to live and work in, on and immediately adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures built on a self-contained, 6,800-acre federal reservation.

With this new SSC experimental 53-mile tunnel, we, the people, are being asked—or rather, we are being told—that we are to live and work in, on and adjacent to the experimental ring and surface structures. The environmental impact of this SSC as compared to Fermi is far reaching.

An important issue of this difference is that we are also being told that compressor facilities and access shafts are to be located at intervals around the ring, some of which happen to be placed in residential areas. I would emphasize that the 6-acre compressor sites in particular are not consistent with the quality controlled growth and community planning at the local level—and I would venture further that our local Planning and Zoning Boards would not grant arms length spot zoning for a factory facility like this in our residential settings!

Proponents continue to try to convince us that the SSC is the point out that there are staff families living in houses on the Fermi complex. They have missed the big point here—those families have chosen to be a part of the scientific community. We are not being given that choice.

This SSC is not a self-contained Fermi complex, and we, the people, are expected to accept this plan for experimentation and live with all the ramifications and risks that we have not chosen.

This is a matter for considerable debate.

Barbara J. Rosi
St. Charles

Letters

Isn't the state concerned for kids?

(Editor's note: This letter concerns the state setting dynamite charges underground nearby Lily Lake School which reportedly disrupted classes.)

A quiet country school was going about its business on March 18, 1988. Something upsetting to both the teachers and the students occurred. A letter was sent to The Chronicle explaining the circumstances, hopefully making others aware of some of the problems that may occur if the SSC does in fact come to the Fox Valley area.

A reporter, Tom Schlueter, from The Chronicle wrote a follow-up article in response to that letter. Schlueter had Bob Bauer, Illinois State Geological Survey, address the concerns mentioned in the letter from Lily Lake School. Bauer did not deny anything stated in the letter.

To the fact that Lily Lake School was not informed, Bauer replied that the State of Illinois could not run door-to-door to explain that it was conducting tests. Doesn't the State of Illinois consider informing a school full of children important? According to Bauer, this was not the practical thing to do. The firm hired by the state, was working with explosives. When fireworks are being displayed certain precautions are taken. Don't our children deserve the same consideration? If there had been a mistake the school might not have been able to respond. The disruption of the class and the fact the children were unaware of the cause seems reason enough for the state to have extended the courtesy of advance information.

If this is how the State of Illinois is treating area residents now when it is trying to make a good impression, what will happen if the SSC is actually sited here?

Kathy Bennett
St. Charles

7-13-88
ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

IIA.1- 3747

Oct-1988

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

7/22/88

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor* — Talmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor* — Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

Letters to the editor

SSC also poses danger

Editor, The Beacon-News:

The Beacon-News speaks with a forked tongue.

The opening two sentences from the June 1 editorial read:

"From military troops unwittingly marched to near Ground Zero of nuclear tests in the 1950s to the seven victims of the Challenger space shuttle disaster of the 1980s, mankind continues well into the technological age to demonstrate an uncanny predilection to run before walking.

"The most recent entry in this ongoing testimonial to half-thought foolishness in the name of getting ahead and scientific inquiry is a Soviet satellite known as Kosmos 1900."

To say this, after publicly supporting the SSC is ludicrous.

The only thing that keeps these same wisely written words from applying to the SCC is that the SSC hasn't failed yet.

Also, some people think they'll gain some bucks from the SSC. If they thought they'd get some bucks from the Kosmos 1900, they'd be in favor of it, too.

The SSC has a speed faster than 150,000 miles per second, more power than a hundred locomotives and a potential of 40 trillion volts; is the largest machine ever built by man; belches out more than 10 million gallons of water a day; dines on liquid helium; has temperatures nearly as cold as absolute zero and nearly as hot as those that may have existed in the "big bang" of the universe; is an experimental, very complex device, and costs billions of dollars.

Yet, it is claimed by the "experts" and The Beacon-News to be safe enough for people to live right over it, inside it and all around it.

Many people do not trust a machine with this much horsepower and experimental high technology to operate without failure for years on end, with our children playing right above it, all around it and as close to it as just 300 feet away.

If this sucker ever cuts loose, we've had it, and we're no less dead than if the Kosmos 1900 lands on our heads.

Hal Lowe
Yorkville

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor* — Talmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor* — Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

Letters to the editor

CATCH folks not stupid

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I'm writing to clarify a few statements made by Mike Isely in his letter to the editor.

No one in the CATCH organization has ever stated that accidents on Butterfield were caused by radiation from the ring. That statement in itself is sheer ignorance.

He would like people to believe that CATCH is made up of people who can't tie their shoelaces. After all, he is a student at Fermi, which makes him far superior than most.

His other statement about signing a petition so our wells won't dry up is nonsense also. We only ask people if they are interested in signing our petition against siting the SSC in Illinois.

You did notice I said siting and not against the SSC itself. We at CATCH are not stating that the SSC should not be built. We are saying not in Illinois.

He states that CATCH doesn't realize most of this would be underground.

How are they going to tunnel?

They have stated that they will have to blast to get through some of the hard rock and dolomite in our area.

How many feet would be consider safe, when they're doing this around people's homes, shops and schools?

I suppose there will be no tremors when blasting occurs.

Also, how can building the SSC in Illinois save money?

As Fermi exists today, it cannot be used with the SSC. It will have to be modified to be able to coincide with the SSC. To me, this means spending more money.

The only statement I have to make is that the workers at Fermi are being told that, if we don't get the SSC in Illinois, they will all lose their jobs.

How many other people have lost jobs?

Thor, A.T.&T., Barber Greene and air traffic controllers, just to name a few.

The people who worked at these places didn't want to force people from their homes to keep their jobs.

The people at Fermi feel it's okay to uproot children and take the homes and farms away from taxpayers who only are trying to live the American Dream. This is all for what some would call progress.

Linda Korody
Kaneville

7/22

A.1- 3748

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor*
Talmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor*
Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

Letters to the editor

Super collider no boon

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Having a radiation ring encircling the Fox Valley and electrical high power lines creating magnetic fields around this same area and endangering the lives of children ages 5 and under with the threat of leukemia is not my idea of betterment for humanity.

I am averse to the SSC in Illinois. The cost is in the range of $570 million funded from general obligation bonds, issued by the state; but the interest on these bonds can far exceed the face value. It could add an additional $700 million over the course of construction.

The total cost to our state will exceed $1.2 billion in indebtedness — far more than the original $570 million reported. AND, in 20 years the SSC might be obsolete.

The SSC should not be built — not in Illinois. In Arizona the federal government owns the land, so few homes would be affected. The federal deficit is a "time bomb" that is already eroding the economic security of our children and our grandchildren. What a heritage! The deficit must be dealt with wisely. Our country can ill afford expenditures of the SSC magnitude.

The water problem in the Fox Valley is critical right now. The SSC would require almost 3,000 gallons of water a minute for cooling and evaporation. If we don't conserve our water now, every one of us could be in jeupardy.

Rose Wiezik
Aurora

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

[illegible] on the grounds of the Kane County Govern[illegible] PACH pickets protesting the proposed [illegible] Illinois. Thompson had come to Geneva [illegible] which provides state monetary [illegible] homeowners and taxing bodies who would be adversely affected [illegible]

SSC Story on Page 3.

Photo for The Republican by Bill Spelman

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Geneva Republican

Illinois Press Association Weekly Newspaper of the Year for 1987

Thursday, August 25, 1988

CATCH turns day against governor

By Steve Tobias

[illegible]

[illegible] Thompson said. "The U.S. government in fact stands in less stable into rest of the world benefits from the SSC. If it is held in the

Thumbs down!

Anti-SSC demonstrators signal their view of the project during Wednesday morning ceremonies in the Kane County Government Center. Gov. James Thompson arrives in Geneva to sign Illinois legislation granting compensation for property owners and local government if they incurr financial loss as a result of

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC protesters turn the day on governor

(Continued from page 3)

U.S., where is there a better site to build it than Illinois?"

A CATCH protester answered the governor by shouting, "Arizona."

Thompson addressed the protesters during his speech saying, "I talked to some of the people outside. I can say that in my public life I have never walked by a group of people who wanted to be heard anywhere in this state. But it is very hard to talk to one person when another is shouting in your ear. I will listen to your concerns."

Thompson also said progress cannot be impeded by protest.

"In our society it is sometimes necessary to take land that belongs to another individual for the good of the community."

Thompson told the crowd the protesters could not have come to the signing if they did not use roads that were built by displacing other people.

Before the actual signing, Gerard Fabrisius, vice president of the Kane County Farm Bureau, praised the legislation and the SSC amid boos from the crowd.

After signing the bill, Thompson left the center. Fabrisius required four police escorts to leave the center as protesters, furiously shouting obscenities, followed him to his car.

The so-called "good neighbor" bill will take effect only if Illinois is chosen as the site of the $4.4 billion dollar particle physics project. The bill addresses concerns of municipalities, home and farm owners facing possible adverse affects if the SSC were sited in Illinois.

The bill provides:

- Reimbursement to municipalities that lose tax dollars from land taken off the tax rolls by the SSC.
- Payment for the life of bonds floated on land taken by the SSC.
- Reimbursement for 80 percent of the difference between sale price of a home and appraisal if market value is affected by the SSC.
- Reimbursement of insurance claims for homes within the SSC easement damaged by project construction.
- Compensation in excess of fair market value for farmland sold to allow SSC construction.

"The bill addresses many of the major concerns surrounding the SSC," said William Kempiners, head of the SSC project office in Batavia. "It answers important questions raised by municipalities and the owners of homes and farms in the proposed project area."

Tomorrow, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) officials are expected to release environmental impact statements (EIS) for the states remaining in the running for the project.

Kempiners said the EIS release will illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of Arizona, Colorado, Tennessee, North Carolina, Michigan, Texas and Illinois site proposals.

The DOE has changed the date for title transfer of land chosen for the SSC site.

The date for federal land acquisition has changed from July 1, 1989 to March 1, 1990. The last land title transfer is now scheduled for Jan. 1, 1991.

The date for selection of the final SSC site has not changed. The President will announce the location of the SSC in January.

Door was blocked to us

I have been actively opposing the siting of the SSC in Illinois for the past eight months and was one of about 150 Kane County residents who went to the Kane County Government Center Aug. 24 to show Gov. Thompson our displeasure with the "good neighbor bill" (a bill that will supposedly protect property values of affected land owners) he was about to sign.

I was outraged to witness the police-state tactics that we were subjected to. We were promised admittance to the meeting at 10 a.m., but when the meeting started, all the doors were locked and guarded by policemen. The *very* people who the bill was adopted for, were denied access to any communication with the officials responsible for the bill. These people may be giving up their homes for the state, couldn't the state give them 15 minutes of its time? It was degrading to be treated like a second-class citizen because I did not sport a pro-SSC button on my lapel.

I have stressed to my children the good fortune to live in a country where we are able to voice our opinion. I have to rethink how I am going to explain to my children what happened Aug. 24 . . How do I say that Democracy is a facade for our elected officials to hide behind? No matter what your concerns are, they will fall on deaf ears. They have made up their minds.

The state had made claims of wanting to "mitigate our concerns." I did not know this could be accomplished with a barred door between us.

Carol Hadamik
St. Charles

HERALD 9-7-88

IIA.1- 3752

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Geneva Chronicle

One copy free of personal arrest

Thompson signs bill; CATCH demonstrates

By Tom Schneider

Gov. James Thompson, in Geneva Wednesday to sign the "good neighbor" legislation authorizing the Superconducting Super Collider, found himself mainly surrounded by a sea of people who gathered to be informed from the Kane County Government Center.

The protesters, an estimated 150 members of Citizens Against The Collider—Here, brandished anti-SSC signs and jeered at the governor.

"You're going to take my farm," shouted one man standing directly in front of Thompson.

"We're the good neighbors," shouted another.

Thompson stopped and listened briefly before his aides cleared the way for him to enter the government center where the bill-signing ceremony was to take place in the county board room.

A few moments of confusion set in when members of the group on split as the protesters tried to enter the front door of the government center.

Police guarded the doors, refusing to let anyone enter until the governor was safely inside.

The bills in question, as proposed by state lawmakers, will protect property values, reimburse property owners in the event homes are damaged during construction of the 53-mile, $4.4 billion particle accelerator and will make up for the loss of tax revenue when land is removed from the tax rolls.

The bills were dubbed the "good neighbor" legislation by SSC proponents because of the relevance in Fermilab as being a good neighbor is valuable in the Fox Valley.

Back in the chamber of the protesters, the very few people allowed into the hearing room, only a few members of CATCH were allowed in to witness the signing ceremony.

"Only some CATCH members were allowed into the room," said CATCH spokeswoman Sharon Leach.

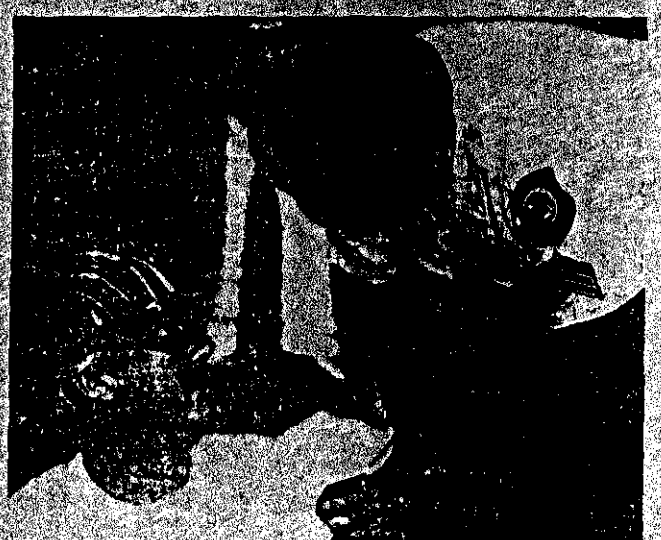
"The Thompson is afraid of the people he's trying to govern," Leach said.

A handful of protesters did manage to enter the hearing room about half way through the ceremony.

Throughout the entire signing ceremony, the protesters outside chanted rhythmically "No SSC!"

The county board room was filled with members of the

Continued on page 2



A Kane County Sheriff's deputy aids a protester in leave the room of the Kane County Board room. Protestors against the Superconducting Super Collider protested Gov. James Thompson, who was in town Wednesday. (Chronicle photo by George White)

1484

3753

A mob greeted G
James Thompson
he arrived at the K.
County Governm
Center. Thompson
in town Wednesday
sign the 'go
neighbor' bill to h
anyone whose land
displaced by the
perconducting Su
Collider. While at
ceremonies, about
people from Citiz
Against the Colli
Here (CATCH), boo
the governor's actio
Some members of
group physical
stopped Thompson
make their p
known. (Chronic
photo by Bob Gerra

'Good neighbor' bill signed

(Continued from page 1)
General Assembly, the mayors of the tri-cities, county board members and other dignitaries, most of whom wore the now-familiar blue "Support SSC" buttons.

In his remarks to the audience, Thompson admitted that the current legislation may not be enough.

"I am convinced there are questions not yet known. There will be constant challenges we're not aware of," he said.

Thompson promised that "this legislature and this governor" will protect the Fox River Valley.

Members of CATCH have long maintained the current legislation is not enough.

"CATCH believes it falls far short of providing guarantees which Governor Thompson said were 'in order' at the (U.S.) Department of Energy's scoping hearing in February of this year," a CATCH press release states.

Collider opponents believe the law will not protect property owners whose land will carry easements for the stratified fee estates, will not make up the loss of tax revenue and does not provide for a fair appraisal of property values.

Thompson, speaking without a prepared text, addressed the issue of the protesters.

"It's hard to talk to someone who's screaming at you. It's hard to listen when many are talking at once. But in all my campaigns for governor I've never, ever walked past a group of pickets," Thompson said.

"They've made their point. I've talked to them. I plan to talk to them again," he said.

Thompson said the protesters could not have come to the ceremony without traveling on roads that were once someone else's property.

Batavia Mayor Jeff Schielke addressed the audience and called Fermilab "the best thing that ever happened to Batavia."

Fermilab has allowed Batavia to maintain a rural atmosphere because of its 6,800 acres removed from possible development, he said.

"We've never been endangered, smoked or evacuated" because Fermilab, he said.

Schielke said he fel like a proud father a Fermilab celebrates it 20 birthday this year.

Also addressing th crowd was Gerard Fab rizius of the Kan County Farm Bureau.

"Some of our con cerns will be address by this legislation," Fabrizius said.

He said his grou supports the project but is concerned about the so-called "west campus," about water drainage and potential hazards to ground water.

If the SSC is built in Illinois, the west campus will force several families out of their homes and farms in Kaneville.

Illinois residents will find out in November where federal officials want the SSC to be built, in Illinois or any of the other six states vying for the project. Also in contention for the SSC is Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Meanwhile, the DOE is expected to release its advanced environmental impact statement today. The EIS will be made available to the public.

Hearings on the EIS have been tentatively scheduled for Oct. 8.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC objectors shout protests at governor

By Tom Schlueter

Gov. James Thompson, in Geneva Wednesday to sign the "good neighbor" legislation concerning the Superconducting Super Collider, found himself instantly surrounded by a group of angry protesters as he stepped from his limousine outside the Kane County Government Center.

The protesters, an estimated 160 members of Citizens Against The Collider Here, carried anti-SSC signs and jeered at the governor.

"You're going to take my farm," shouted one man standing directly in front of Thompson.

"We're the good neighbors," shouted another.

Thompson stopped and listend briefly before his aides cleared the way for him to enter the government center, where the bill-signing ceremony was to take place in the county board room.

A few moments of confusion set in while members of the press, as well as the protesters tried to enter the front door of the government center.

Police guarded the doors, refusing to let anyone enter until the governor was safely inside.

The bills in question, as proposed by state lawmakers, will protect property values, reimburse property owners in the event homes are damaged during construction of the 53-mile, $4.4 billion particle accelerator and will make up for the loss of tax revenue when land is removed from the tax rolls.

The bills were dubbed the "good neighbor" legislation by SSC proponents because of the reference to Fermilab as being a good neighbor to residents in the Fox Valley.

Much to the chagrin of the protesters, the very residents at whom the legislation is aimed, only a few members of CATCH were allowed in to witness the signing ceremony.

"Only three CATCH persons were allowed into the room," said CATCH spokeswoman Sharon Lough.

"He (Thompson) is afraid of the people he's trying to protect," Lough said.

A handful of protesters did manage to enter the board room about half-way through the ceremony.

Throughout the entire signing ceremony, the protesters outside chanted rhythmically "No SSC!"

The county board room was filled with members of the General Assembly, the mayors of the tri-cities, county board members and other dignitaries, most of whom wore the now-familiar blue "Support SSC" buttons.

In his remarks to the audience, Thompson admitted that the current legislation may not be enough.

"I am convinced there are questions not yet known. There will be constant challenges we're not aware of," he said.

Thompson promised that "this legislature and this governor" will protect the Fox River Valley.

(Continued to page 7)

Gerard Fabrizius of the Kane County Farm Bureau, left, listens to SSC protestors following the signing of the so-called "good neighbor" legislation designed to appease homeowners' fears. (Chronicle photo by George White)

IIA.1- 3755

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

Friday, August 26, 1988

Thompson signs property equity bill

(Continued from page 1)

Members of CATCH have long maintained the current legislation is not enough.

"CATCH believes it falls far short of providing guarantees which Governor Thompson said were 'in order' at the (U.S.) Department of Energy's scoping hearing in February of this year," a CATCH press release states.

Collider opponents believe the law will not protect property owners whose land will carry easements for the stratified fee estates, will not make up the loss of tax revenue and does not provide for a fair appraisal of property values.

Thompson, speaking without a prepared text, addressed the issue of the protesters.

"It's hard to talk to someone who's screaming at you. It's hard to listen when many are talking at once. But in all my campaigns for governor I've never, ever walked past a group of pickets," Thompson said.

"They've made their point. I've talked to them. I plan to talk to them again," he said.

Thompson said the protesters could not have come to the ceremony without traveling on roads that were once someone else's property.

Gov. James Thompson signs the 'good neighbor' legislation concerning property values and construction of the Superconducting Super Collider. (Chronicle photo by George White)

Batavia Mayor Jeff Schielke addressed the audience and called Fermilab "the best thing that ever happened to Batavia."

Fermilab has allowed Batavia to maintain a rural atmosphere because of its 6,800 acres removed from possible development, he said.

"We've never been endangered, smoked or evacuated" because of Fermilab, he said.

Schielke said he felt like a proud father as Fermilab celebrates its 20 birthday this year.

Also addressing the crowd was Gerard Fabrizius of the Kane County Farm Bureau.

"Some of our concerns will be addressed by this legislation," Fabrizius said.

He said his group supports the project, but is concerned about the so-called "west campus," about water drainage and potential hazards to ground water.

If the SSC is built in Illinois, the west campus will force several families out of their homes and farms in Kaneville.

Illinois residents will find out in November where federal officials want the SSC to be built, in Illinois or any of the other six states vying for the project. Also in contention for the SSC is Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Meanwhile, the DOE is expected to release its advanced environmental impact statement today. The EIS will be made available to the public.

Hearings on the EIS have been tentatively scheduled for Oct. 6.

Collider foes tell Thompson 'good neighbor' not welcome

Well over 100 angry opponents of attempts to lure the superconducting super collider to Illinois greeted Gov. James Thompson last Wednesday as he arrived at the Kane County Government Center to sign the so-called "good neighbor" legislation.

Members of Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH) have termed the bill "totally unacceptable" and, with shouts and jeers, let Thompson know they have not changed their minds about the proposed project site.

The bill authorizes compensation to property owners for 80 percent of any decline in property values within three years resulting from construction of the SSC.

It also provides payments to local governments for any decrease in property taxes and sets up an insurance fund to pay for property damage occurring during construction.

CATCH has pointed out the guarantee of 80 percent reimbursement applies only to owners of property in a 1,000-foot-wide band above the underground tunnel.

In signing the bill, Thompson said it addresses "every legitimate concern" of property owners near the proposed site.

One irony of the ceremony to anger protesters was that very few of the people the legislation is designed to protect were allowed to witness the signing. Instead the county board room was packed with dignitaries, General Assembly members, the tri-city mayors and county board members.

Two protesters interrupted the ceremony by sitting on the stage, saying they would have to be physically removed. They were permitted to stay.

Federal officials are expected to announce whether the SSC will be built and where, in November. In addition to Illinois, the Department of Energy is considering sites in Texas, Arizona, Michigan, Colorado, North Carolina and Tennessee.

SUBURBAN HERALD 9-1-88

IIA.1- 3756

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Beacon-News photo by Jon Cunningham

Nancy Brackman of St. Charles and other opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider confront Gov. James Thompson Wednesday at the Kane County Government Center, where he signed SSC legislation.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

Communities

Thursday, August 25, 1988 A3

Gerard Fabrizius, spokesman for the Kane County Farm Bureau, receives a police escort to Wednesday's ceremony, to jeers of 'You're no farmer.'

While many people in the County Board meeting room applauded Gov. James Thompson's speech, Sharon Laugh of St. Charles said it was strictly thumbs down.

Beacon-News photos by Jon Cunningham

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Bill-signing has a catch: SSC opponents

By Lyle R. Rolle
The Beacon-News

Governor James R. Thompson was confronted by 100 to 150 opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider Wednesday morning before entering the Kane County Government Center in Geneva to sign SSC legislation.

The legislation, called the "Good Neighbor" bill, provides protection to property owners and taxing bodies that could be affected if the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is built in Illinois.

The collider would be in a ring 53 miles in circumference, 200 to 500 feet underground under portions of Kane, Kendall and DuPage Counties. Portions of atoms would be accelerated to near the speed of light and collided head-on to learn the origin of matter.

The protesters, members of CATCH — Citizens against the Collider Here — included children as well as adults carrying anti-SSC signs and wearing T-shirts with a green slash across the green letters "SSC."

They marched around the parking lot before Thompson arrived. And as he got out of his car, protesters swarmed over him, getting much closer than his aides seemed to prefer. Some yelled out questions while others continued yelling out their objections.

He stopped to talk to one woman and put his hand on the shoulder of another protester as they talked. Another protester pushed his finger into Thompson's chest, but the governor ignored him and tried to respond to the shouting, before making his way through the noisy crowd into the building.

A Kane County sheriff's deputy asks Terry Siegler of St. Charles (left) and Bill Hannemann of Big Rock to leave. The two refused and were allowed to stay.

As he entered the County Board's meeting room through a rear door, he was met only by SSC proponents, mostly government officials or others working for the project.

Shortly after the program began, two protesters were allowed in the room. Both came to the front and sat on the floor between media representatives and Thompson and other officials while state Sen. Forest Etheredge, R-Aurora, was speaking.

Kane County sheriff's Sgt. Ken Ramsey asked the two men to move because of fire regulations, but when he was met with verbal resistance, he finally let them stay. Etheredge's talk continued without interruption.

The protesters made periodic comments during Thompson's talk, but were otherwise orderly and quiet. When Thompson asked, rhetorically, where in the U.S. the SSC should be built, one protester yelled "Arizona," one of the other states in that competition for the project. Thompson ignored the remark and said, "Illinois, of course."

Protesters outside could be heard chanting "No SSC. No SSC." Some held their signs to the second story and pressed them against the board room windows.

Thompson incorporated the activities into his talk. "With my words, you hear the protests of owners outside," he said. "Their protests have been heard before. They were with me at the site selection hearing" in February at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. The SSC would be built in conjunction with Fermi's accelerator.

"They made their point. I talked to them. I plan to talk to them still because the SSC issue in Illinois is obviously one that will go on for a number of years."

Thompson said he had talked with Aurora Mayor David Pierce earlier in the morning about concerns that may not yet have been, but should be, answered if the SSC comes here.

He said he is sure many more concerns as yet unknown will come up if the SSC is built in Illinois. State and local governments will deal with them, he said.

"Perhaps we need to do more, go further. We have the capacity and the willingness to do that," he said.

He said he "never has walked past a group of pickets, protesters or any group that wanted to be heard on any issue" and that he talked with demonstrators outside the Government Center.

"But it's hard to talk to people who are screaming," he said. "It's hard to talk [illegible] talk. It's hard [illegible] at the same time [illegible] years [illegible]

"But I stopped nonetheless, and I will continue to do that — to continue to address the concerns raised in an orderly fashion by the residents of the Fox River Valley as long as they persist," he said.

Thompson said that, being a homeowner himself, he understands the emotions attached to home and business.

"The people who came today to protest — which they had every right to do — could not have gotten here if it were not for the highways and roads built by government." Those projects, he said, could only have been built by taking someone's land.

The two protesters left after Thompson finished speaking, but several other CATCH members were allowed in afterwards.

The governor signed the bill after speeches by other proponents. CATCH members in the audience accused Thompson of giving "lip service," called the legislation the "Good Raider" bill and said it was "worthless legislation."

"The good neighbors are outside! You won't let them in. Do you hear them James?" CATCH members yelled.

"Give us pens, too," another shouted, referring to Thompson's giving proponents pens he used to sign the bill.

Thompson left via the same rear door through which he had entered. Minutes later, most CATCH members had disbursed. The remaining few crowded around a couple of television cameras.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

City/suburbs

New law protects homeowners if collider is built in Illinois

By Jan Crawford

Gov. James R. Thompson signed legislation Wednesday giving property owners and local governments located in the path of the proposed superconducting supercollider some protection if land values drop.

As opponents of the project protested outside the Kane County Government Center in Geneva, Thompson signed into law the bill that proponents called unprecedented in the state and the nation.

The law is designed to bolster the state's efforts to win the project and to reassure property owners and governments in the area of the 53-mile tunnel to be bored for the research device.

"This sends a definite message to the federal government that Illinois is trying to act responsibly to the concerns of its citizens," said William Kempiners, director of the SSC Project Office in Batavia.

The new law also shows that the state realizes it must work closely with local and federal governments to ensure the project's success, said Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

"It's one more indication that we're trying to work with the locals and address their concerns," said Etchison, whose agency is responsible for the state's bid for the project.

But opponents of the collider, who turned out in force at the ceremony, criticized the law and protested the possibility that the project may be built in the state.

"We feel these bills are absolutely meaningless; the bill does absolutely nothing to satisfy the people in the area," said Terry Siegler, a spokesman for the Citizens Against The Collider Here, or CATCH. "We don't want it [the collider], and we don't want legislation to be passed to give us more money."

If Illinois wins in its bid for the project over six other states, the state will provide three types of guarantees for taxing bodies and residents in Du Page, Kane and Kendall Counties where the tunnel will be built.

However, Vincent Petrini, a Thompson spokesman, said the state doesn't anticipate having to make any payments because it doesn't expect property values to drop.

"We believe property values will increase," he said. "That's been the case every time a large federal project is located anywhere. But to allay fears, we will provide an insurance system."

Under the new law, the state guarantees to compensate property owners who sell subsurface easements for the tunnel for possible damage from construction or a drop in property values. Construction will be 300 to 500 feet underground.

Property will be appraised before tunnel construction starts. If a homeowner sells the property within three years of the appraisal and the contract price is lower than the appraised value, the state will reimburse the property owner for 80 percent of the decline in value.

Property owners who sell subsurface easements will also be eligible for an insurance program that will cover damage caused by the construction.

The law also guarantees that taxing districts will receive payments for five years to make up for lost tax revenues on land the state acquires and cedes to the federal government for the supercollider's administrative, research and maintenance operations.

The state has estimated that, based on current valuations, 56 taxing bodies would lose a total of $815,000 a year in property-tax revenues because of the acquisition of 3,700 acres needed for the project.

The U.S. Department of Energy will announce its choice for the site in late November.

Anti-SSC signs and protesters surround Thompson as aides help him into his car following his speech and signing of the SSC 'Good Neighbor' bill.

IIA.1- 3760

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Comment and Opinion

Nothing wrong in way the SSC bill was signed

Two aspects of the bill signing by Gov. James Thompson last Wednesday and the accompanying anti-SSC demonstration at the Kane County Government Center in Geneva are worthy of analysis and comment.

First, it is curious that the governor chose Geneva as the place for signing the "good neighbor bill," which essentially offers reimbursement to property owners and taxing districts if they suffer financially from siting the *Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois.*

Political observers were somewhat surprised by Thompson's appearance in the St. Charles area, which has been the geographic heart of the Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH) organization. CATCH has picketed SSC meetings many times at many locations in past months, and Thompson should have known the organization would not miss such a convenient chance for a large-scale formal protest.

Hindsight is 20/20, of course, but it seems in this case that Thompson may have made a mistake by flaunting the bill-signing in CATCH's own back yard.

Nevertheless, bringing the issue before the public in Kane County is not all bad. Most of the *private property which would be affected by* SSC construction is in Kane County, and those citizens who are the "good neighbors" of the scientific community deserve the opportunity to speak their piece. Kane County is also the location of most people who favor the bill and the Illinois siting.

Signing the bill in Geneva was better than signing it in Springfield or Chicago or some other region away from the proposed site. Whether purposeful or not, Thompson accomplished responsible representation of his constituency when he signed the good neighbor

GENEVA REPUBLICAN 9-1-88

IIA.1- 3761

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

GENEVA CHRONICLE

Friday, August 26, 1988

Etchinson to leave state job

Director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources Don Etchison will resign his post effective in mid-October. (Chronicle file photo)

By Tom Schlueter

Few residents of any state know the name of the person responsible for coal mining and removal of hazardous waste in their states.

But to Illinois residents, and particularly to many in Kane County, Don Etchison's name has become a household word.

Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, a cabinet-level office, became the lead man in the state's drive to bring the Superconducting Super Collider to Fermilab.

Etchison announced his resignation earlier this week effective in the middle of October.

Depending on who you talk to, Etchison was either the self-assured yet mild-mannered champion of the SSC, or the man who wants to force nearly 200 families from their homes.

Bill Tardy, president of Citizens Against The Collider Here, characterized Etchison as "inept" at a CATCH rally in April and called on Gov. James Thompson to fire him.

Whatever the case, Etchison was thrust into the public spotlight from his relatively obscure office in January when the members of his department explained the state's proposal to a large crowd at a Kaneville Township meeting.

Etchison will be taking a consultant job in the private sector in the area of U.S.-Canadian trade.

Etchison said Wednesday during an SSC bill-signing ceremony in Geneva that he had received a lucrative job offer. He was asked to start immediately but after talking with Gov. James Thompson, agreed to stay on the job until the U.S. Department Energy public hearings scheduled for Oct. 6.

"I have substantial responsibility yet," he said.

Once the public hearings are finished, there isn't much left to do from the state's perspective, he said.

"The SSC is just one of the projects I've worked on. A major one, yes, but just one," he said.

He said until he began working on the SSC project, the only persons who knew him were the 14,000 coal miners in Illinois.

Besides mining responsibilities, the DNR is in charge of the Illinois State Water Survey, the Illinois State Geological Survey, the Natural History Survey, as well as all the state museums.

Etchison's wife is from Vancouver, Canada. He said Canada and the United States are the largest trading partners in the world.

He said that although there are harmonious relations between the U.S. and Canada, there still are snags to be worked out.

Etchison has been at his current post since 1984. Before that, he was state director of nuclear safety.

VERY SIGNIFICANT

Police-state tactics employed in barring SSC demonstrators

I have been actively opposing the siting of the SSC in Illinois for the past eight months and was one of about 150 Kane County residents who went to the Kane County Government Center Aug. 24 to show Gov. Thompson our displeasure with the Good Neighbor Bill (a bill that will supposedly protect property values of affected land owners) he was about to sign.

I was outraged to witness the police-state tactics that we were subjected to. We were promised admittance to the meeting at 10, but when the meeting started, all the doors were locked and guarded by policemen. The very people who the bill was adopted for, were denied access to any communication with officials responsible for the bill. These people may be giving up their homes for the state, couldn't the state give them 15 minutes of their time? It was degrading to be treated like a second-class citizen because I did not sport a pro-SSC button on my lapel.

I have stressed to my children the good fortune we have to live in a country where we are able to voice our opinion. I have to rethink how I am going to explain to my children what happened. How do I say that Democracy is a facade for our elected officials to hide behind. No matter what your concerns are, they will fall on deaf ears. They have made up their minds.

The state has made claims of wanting to "mitigate our concerns." I did not know this could be accomplished with a barred door between us.

Carol Hadamik
St. Charles

IIA.1- 3762

SSC is a threat to valley's quality

I am deeply concerned over the Department of Energy's continued consideration of the Fox River valley as a potential site for the Super Collider.

Has the DOE conducted specific population density studies over the entire area of the projected site? If so, why did one of the DOE officials express such surprise (during the site scoping in mid-May) at the number of new subdivisions they saw on acreage their maps showed to be agricultural fields? Apparently, the maps they'd been shown were drawn prior to the recent boom in development we've experienced.

It is just very difficult for me to understand why the Fox River valley is still under consideration as a site for the SSC when it will affect so many thousands of the people who have chosen to live here. People who have made a personal investment in, and a commitment to, the special qualities of our area. These special qualities have seen us included among the top 50 most desirable places to live in the United States.

The qualities we prize are beauty, tranquility, and the quieter pace of country life. The majority of us did not select this area to settle in and raise our families because it was a potential site for a massive above and underground construction project; or to have our homes located on top of a scientific project.

I firmly believe that a project of this magnitude will irreversibly lessen the very qualities that make our area such a wonderfully special place to live.

Ginny Gemmell
St. Charles

GENEVA REPUBLICAN STAFF

Letters

State misleads people on SSC

Your correction to the July 8 editorial "SSC should be a good neighbor" was incomplete.

In addition to the erroneous statement you corrected about federal buyouts, you show a total misunderstanding of the legislation that has been passed. That inadequate legislation deals with subsurface easement property, not with homes and businesses which will be taken. This you did not correct.

As to your hope for generous treatment of those financially affected, there is well documented evidence that indicates otherwise. I refer to "Poliscide," a book written by Cornell University Professors Theodore Lowi and Benjamin Ginsberg, et al.

This excellent book describes the siting and land acquisition process for Fermilab. It tells in detail how the people of Weston were allowed to be misled about the future of their village, how the State of Illinois assumed an adversary relationship toward its own citizens, how it intimidated and divided them and how in the end it got their homes and property at bargain-basement prices. The authors conclude, "In any case, whenever transactions are made under duress, fair market value is a myth."

Wake up Illinoisans! This scenario is repeating itself. The state is not in the least worried about the concerns of its citizens, the adversary posture of 20 years ago being alive and well. The legislation which has been passed is a totally inadequate smoke screen. Speak out! Don't let this happen again!

Craig Jones
Campton Township

CHARLIE ELSTER

Dear Editor,

Had the State flipped the proposed 53 mile Superconducting Super Colli ring to the East of Fermilab, instead of to the West, the newly created E Campus would have ended up in Oak Brook. From there it would ho tunneled Northward through Elmhurst, Addison, Wood Dale, Schaumbu down through Bartlett and West Chicago. Going South it would have affec Hinsdale, Clarendon Hills, Darien and around through Aurora.

It is obvious why the State dared not make such a proposal. They kn the people of DuPage County would never tolerate an abomination such the SSC in their neighborhoods. The State was counting on us "coun bumpkins" in so called "sparsley-populated" Kane County, to be low-key uninformed and unsophisticated. Nothing could be further from the tru We will not stand for this intrusion in our lives and our environment and not permit this altering of our community.

It is time for the people of DuPage County to do some soul-searching. easy for anyone to say they support a project when it will be far from th and not affect them in any negative way. (With the exception of their monies!) But if the SSC were in YOUR backyard I know you would differently! And it could have been in your backyard.

The Department of Energy wants to land this project in an area t welcomes it with open arms. If the proposed site was East of Fermilab, it very well could have been, would you resist then? (Or at least be m familiar with it?) Would you welcome it?

This project does not belong in ANYONE's community! East or West Fermilab. It should be sited in an area far from people where it's affects be minimized.

Sincer
Helen Sext
St. Char

Use facts, not fear

I am an SSC (Superconducting Super Collider) volunteer. During a recent event at West Chicago Railroad Days, I was subjected to verbal abuse, profanities and threatened by a Citizens Against The Collider Here spokeswoman.

She was threatening me with, "I'll see to it that you lose your job and never work at Fermilab; I'll have your home taken away and you'll lose your children."

For your information, I am not a Fermilab employee, but I am a concerned Batavian excercising my personal freedom to support a project I believe in.

Threats, fear and intimidation exist today because the people who use these tactics are ignorant of the freedoms and rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

Why are Bill Tardy and his CATCHETTES so fearful of the "undesirables and immigrants?" Have they forgotten that this country was founded by "undesirables and immigrants?"

Factual information is available through the SSC Project Office in Batavia. Get the facts, read, then make an intelligent decision. Fear and ignorance are not sound facts. Do not live with intimidation. The silent majority is speaking up. Display the SSC for Illinois buttons and bumper stickers, wear the SSC T-shirt, be proud of who you are and where you live. We are in the land of the free.

Donna Spitzer
Batavia

Letter

SSC nightmare continues

It has been nine months since the SSC nightmare has been with us. We have put our lives on hold and thought of nothing else since January.

In that time we have been accused of scare tactics, not knowing the facts and being against progress.

On the contrary, we have studied the Illinois proposal inside and out, we have read everything we can get our hands on about the SSC, we have contacted Nobel-winning scientists asking their opinions on the SSC.

On top of all this we have made a trip to Washington, D.C. trying to stop this pork barrel project.

Yes, people, we do know what we are talking about.

For example, a few weeks ago Citizens Against The Collider Here and SSC supporters were on a cable TV program. When the supporters were asked if they had read the Illinois proposal, a blank look came over their faces. I am hoping that they were just at a loss for words. I would hate to think they were pushing a project they knew nothing about.

For those who think that CATCH does not know the facts, please make sure that those who support the SSC have done their homework and know the facts before they continue to push this project on us.

Bianca Snuders
Kaneville

CHRONICLE 8/31

Name calling is nothing

Editor, The Beacon-News:

In regards to the "CATCH peddling fear" letter in the July 31 Beacon-News, I have a few things to say:

Donna Spitzer can't take a little name calling, but its all right for her and "her kind" to take people's homes away that they have worked for all their lives.

How about buildings and stores that have been owned by the same families for generations?

What about schools and churches?

That's what I want to know.

She's complaining that this woman threatened her home and children.

So, what's the big deal?

Evidently this woman's home and her children's schools — or maybe her church — are being threatened, but that's OK as long as it doesn't affect anyone who's for the SSC.

As far as immigrants are concerned, we don't need any more; we can't feed the people we've got.

Take a drive through Aurora, and look — really look — at the homeless and hungry.

Use the money for the SSC to build shelter and feed these people.

It will get worse if the SSC goes through, as that will take away much of the prime farm land in this area, farm land that feeds each and every one of us.

Look who's calling who Hitler. The SSC is more like him, as it will be nothing but a destroyer of homes, land, stores, churches and schools.

The people who want this SSC don't care; it's not their homes, schools, etc.

How would you feel if someone said to you, "I want your home and property, and I'll get it whether you like it or not?"

Now that's someone very much like Hitler.

The only people I know who are for this SSC are the people who think they'll stuff their pockets full of money because of it.

I say people who are against the SSC should wear their buttons, put up their signs, wear tee-shirts and, as Mrs. Spitzer says, "be proud of who they are and where they live, as we are in the land of the free."

That's right; we're free to stand up for our homes, schools, churches and farm land.

Joyce Bunce
Aurora

Letters

GENEVA REPUBLICAN 8-25-88

What official will oppose SSC?

It is unfortunate and I mean no disrespect, but politicians have been stereotyped as being dishonest, deceitful and untrustworthy. I believe that the majority of the American population would concur with that general feeling. As with all prejudices, it is an unfair assumption because, I am sure, there are some politicians who do not fit that mold. We seem to get the message that when a politician does something for the good of his constituents, there was some other motivation behind it.

Keeping this in mind, isn't it a curiosity that not one politician from Illinois has come out publicly against the SSC? Does it not make you wonder why our leaders aren't challenging the state with some of the issues and concerns the opposition has brought forth?

Who will be the first public leader to defy the state and start asking some pertinent questions? Who will be the first public official to actually go to the library and look at the state's site proposal? (Instead of just Fermilab literature.) Who will be the first politician to unwrap himself from Governor Thompson's little finger?

Mary Lynn Funk
St. Charles

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters

SSC will fight disease

Rita Weintraub of Wasco asked (July 22 letter): Will (the SSC) find a cure for cancer or AIDS? Will it find a better way to educate our children? Will it help our retirees live better?

In a sense, it will do these things and more.

Fermilab is treating cancers; by contributing to basic research the SSC will help cure AIDS. Magnetic and particle imaging techniques will help detect and diagnose conditions while still in the early treatable stages. This is the practical application one can hope for from physics research.

As for our schools, federal lab facilities are a net gain for any area, not only in terms of dollars returned, but also in terms of educational interest and opportunities. Which internationally known scientist, for example, was instrumental in beginning the Illinois Math and Science Academy and siting it in the Fox Valley?

Our retirees will find a dismal future if the U.S. doesn't stay competitive in the world economy. Will we all be better or worse off if basic physics research moves to Switzerland, Germany, or USSR?

Beyond any economic or practical benefits, perhaps the most important thing the SSC will do is continue our participation in life's great quest, to know. These may seem like hollow words to those whose homes will be taken or disturbed. They are right to speak out and we should all be concerned if anyone's rights are being trampled. We should all bear these costs.

But I believe we are on this earth to do more than buy consumer products and enjoy ourselves.

The quality of my life is improved by the knowledge that Fermilab is exploring our universe. It's not quite as photogenic as blasting a rocket into outer space, but it's probably a better investment in the long run.

Steven G. Young
Geneva

Letters

Collider won't cure AIDS

In reading Steven Young's letter (Aug. 3) where he states "the SSC will help cure AIDS," I was very intrigued by this claim and I contacted the American Medical Association.

I asked the AMA if the SSC will help cure AIDS. The response from William Hendee states simply, "We don't see any connection between AIDS and the SSC."

As CATCH/ILL has been attempting to fight the intrusion of the SSC upon our lives over the last seven months, I am absolutely amazed at the preposterous, groundless claims that are made by people who support this project.

How dare Young attempt to give some helpless, suffering AIDS victim any hope of a cure, when in fact, the claim is completely groundless. It is an absolute travesty of common sense and decency to try and give a person with an incurable, fatal disease any type of false hope whatsoever. I think it is terrible that Young would make such a false statement.

I think it is the responsibility of Fermilab, and more specifically, their director, Leon Lederman, who has been most outspoken about this project, to have written to the newspaper disclaiming this erroneous statement. Lederman and other supporters are quick to criticize CATCH/ILL and myself for almost any statements that we make, and they are quick to start their letter writing campaign. However, when one of the supporters of the SSC makes a false, groundless statement no letters are forthcoming. Is this fair? Absolutely not!

William Tardy
President - CATCH/ILL

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IIA.1- 3765

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

May I burden your columns one more time to address some of the criticisms of the SSC that have appeared with considerable frequency over the past five months. Although we intend to counter these criticisms, we certainly recognize their reasonableness. We will not here address the pseudo-science written in CATCH literature by so-called experts who threaten exploding magnets, inductive magnetic influences, Soviet weather control and similar, often hilarious nonsense. Nor will we reiterate the solid geological responses to concerns about dewatering, soil contamination etc. On the other side, we have no response to the 160 families that must be moved to make way for the SSC. We do believe that if SSC comes here, its management will modify the ring configuration in order to reduce this number.

Three prominent critical ideas emerge: (1) SSC will reduce property values, have negative environmental effects, impose ugliness and traffic and negatively influence the quality of life (2) SSC involves the state in significant costs ($540 M) which could better be used for other things; education etc. (3) SSC is an expensive luxury useful only for the amusement of a few hundred scientists and shouldn't be built at all especially in view of the Federal budget deficit.

In turn: (1) The property value issue can almost be laid to rest. Although some incidents, driven by fear of the unknown, have no doubt taken place, the data on the first quarter since the SSC site maps were published are impressive. In Kane County, the number of homes purchased in this period has gone up a phenomenal 22 percent over the same period in 1987! The average value of homes is up 11 percent. Although this probably isn't because of SSC, the Kane County Realty Board (experts!) predicts that SSC will have a positive effect on property values.

The environmental impact issue has been addressed by experts within the state government, consultants and by the National Academy Site Evaluation Committee. The SSC will be far more benign, even if under your house, than even Fermilab's 16 year experience with its neighbors. As for ugliness, trucking, debris removal, etc. critics have distorted or ignored facts in an impressive manner. The (prize-winning!) architectural style of Fermilab, its restoration of wetlands and original prairie, of nature and bicycle paths and the planting of 40,000 trees all attest to an ethic which will obviously hold for SSC during and after construction.

(2) The State contribution will be spread over about five years and in fact includes many items that must and would be done anyway. The State's repayment starts immediately as the first of some 3 Billion Federal dollars spent in state over the next decade begins to generate taxes for the State Treasury. Additional economic gains to the State are clear. All the contesting states understand this and have made similar or greater offers. The poorest state, Alabama, offered $700 million to attract the SSC. Texas' offer is $1.1 Billion, why? Are Texans stupid? Do our critics know better than the 25 governors, state legislatures and development officials?

(3) Here, the critics have some very respectable allies. There are citizens and scientists who question the wisdom of the $4.4 Billion SSC at this stage. However, no scientist contests the scientific value of this research. Its proponents claim it is the boldest venture yet undertaken by our species - to understand the entire workings of the physics universe. The verdict of history is that all of our technological civilization and 30 percent of our current GNP came from precisely this quest. Basic research of the SSC type has been the most productive investment any government has ever made. It is an essential forerunner to applied, focussed research, e.g. fission was not discovered by the power industry, the communication industry did not discover radio and the computer industry did not discover the electron.

Whereas our critics are in general decent people, concerned parents, taxpaying citizens, etc. there is an element of terribly narrow vision which seems to say: "I value the quality of my life, I want no change." Never mind that the State's unemployment is well above the national average, never mind that the State is 50th in ratio of Federal monies spent here to taxes paid, never mind that the advantages to all the citizens of Illinois in science, education and general prosperity can be tremendous and never mind that the SSC-style of development implies safety, love of nature and respect for ecology. Throughout history critics with equally narrow vision have opposed the advance of the human spirit. I pray they do not succeed here.

Leon M. Lederman
Batavia

(DIRECTOR OF FERMILA

C.A.T.C.H. - ILL.
ANSWER

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IIA.1- 3766

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor*
Talmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor*
Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

Letters to the editor

Lederman out of turn

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Leon Lederman closes his recent letter to the editor with the comment "throughout history, critics with equally narrow vision have opposed the advance of the human spirit."

He obviously misunderstands, or intentionally distorting the nature of our CATCH/Illinois opposition.

The issue with which we are concerned is whether the collider should be built in Illinois as proposed, not whether it should be built.

His letter is a classic example of the narrow vision of well-meaning scientists involved in political activity, as described and analyzed in "Pneiscide," a book written by Cornell University Professors Theodore Lowi and Benjamin Ginsberg, et al.

This book describes the siting and land acquisition process for Fermilab.

It tells how the state of Illinois intimidated and divided its own citizens, how it allowed them to be misled about the future of their community, and how in the end it got their homes and property at bargain basement prices.

The emphasis of the book, however, is on the mixture of science and politics, where the narrow areas of specialization of well-meaning scientists result in a "solid base of ignorance" of the real effects on innocent people of the projects the scientists support.

The professional expertise of the scientists is in very specific, limited areas, yet they tend to rely on their professional credentials to make arguments in areas which are not their specialities, but where others may well be more knowledgeable.

Such is the case with the economics or, more correctly, the pseudo-economics of Leon Lederman.

He speaks of the general rise in home values in Kane County without reference to the values of the specific homes located on the collider ring, whose lines will be clouded with the collider easements.

He admits that "some incidents, driven by fear of the unknown, have no doubt taken place . . ."

This is precisely our point. Not Leon Lederman, nor anyone else, can order prospective buyers to purchase these homes.

These incidents have happened, and will continue and will obviously depress prices relative to homes in other locations.

He says that many of the items in the state's offer would be done anyway.

Will we dig the $316 million tunnel if the SSC goes elsewhere?

He speaks of the other states' offers. But those states gain the entire work force of the SSC, while we would gain only 500 new permanent jobs at Fermilab.

The other states do not have 500 acres of industrial zoned land with tremendous development potential, land which would support thousands of permanent jobs.

The Fox Valley is booming, while many of the other states are in slumps and have no job-creating alternatives to SSC land use.

If you must listen to physicists for guidance on economic matters, then consider what Nobel Physicist James Cronin of the University of Chicago has written. "It is difficult to argue that there are any immediate benefits to be felt by the whole population."

He also wrote, "These projects should emphasize the gain of basic knowledge without regard to immediate return on investment." ("The Case for the Super Collider," James W. Cronin, bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May 1988, pg. 18)

If Lederman would fulfill his responsibility to explore the issues in detail, history would tell him that neither the state of Illinois nor the DOE is to be trusted in matters of eminent domain.

Our questions have not and will not be answered. The state has clearly resurrected the adversary relationship with its own citizens of 30 years ago.

The Weston scenario may be repeated, and if it is, Leon Lederman will have lent it his professional reputation.

Regarding the question of whether the SSC should be built, Leon Lederman is undoubtedly an expert from whom comment should be sought and considered.

Regarding the totally different issue of whether the SSC should be built in Illinois, other areas, ironically enough, are more important than high energy physics.

Two of these areas are economics and basic consideration of human beings for one another. In these latter two areas Leon Lederman is decidedly deficient.

Craig D. Jones
St. Charles

6/22/88

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SUPER COLLIDER

DID YOU KNOW?

SUPER COLLIDER

THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, IN ITS ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE SSC IN ILLINOIS, HAS BEEN SPENDING TAXPAYERS' MONEY ON OPTIONS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE!

- *THE STATE DOES NOT KNOW IF ILLINOIS WILL BE THE SITE OF THE SSC.*
- *THE OPTION TO PURCHASE IS ON LAND NOT CONSIDERED "SURFACE TAKE AREAS" FOR THE STATE'S PROPOSAL.*

WHY ARE TAXPAYERS' FUNDS BEING USED AT THIS TIME, IF THE BONDS FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE ISSUED UNLESS AND UNTIL ILLINOIS HAPPENS TO BE CHOSEN AS THE SITE FOR THE SSC?

DOES IT MAKE YOU WONDER ABOUT WHAT IS GOING ON "BEHIND THE SCENES" WITH YOUR MONEY, YOUR LAND, AND YOUR HOMES? ARE YOU CONCERNED ... ARE YOU MAD? IF SO, THEN CALL US AND HELP JOIN THE FIGHT TO STOP THIS FLAGRANT AND ARROGANT INTRUSION CALLED THE SSC INTO OUR LIVES!

C.A.T.C.H. ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)

P.O. BOX 104, WASCO, IL 60183 (312) 584-4244

[THIS AD HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR SAFETY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND QUALITY OF LIFE, AND NOT BY A CORPORATION WHO HOPES TO DERIVE MONETARY BENEFIT FROM THE SSC.]

— Paid Advertisement —

GENEVA CHRONICLE
8/2/89

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THIS AD CONTINUED ON ARTICLE ON NEXT PAGE →

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

A COPLEY NEWSPAPER / VOL. 142 • NO. 252 © AURORA, ILLINOIS / SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1988 •••25 CENTS

State gets options on 2 SSC parcels

By Lyle R. Rolle
and Steve Lord
The Beacon-News

The state has acquired options on two parcels of land that would be in the path of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider, should the controversial particle accelerator be built in Illinois.

William Kempiners, director of the Batavia Project Office of the SSC for Fermilab, said no land is being purchased and none will be unless and until an announcement is made that Illinois had been chosen as the SSC site.

"In both cases here, the land owners came to me and asked if we could purchase their land now," Kempiners said Friday.

"I told them we could not, but referred them to officials in Springfield to discuss possible options. Everything was worked out with state officials there," he said.

Impact study / A2

SSC project in Illinois criticized the state for spending tax money to buy options on the property. They said the pieces of property may not even be necessary for the SSC.

"We think there is, for lack of a better word, some hanky panky going on," William Tardy, head of Citizens Against The Collider Here, or CATCH, said. "We think this is a bad attempt to convince the Department of Energy that the state can turn land over without any problems."

Tardy said the bonds set aside to fund purchase of SSC land do not "kick in" until the Department of Energy actually chooses the site.

"Our question is, where the heck is the state getting this money?" Tardy said.

Kempiners said one of the land deals was a hardship case. other house and trying to sell his present house, which is in an area where the entire parcel would be needed.

"The other is in an area that is rapidly developing and could have been developed, increasing its cost to us if we waited until the site is announced," Kempiners said.

He said it is not unusual to obtain an option on land where there is a possibility its use and value might increase before it can be purchased.

Kempiners said there are several other rapidly developing areas where it may be necessary to obtain options.

If the state does not exercise an option, the owner keeps the property and the amount paid for the option, he said.

Kempiners said he did not know the amount paid, but said options are usually a percentage of the property value.

"This was all worked out in

SSC advertisement reaches new low

A new low in sensitivity and taste has been achieved by SSC for Fermilab in its ad in the Friday Chronicle (July 8).

This ad was paid for, supporters gloat, by Land Acquisitions Inc. of Aurora, a firm that offers services in (you guessed it) — land acquisition. You don't suppose that the interest of this firm in the SSC might be other than in the high-minded goals of particle physics research? Might not Land Acquisitions Inc. be in the running for a lucrative contract for the SSC land grab? You bet it is, as confirmed in a telephone conversation with Ken Juskie, who described himself as a coordinator for Land Acquisitions Inc.

This firm obviously hopes to benefit from SSC land seizure, to be a shark feeding on the carcasses of the victims of the SSC. Altruistic support for scientific research? Not likely. This is a pure and simple case of greed to be satisfied at the expense of decent, hard-working people.

The ad is titled "Supporters of the SSC are in good company." Such is the "good company" in which we find supporters of the SSC.

Sharon Lough
St. Charles

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE 7/20/88

"LAND ACQUISITIONS"

IIA.1- 3769

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Candidate questions impact of SSC water usage in Kane

Democrat John P. Ross of Batavia has raised the issue of water usage and the proposed Superconducting Supercollider (SSC) in his quest for the Illinois Legislature from the 42nd District.

In a statement issued August 15 Ross said the area's current concern about water usage could be a Fox Valley story for many years to come. Ross claims the issue of water usage and the SSC is being overlooked by media, government and political leaders.

He points out that the Illinois proposal document in Volume 8.2 outlines the requirements of industrial cooling for SSC as being a 2,200 gallons per minute (which is over 3 million gallons daily). The document also notes that Fermilab's current usage is only 190,000 gallons daily.

Batavia's daily water usage is normally around 1.6 million gallons daily and during summer peaks about 3.5 million gallons daily. Ross notes that the building of the SSC in Kane County could be equated to the development of a whole new city when it comes to water usage.

The majority (83 percent) of the SSC's water will come from various shallow wells around the proposed ring and the rest from the cities of Aurora, St. Charles and Oswego. At present, deep underground aquifers are the sole source of drinkable water for all the SSC area communities, but this will not be for long. For these communities to meet the EPA's radium standard, they are going to mix shallow water with water from their deep wells.

Over 80 percent of western Kane County is dependent on shallow wells. Ross is concerned that the proposed SSC's shallow wells will take water from this precious shallow well aquifer system. These shallow wells may also face threats from past pesticide contamination.

With the expense to local municipalities of shallow well development and a limited supply of water, he said it would be folly for the SSC to tap shallow aquifers. Also he noted that dewatering that takes place during excavation of shafts would also be particularly hard on Kane County's ground water system.

The candidate maintains the SSC would hurt the business and residential water user in the SSC area by hampering water supply and raising costs. He also noted that with seepage of water in the underground SSC tunnel the number of gallons of water used could double.

Favoring the state's withdrawal from the SSC project and the federal government's withdrawal from a national SSC project Ross called for a new recommitment to "small science."

St. Charles Chronicle 11/15/90

Letters

Editorial was incorrect

Friday's Chronicle editorial (about the SSC) was characteristic of the editorials and letters to the editor which have appeared in The Chronicle and other papers in support of the SSC. They have been, in a word, uninformed.

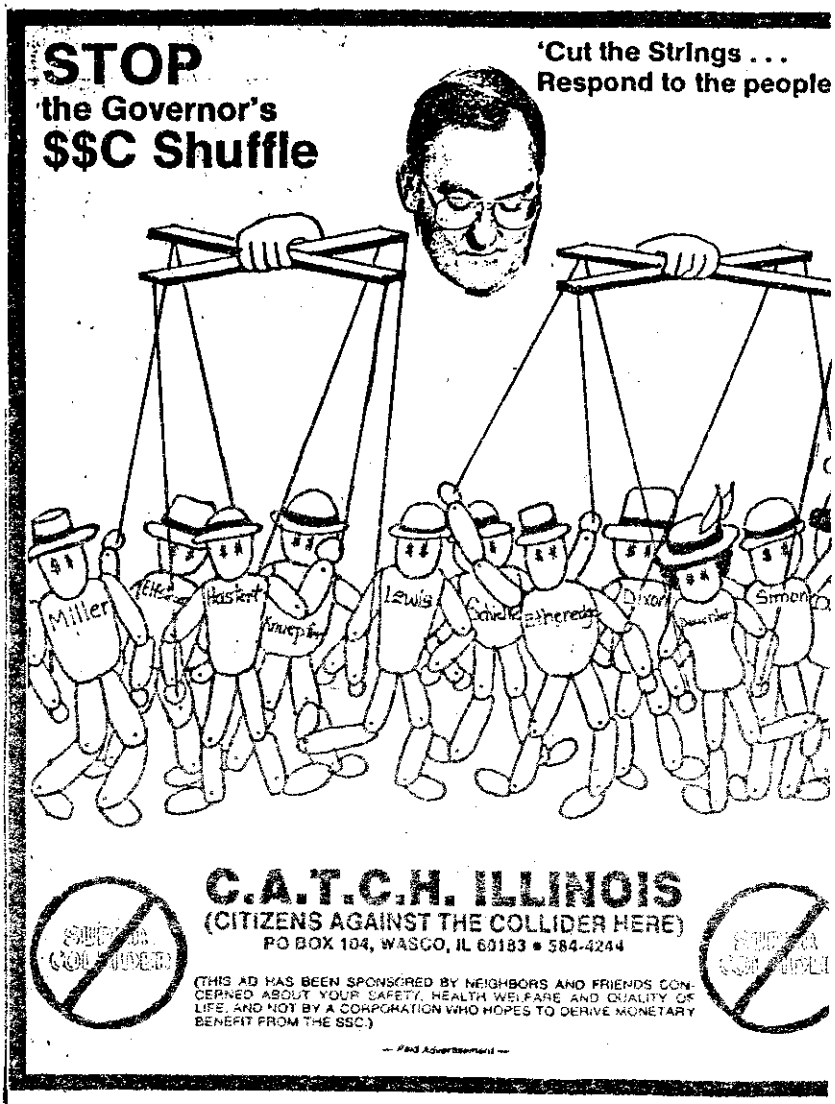
The legislation mentioned in the editorial is supposedly designed to help those homeowners who will have subterranean easements wrested from them. This it does not accomplish, but the point is that it never was intended to help those who will have their homes or businesses taken, as indicated in the editorial.

The editorial further states, "The state reimbursement would be triggered by federal buyout offers that are less than the value of these properties." Wrong again! If the author of the editorial had ever read the SSC material available in the library, he would know that there is no federal buyout, but that all land is seized by the state, and given to the DOE free of all encumbrances and at no cost to the federal government.

Such obvious misunderstanding of the nature of the SSC project, particularly by those who loudly support the project while blatantly disregarding the serious effects it will have on others, is inexcusable. Get your facts straight. Before you repeat such irresponsible and uninformed editorials please inform yourselves of at least some of the basic details of the SSC project.

Craig Jones
Campton Township

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)



CHRONICLE - SEPT.

SEPT - 1988

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IIA.1- 3771

THE $1,608,000,000 NOOSE!

(AND THAT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE GOVERNOR'S "SECRET SEALED BID")

IF THE SSC IS SITED IN THE FOX VALLEY, OUR GOVERNOR HAS COMMITTED ILLINOIS TAXPAYERS TO PAY $570,000,000 OF OUR MONEY IN LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE COST OF THE $570,000,000 WITH FINANCE CHARGES COMES TO $1.608 BILLION DOLLARS, NOT INCLUDING THE SECRET BID. (IS IT 1 DOLLAR OR AN ADDITIONAL $570,000,000?) THIS IS AN OUTRAGEOUS WASTE OF OUR TAX DOLLARS! IF YOU AGREE, THEN YOU MUST ATTEND THE FINAL DOE HEARINGS ON OCTOBER 6TH & 7TH AT WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL IN AURORA AND SUPPORT OUR SPEAKERS! IF YOU WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SPEAK, YOU CAN RESERVE A TIME SLOT BY CALLING THE DOE AT 301-353-6570, OR CALL US AT OUR C.A.T.C.H. OFFICE FOR MORE DETAILS.

C.A.T.C.H. ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE)
P.O. BOX 104, WASCO, IL 60183
(312) 584-4244

(THIS AD HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR SAFETY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND QUALITY OF LIFE, AND NOT BY A CORPORATION WHO HOPES TO DERIVE MONETARY BENEFIT FROM THE SSC.)

— Paid Advertisement —

SUPER COLLIDER

BEACON - SEPT.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Fleming reverses stand; no longer supports SSC

BY ERIK HIGGINS
Staff Writer

Reversing his support three years ago of the Super-conducting Super Collider, Kane County Board member George Fleming (R-St. Charles Township) Tuesday said he objects to its construction in Kane.

Fleming joined other board members in November, 1985, to unanimously pass a resolution which "supports and encourages the selection of Kane County and Fermilab as the site for construction and operation of the SSC project."

He since has said that the board acted without knowing some of the harm that could accompany the federal government's $4.4 billion atom smasher project to the area.

GEORGE FLEMING

In a prepared statement at Tuesday's county board meeting, Fleming said that uncertainties about radiation and the project's effects on the water supply and landscape changed his mind about supporting it.

He added that profits Illinois could reap by landing the SSC are not a concern of his.

"Whether the SSC is a boon or bust to Kane County, as the Chicago Tribune poll by the League of Women Voters queries, is not the issue," Fleming's statement said.

(Continued on page 2)

Fleming changes stance

(Continued from page 1)

"The most affluent townships of Kane County could care less about personal financial gain from this obliquitous project.

"As the county board representative of these people, I can do no other than to object to the construction of the SSC in Kane County."

Following Fleming's statement, Bennett Shoop (R-Elburn) said, "As far as the SSC, I'm not for it, never was."

Fleming and Shoop are the first county board members to publicly oppose the state's bid for the SSC.

Fleming, whose November opponent in his bid for re-election to the county board is William Tardy (D-St. Charles), president of the vocal Citizens Against the Collider Here, said Tuesday's posturing was not an attempt to deflate the chances of Tardy, an admitted single-issue candidate.

"All the people out here are against (the SSC) and I represent them," Fleming said of his changed stance.

Tardy said he was happy about Fleming's remarks.

"I was interested in being on the (county) board to fight the SSC," Tardy said. "Maybe he can be our voice on the board."

Tardy was not aware that the deadline for withdrawing from November's ballot was Sept. 8.

Fleming asserted that he did not use the statement Tuesday to influence Tardy into conceding the race.

"If that were the case I would have done it sooner, so he could drop out," Fleming said in a telephone interview.

Illinois is among seven remaining states vying for the collider, a proposed 53-mile-round underground particle accelerator to study subatomic particles and put the United States in the forefront of physics research.

President Reagan is expected to announce the state which will be awarded the project before

IMPORTANT

IIA.1- 3773

3

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Don't build 'Desertron' here

(Editor's note: This is an open letter to Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab.)

I am writing this letter in regards to an April 29, 1988, article in the Dallas Morning News regarding the Superconducting Super Collider. I would like to quote you.

"I thought it was impossible at Fermilab," Lederman said. "I called it the Desertron because I thought you needed to build it someplace very flat, bare and undesireble, with cheap land."

First, please don't imply that the SSC would only be at Fermilab.

As you know, this 53-mile ring would extend from Fermi through many towns, tunneling under or near people's homes, businesses, factories and schools, not to mention the 10 one-acre E sites, nine six-acre F sites, six 44-acre J sites and the 1900 acres lost for the west campus in Kaneville.

Some of these factory-type buildings (sites) will be located in homeowners' yards or require the demolition of homes, businesses and a school. Is this a good neighbor?

Second, why wouldn't your first thought be correct?

Wouldn't it be a cost savings for the taxpayers to put this "Desertron" in a flat, unpopulated desert-like area — maybe in an area already owned by the federal government?

Construction costs would surely be less and the project would be a lot less disruptive. You are obviously more concerned with the scientists' comfort than with the taxpayers, whose lives are being intruded upon by this project.

The fact that Illinois is still in "the race for the SSC" proves this. I wonder how many scientists would be willing to move to an area not as desirable as Illinois or how many politicians would support it if it wouldn't be for the benefit of their own political gain.

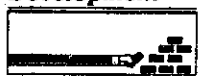
Janet McLeod
St. Charles

Crain's Chicago Business, September 12, 1988

Study claims Ill. no SSC bargain

By PAUL MERRION
Washington editor

Development



WASHINGTON—A Department of Energy study suggests that the money to be saved in building the superconducting super collider in Illinois isn't so super after all.

In the seven-state sweepstakes for the world's largest nuclear particle accelerator, the "Illinois advantage" has been the major costs that would be avoided by piggybacking the superconducting super collider (SSC) onto existing facilities at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia.

A study by the consulting firm of A. T. Kearney Inc. earlier this year pegged the net construction and component cost savings at $420 million to build the SSC in Illinois.

But construction phase cost estimates among the seven states fall in a narrow range between $4.3 billion and $4.7 billion, according to a draft environmental impact statement released by the Energy Department last month.

Individual state cost estimates were not disclosed.

Assuming Illinois is the low-cost state at $4.3 billion, the study indicates that only $400 million separates it from the highest-cost state.

Presumably, a much smaller cost difference would separate the lowest-cost state and the next-lowest-cost state. The average for all seven sites was less than $4.5 billion.

Furthermore, the Energy Department estimated that site-specific annual operating costs would vary from a low of about $260 million to $280 million, averaging about $270 million.

The A. T. Kearney study found more than $1.3 billion in operating cost savings over 15 years—or about $88 million annually—if the SSC is built at Fermilab.

Besides the cost of building the SSC itself, site-specific construction and operating costs are based on factors such as the cost of electricity and labor, an Energy Department spokesman said.

Lacking specific cost data from the Energy Department on each site, Illinois officials can't explain the discrepancy between the state's numbers and the federal government's estimates.

"I cannot explain it; I can't even speculate," said David Gross, an Illinois State Geological Survey geologist who heads a state task force on the SSC environmental impact statement. "I'm bothered that the cost numbers aren't there. I wish (the Energy Department) would release the figures."

However, the state stands by its estimates.

Mr. Gross said a team of Illinois representatives is conducting a nationwide media blitz to spread the message that it's "time to turn our attention to cost" now that it has been demonstrated that the SSC won't harm the environment. ●

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

STANTON R. COOK, *Publisher* CHARLES T. BRUMBACK, *President* JAMES D. SQUIRES, *Editor*

LOIS WILLE, *Editorial Page Editor* F. RICHARD CICCONE, *Managing Editor* JACK FULLER, *Executive Editor*
DOUGLAS E. ENGELAND, *Associate Editor* COLLEEN DISHON, *Associate Editor* DENIS GOSSELIN, *Associate Editor*

26 Section 1 Friday, September 9, 1988

Voice of the people

Homeowner doubts SSC 'protection'

ST. CHARLES—I have just become aware of the "protection" the State of Illinois is going to provide homeowners affected by the construction of the superconducting supercollider (SSC) in the Fox Valley. Let me review this "protection."

1. Property values of homeowners who sell subsurface easements for the SSC will be guaranteed for three years after the construction commences. If the sale price of the home is lower than the appraised value, the state will reimburse the property owner for 80 percent of the decline in value.

But homeowners have no choice in providing the easement. The easement, based on the recently passed SSC "quick-take" law, will be taken from them by the state without their agreement. This is not a sale, it's legislative robbery.

Since the state will be responsible for the appraisal of the affected property, you can bet it will be low-balled. In any event, during the first three years of construction, as this legislation discloses, the state expects at least a 20 percent drop in property values.

Furthermore, because of the magnitude of the SSC construction, property values will be in decline through the whole construction period of 10 years and probably for at least 5 years after the SSC construction is completed. This guarantee of property values isn't worth the paper it's written on. It's no guarantee at all; it's a sham.

2. There will be a fund provided by the State of Illinois to reimburse homeowners who have been forced to grant easements, to repair damage caused by the SSC construction, dynamiting, etc. Homeowners will be required to have their homes inspected by the state prior to construction to receive any reimbursement.

A review of what happened during the Deep Tunnel construction in Chicago indicates lawsuits had to be initiated in most cases to gain any compensation to those homeowners who suffered construction damage. Many damage claims still are not settled. Also, remember you will have to sue the State of Illinois, which controls this "protection" fund.

At no time has the state willingly provided any information to the people affected by the SSC project, and certainly did not include them or consider them in the planning process. As many of us in the Fox Valley now know, we can't trust this regime to protect us from its excesses. It seems to me the only thing our politicians are interested in is the "pork barrel" and raising taxes. The taxpayer will have to foot the bill for all of this.

John W. Stafford

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Neutrality is no position at all: CATCH to board

By Judy Reinert
for The Beacon-News

MAPLE PARK — Emotions soared.

Compromise was out of the question Monday when about 30 members of CATCH (Citizens Against The Collider Here), demanded that the Kaneland Board of Education change its official position of neutrality to one of condemnation of Kaneville as a site for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

"A position of neutrality is no position at all," charged Jack Pool, spokesman for CATCH.

Pool's remarks followed Superintendent Raymond Bandlow's report, in which Bandlow advised the board he would carry a letter with the board's "objections and concerns" regarding the SSC to an Oct. 6 meeting by the U.S. Department of Energy on the SSC. That meeting will be at Waubonsie Valley High School in Aurora.

The concerns, as stated by several board members, are:

- Removal of property from tax rolls.
- Forced relocation of residents.
- Loss of businesses.
- Emotional welfare of children who will be removed from their homes.
- Danger of heavy equipment and trucks on rural roads used for busing, and especially heavy traffic on Dauberman Road.
- Noise level during construction.

After reading the list of concerns, board Secretary Sandy Joseph concluded, "neutrality is the proper position for academia."

The board, she said, must represent both sides of the issue.

"You can take academia and toss in it the garbage can," countered Wayne Larson, an SSC opponent. "These people build atomic bombs!"

"We approached you in February and you changed your position from pro SSC to neutrality. Now, we want a commitment," demanded Blanca Souders, who earlier handed the board an anti-SSC petition bearing 1,200 signatures.

Several board members said the School Board must be concerned with the education and safety of children.

"We listed our objections, we are not a town board," said David Anderson, board president.

This brought comments of "If you aren't with us, you are against us," from the CATCH members in the audience.

Board member Andy Costello said he personally favored the SSC, but as a member of the School Board he had many objections and concerns. Those concerns were stated in the letter Bandlow would present at the Department of Energy meeting.

"I can empathize with those losing homes," Costello said. "When I was 13, an expressway was built right through where my home was — there was no discussion."

Board member Joseph Wolf said he had changed his mind and felt as an elected official, he must listen to the community.

In the end however, Wolf voted with the board on a resolution to present the board's concerns about the SSC to the Energy Department, noting the "board will oppose any proposal that does not address these objections and concerns."

Board members Anderson, Joseph, Wolf, Costello, Lee Thompson and John Stukis voted for the resolution. Kathy Whilden voted present.

Prior to the vote, Whilden said she did not sit on the board to "win a popularity contest," but to promote the best education possible for the students at Kaneland.

She further stated that she resented the position CATCH was placing her in.

"Maybe at the next election we'll see you don't win any contests," retorted Souders. "When this (SSC) doesn't come — and it won't come," Souders shouted, "maybe next time you'll need us."

Stukis pleaded with the group to maintain a positive attitude and work with the board.

"We're running out of time!" screamed another woman in the audience.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Friday, September 9, 1988

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE

States scoff at collider 'short list'

(AP) — While Illinois and Texas pro-Superconducting Super Collider officials agree that their states are indeed the finalists in the race to land the federal project, other states are scoffing at the notion that a recent published report in a national magazine counts them out.

North Carolina is one of those "also-rans." Is that state out of the Superconducting Super Collider sweepstakes?

U.S. News and World Report says yes. The U.S. Department of Energy and North Carolina project officials say no.

The magazine, in editions published Monday, quoted unidentified sources as saying that Texas and Illinois are the top contenders for the $4.4 billion project and the thousands of jobs it would create.

But the federal energy department says no short list of preferred sites for the superconducting super collider exists.

"It's not true. There is no short list. These things always happen," department spokesman Phil Keif said Tuesday.

North Carolina officials and commissioners in Durham, Granville and Person counties — where the collider would be located if North Carolina gets the go-ahead — said the magazine's prediction would not alter their strategy to attract the project.

Bill Dunn, who is leading North Carolina's campaign for the collider, compared the alleged short list to pre-season football standings.

"Florida State was No. 1 before the season and they get blown out," Dunn said.

He said the report "doesn't scare me too much and it doesn't surprise me too much. (Texas and Illinois) have long been considered and reported to be at the top of the list.

"I don't think Secretary (John Herrington), who is the person to make the decision, has formed his own mind yet," Dunn said. "We will work as hard as we can to make the best presentation to DOE that we can. I think we are still a top contender."

Dunn said he could think of two possible explanations for the magazine's article. "It could have been an intentional leak by someone who wanted things to appear a certain way, or it could be the general feeling among the so-called savvy bettors. But I don't think they are the ones making the decision."

"We know the time is coming up and there will be stories like this," Dunn said. "We expected this sort of thing would happen."

In a rare moment of agreement with state collider officials, Joe Haenn, president of Citizens Against the Collider Here, said he didn't think much of the magazine's report.

"It would be foolish on the part of the federal government to release any information at this time," Haenn said.

The magazine article will make CATCH work harder, not less, he said. "We are afraid people will lose interest because they think the collider is not coming here. And, if it is true, we are afraid DOE might be embarrassed and change their minds."

It is believed that the local CATCH organization also intends to work harder and will be prepared to make another strong stand at the public hearings scheduled for 2 to 5 p.m. Oct. 6, and 7 to 10 p.m. Oct. 7 at Woodmere Valley High School. The findings of the recently released Environmental Impact Statement will be discussed in those hearings.

Two sessions will be held simultaneously during each time frame, according to DOE spokesman Brian Quirke, because 250 persons have signed up to speak — more than any other state.

Quirke said the sessions will be of equal importance and that the DOE is treating them that way in terms of how they "staff them and receive them."

Local CATCH president Bill Yardy has said that the impact statement findings, particularly about the loss of 320 water wells, prove that Illinois will not win the SSC race. He also points to the recent resignation of state Department of Energy and Natural Resources director Don Etchison as another sign that Illinois did not fare well in its quest for the collider.

SSC for Illinois officials told The Chronicle last Friday that the impact statement was favorable overall, but they disagreed with some of its findings.

David Gross, geologist and head of the state's environmental studies and assessment unit, claims the area around Batavia's Fermilab is "water rich" and that even if 320 wells were lost, the state would replace them.

"That would not be a catastrophic loss," he said. "But we do believe that the more accurate number of actual wells lost is closer to 32. The number 320 represents the number of wells located within the site of the ring."

SSC for Illinois officials once again hinted that the need for a west campus of the collider, which would call for major changes in the village of Batavia, may not be a part of the final plans.

They could only speculate, they said, but it was their belief that the collider could be built with all facilities located at the current Fermilab site.

CATCH members, meanwhile, have continued their assault on the plan and the impact statement, saying that Illinois' proposal affects more people and businesses than any other plan. They also say, despite the pro-SSC position that the Illinois site will save taxpayers' millions of dollars, that the SSC will drain too much money from the Illinois economy and Illinois taxpayers will feel the strain in the future.

Chronicle staff reports also contributed to this story.

IIA.1- 3777

7

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

SSC faces stiff opposition in two other finalist states

Scripps Howard News Service

In the Fox Valley, the opposition has been vocal in its view about the Superconducting Super Collider — "Build it someplace else."

But there are vocal opponents in those other places, too, who also want no part of the $4.4 billion project.

Since December, when seven states were chosen as possible sites for the proposed giant particle accelerator, significant opposition to the project has developed in Illinois and two other finalists, North Carolina and Tennessee.

In Illinois, the proposed SSC site is a 53-mile ring, linked into Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia.

The Energy Department has said that local support for the super collider will be one of the factors it considers in selecting a site in November.

It has announced a new round of hearings to take place this fall in the seven states. Where opposition is strong, organized residents plan to use the hearings to discourage federal officials from choosing their states.

SSC adversaries in North Carolina and Tennessee both operate under the same name as the Fox Valley opposition, CATCH, or Citizens Against the Collider Here.

The name was coined by a similar group in New York that in January succeeded in forcing that state to withdraw its proposal for the project. Hoping to repeat that success, opponents around the country have recruited New York organizers for advice.

Organizers have hopped from state to state, instructing newly formed groups in the ways of obtaining state charters, writing bylaws, staging rallies and winning over local politicians, said Bill Herbert, a Williamson, N.Y., chemist who has advised the groups.

"Some officials respond to the economic issues," Herbert said. "Some respond to the fuzzy-creature (environmental) issues. The thing about the SSC is, it's so big, there's something for everyone to hate."

Supporters say the SSC will be an economic bonanza for the state that eventually is chosen.

Opponents dispute the economic claims and cite several

Collider / A15

BEAGO/9/11/88

Collider — from A1

reasons for objecting to the project.

"We don't think this should be built anywhere in a populated area," said Pat Sanders, 50, a Tennessee cotton farmer who heads the opposition in that state. "Don't contaminate our water. Water is too precious. The people of Tennessee are being asked to take risks they don't want to take."

SSC proponents, however, say there would be no danger to the water supply around the SSC site.

Like others in the fight, Sanders stands to lose property if the super collider is built.

"We have no price on this place," Sanders said of her farm 30 miles southeast of Nashville. "It's been in the family for over a century, and we never intended to leave. It's hard for people who don't have an attachment to land to understand that."

SSC foes from three counties north of Durham, N.C., where the state proposes to build the project, have become a fixture at county commission meetings and in the state assembly. North Carolina CATCH members contend the project will create only a handful of permanent jobs and fail to spark the economic boon that the competing states say it will.

"The problem with this kind of pure research project is that it generates far fewer spinoff jobs than other kinds of industry," said Joe Hoenn, 44, an educational researcher who heads the group.

But as in Illinois and Tennessee, North Carolina's political establishment remains firmly behind the project.

"The governor has been very arrogant and hostile," Hoenn said.

Gov. James Martin's science adviser, Earl Mac Cormac, said the vast majority of the state's residents support the project and that he disapproves of the group's tactics.

"CATCH has gone door-to-door telling people that their fetuses will be deformed if the super collider is built," Mac Cormac said. "That's just sheer witchcraft."

Tardy acts to stop well drilling

BY TOM SCHLUETER
Elburn Editor

In his capacity as president of Citizens Against the Collider Here, Bill Tardy often finds himself coming to the rescue of members of his group.

At about 8 p.m. Monday, one of his neighbors near Burlington and Empire roads in St. Charles Township called Tardy about a disturbance near his home.

Reportedly, a well-digging machine was being operated in a residential area.

Tardy said he approached the machine operators and questioned them about running the machine at night.

Tardy said he was told that the well-digging crew was under a deadline in an operation to determine water quality at the 600-foot level. Tardy said the crew told him they were supposed to run the equipment 24 hours a day.

The crew further told Tardy they were working for the state in its attempt to land the Superconducting Super Collider.

Tardy said the the noise level exceeded standards set by law. He told the crew that a complaint would be signed with the Kane County Sheriff if they continued to dig during the evening hours.

"Already they're coming here without warning," Tardy said.

"This is just the beginning of what will happen if this thing (the SSC) comes here," he said.

Tardy said the crew stopped digging at about 9 p.m. that night.

Drilling raises SSC concern

By Lyle E. Belle
The Beacon-News

A project under way on Kane County property near Burlington Road meant to improve well-drilling methods has area residents concerned because of its relationship to the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

The project, according to William Baker of the Illinois State Water Survey, might show area residents that present well drilling methods are not the best or cheapest and might help the county plan for growth.

He said drillers are sinking five test holes on county property near the highway department garage.

"County officials are evaluating the area for growth. They are wondering whether they should continue to allow more private wells or go into a water district for the area. Some homeowners already have had water problems, so our study will help the county," he said.

Baker said it appears the problem is in how water is being captured for wells. Most drillers are passing up good water because of their drilling technique, he said.

Coincidentally, according to Baker, one portion of the project is related to the proposed Superconducting Super Collider. Since Water Survey drillers were sinking test wells in the area, Baker said, officials from the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources asked that they also test the rock formation through which the collider tunnel would be built.

Area residents, including members of CATCH (Citizens Against the Collider Here) became concerned because of the late hours of drilling — caused by the SSC contractor — and asked that late night work be stopped.

Baker said the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources asked that the SSC portion of the tests be completed by Sept. 20.

"The driller contracted to have the SSC test done by Sept. 20 or he penalizes $1,000 a day. This is why he was drilling from 7 a.m. to midnight each day," Baker said.

"Because of complaints from CATCH, we suspended drilling Monday night at 9 p.m. The residents are the best concern and the deadline becomes secondary. We have hired our driller to 11 hours a day — 1 to 7, and some days will be suspending at 9 p.m."

The penalty clause against the driller has been lifted, he said.

Kaiser said the rock formation tests will enable the Department of Energy and Natural Resources to confirm results of previous tests, which show the rock is impervious to water.

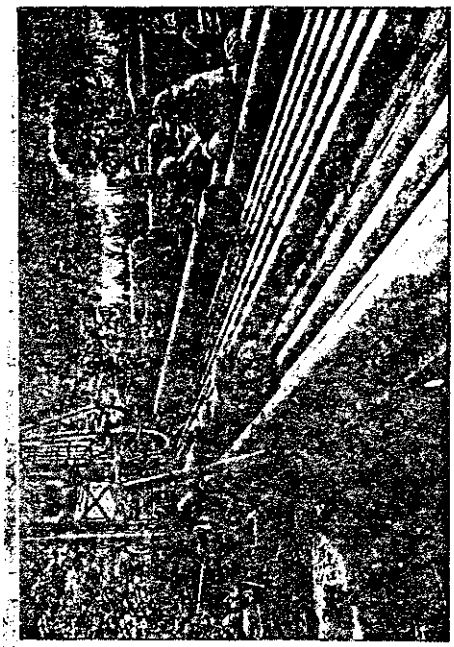
Baker said the department hopes to have the information available for the Oct. 5 public hearing by the U.S. Department of Energy on the SSC environmental impact study. The hearing will be at Wauconda Middle Grade School.

Regarding the test wells, Baker said, "We believe there is a good source of water at shallower levels. He said drillers are going too deep and are casing out water that would be available from shallower rechargeable depths.

This also means more costly wells for the homeowners and more expensive pumps and pumping costs to pump from greater depths. The shallower areas recharge themselves like a cistern, providing a better supply of water, Baker said.

Baker said the typical area wells (300 to 300 feet) cost $15,000 to $20,000, while the shallower type well, at 70 feet, would cost about $6,000.

Baker said he hopes the water project will be finished by July 1.



Beacon-News photo by Karen Kerchkove

Rick Krabbe and Scott Vaughn of Weiling Well Works work on test wells on Kane County property near Burlington Road.

SUPER COLLIDER

C.A.T.C.H-Illinois

Citizens Against the Collider Here

When the dynamite blasting starts and the trucks begin to roll, it will be too late ...

We Need Your Help Now!

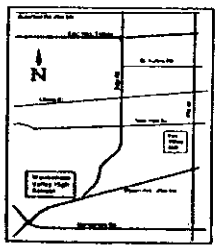
The Department Of Energy will be holding a public Environmental Impact Hearing in early October to listen to pro and con comments about siting the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Northern Illinois. This is the last chance you will have as an individual to voice your opposition of the SSC directly to DOE officials.

When: Thursday, October 6 and Friday, October 7
Time: Oct 6 (2:00 pm - 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm)
Oct 7 (9:00 am - 12:00 noon, 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm -10:00 pm)
Where: Waubonsee Valley High School
Rte. 34 and Eola Rd., Aurora, IL

We encourage you to call 1-301-353-6570 in order to reserve a speaking time, if you so desire. The maximum speaking time is 5 minutes, but even a short statement to show your opposition to this intrusion on our lives would be appreciated.

If you are against the SSC, *it is imperative that you attend this hearing*. We cannot stress this enough. Please plan on being at this hearing, because these two days could change your entire way of life. A show of strength in numbers will be our best defense against the SSC. ***You can and will make a difference!***

If you have any questions or would like more information, please call the C.A.T.C.H. office at 584-4244



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Support the current way of life in the Fox Valley

STOP

HELP STOP THE SSC WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME!

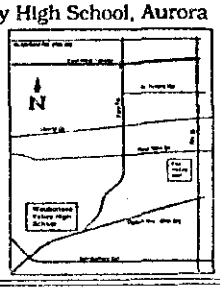
STOP

This is your last chance to respond to the devastating effects this federal experiment will have on our communities and environment.

Please Attend the U.S. Department of Energy's Environmental Impact Hearing

When: Thursday,Oct 6 & Friday, Oct 7
Time: Oct 6 (2:00 pm — 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm —10:00 pm)
Oct 7 (9:00 am — ?)
Where: Waubonsee Valley High School, Aurora

Please come to the hearing and show your support. If you would like to give your opinion, you may sign up to speak at the E.I.S Hearing.



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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune Tuesday, September 20, 1988 Chicagoland

2 mayors ask changes in collider plan

Resolutions are sent to committees

By Katherine Seigenthaler and Patricia M. Szymzak

The mayors of two west suburban towns introduced resolutions in their city councils Monday night asking that the State of Illinois reconsider certain aspects of its superconducting supercollider proposal, particularly those that would remove land from the cities' tax rolls.

Both councils voted to send the resolutions to committees for review.

The City Council of West Chicago unanimously voted to send the resolution to the Zoning and Planning Committee, asking them to report back with recommendations at the next meeting on Oct. 3.

The St. Charles City Council referred the resolution to the Finance Committee to review whether the proposal should be rewritten as an amendment to a similar collider resolution passed in June.

In his motion to refer the collider proposal, St. Charles Ald. William Martin objected that the new resolution was too similar to

St. Charles Mayor Fred Norris, who agreed to the decision to refer the resolution to committee, said, "There are some [people] definitely for the collider and some definitely against. I thought this resolution might address the specifics of some of these ongoing concerns."

The resolution was drafted jointly by the mayors of St. Charles in Kane County, and West Chicago in Du Page County, both of whom have expressed concern that construction of the giant particle accelerator in Illinois could have a negative impact on their communities.

The mayors' five-point resolution asked that the state:

- Reconsider its decision to buy above-ground rights to large chunks of property beyond the boundaries of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia. The state plans to buy a total of 3,700 acres in addition to Fermi, 1,400 of which would be in or near the St. Charles/West Chicago area.
- Clarify what would be done if the purchased property is no longer needed, and that the property involved is never subject to public auction but reverts to the previous private owners.
- Reconsider its plan to remove several hundred acres of wetlands in the area.
- Attempt to conceal operating compressors located in residential areas.
- Increase from 5 years to at least 20 years the statute of limitations

"It certainly seems foolish to take land unnecessarily," St. Charles' Norris said before the council session. "And since the state is now working on mitigation, we'd like to have a record of the things we'd like to see mitigated."

Because of vocal opposition to construction of the collider in Illinois, the state is in the process of setting up a mitigation task force to help resolve local residents' objections.

If the federal government chooses Illinois as the site for the 53-mile underground tunnel, it will be built as an extension of Fermilab.

The state has proposed to purchase underground easements for most of the property along the oval ring and would burrow under thousands of homes in Kane, Du Page and Kendall Counties to build the facility.

It also plans to buy the 3,700 acres above ground, either outright or through eminent domain procedures.

West Chicago Mayor Eugene Rennels has estimated that about 1,100 acres of land would come off the tax rolls of West Chicago, costing the city about $250,000 in annual tax revenue.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Norris, Rennels outline specific concerns about proposed SSC

BY LEE HUSFELDT
St. Charles Editor

St. Charles Mayor Fred Norris and West Chicago Mayor Eugene Rennels are outlining some specific concerns about the Proposed Superconducting Super Collider, especially the state's plan to acquire land where industrial buildings now stand.

The mayors drafted a resolution outlining concerns and introduced it at both cities' council meetings Monday. Both councils referred the document to committees.

The five point resolution emphasizes:

• The city is concerned about the state's plan to acquire land, especially along Kautz Road and raze a few multi-million dollar industrial buildings, Norris said.

The mayor said state officials can see no real reason for eliminating those industries and have told him they would probably be saved.

"My suggestion was they ought to deal with it here, up front and come up with a better solution than just erasing an industry," Norris said.

• The city is concerned over the lack of information concerning what will happen to property acquired if the project is halted. The resolution states the properties should revert to the previous private owners, heirs or successors and not be auctioned off.

• The city is concerned over the removal of several hundred acres of wetlands along the collider's path. If similar concerns were voiced on a private sector project, the resolution states, a full mitigation review would be required by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The resolution calls for the same such mitigation for this project.

• The city is concerned over the method and operating techniques proposed for the operation of compressors throughout the collider's access sites. Such methods and techniques would not be acceptable in a private sector project, the resolution states, because it would apparently violate both OSHA and Environmental Protection Agency regulation and law.

Norris said he thinks the compressors should be below ground and how it will affect residents should be outlined.

"They are ignoring OSHA rules, EPA rules and Army Corps of Engineers rules," Norris said.

• The city is concerned over the failure of the "so-called Good Neighbor" status to go far enough.

Norris said the status of limitations that guarantees that the taxing agencies receive payments to compensate for lost tax dollars should be increased from five years to at least 20 to 25 years.

In St. Charles the proposed resolution was referred to the council's finance committee.

Fourth Ward Alderman Jim Martin, chairman of that committee, made the motion to send the document to his panel, saying it is similar to a resolution the council approved in June.

Martin said the mayors' resolution may go into a little more detail, but the same points were addressed in the previous resolution and possibly even more was outlined. If necessary, Martin said, the council could just reaffirm the original resolution.

In West Chicago the resolution was sent to the zoning, planning and new development committee.

The state is forming a mitigation committee with recommendations of persons to serve from county board chairmen.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Elburn Herald

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Citizens ask Dist. 302 to oppose SSC

By Betty Pilsbury

The Kaneland Board once again felt the impact of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) at its Monday night meeting. A contingent of more than 25 CATCH (Citizens Against The Collider Here) members were there to urge the Board to change its neutral stance on the SSC to one of opposition. After a lengthy interchange with CATCH members, the Board voted to remain neutral, but to also direct their deep concerns about its impact on Kaneland's educational process to the DOE and appropriate state officials.

The discussion opened with Superintendent Ray Bandow telling the Board he was going to testify at the Department of Energy (DOE) hearings on the SSC to be held in Illinois on October 6 and 7. He asked the Board for direction on how the Board felt about the siting of the SSC and its impact on Kaneland students.

Board President Dave Anderson voiced concern over three issues, saying, "I am deeply concerned about the forced movement of people in our community, Doubermen Road becoming a main thoroughfare when it is our main north-south artery for bussing students and am very, very concerned about the removal of property from the tax rolls."

If the SSC is sited in Illinois, the state will purchase a large strip of land in the Kaneland district to be donated to the federal government. Government property is not subject to property taxes, and the district could lose as much as $85,000 in revenue a year. The state proposals and bills already passed do not provide funding for property tax revenue lost to the district.

Kathy Whildin, board member, said, "I'm concerned if it does get located here, whether we will have adequate resources for a sudden influx of children."

Joe Wolf, board member, emphasizing the personal anguish of those in danger of losing their homes, said, "I share these concerns. The biggest is taking away property rights from people who are part of our community. It's wrong. We have to show that as our main concern."

Board Secretary Sandy Joseph added: "The Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV) property loss is a great concern along with well insurance (in case Kaneland's water supply is affected) and traffic on Doubermin Road. Some funding provisions have to be made (by the state). Construction noise and truck traffic have to be addressed as well. Kaneville residents have been No. 1 supporters of past referendums. We walk a very fine line politically as a school district. The destruction of the village directly affects our ability to generate funds in future referendums."

Joseph added, "I still feel neutrality is the proper position for academia. We have to represent both sides and avoid bias."

Board member Andy Costello voiced concern over Kaneland's ability to

Continued on Page 12

CATCH spokesman Jack Pool urges the Kaneland School Board to change its stance on the SSC from neutrality to opposition. Intently watching the Board's reactions at Monday night's meeting are (l to r) Roger Souders, Pool, Blanca Souders, Ken Souders, Jan Souders and Wayne Larson

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Kaneland citizens ask District 302 to change stance on SSC

Continued from Page 1

maintain income levels. He said, "We have to look at the land-cash donation situation, safety for transportation and the potential disruption of classes. We, as a body, have to represent all people of the district, but first and foremost we should protect the interests of our students."

Jon Stoltz, board member, felt the Board should go on record as having concerns over the SSC siting proposal. Sandlow replied that a letter is being drafted which will convey the Board's objections and concerns to the DOE.

CATCH spokesman Jack Pool, asking the board to reconsider its neutral position, said, "A position of neutrality is no position at all."

Reminding the board of the state's record on mandating educational programs and then withdrawing funding, he continued "You are certainly aware how good the state's promises are. Kaneland will lose $85,000 a year if the SSC is sited here. The statute ("good neighbor bill" recently signed by Governor Thompson) is sufficiently vague to avoid commitment. There are no funds with it. It's a PR job. We are asking you to change your official position to that of opposing siting of the SSC here."

CATCH member Wayne Larson told the board, "It's going to be a mess. It makes me mad that the federal government and state are going to shove this thing down our throats and give us absolutely nothing in return."

Bianca Souders presented the Board with CATCH petitions signed by 1100 Kaneland residents opposing the SSC in Illinois. She said, "These represent the people of district 302. They are from Maple Park, Virgil, Elburn and Sugar Grove as well as Kaneville. These signatures represent a lot of votes."

Pressing the Board to make a decision to directly oppose the SSC, CATCH members said, "We approached you in February and got a change from support of the SSC to a stance of neutrality. We were happy with that. Now, we're approaching D-day, and we want a stance of opposition."

Souders noted that CATCH has close to 20,000 signatures on petitions and plans to have 1,000 protesters at the DOE hearings in October. Pool added, "Help us take a stand on this. We need your support."

Wuildin raised the ire of CATCH representatives by saying, "I resent the position I'm being put in. I was not elected as a popularity contest. If voters do not believe I'm serving them, they can vote me out. While I emotionally can empathize with you, I think the position of the School Board should be limited to the SSC's effect on the children. I believe we should not oppose the SSC. Fermilab has been a good neighbor. I think we stand for things the SSC can provide."

After listening to various CATCH members voice their concerns using logic, analysis, pleas, passion and thinly veiled threats, Wolf said, "I've changed my mind. As elected officials we try to represent the district. We have to listen to the people. I'm not offended by their statements. I'm hearing your concerns, I'm hearing your pain and that troubles me. There are times we need to do what the people are asking us to do. As a board member I support their concerns."

Lee Thompson, board member, supporting the neutrality stance, said, "Expressing concern does more good than denying the project as a whole."

The board closed discussion of the issue by voting on a motion to present a letter of concerns and objections to the DOE at its hearings. The Board directed that the letter begin, "The Board goes on record as resolved that it has the following objections and concerns about the SSC." The letter ie to end by saying, "The Board will oppose any proposal that does not adequately address these objections and concerns." The vote was six ayes, with Whildin voting "present."

Sandlow said, "I think this could hardly be interpreted as neutrality." He added that copies of the letter would be sent to state officials and legislators. Souders responded, "I'm very disappointed. You should think about what will happen when this thing doesn't come - and it won't. I suggest that each and every one of you be there at the October hearings."

D.C. CHRONICLE 9-21-88

CATCH dissatisfied with stand Kaneland schools taking on SSC

BY TOM SCHLUETER
Elburn Editor

The Kaneland School Board passed a resolution last week listing its objections to the Superconducting Super Collider, but members of the group opposing the project felt the board did not go far enough.

About 25 members of Citizens Against the Collider Here attended the school board meeting in hopes of persuading board members to drop their position of neutrality on the SSC.

CATCH members went to the board in February to ask members to take a definitive stand against the SSC. The board at that time passed a resolution stating its neutrality, rejecting an earlier resolution it passed in favor of the SSC.

"Neutrality is not a position at all," said CATCH spokesman Jack Poole last Monday night.

Prior to the public comment period of the meeting, at which time CATCH members were scheduled to speak, Superintendent Ray Bandlow told board members that he would be testifying at the U.S. Department of Energy's SSC environmental impact hearings Oct. 6.

Bandlow asked board members to list their concerns so that he could relay them to DOE officials.

Those concerns mentioned by board members include the loss of an estimated $85,000 in annual tax revenue caused by the removal of property off the tax rolls, the forced relocations of residents of the school district, the importance of Dauberman Road as the district's main north-south busing artery and the safety of students during construction, especially with regards to increased truck traffic at times students are riding on buses.

Poole said $85,000 represents the salaries of three or four teachers.

"How would it affect the kids to lose three or four teachers," Poole said.

Poole criticized the recently-signed "good neighbor" legislation that the Illinois General Assembly passed to guarantee reimbursement of loss of tax revenue, the loss of property value and to ensure against damage caused during construction of the SSC.

Poole said the state has made commitments before, especially to education, but has backed out of those commitments.

"If history repeats itself, the state again will renege on its commitment," he said.

Kaneville resident Blanca Souders then presented to the board petitions listing the names of nearly 1,150 district residents opposed to the project.

Several CATCH members spoke, requesting members to take a hard line against the SSC.

Instead, Bandlow suggested that the board pass a resolution listing its objections and concerns, and include a statement saying the board "will oppose any proposal that does not address these concerns."

"I think no one could read neutrality into this," Bandlow said.

Members of CATCH, however, did not like the resolution.

Souders said the Kaneville residents could withdraw their support of future referendums or vote board members out of office if the board did not pass an anti-SSC resolution.

She reminded board members, and they agreed with her, that Kaneville has always been the one community the district could rely upon for support.

But board member Kathy Wilden appeared angered by the attempt to tie the SSC with future referenda.

"I resent the position I'm being put in. I wasn't put in this job to be in a popularity contest. If people think I'm not doing my job, they can vote me out," Wilden said.

Board member Joe Wolf said he did not feel offended by comments from the audience.

"I don't take it as a threat. I hear your fears. I feel your pain," Wolf said. His comments brought applause from the audience.

Souders said she was confident the SSC would not be built in Illinois and that once the issue was dead, the school board will have to deal with angry residents.

"It's too damn bad this ring isn't going under all of your homes and see how you'd like it," she said.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Judge to rule on CATCH's FOI request

(Continued from page 1)

maps and county records.

Malek said time constraints prohibit CATCH from duplicating information already gathered by the state department, but Coughlan told Colwell, "The time and energy and money interests are not as substantial as privacy interests."

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources has not released the list to anyone, Coughlan continued, because announcing the exact location of the accelerator ring could disrupt the department's ability to acquire the land.

Malek told Colwell the information is vital to show that the state department's estimates are wrong.

"We are not trying to do anything but to show the number of affected parcels is drastically underestimated by the state," Malek said.

CATCH estimates that at least 500 more parcels are involved than the 3,305 identified by the state, he said.

Colwell said he will rule on Nov. 15 whether to force the department to comply with CATCH's Freedom of Information request.

Malek said the information would be of no use to CATCH if it is not released before then, because the U.S. Department of Energy's decision on a preferred site may already have been made. Reagan's final announcement follows in January.

Colwell replied that a heavy caseload prevent him from ruling sooner on the matter.

Ruling in CATCH lawsuit could come too late to benefit group

BY ERIK HIGGINS
County Writer

A ruling in a lawsuit filed by Citizens Against the Collider Here could come too late for the group to benefit, even if the ruling favors CATCH.

The vocal group filed suit in April against Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, to obtain a list of the names and addresses the department identified as property owners potentially directly affected by the Superconducting Super Collider project.

In the case's first hearing Monday, 16th Circuit Judge Michael Colwell said he will rule on the matter on Nov. 15.

"It effectively makes the case moot," Edward Malek, CATCH's attorney, said after Colwell set the decision date.

President Reagan is expected before leaving office in January to award the $4.4 billion atom smasher project to one state from among the seven still vying for it.

Malek said CATCH wants the data Etchison's department is using to base its SSC bid to the federal government because CATCH thinks more persons would be directly affected than the department projects.

Mary Ellen Coughlan, an assistant attorney general and defense lawyer in the suit, said such information is confidential because the privacy of the affected persons would be compromised if their names are released.

CATCH maintains in its suit that withholding the information is a violation of the Freedom of Information Act.

In arguing the parameters of the Freedom of Information Act, Coughlan said the disclosure of such information would not aid the free flow of ideas surrounding the public's ability to debate whether the SSC's 53-mile-round underground particle accelerator should be located in and around Kane.

Besides, she added, a list of the sites affected by the proposed placement of the underground ring could be compiled based on existing topographical

(Continued to page 8)

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

St. Charles, West Chicago ask SSC assurances

by Tom Partel

West Chicago Mayor A. Eugene Remesis and St. Charles Mayor Fred Norris are threatening to withdraw support for the Superconducting Super Collider unless the state normalizes proposed land acquisitions required for the project.

That's impossible, according to Bill Kampmeier, director of the SSC project office in Batavia. He said the state must guarantee the property in order to be included in the running for the project's siting.

"If they're asking the state to move that problem right now, it can't be done," Kampmeier said. "However, there have been signals from the federal government that there could be some flexibility once the project is sited."

The mayors have drafted identical resolutions expressing, among other things, their concern over the government's intention to acquire between 300 and 1,200 acres of property in West Chicago and St. Charles for the project.

The acquisition would pinch highly developable property from the cities' tax rolls, the mayors say.

"We've adopted resolutions in support of the SSC, but if we don't see movement (to address our concerns) we will withdraw," Remesis said. West Chicago and St. Charles City Councils on Monday sent the resolutions to committees for further study.

Remesis said he and Norris prepared the resolutions last week. Aurora Mayor David Pierce is considering a similar resolution, Remesis said. Serious acquisitions will also spread southward from Fermilab into Aurora's city limits.

Illinois is considered a leading contender among the seven states competing for the $4 billion SSC, which would be the world's largest particle accelerator. The project will be sited late this fall.

If it is sited here, the SSC will be built as an extension to Fermilab, and the state would have to acquire a 1,200-foot wide, four- to six-mile strip of property in West Chicago and St. Charles for surface operations, according to the federal government's model site plan.

The property consists of a several homes and industries as well as hundreds of acres of farmland.

The government would need to acquire within West Chicago city limits 116 acres that would curve in a strip from Fermilab to Roosevelt Road west of McChesney Road. Businesses in that area include a lawn service, a car dealership and High Lake Poultry Inc.

Land acquisitions then would curve northwest into St. Charles' industrial area and end at Kirk Road and North Avenue.

The 219 acres of property in West Chicago provided the city with $23,300 in tax revenues in 1988, according to Kampmeier. Other West Chicago taxing districts, such as the park and library districts, also draw revenues from the property. Under the "good neighbor" statute, the state would reimburse the districts' lost tax revenues for five years.

The SSC would also require a 40-acre 'J-site,' a research area to be located "in the middle of one of our industrial parks," Remesis said. Specifically, the access point would be at the southwest corner of Hawthorne Lane and Crane Road.

The mayors' resolution states that each city is "gravely concerned" over the following:

- The acquisition of several hundred acres of residents.
- The impact of SSC surface equipment on the surrounding area.
- The large amount of property required for SSC surface operations.
- Loss of tax revenues after the good neighbor statute of limitations expires.
- The status of the property if the project is "decommissioned."

In case the project is ever discontinued, the mayors want assurances that the property will be offered to its previous owners rather than sold in public auction. According to Remesis, if Fermilab closed down, the property would be subject to public auction.

He also said that SSC officials have indicated that they may need to acquire 15 square miles of additional land. "That's roughly the size of West Chicago," Remesis said.

The West Chicago City Council sent the SSC resolution to the Zoning and Planning Committee, which will report back to the council Monday, Oct. 3.

Kampmeier said many of the concerns addressed in the resolution are also concerns of the state.

"The state shares the desire of the municipalities to have the federal government realize it doesn't need all this land. However, we must commit to providing it."

Unions threaten SSC opponents with arson: Kaneland official

by Brian Knipe

Threats of arson against the homes of vocal opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) helped prompt Kane County Board member Bonnie Sheep to oppose building the $4.4 billion particle physics project in Illinois.

Sheep said The Republican this week some of his constituents have been harassed because of their anti-SSC stance.

"Unions have sent threatening letters to six or eight Kaneville people, and people have received crank phone calls sometimes at 2 a.m.," Sheep said. "These guys play rough. They've threatened arson. I don't go for that."

Sheep could not identify the unions he says have made threats or supply evidence substantiating the harassment. One of the targets of harassment cited by him refused to comment last week.

Sheep contends labor groups are pro-SSC because they want the work promised by SSC construction in Illinois. The calls and letters have gone to the most vocal project opponents, he said.

Sheep joined Dr. George Fleming, St. Charles County Board member, in withdrawing their support of the SSC.

"When we approved the SSC in Illinois in 1986, it was all done by consent agenda and we had very little knowledge of what we were approving," Fleming said. "I came out against it now, because I have to represent my constituents. I have received I don't know how many calls against the collider and not one call in support of it."

In a written statement outlining his collider opposition, Fleming cited truck traffic, air pollution and neighborhoods that would disrupt the rural lifestyle of his constituents.

Sheep said there are better places to locate the SSC.

"I have been on the County Board for 20 years, and I don't care what other members think of my decision," Sheep said. "I think a board member has to use his own mind."

Sheep said his family has lived in the Kaneville area for 136 years.

"This is great land that they want to take," Sheep said. "We would lose a third of Kaneville. I'm dead set against it."

Fleming lives in a county anti-SSC feeling. A majority of the members of Citizens Against The Collider Ears (CATCH) live within Fleming's district, and William Tardy, president of CATCH, is now a candidate for Fleming's seat on the County Board.

"If I would have done it (opposed the collider) any sooner, he could have dropped out of the race, and it would have looked like we made a deal," Fleming said. "A lot of people in my district don't really care for Tardy's methods. They say they are against the SSC but won't align themselves with Tardy. I'm not a CATCH member. I have called Tardy a rabble-rouser, and that is exactly what he is."

Tardy recognized Sheep's and Fleming's changes in position as "weeks in the corner" of SSC support.

"The SSC in Illinois is losing steam," Tardy said. "It looks like the train is leaving and everyone is hurrying to jump on."

GENEVA REPUBLICAN 9-22-88

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HA1 3788

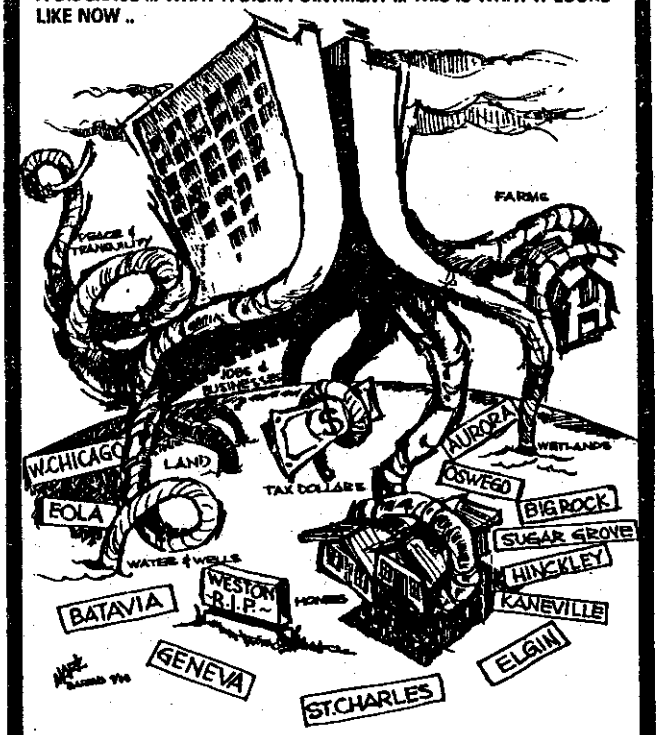
C.A.T.C.H. - ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER - HERE)

THIS IS WHAT FERMILAB USED TO LOOK LIKE WHEN IT WAS A "GOOD NEIGHBOR." THAT IS, BEFORE IT WAS PROPOSED TO BECOME THE "INJECTOR" FOR THE 53-MILE SSC RING. NOW FERMILAB IS SAYING, ALONG WITH THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ...

"I WANT YOUR LAND, WATER, WELLS, HOMES, FARMS, BUSINESSES, JOBS, TAX BASE, TAX DOLLARS, WETLANDS, AND YOUR PEACE AND TRANQUILITY. I WANT IT ALL AND I WANT IT NOW, AND IF YOU WILL NOT GIVE IT TO ME ... I WILL TAKE IT."

FERMILAB USED TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR, WHAT A SHAME ... WHAT A DISGRACE ... WHAT A DISAPPOINTMENT ... THIS IS WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW ..



IF YOU WANT TO STOP THIS OBNOXIOUS INTRUSION UPON YOUR HOME, FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT, THEN PLAN TO ATTEND THE FINAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HEARINGS ON OCTOBER 6th & 7th AT WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL. THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE BEFORE THE DYNAMITING STARTS AND THE TRUCKS BEGIN TO ROLL!

SUPER COLLIDER

"FERMILAB IS NO LONGER A GOOD NEIGHBOR"

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(312) 584-4244

SUPER COLLIDER

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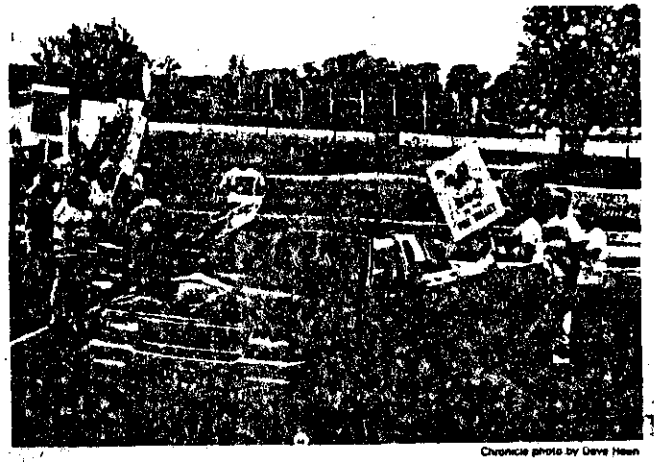
Regional Report
News of the Tri-Cities and Kane County

CATCH taunts Hastert at political fund-raiser.



Chronicle photo by Dave Heun

Anti-SSC protesters greet persons pulling into the Pheasant Run entrance Saturday night to attend a political rally for Congressman Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville). The picketers also shouted displeasure to persons walking into the banquet at the MegaCenter.

BY DAVE HEUN
Managing Editor

Persons attending a political rally at Pheasant Run Saturday night found themselves driving into the middle of about 150 members of Citizens Against The Collider Here, a handful of which were lashing out verbally and swinging picket signs at cars as they pulled in.

The thrust of CATCH's ire was aimed at Congressman Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville), who was hosting a $100-a-plate fund-raiser at the Pheasant Run MegaCenter tabbed "Congressmen Hastert Salutes the Communities of the 14th Congressional District."

Cat-calls of "No SSC," "Denny Hastert — big mistake" and "Dennis the Menace" were hurled at politicians, while others in attendance were taunted by a woman using a bullhorn that "you're wasting your money, $100 for rubber chicken."

One angry CATCH member yelled at onlookers, saying, "Do you know Hastert? Go get him! We want to talk to him. Twenty-thousand of his constituents signed a petition against the SSC and he won't even talk to us!"

Most of the protesters felt that their gathering wouldn't carry much weight amongst the Illinois Congressional delegation in attendance, but felt a need "to embarrass Hastert" by again proclaiming displeasure with the $4.4 billion Superconducting Super Collider and their inability to meet with Hastert.

Pheasant Run security guards stood off to the side, but protesters did not disrupt the traffic flow at the entrance off Route 64.

Inside, Hastert and Congressional colleagues Henry Hyde, Harris Fawell, and House Minority Leader Bob Michel met with the press before the gala festivities began in the convention center.

The lawmakers briefed the press on various topics, but Hastert did contend that he has been willing to meet with CATCH leaders in the past, a claim CATCH president Bill Tardy challenges.

"The record shows that anytime they have asked to talk with us, we've talked. We met with them in our Batavia office," Hastert said.

Hastert pointed out that CATCH was upset about not being able to see him when some of its members recently went to Washington, D.C.

"They never asked to meet with us when they came to Washington, D.C.," Hastert said.

The first-term Congressman pointed out that he had seen a newspaper article last summer in which Tardy was quoted as saying his group was going to "wrapup" talks with Hastert.

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3790

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"It's a two-way street (communicating)," Hastert said. "We will sit down and talk with CATCH in a civil manner anytime they want to."

Tardy claims his group requested a meeting with Hastert in Washington, D.C. because the Congressman had invited pro-SSC officials to visit with key players in the SSC derby on Capitol Hill.

"I don't even remember what the response was, but it was negative," said Tardy. "We were on our own in Washington and we had no idea who to meet.

"They are absolutely not telling the truth (when they say they have made efforts to meet)," Tardy said. "Hastert has been doing nothing but stonewalling us."

Tardy said Gov. James Thompson also has been avoiding CATCH. "We had requested a meeting with the governor, then they set up the meeting, but I was in Texas and we couldn't meet. Then we found out that we were just going to meet with his staff.

"One of our members, Nancy Brackmann, talked to Thompson a couple of times and he promised to meet with us. It never materialized. It's been a long, frustrating battle."

Tardy emphasized that he'd be willing to meet with Hastert "anytime, anyplace."

The Congressman at Saturday night's press conference all echoed past beliefs that the SSC should be and will be built in Illinois.

"There have been no leaks of information (in Washington, D.C.)," Hastert said, referring to not having any "inside" information about which of the seven competing states will land the federal particle accelerator project.

"But if you look at the propcasts, I would have to say it is now between Illinois and Texas."

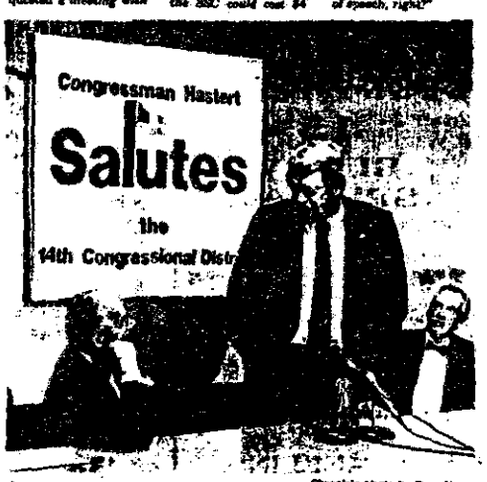
Fawell, who is a member of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee and has been monitoring the SSC selection process closely, said that Department of Energy officials he has spoken with have insisted they want to make the selection "by a scientific viewpoint" and that politics will not play a big role.

Fawell contends that the SSC could cost $4 billion more to build someplace other than Illinois, where Fermilab and the Tevatron accelerator are in place. "It would take 20 years for another state to build up what we already have here in staff and facilities.

"Maybe I'm an idealist, but I feel real strong about Illinois and that the SSC should be here."

Texas politicians also are idealists, as reports out of Dallas this week indicate that Texans feel they have sweetened the pot more than any other state in its effort to land the project. A $1 billion bond package reportedly has been put on the table to defer the cost of construction, and the state boasts of excellent geological formations for tunneling. Texas lawmakers also have been quick to point out that there is not nearly as much opposition to the collider in their state.

Inside the banquet hall Saturday night, members of the press discussed the local opposition and, in particular, the CATCH protest unfolding outside. One reporter questioned the substance of a protest in which "Dennis the Menace" seemed to be the most-often-heard cat-call. But Hastert, when quizzed again about the protesters when walking by the press table, smiled and said, "Hey, it's freedom of speech, right?"



Chronicle photo by Dave Haun

Congressman Dennis Hastert, center, briefs the press about rocket legislation with House Minority Leader Bob Michel, left, and Congressman Harris Fawell, right.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Beacon-News photo by Kenneth Collins

They object

Members of the anti-SSC group CATCH wave signs showing their displeasure with both Rep. Dennis Hastert and the Superconducting Super Collider Saturday night in St. Charles. About 150 CATCH'ers were at the entrance to Pheasant Run resort, where Hastert held a campaign fund-raiser. Story on page A2.

Hastert catches wrath of CATCH

By Don Wolz
The Beacon-News

ST. CHARLES — Members of CATCH, Citizens Against the Collider Now, hurled catcalls at people attending a fund raiser for U.S. Rep. Dennis Hastert here Saturday.

Some 150 CATCH members carried their now-familiar green anti-superconducting Super Collider posters and shouted at people in cars entering the Pheasant Run resort to attend Hastert's $500-a-plate campaign fund-raiser.

A woman with a bullhorn yelled toward the doors of the MegaCenter and chanted "Dennis the Menace," as others milled around the entrance off of Route 64.

Pheasant Run security guards stood nearby, but protesters did not disrupt traffic into the parking lot.

Organizers of the protest said they were just out to express their disapproval of Hastert's support for siting the SSC at Batavia's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

Bianca Souders of Kaneville and others carrying signs said Hastert had not listened to their concerns about the multibillion dollar project.

"It's ironic that he came out to Kaneville during out Memorial Day celebration (in 1987) and said how important the small communities are," she said.

Hastert, speaking to reporters at a press conference before the fund-raiser, said "everyone has a right to free speech."

He said he and his office have provided several opportunities to meet with opponents of the SSC.

"The record shows that any time they've asked to meet with us, then we've met with them," Hastert said.

CATCH members said they did not expect to change Hastert's mind, or that of any of the Illinois Congressional delegation's members who attended the fund-raiser.

"It doesn't matter," Souders said. "We just want to embarrass him."

BEACON NEWS – 9/25/88

9-25-88

IIA-1- 3792

Chronicle photo by Dave Heun

Persons arriving at Pheasant Run Saturday night for Congressman Dennis Hastert's fund-raiser were greeted by CATCH protesters protesting the SSC and demanding to meet with Hastert. See story and photos in section 2, page 1.

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Chronicle photo by Dave Heun

Members of Citizens Against the Collider Here show their opposition to the collider at Pheasant Run resort in St. Charles. CATCH members protested while Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville) spoke inside. See story Section 2, page 1

GENEVA CHRONICLE 9 2E EE

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Thank God for CATCH

Editor, The Beacon-News:

I've recently heard comments from a few people about CATCH having an image problem. Some look upon the group as "trouble-rousers," and "trouble-makers."

It is easy for those off the ring to sit back and criticize, but have those people asked themselves how they would react if their homes were taken, their businesses moved, their wells put in jeopardy?

Maybe these CATCH members started off talking nicely and asking questions politely, but, as they heard more lies from the officials and read more biased articles in their newspapers, their frustrations compounded.

Does anybody believe that, if not for CATCH, we would have heard the negatives of this project?

We certainly would not from our Illinois officials.

It is because of CATCH that we are aware of the over $1 billion dollar price we will have to pay with our state taxes for this project, on top of the $4.4 billion price that will come from our federal taxes.

The federal government has published their book of information on siting the SSC here (Draft EIS), and in it, we all can read about the dynamiting one to three times a day for three to six months every 2½ miles along the ring; of the 6-acre, above-ground, gas-cooling, factories every five miles along the ring that will be making so much noise they won't comply with state regulations; that the construction and operation of the SSC will drain so much water from our wells that major problems are expected, and of the loss of 850 acres of our wetlands, and the list goes on.

Thank God for those rowdy people, as well as for those quiet CATCH members who, with their efforts, have made us aware of the other half of this story.

Nancy J. Malek
St. Charles

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

West Germans object to their DESY tunnel

(Editor's note: Elburn Chronicle editor Tom Schlueter is on assignment in Europe with other media members on a trip to view the particle accelerators at DESY in Hamburg, West Germany and CERN in Geneva, Switzerland. They will talk to scientists, government officials and residents who must live with the accelerator tunnels right below their homes. He will file stories from Germany and Switzerland this week and compile more information for future articles when he returns.)

BY TOM SCHLUETER
Elburn Editor

(HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY) — Bodo Spanegberg's chalet-style home is typical of the well-to-do neighborhoods in this historic city in northern Germany.

Thirty meters from his rear property line, however, is the injector tunnel for an electron-positron particle accelerator.

As he trimmed his well-manicured hedges, Spanegberg was surprised to look up and see 14 Americans standing in front of his home.

The Americans were part of a fact-finding tour group examining European accelerators. Made up of area news reporters and Illinois officials, the group wanted to see for itself how huge accelerators can be integrated into large metropolitan areas.

In Germany, the government has constructed the HERA ring, nearly a 4-mile-in-circumference accelerator at DESY (pronounced "daisy").

DESY, which stands for Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron, is situated in the middle of this city of 1.8 million residents.

German officials built the HERA ring as an addition to the smaller PETRA ring, which is located totally on DESY grounds in Hamburg.

The HERA ring, however, runs outside DESY grounds underneath quiet residential neighborhoods, industrial areas, schools, parks and even a soccer and horse racing stadium.

Spanegberg is not exactly happy about the new tunnel behind his house.

"I don't know if they will affect us," Spanegberg told reporters in surprisingly good English.

Spanegberg was particularly annoyed with the amount of noise he can hear living so close to the lab.

"If you like to use your terrace, it's not so good," he said.

Spanegberg and a few of his neighbors have retained lawyers to help them address some of their concerns.

Spanegberg was quick to say that he feels no danger and that he and the director of HERA, Gus Voss, are "engaged" in swapping information.

Voss said that he has talked with Spanegberg many times and tries to maintain good relations with neighbors.

The HERA ring, on the average, is 10 to 20 meters (about 30 to 60 feet) below the surface. The tunnel was dug through sand.

In contrast, the Superconducting Super Collider, if built in Illinois, will be dug 300 to 400 feet below the ground through bedrock.

Bedrock is easier to dig through than sand, officials said. The tunneling machine at HERA could not be shut off and had to run 24 hours a day, which annoyed neighbors, Voss said.

The group of Americans left Hamburg Tuesday for Geneva, Switzerland, where another, even larger, accelerator is being built onto an existing facility.

GENEVA CHRONICLE 9-28-88

Judge tries to hurry CATCH lawsuit ruling; no promises

BY DAN WAGNER
Geneva Editor

Kane County Circuit Judge Michael Colwell told attorneys for Citizens Against The Collider Here on Monday that he will do everything in his power to make a ruling on a lawsuit filed by the anti-SSC group before the environmental impact statement hearings next week in Aurora.

However, he is making no promises.

Last week, Colwell said he will rule in November on a lawsuit filed in April by CATCH against Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

CATCH members contend Etchison is violating the Freedom of Information Act by refusing to release a list of names and addresses the department identified as property owners potentially directly affected by the Superconducting Super Collider.

Last week, Mary Ellen Coughlan, an assistant attorney general and defense lawyer in the suit, said such information is confidential because the privacy of the affected persons would be compromised if their names are released.

Edward Malek, the attorney for CATCH, said Colwell ruled Monday he would make every effort to expediate his ruling on the original case.

Malek said CATCH's position is that it is important for a ruling before the U.S. Department of Energy makes a preferred site recommendation in November.

Colwell, however, said other cases that are before him have just as much importance, and would have to be ruled before the CATCH ruling.

"Essentially, he denied our motion," Malek said.

Malek said if the ruling comes after the DOE's recommendation, CATCH may file suit stating the DOE did not have all the available information before making a decision.

If the SSC is located in another state, though, Malek said CATCH will not pursue it any further.

GENEVA CHRONICLE 9-28-88

IIA.1- 3794

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News Communities Monday, September 26, 1988 A3

County Board members voice opposition to SSC

By Lyle R. Rafin
The Beacon-News

Two Kane County Board members whose districts lie in the path of the Superconducting Super-Collider are voicing strong opposition to the SSC.

They are Bennett Shoop of Elburn and George Fleming of St. Charles.

Fleming of St. Charles Township, said he has been opposed for months, but did not announce his opposition until recently because of political concerns.

William Tardy, head of the anti-SSC group CATCH, announced several months ago that he would run against Fleming, because Fleming had signed the original County Board resolution favoring the SSC being located in the Fox Valley.

"The resolution was sort of vague, saying on our common agenda, which are approved with one vote. Many communities approved the same resolution. It did not include any details about the SSC," Fleming said.

Tardy said he was elated when he learned of Fleming's change of mind.

"Now that there is someone on the board against the SSC, I may withdraw," Tardy said.

Sometime after signing the resolution, Fleming said, he became convinced the SSC would not be good for the area. But by that time, Tardy already had announced his candidacy.

Fleming said he did not want to announce publicly that he agreed with Tardy because it would look like he was trying to get Tardy off the ballot. "I had to wait until it was too late for Tardy to withdraw his name to say I also was opposed. His name is now on the ballot and he cannot withdraw."

Fleming said his home is within 300 feet of the 10-foot diameter tunnel proposed for the SSC, but not close enough that the state will purchase underground property rights from him.

Bennett Shoop

George Fleming

Fleming said he is concerned about truck traffic and noise that will continue on Silver Glen Road about 100 feet from his home during the several years the SSC is being built.

He said he has heard from many people in his area who are opposed to the SSC, but from no one in favor.

"Many people tell me they are against the SSC, but won't go along with Tardy's methods of opposing it," Fleming said.

"I will not join CATCH. These are my constituents, I love them, but this is not my style. I cannot carry banners and placards and march up and down the halls."

"As the County Board representative of these people, I can do nothing other than to object to the construction of the supercollider in Kane County," he said.

Shoop, who said he has been opposed to the SSC since it was first announced, also said he has yet to see any benefit from the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. The SSC ring would be linked with the existing accelerator at Fermilab.

"They tell us about the benefits of the SSC and I still haven't seen any benefit in 30 years from Fermi," he said.

"The foreign countries might have benefitted from it. There's enough foreigners over here all the time.

"They talk about about the great things with cancer (experiments at Fermilab), but when I talked to them, no one could give me any figures."

Shoop said there are concerns about danger to the water supply from the SSC. " They haven't answered these questions very good," he said.

Shoop said the 1,000-foot strip of land required for the SSC ring is too much.

"I don't know anyone that wants to live over the ring. It's like a garbage dump. We need it, but don't build it near me," he said.

"Even if they took less land, I'd still be against it. I don't see where there will be any benefit from it."

Shoop's district covers the Kaneville, Big Rock, and Sugar Grove areas where most of the SSC opponents live.

Ruling on collider suit may come too late

BY ERIK HIGGINS
County Writer

A ruling in a lawsuit filed by Citizens Against the Collider Here could come too late for the group to benefit, even if the ruling favors CATCH.

The vocal group filed suit in April against Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, to obtain a list of the names and addresses the department identified as property owners potentially directly affected by the Superconducting Super Collider project.

In the case's first hearing Monday, 16th Circuit Judge Michael Colwell said he will rule on the matter on Nov. 15.

"It effectively makes the case moot," Edward Malek, CATCH's attorney, said after Colwell set the decision date.

President Reagan is expected before leaving office in January to award the $4.4 billion atom smasher project to one state from among the seven still vying for it.

Malek said CATCH wants the data Etchison's department is using to base its SSC bid to the federal government because CATCH thinks more persons would be directly affected than the department projects.

Mary Ellen Coughlan, an assistant attorney general and defense lawyer in the suit, said such information is confidential because the privacy of the affected persons would be compromised if their names are released.

CATCH maintains in its suit that withholding the information is a violation of the Freedom of Information Act.

In arguing the parameters of the Freedom of Information Act, Coughlan said the disclosure of such information would not aid the free flow of ideas surrounding the public's ability to debate whether the SSC's 53-mile-round underground particle accelerator should be located in and around Kane.

Besides, she added, a list of the sites affected by the proposed placement of the underground ring could be compiled based on existing topographical maps and county records.

Malek said time constraints prohibit CATCH from duplicating information already gathered by the state department, but Coughlan told Colwell, "The time and energy and money interests are not as substantial as privacy interests."

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources has not released the list to anyone, Coughlan continued, because announcing the exact location of the accelerator ring could disrupt the department's ability to acquire the land.

Malek told Colwell the information is vital to show that the state department's estimates are wrong.

"We are not trying to do anything but to show the number of affected parcels is drastically underestimated by the

(Continued to page 6)

ST. CHARLES CHRONICLE
9-26-88

Resolution on collider shuffled

By Katherine Seigenthaler

The St. Charles Finance Committee has shuffled a controversial superconducting supercollider resolution to another committee, a move that St. Charles Mayor Fred Norris described Thursday as "tap dancing."

"They shot it off to the Public Safety Committee with no discussion," Norris said of the Finance Committee members' meeting Wednesday. "I've got a hunch it will probably go to Planning and Development from there and then back to Finance. I don't see any real support for it."

Norris and West Chicago Mayor Eugene Reanoli co-authored the resolution and introduced versions of it to their respective City Councils Monday. The resolution asked the State of Illinois to reconsider certain aspects of its supercollider proposal, particularly those that would remove land from the cities' tax rolls.

Both councils voted Monday to send the resolution to committees for review, rather than to pass them.

Norris and Reanoli said Tuesday that they wouldn't be surprised if the committees took no action on the resolution. [illegible] Norris said [illegible] federal [illegible] "anti-collider" campaign.

One of the mayors' resolutions asked the state to reconsider its decision to buy above-ground rights to large tracts beyond the boundaries of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia. Of the land the state plans to buy, 1,400 acres of it is in or near the St. Charles/West Chicago area.

If the federal government chooses Illinois as the site for the 53-mile underground tunnel, it will be built as an extension to Fermilab.

The state has proposed purchase of underground easements for most of the property along the oval ring and would burrow under thousands of homes in Kane, Du Page and Kendall Counties to build the facility. It also plans to buy the 3,700 acres above ground, either outright or through eminent domain procedures.

CHI. TRIBUNE 9-23-88

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

ELBURN HERALD
9-29-EE

LETTERS

The Mayors of St. Charles (Fred Harris), and West Chicago (Eugene Rennels), introduced joint resolutions in their city councils September 19 asking the State of Illinois to reconsider certain aspects of its SSC proposal. The resolutions were indicative of the serious and ongoing concerns expressed by the citizens of the affected SSC 53-mile ring since the site location was announced in January of this year.

C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois has been asking for local government support since it began its effort to prevent the construction of the SSC in Illinois, an effort which began with the site announcement in January. We recommend and give wholehearted support to the Mayors' actions. All local government officials should be equally as concerned with individual citizen and community rights as they relate to the many negative factors of this flagrant SSC intrusion upon our land, homes and environment.

In one newspaper article announcing the Mayors' actions, reference was made to a "State Mitigation Task Force", which the State is apparently in the process of setting up, "to help resolve local residents objections", (to the SSC). So here we are, nine months after the site announcement, and the State "supposedly" has decided to establish a communication process with the people. Our response is straight forward:

1. Why has it taken nine months for this "Task Force"? In our opinion this is nothing more than "window-dressing" with which to attempt to impress and persuade the DOE at the upcoming SSC Illinois hearings on October 6 and 7 that the State is "responding to the citizens".
2. If the State truly wanted citizens' input, why didn't they come to the fore of thousands of affected people four years ago when this horrendous imposition on the people was being planned and sited? Why didn't they "mitigate" helium stations in our neighborhoods and 400' deep access shafts (30' in diameter) being dynamited in our yards, at that time? Simple....They did not care then anymore than they do now.
3. Even if the "Mitigation Task Force" had some credibility, why should the citizens show any faith and trust in the very state entity that imposed and created the monstrous human and environmental impacts that now are subject to "mitigation".
4. Finally, if the SSC is placed in the Fox Valley, shortly thereafter all affected properties and/or their easements, will be turned over to the federal government forever. Consequently, any "mitigation" from that point forward would be totally removed from State jurisdiction, thus this proposed "State Task Force" would be powerless and meaningless.

In conclusion, it is too late for "mitigation", and we have no faith in any process controlled by our state government. In fact, the SSC has never been up for debate or mitigation in the opinion of C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois. Our goal initially and now is elimination of the SSC from Illinois. No project has ever had the potential to impose such horrendous environmental and economic burdens on the people as the SSC, and we will never allow it to proceed.

C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois

Dear Editor,

The Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) will not be good for Illinois. Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH) has proved this on numerous issues. Our wetlands will be endangered, our ground water and wells compromised, there will be dangers from the beam abort areas and exploding magnets, not to mention seven years of dump-trucks, dynamite and drilling that will invade our lives during construction. Despite this the politicians hold their ground and ignore reality.

Who are the politicians representing? In light of the devastating effects of siting the SSC in Illinois, obviously not the Fox Valley.

In the book *Politicide* by Lowi and Ginsberg (Macmillan), it is clear that in bringing Fermilab to Illinois the State of Illinois was not working in the best interests of its citizens. It is made clear in *Politicide* that a hidden agenda existed. The politicians were motivated by the perceived prestige of the project and the annihilation of the lower-middle class (and therefore undesirable to DuPage County) village of Weston and the mistakenly perceived economic benefits the accelerator would provide the area. *Politicide* describes the falsehoods perpetrated on the Village of Weston, the lost revenues for the surrounding towns, and the uncompensated overloading of the area school systems. Politicide means "political murder."

There are many parallels between the events described in Politicide and the current conflict with the SSC. "Political murder" is being plotted by our elected officials. A difference of monumental impact however is CATCH. CATCH members have read *Politicide* and are taking measures to prevent the "political murder" that would transpire if the SSC is sited in Illinois. For every CATCH member there are at least 10 others who are not active in CATCH but are opposed to the SSC in Illinois. Illinois' opposition to the SSC is growing, not declining. CATCH is just the "tip of the iceberg." The Department of Energy (DOE) can be sure of continuing opposition if it is foolish enough to select Illinois as the site of the SSC.

There are no "open arms" for the SSC in the Fox Valley. Governor Thompson and his minions may portray Illinois as welcoming the SSC but that portrayal is false. The DOE can learn much by seeing through Thompson's facade and recognize his hidden agenda of political expediency. The DOE must listen to the true voice of the Fox Valley saying: NO SSC.

Ms. Lisa Schramer

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Letters to the editor

CATCH owes apology

Editor, The Beacon-News:

Recently, Gov. Thompson came to Geneva to sign legislation first asked for by those who now oppose the SSC.

Under the sponsorship of State Sen. Forest Etheredge, the Legislature unanimously approved the SSC Good Neighbor Bill, and the governor kept his promise and signed it into law.

When the governor arrived in Geneva to sign this unprecedented measure, he was subjected to a disgraceful display of public protest when members of CATCH surrounded him and verbally assaulted him, making intelligent discussion impossible.

CATCH members have every right to demonstrate; no one would deny them that.

As the governor said in his remarks that morning, "It is hard, however, to talk to people who are screaming, it is hard to talk to people who won't talk, and it is hard to talk with one person while another is shouting in your ear."

This isn't the first example of CATCH's assault tactics; there also is the case of an SSC supporter being verbally abused by a CATCH member at West Chicago Railroad Days.

The members of CATCH and those who support this small group should be ashamed of themselves. No one, not the governor nor the woman whose home and children were threatened in West Chicago, deserves to be treated that way.

CATCH may wonder why they are viewed with little respect in our area, but their actions speak (shout?) for themselves.

They owe our community and the governor an apology.

John R. Brining
Naperville

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THE ANSWER

9-23 Beacon News

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor*
Tolmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor*
Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

9-29-88

Letters to the editor

State should apologize

Editor, The Beacon-News:

In response to Mr. Brining's Sept. 23 letter, headlined "CATCH owes apology," I say that, first, Mr. Brining has it all wrong.

Gov. Thompson and the proponents involved in the attempt to locate the SSC in Illinois should be apologizing to the citizens of this state for, among other things, wanting to spend billions of our hard-earned money on this project.

Secondly, we never asked for legislation to "protect" our financial investments in our homes. We have maintained all along that this experiment simply does not belong in a populated area such as ours.

Thirdly, the "Good Neighbor Bill" was created in an attempt to placate us.

It hasn't, and it won't.

It is a worthless piece of legislation, at best, that would return only 60 percent of a loss on a house sale, the appraisal being performed by the state.

This initial appraisal is the figure that would be used for as long as the bill is in effect. It also makes two outrageous assumptions: that property values will not increase and that people living on top of the proposed ring will be able to sell their houses.

There is much evidence already that houses on the proposed site are not selling because of the mere threat of the SSC coming here.

Fourthly, although this legislation was introduced to protect homeowners who would be affected by the SSC. Not once was any of us who may be affected asked for any input into this bill. The very people this bill was meant to protect were not even allowed inside the building for the signing until we insisted, and then, only a few people were admitted inside.

Fifth, my good neighbors do not attempt to confiscate our property, homes, and jobs; expose us to unwanted radiation; build huge, ugly containers for helium and nitrogen in our backyards or lie to us.

Intelligent discussion?

Before the proposal was forced to be made public by the federal government, Gov. Thompson did not make any effort to talk to us, intelligently or otherwise. How rude can you get?

Mr. Brining has a lot of nerve telling us that we have been rude.

I'm sorry if we wrecked his day at the signing, but we've had to put up with death threats, window shatterings and harassing phone calls in the middle of the night. That goes beyond being rude.

As a proponent, I would think that he would be the one to feel ashamed at being grouped with people who commit illegal acts such as these.

Christopher Peschke
Big Rock

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

John W. Curley, *Publisher and Editor*
Tolmage A. Campbell, *Managing Editor*
Glenn L. Gilbert, *City Editor*
Thomas M. Johnson, *News Editor*
P. Joseph Gillette, *Editorial Page Editor*

Letter to the editor

SSC is bad for Illinois

Editor, The Beacon-News:

The Superconducting Super Collider will not be good for Illinois; Citizens Against the Collider Here has proved this on numerous issues.

Our wetlands will be endangered and our ground water, our wells, will be compromised, and there will be dangers from the beam-short areas and exploding magnets, not to mention seven years of dump-trucks, dynamite and drilling.

Despite this, the politicians hold their ground and ignore reality. Who are the politicians representing?

In light of the devastating effects of siting the SSC in Illinois, it obviously is not the Fox Valley.

In the book, "Polaicide," by Loeb and Ginsberg (Macmillan), it is clear that, in bringing Fermilab to Illinois, the state was not working in the best interests of its citizens.

It is made clear in "Polaicide" that a hidden agenda existed; the politicians were motivated by the perceived prestige of the project, the annihilation of the lower-middle class (and therefore undesirable to DuPage County) village of Weston and the mistakenly perceived economic benefits the accelerator would provide the area.

"Polaicide" describes the falsehoods perpetrated on the village of Weston, the lost revenues for the surrounding towns and the uncompensated overloading of area school systems.

"Polaicide" means "political murder," and there are many parallels between the SSC and the events described in "Polaicide."

"Political murder" is being plotted by our elected officials.

A difference of monumental impact, however, is CATCH, whose members have read "Polaicide" and are taking measures to prevent the political murder, for every CATCH member, there are at least 10 others who are opposed to the SSC in Illinois.

Illinois' opposition to the SSC is growing, not declining. CATCH is just the tip of the iceberg.

The Department of Energy can be sure of continuing opposition if it is foolish enough to select Illinois as the SSC site. There are no open arms for the SSC in the Fox Valley.

Thompson and his minions may portray Illinois as welcoming the SSC, but that portrayal is false. The DOE can learn much by seeing through Thompson's facade and recognizing his hidden agenda.

The DOE must listen to the true voice of the Fox Valley saying, "No SSC."

Ms. Lisa Schramer
Aurora

BEACON NEWS / 10-2-88

'Rowdy' CATCH movement has sounded a needed alarm

I've recently heard comments from a few people about CATCH having an image problem. Some look upon the group as "rabble-rousers," "troublemakers."

It is easy for those off the ring to sit back and criticize, but have those people asked themselves how they would react if their homes were taken, their businesses moved, their wells in jeopardy? Maybe these CATCH members started off talking nicely, asking questions politely—but as they heard more lies from the officials, as they read more biased articles in their newspapers, their frustrations compounded.

Does anybody believe that, if not for CATCH, we would have heard the negatives of this project? Certainly not from our Illinois officials. It is because of CATCH that we are aware of the over $1 billion price we will have to pay with our state taxes for this project on top of the $4.4 billion price that will come from our federal taxes.

The federal government has published their book of information on siting the SSC here (*Draft EIS*), and in it we all can read about: the dynamiting one to three times a day for three to six months every two and a half miles along the ring; of the six-acre above ground gas-cooling factories every five miles along the ring that will be making so much noise, they won't comply with state regulations; that the construction and operation of the SSC will drain so much water from our wells that major problems are expected; of the loss of 850 acres of our wetlands. The list goes on.

Thank God for those rowdy CATCH people as well as those quiet CATCH members who, with their efforts, have made us aware of the other half of this story.

Nancy J. Malek
St. Charles

9-29-88 GENEVA REPORTER

IIA.1- 3799

2.

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Hamburg accelerator irks neighbors

(Editor's note: Elburn Chronicle editor Tom Schlueter is on assignment in Europe with other media members on a trip to view the particle accelerators at DESY in Hamburg, West Germany and CERN in Geneva, Switzerland. They will talk to scientists, government officials and residents who must live with the accelerator tunnels right below their homes. He will file stories from Germany and Switzerland this week and compile more information for future articles when he returns.)

BY TOM SCHLUETER
Elburn Editor

(HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY) — Bodo Spanegberg's chalet-style home is typical of the well-to-do neighborhoods in this historic city in northern Germany.

Thirty meters from his rear propertly line, however, is the injector tunnel for an electron-positron particle accelerator.

As he trimmed his well-manicured hedges, Spanegberg was surprised to look up and see 14 Americans standing in front of his home.

The Americans were part of a fact-finding tour group examining European accelerators. Made up of area news reporters and Illinois officials, the group wanted to see for itself how huge accelerators can be integrated into large metropolitan areas.

In Germany, the government has constructed the HERA ring, nearly a 4-mile-in-circumference accelerator at DESY (pronounced "daisy").

DESY, which stands for Deutsches Elektronen Synchronon, is situated in the middle of this city of 1.8 million residents.

German officials built the HERA ring as an addition to the smaller PETRA ring, which is located totally on DESY grounds in Hamburg.

The HERA ring, however, runs outside DESY grounds underneath quiet residential neighborhoods, industrial areas, schools, parks and even a soccer and horse racing stadium.

Spanegberg is not exactly happy about the new tunnel behind his house.

"I don't know if they will affect us," Spanegberg told reporters in surprisingly good English.

Spanegberg was particularly annoyed with the amount of noise he can hear living so close to the lab.

"If you like to use your terrace, it's not so good," he said.

Spanegberg and a few of his neighbors have retained lawyers to help them address some of their concerns. 9-2E-EE

Spanegberg was quick to say that he feels no danger and that he and the director of HERA, Gus Voss, are "engaged" in swapping information.

Voss said that he has talked with Spanegberg many times and tries to maintain good relations with neighbors.

The HERA ring, on the average, is 10 to 20 meters (about 30 to 60 feet) below the surface. The tunnel was dug through sand.

In contrast, the Superconducting Super Collider, if built in Illinois, will be dug 300 to 400 feet below the ground through bedrock.

Bedrock is easier to dig through than sand, officials said. The tunneling machine at HERA could not be shut off and had to run 24 hours a day, which annoyed neighbors, Voss said.

The group of Americans left Hamburg Tuesday for Geneva, Switzerland, where another, even larger, accelerator is being built onto an existing facility.

IIA.1- 3800

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LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Texas seeks collider in typically big way

By Paul Weingarten
Chicago Tribune

DALLAS—In the fierce tug of war between the states over the proposed superconducting supercollider, Texas is proclaiming its virtues on a scale that underscores the unofficial state motto: "Too Much is Not Enough."

Texas is offering a package of blandishments to the federal government that includes a $1 billion bond package to defer the cost of construction, excellent geological formations for tunneling, a good transportation network, sunny skies and the political clout necessary to get the project built.

The proposed site, in Ellis County near Waxahachie, a town of 18,000 about 25 miles south of Dallas, has one more thing the six other sites don't have, according to Buck Jordan, executive director of the Waxahachie Chamber of Commerce.

"There's great barbecue nearby," Jordan said.

Indeed, when about 25 Department of Energy officials visited the area in May, they were treated to a barbecue banquet at billionaire H. Ross Perot's home in Dallas. The federal investigators, prohibited from partaking in freebies, paid their own way but were still impressed.

"We have a can-do and will-win attitude down here," Jordan said.

Many Texans contend the $6 billion supercollider should go to the Lone Star State, reported recently to be leading its main rival, Illinois, because its battered economy needs it more.

"I think we're hungrier in Texas than y'all are in Illinois," said Sen. Phil Gramm, a Republican. "We want this project because we want jobs and growth and the opportunity that will come with it. We want it because it is going to be the most important scientific project constructed anywhere in the world in this century, and I like having it in Texas."

Even in a state crippled by slumping oil prices, Texas voters overwhelmingly approved a bond levy for half of the $1 billion package last November. The other half was provided by the 1987 session of the Texas legislature.

Referring to some vocal opposition to the collider from residents near the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Du Page County, the site Illinois favors for the facility, U.S. Rep. Joe Barton said: "We don't have near the opposition to the project in Ellis County as there is in the Chicago area. I think that's an important variable that the Department of Energy is going to look at very closely."

The supercollider project—a 53-mile oval tunnel in which beams of subatomic particles will collide at awesome speeds—is expected to take eight years to build and generate 4,500 temporary and 1,500 permanent jobs. The selection of the final site is scheduled to be announced by late November.

The geology also favors Texas, the Texans say. In the geologist's lexicon, "host rocks" in Texas are superior to those in Illinois, according to Edward Binder, executive director of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, which is coordinating the state's bid for the supercollider.

The Texas rock is called "Austin chalk," a fine-grained limestone. It is an "excellent host because it is strong, lightweight, easily tunneled and dry," said Bingler, a geologist. "The rock also tends to reduce vibration, and the spoil from the tunneling can be recycled into cement or other manufacturing."

The Texas tunnel could be drilled at shallower depths—which is less costly—because the rock is exposed at the surface, Bingler added.

Even though five other states still are officially vying for the project, Texas Gov. Bill Clements told reporters recently that "this race has now narrowed down to us and Illinois. I think, and I have good reason

See Texas, pg. 36

Texas

Continued from page 33

to believe this, that we're in the No. 1 position."

Clements declined to disclose his sources, except to say they are "very reliable." A Department of Energy spokesman disputed the governor's claim.

Meanwhile, both Texas and Illinois are publicly praising the other while privately calculating the odds. The question in this high-stakes race is: What do they have that we don't?

Of course, Illinois is touting Fermilab, which, if linked directly to the supercollider, has been unofficially estimated to save the government $300 million to $500 million in construction costs.

Some Texas partisans, however, challenge those figures.

"I've heard they find Fermilab is some kind of a plus, but not everybody agrees with that. It's going to be extremely difficult to patch that outer lab into a newer SSC facility," Bingler said.

Others wonder aloud, and pointedly, whether Fermilab would be able to operate at full power during construction of the supercollider.

One of the other crucial factors in the site race is the clout-laden Texas congressional delegation.

"When the funding was under assault in the Congress last spring, what delegation stepped in and pulled it out of the fire?" Gramm asked. "It was us."

The delegation, including political heavy-hitters House Speaker Jim Wright and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, finds itself in rare alignment behind the project.

"I think it's fair to say Jim

Sen. Phil Gramm

Wright is not on my Christmas card list, and I am not not on his, but when it comes to Texas, we put all of those differences behind us," Gramm said.

The project's long-term federal funding remains in doubt. But Gramm pledges that "if it gets put in Texas, it will be built. We're going to do the heavy lifting and sweating necessary to make it a reality."

Which is not to imply, Gramm quickly points out, that he would vote against it if it were put in Illinois.

In Waxahachie, a town that bills itself as the "best kept Hollywood in Texas," the prospect of the supercollider is enough to overshadow the fact that "Bonnie and Clyde" was filmed here in 1967.

"We're ready," said Buck Jordan, "to become the high-tech center of

LETTER 1484 (CONTINUED)

Supporters, foes ready final pitches on collider project

By Stevenson Swanson
Environment writer

The time for debate over the superconducting supercollider is drawing to an end.

"It's the last public shot," said Nancy Ebbert of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, which will argue in hearings this week that the environmental consequences of locating the $4.6 billion project here have been overstated in a federal report.

"This is the last launch," said William Tardy, whose opposition group promises to have pickets and placards outside an Aurora school and a long line of speakers inside to make the case that the federal government has underestimated the environmental effects of the high-energy physics research project.

"This is the last big push," said Jim Prescott, spokesman for the local support group that will parade its own speakers before the federal panel in an effort to convince them that, opposition notwithstanding, the area wants the project and will benefit by it.

By the time everyone has had a turn at the microphone Thursday and Friday, officials of the U.S. Department of Energy will have heard at least 30 hours of testimony, part of the process of preparing an environmental impact statement on the project.

Illinois is competing with six other states for the plum project, which proponents have promoted as an economic gusher for the area that wins the federal competition. Although the Energy Department has maintained that all the sites are in contention for the project, word has gotten around political and governmental circles in Washington and elsewhere that Illinois and Texas are the leading contenders.

The Energy Department will decide its choice in late November. As one of its last acts in office, President Reagan will confirm that choice or name another site in January. If Illinois is chosen, the supercollider would be built on the campus of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in west suburban Batavia and under Du Page, Kane and Kendall Counties.

The supercollider, a high-energy physics tool that could help scientists in their quest for the basic building blocks of nature, will include a 53-mile-long oval tunnel 300 to 500 feet underground.

The hearings will begin at 2 p.m. Thursday at Waubonsie Valley High School, U.S. Hwy. 34 and Eola Road, Aurora. The first sessions—hearings will be held simultaneously in the school's auditorium and gymnasium—will end at 5 p.m., followed by evening sessions from 7 to 10 p.m.

On Friday, three sets of two hearings will be held: 9 a.m. to noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The marathon sessions are necessary to accommodate all of the speakers that both sides are expected to bring in to comment on the draft impact statement.

The draft statement supports Illinois' bid because it shows that no significant adverse environmental effects would result from locating the project here, Prescott said.

"The decision comes down to economic and scientific reasons, and Illinois wins on those," he said. The state says the federal government could save $300 million to $500 million in construction costs by locating the supercollider in the existing accelerators at Fermilab.

Two chants in Illinois' corner are the number of wells and wetlands acreage that would be affected by the project, the no-

See Collider, pg. 5

Collider

Continued from page 1

and highest in each category of the seven sites, according to the draft. But, Ebbert contends, 56 percent of the 850 acres of wetlands is already preserved on the Fermilab grounds.

And the 320 wells cited in the draft statement is misleading, she says, because the count includes all wells in a 1,000-foot-wide corridor above the tunnel. The federal government will require the closing of only those wells within 150 feet of the tunnel, which brings the number of affected wells down to 31.

Ebbert said the state presentation may include critiques of statistics for the other states.

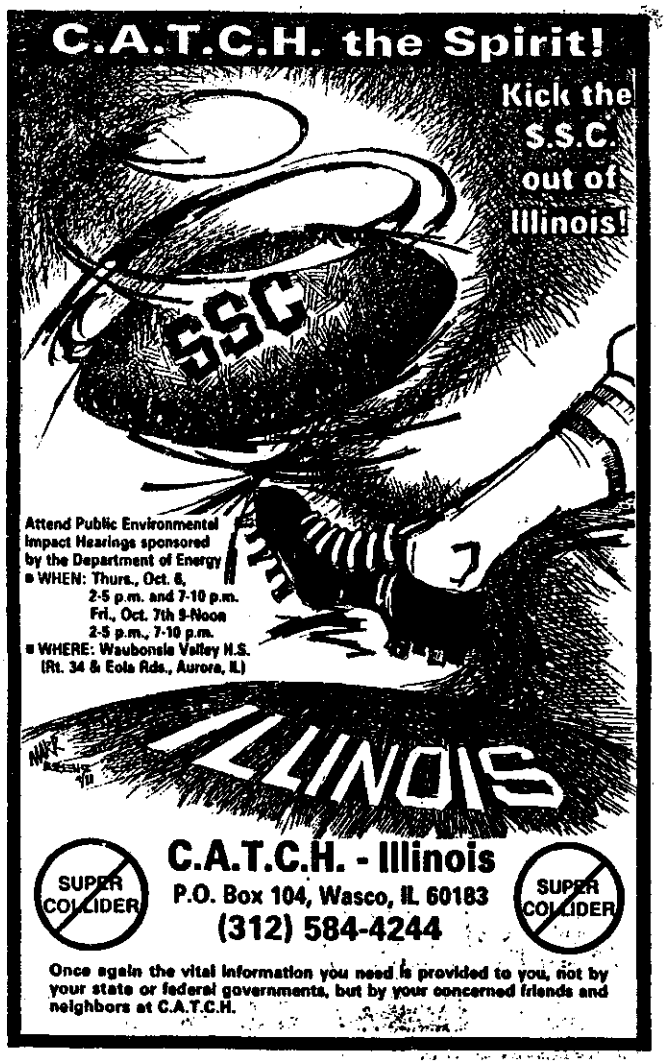
Tardy's group, Citizens Against the Collider Here, contends that the government undercounted the number of wells and that the true figure is 610. Tardy also points out that the draft shows that more property owners will be affected and that more businesses will be relocated in Illinois than elsewhere.

But, the state counters, 2,868 of the 3,305 affected property owners live above the path of the tunnel and will not have to move. The state would seek underground easements from those owners.

The scheduling has caused some problems for the state, though. The seven states are making presentations on their proposals to Energy Secretary John Herrington in Washington. Gov. James Thompson and other state officials are elated to make their pitch on Thursday, the first day of the Aurora hearings.

Other Texas lake

HA.1- 3802


C.A.T.C.H. the Spirit!
Kick the S.S.C. out of Illinois!
SSC
Attend Public Environmental Impact Hearings sponsored by the Department of Energy
• WHEN: Thurs., Oct. 6, 2-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 7th 9-Noon 2-5 p.m., 7-10 p.m.
• WHERE: Waubonsie Valley H.S. (Rt. 34 & Eola Rds., Aurora, IL)
ILLINOIS
SUPER COLLIDER
C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois
P.O. Box 104, Wasco, IL 60183
(312) 584-4244
SUPER COLLIDER
Once again the vital information you need is provided to you, not by your state or federal governments, but by your concerned friends and neighbors at C.A.T.C.H.

LETTER 1485

NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science
Dedicated to the exploration, study, and conservation of caves

Mr. John Hoffelt
Co-Chairman
SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force
National Speleological Society
5516 Kendall Drive
Nashville, TN 37209

October 15, 1988

Mr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
ER-65, GTN
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

1 Enclosed are comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. These comments are submitted by the SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society.

2 We realize that substantial changes may occur in the final impact statement as a result of findings in the Tennessee White Paper on the karst. In fact, the karst study identifies several issues and impacts not addressed in the DEIS. The proposed changes and modifications at the Tennessee site may require even more additional studies to fully understand all the potential impacts. Hopefully, we will be given the opportunity to comment on these changes.

3 The impacts of urban encroachment into the karst must be addressed, and a protection plan must be formulated and implemented for the unique karst ecosystem. Additional efforts should be directed towards emergency planning. Accidents involving transportation and/or spillage of contaminants in the karst could produce adverse impacts which would quickly spread throughout a karstic drainage basin. Impacts from shafts and other facilities which penetrate the karst aquifer are not adequately addressed.

Cave Avenue *Huntsville, Alabama 35810* *AC 205 852-1300*

The inclusion of the Tennessee site in the BQL is somewhat mystifying when one considers the geologic and environmental criteria outlined in Volume III, Sections 2.1.3 and 2.2. The near-surface karstic strata contain vulnerable unconfined aquifers above tunnel depth; the low permeability and primary porosity of the limestones is countered by secondary solution features such as conduits and caves; the near-surface rocks are not uniform except in the potential for karstic development; the tunnel depths are not shallow; potential consequences on environmental resources includes potentially destructive impacts to several caves and several endemic species; and, adequate data for assessment of impacts is still not available even after studies for the Tennessee White Paper. 4

We hope that our comments are helpful in assessing the Tennessee site. We do not believe the site compares favorably with the other sites because of the uncertainties associated with the karst. Please contact us if we can clarify any items or issues of concern, or if we can provide additional information. 5

Sincerely,

John Hoffelt

John Hoffelt

Jody Landrum

Jody Landrum
Co-Chairman SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force
National Speleological Society

SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force of the NSS

Comments on DEIS Information for Tennessee's Proposed Site

6 Table 1-1 -- Ecological resources would be impacted in Tennessee includes caves and endemic species.

7 Section 3.1.1.2.C -- Construction of the facilities as described here would destroy at least one cave (Mebone Cave) at the Tennessee site.

8 Section 3.1.3 -- Extraordinary and extensive geotechnical exploration would be necessary at the Tennessee site.

9 Section 3.1.4 -- Cut and cover excavation is not appropriate at the Tennessee site. The vertical access and injector shafts will intersect the karst aquifer and its ecosystem: these impacts must be addressed. Spoil disposal will cause a wide range of impacts according to how it is accomplished. Impacts to and form retention ponds at spoil piles in the karst must be addressed. Other construction impacts must be addressed from activities such as roads, utilities-pipelines, etc.

10 Section 3.3 -- No action at the Tennessee site will include continued research by karst hydrogeologists, speleologists, and karst biologists.

11 Section 3.4.6 -- A proper description of the Tennessee site must include a complete assessment of the Central Basin Karst. Spoil disposal may have karstic impacts which must be addressed around the entire ring.

12 Table 3-7 -- Additional water wells may be impacted by SSC activities in the Wallace Spring drainage basin, in which Snail Shell Cave and the proposed campus area are included, downstream (north) of the injector complex. 13 The habitat loss may include the critical habitat of several endemic species. 14 Subterranean areas (in caves) will be disturbed, and areas downstream in the Wallace Spring drainage basin may be disturbed through karst urbanization problems brought 15 about by the SSC. The radiation impacts do not consider effects to caver explorers. 16 Impacts to prehistoric and archaeological sites should include the bones from Mebone Cave.

17 Section 3.6 -- A commitment must be made for mitigations to protect the caves and karst around the Tennessee site.

18 Section 3.6.1 -- Design-controlled elements must be addressed for issues sensitive in karstic terrians. These issues include, but are not limited to: infiltration of runoff into the karst aquifer; water quality of discharge to the karst, and impacts to endemic species; disposal of spoils in sinkholes, and the effectiveness of retention ponds; accidents to workers in the karst (should a groundwater storage pocket flood a tunnel or shaft); caver access and radiation exposure.

19 Sections 3.6.2 and 3.6.3 -- Similar issues must be addressed as outlined for 3.6 and 3.6.1. Additionally, the Tennessee Cave Law (T.C.A 39-3-1326) must be considered.

20 Section 3.7 -- The effects of urbanization in the karst must be addressed.

21 Section 4.1.5 -- The karst hazards exist in varying degrees around the entire proposed ring.

22 Table 4-16 -- The karst resources at the Tennessee site should be identified for comparison of site alternatives.

23 Section 4.7.4 -- Three, possibly four, endemic species are identified in the caves.

24 Section 4.7.5.6 -- The caves and the lifeforms therein are protected by statute law (T.C.A. 39-3-1326).

25 Section 5.1.1 -- As stated in previous sections, karst issues and impacts are not fully considered.

26 Section 5.1.2 -- As stated previously, additional downstream areas within the Wallace Spring drainage basin may receive impacts. Impacts must also be addressed for endemic species in the cave streams. Subterranean flooding is not addressed as a flood hazard. Only surface hydrologic features are identified and addressed; the subterranean hydrology is perhaps more important in karst.

27 Section 5.1.2.3 -- Impacts to groundwater quality may be underestimated for the karstic regions. Little or no filtration and dilution of recharge would occur in the karst.

28 Section 5.1.2.4 -- Lowering of groundwater levels in the karst may induce collapse.

29 Section 5.1.4 -- Vibration impacts from construction and operation do not address impacts to cavern stability and cave fauna populations.

30 Section 5.1.5.1.B -- We do not agree with the opinion that after completion of ground-disturbing construction activity ecological systems would recolonize and restabilize into a more managed natural system. Operation would lead to additional impacts.

31 Section 5.1.5.4.F -- Localized displacement in the critical habitat of endemic species may lead to extinction.

32 Section 5.1.5.1 -- A protection plan is necessary for endemic plants and animals in the Tennessee karst. The inventory of karst resources around the ring is far from complete; in fact, only the Snail Shell area has been studied. It should be noted that over sixty other caves are known within the potential impact zone, including one cave in the Stones River National Battlefield. It is highly possible that passages which communicate directly with the Snail Shell system exist beneath the proposed campus area.

33 Section 5.1.5.2 -- Nashville Grotto members have reported sightings of Gray bats in two (2) area caves and Indiana bats in one other cave. It is doubtful that grouting or other shaft and tunnel sealing measures can be totally effective in the karst (see "Foundation Considerations in Siting of Nuclear Facilities in Karst Terrains and Other Areas Susceptible to Ground Collapse," NUREG/CR-2062).

LETTER 1486

ARCHAEOLOGY I

1 Appendix 15 (concerning archaeology) is a shallow on-the-surface survey whose dubious research methods tell the public and the Department of Energy an incomplete story of Illinois's archaeological resources.

2 It is stated in Appendix 15: "Because resource indentification procedures are not complete specific mitigation measures cannot be provided at this time." This is an admission that the archaeological research is not complete. The information that is presented to the public and the Department of Energy in Appendix 15 is not enough on which to make a sound judgement for the location of the Superconducting Super Collider. The completed archaeological information will not be made available to the public until after site selection. Given the incomplete condition of Appendix 15, this information could be radically different.

3 The information in Appendix 15 is not only incomplete, it is not uniform. Most of the data used to compile Appendix 15 is information that the individual states submitted to the Department of Energy in their proposals. The quality and scope of the research in Appendix 15 was dependent on the individual states research. For instance in Illnois' archaeological evaluation, it was assumed that unsurveyed areas in the Illinois site are comparable to surveyed areas. Appendix 15 assumes that these surveyed sites will accurately predict locations of other possible archaeological sites. However, in North Carolina's archaeological evaluation the writer admits that information available is not adequate to predict numbers of archaeological sites in North Carolina. One must wonder why the information about Illinois makes further sites predictable even though the writer of Appendix 15 admits that the survey of Illinois is incomplete? One must also be skeptical of the Department of Energy using such poor comparative research to make a major decision.

Archaeology I

2

The research presented in Appendix 15 is based on predictive models. In other words Appendix 15 predicts that inventoried archaeological sites will predict possible location of other sites. A prominent archaeologist who is an expert in the archaeology of Northern Illinois says that he wouldn't give "2 cents" for predictive models. He calls them simply "an academic exercise that quantifies what collectors think they know." This expert points out that the
4 predictive model used in Appendix 15 was created using a Data-base made of information 90% of which was collected by amateurs in an unsystematic manner. The Department of Energy must recognize that the use of predictive models (especially the one in Appendix 15) is not adequate to evaluate much less protect Illinois' archaeological resources.

The impression is given in Appendix 15 that the evaluating of archaeological resources will be done in a very complete way. However, some parcels of land in Illinois were not inspected because "the ground was obscured by vegetation."
5 This is not a sign of a complete survey. How can Illinois' survey be thorough in light of the Memorandum of Agreement's guidline for speedy completion of research? The depth of the research in Appendix 15 is clearly suspect.

The research methods in Appendix 15 are definitely lacking. The Department of Energy must recognize that siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois
6 based on information that is not uniform, complete or reliable is a very irresponsible and dangerous action.

KEEP THE SSC OUT OF ILLINOIS

Al Dutkiewicz
6N594 Old Homestead Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 1487

October 17, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Draft EIS/Site Task Force ER-65, GTN
Office of Energy and Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 Please enter this letter and the enclosed copies of the New York Times and Chicago Tribune into the Draft EIS, regarding the Illinois site.

2 As I am sure you and your committee will agree, the Department of Energy has many problems regarding residents around your existing facilities, including Rocky Flats, Savannah River, and most recently, Fernald, Ohio. These three facilities are all on separate government compounds, and still problems exist regarding pollution of the surrounding community. If the SSC is to be built, why build it in, around and under residences and water wells? Why take the chances of having another environmental problem on your hands, when this one could be easily avoided by constructing the SSC, as it was intended to be constructed, in a remote, desert area, void of residents, inhabitants, water wells, and potential environmental and pollution problems.

3 The Draft EIS indicates that there are 320 potentially affected wells in the Illinois site. My own count indicates 610. David Gross, from the Illinois State Geological Society, still maintains there are between 6 and 30 wells potentially affected. Also, Mary Ann Lauderbach, at the EIS hearings, on October 7, 1988, stated that there is less than 30 wells. On a radio program, Dr. Joe Lach, from Fermilab, and a consultant to the State of Illinois on the SSC project, stated there are between 6 and 24 potentially affected wells. However, when you ask any one of these people, or anyone from the State to **specifically** identify each and every well, they are at a complete loss. The fact is the State of Illinois does not know, and I repeat does not know, how many or the exact location of the wells; therefore, one can only assume we are talking about a minimum of 320 wells, and by my estimate, 610 wells.

4 Do yourself and the residents of Illinois a favor and avoid any additional water pollution problems and disqualify the Illinois site.

In conclusion, I shall reiterate, if the SSC is to be built in the United States, build it as it was designed and intended to be built, that is in a remote area, where there would be no potential environmental problems. This would be
5 an area, such as a desert, a national park, or some other federally owned compound, such as you have done with Brookhaven, Argonne, and Fermilab. Avoid creating another Rocky Flats, Savannah River, or Fernald, Ohio disaster.

Thank you for including this letter in the Draft EIS.

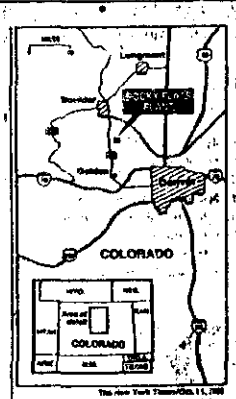
Very truly yours,

William A. Tardy

William A. Tardy
President - C.A.T.C.H./ILL
P O Box 104
Wasco, IL 60183

LETTER 1487 (CONTINUED)

SSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1988 35 CENTS



The New York Times/Oct. 11, 1988

Rocky Flats Plant is operated by Rockwell International.

2D NUCLEAR PLANT IS ORDERED CLOSED BY ENERGY DEPT.

SAFETY CONCERNS CITED

Problems at Colorado Weapon Plant Termed Similar to Those in Other Places

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — Confronting the latest in a series of safety problems at the nation's nuclear weapon plants, the Department of Energy has shut down plutonium processing at the Rocky Flats Plant near Boulder, Colo.

The emergency order on Saturday to halt production at the heart of the operation at the Rocky Flats Plant, because of an accident involving radioactive contamination of employees, marks the second major suspension of nuclear weapon production in as many months, the Energy Department said. Three reactors at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina have been shut down since August because of severe safety concerns.

Problems Called Endemic

In interviews today, Richard W. Starostecki, the Energy Department's top safety expert, and C. Anson Franklin, the agency's chief spokesman, said that the severe deficiencies in equipment, employee training, management, and safety that have crippled the Savannah River Plant and the Rocky Flats Plant are endemic within the nation's nuclear weapon industry. Thirteen other major production, waste and research plants in 12 states constitute the nation's nuclear weapon manufacturing system.

Congressional investigators have found evidence, for instance, that intelligence agents from Soviet bloc and other countries have routinely been allowed unsupervised access to nuclear weapon laboratories at Los Alamos and Sandia in New Mexico and Lawrence Livermore in California. (Page A24)

"The problems are there," said Mr. Starostecki, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy for Safety, Health, and Quality Assurance. "At each facility, clearly there are difficulties. The facilities are repeatable. We need to upgrade standards. The problems we're having at Savannah River are typical of the kinds of problems we are having in the system."

Brings Production to Halt

The shutdown order at Rocky Flats was prompted by an incident late last month in which an Energy Department inspector and two employees of the Rockwell International Corporation, which manages the plant, were contaminated by plutonium after they unwittingly walked into an unmarked room where maintenance and cleanup work was being performed on plutonium-contaminated equipment, Mr. Starostecki said in an interview today.

Mr. Starostecki said the shutdown of building 771, where classified work vital to the entire plant's operation is performed, essentially brings to a halt

Continued on Page A22, Column 1

LETTER 1487 (CONTINUED)

10/12/86

35 CENTS

ENERGY SECRETARY VOWS FAST ACTION ON ARMS REACTOR

SPECIAL TEAM APPOINTED

Objective Is to Improve Safety and Get Key Unit Back In Operation in January

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — Energy Secretary John S. Herrington said today that he had appointed a special team to correct safety failures at the Savannah River Plant and to put a reactor that produces material vital to the American nuclear arsenal back into operation in January.

In his first public response to disclosures about safety problems at the nation's largest nuclear weapon plant, Mr. Herrington said at a news conference here that he intends to begin procedures in December to restart one of the plant's reactors and to have all three reactors operating by late next summer. The timetable surprised many nuclear analysts and touched off criticism from at least one legislator that the department was trying to move too fast.

The reactors, all shut down this year, produce tritium, a radioactive gas that is necessary to keep most of the nation's warheads in a state of operational readiness. Tritium decays at a rate of 5.5 percent a year and at some point — exactly when is secret — decays enough to render weapons inoperative. Energy Department officials say that unless the reactors at Savannah River are restarted by next summer, the United States could be forced to start deactivating warheads to recover tritium for use in higher priority weapons.

President Is Briefed

Energy Secretary Herrington and Lieut. Gen. Colin L. Powell, the national security adviser, briefed President Reagan today about the conditions at weapon production plants and the supplies of tritium available for maintaining nuclear warheads. Martin Fitzwater, the President's spokesman, said Mr. Reagan was assured that the supply of tritium was adequate as long as the reactors are restarted according to the schedule and their production schedules are maintained.

When asked if the President believed there had been a cover-up of serious reactor accidents at Savannah River for as long as three decades, Mr. Fitzwater replied: "Well, that's what the Department of Energy says. A lot of these reports were not made public, and they wanted them to be."

Mr. Herrington said today he hoped to avoid deactivating weapons. "I have committed all of the Department's resources to this program and the goal of a phased restart of these reactors beginning at the end of the year," said

Continued on Page A20, Column 3

A22

Energy Dept. Halts Plutonium Pr

Continued From Page A1

all production at the Rocky Flats plant, which shapes plutonium, a radioactive metal, into components for nuclear weapons.

The Rocky Flats Plant is now the second major weapon production installation to be shut down since August, when Mr. Starostecki and other Energy Department officials ordered engineers at the Savannah River Plant, near Aiken, S.C., to halt their efforts to restart one of three crippled reactors. All three reactors are now shut down at the Savannah River Plant and will remain so, said Mr. Starostecki, until a number of serious problems in how the reactors were being operated, managed, and maintained are solved.

Top deputies to Energy Secretary John S. Herrington met today at the agency's headquarters here to outline a public response to recent disclosures about the poor management and inadequate safety of the vast nuclear weapon production network, which was established by the Manhattan Project in World War II. The Energy Department has scheduled a news conference for Tuesday. Mr. Franklin (he Assistant Secretary of Energy for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, said he did not know if Mr. Herrington would attend the news conference.

"The Department of Energy is very much playing catchup," Mr. Franklin said. "What you're seeing is the result of a better cataloging of the problems under a program started three years ago by this Energy Secretary. There are problems. They are not isolated at the Savannah River Plant or at the Rocky Flats Plant. And we are trying to address those problems as fast as we can."

According to 22 comprehensive studies of safety and conditions at weapon facilities prepared since 1986 by the Energy Department and made available to The New York Times, the department is facing what could be the most expensive and difficult industrial rehabilitation project in history. The studies, known as Technical Safety Appraisals, document a disturbing pattern of inattentiveness to safety, an inability to conduct maintenance on equipment in an organized and timely manner, breakdowns in the ability of plant managers to organize activities and to direct employees, inadequacies in the operations of emergency safety systems, deficiencies in employee training, and repeated violations of the Energy Department's own code of operations. These have overtaken most of the plants and laboratories in the nuclear weapon production system, the studies show.

Last month Mr. Starostecki, in a memorandum analyzing safety problems at a reactor at the Savannah River Plant, suggested that faulty at the nation's largest nuclear plant could lead to disaster. He cited the underlying failure to address safety concerns at the reactor as "an institutional problem and attitudes toward safety."

"There are currently some senior managers with the Department with an attitude toward production reactor safety, which on the face seems to be similar to that which existed in the space program prior to the Challenger accident," Mr. Starostecki stated in the memorandum to his superiors, dated Sept. 16.

Indeed, the conclusions of the Energy Department reports are strikingly similar to the findings of the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident, which was directed by former Secretary of State William P. Rogers and completed in 1986. That report concluded that the flaw in a booster rocket that caused the Challenger to explode on Jan. 28, 1986, killing all seven astronauts on board, was rooted in a long history of management shortcomings and inattention to the escalating risk of a failure of the shuttle's rockets.

Energy Department inspectors have identified these problems at the nation's nuclear weapon plants since 1986:

At the Purex Reprocessing Facility, managed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, a 1,000-foot-long plutonium processing building at the Hanford Reservation in eastern Washington, 18 of 89 operations that were reviewed in March of 1988 constituted "Level 1 hazards." Such hazards have a "significant probability of causing a severe injury or fatality, potentially life threatening occupational illness, or loss of the facility."

Entire system is faulted on training, safety and equipment.

Among the Level 1 hazards was a failure to adequately monitor radioactive contamination of employees. The Energy Department said that employees have been tracking home radioactive particles because monitors were not working properly and because the employees and management were ignoring the readings. The latest incident at Hanford occurred in March, when the clothing of two crane operators was contaminated with small amounts of

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1988

Energy Secretary Vows Speedy Repair on Reactor for Nuclear Arms

Continued From Page A1

Mr. Herrington. "It's a realistic objective. The experts that have worked with us say that it is a realistic objective. It's one we are determined to achieve."

Mr. Herrington's announcement came amid a rash of developments that have stopped production at three of the 15 plants nationwide that form the nation's nuclear weapon manufacturing system. Workers have been on strike since Friday at the program's only uranium processing plant, the Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, Ohio. The strike over wages and safety conditions by 832 workers at the 35-year-old plant halted production there.

The Savannah River Plant, which produces plutonium and tritium, the radioactive gas, and the Rocky Flats Plant near Boulder, Colo., have been shut by the Energy Department for safety reasons.

Critics of the agency said today that they doubted the carelessness, equipment failures, and flaws in key safety systems that have been identified in recent months at the Savannah River Plant by agency and independent investigators could be addressed and resolved by January, when Mr. Herrington said the K reactor, shut down in April, would restart. Of particular concern are suspicious marks on reactor vessels, which some believe could be indications of cracks, questions about the ability of the reactors' emergency cooling systems to function properly during earthquakes, and a long history of accidents and operational errors at the reactors that have been documented by the Energy Department, Congress, the National Academy of Sciences and other groups.

'Independent Verification'

"This new self-evaluation on the part of the Energy Department is just not good enough," said Representative Mike Synar, an Oklahoma Democrat, and chairman of the House Government Operation subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. "Before we can feel confident that the safety problems have been resolved, we need independent verification."

Mr. Herrington today confirmed that the vast industrial network of aged plants and weapons laboratories that design, manufacture, and test nuclear weapons is plagued by daunting problems. He said that most of the reports documenting extensive radiation leaks, accidents caused by equipment failures and carelessness have been made public by the Energy Department.

"I think our facilities are safer today than they were four years ago," said Mr. Herrington, referring to February 1985 when he assumed control of the Department. "The Department of Energy's commitment to safety has greatly improved from where it w[as]. But much more needs to be done. That is something that we all agree with."

Richard Heckert, the chairman and chief executive officer of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which built and has operated the Savannah River Plant since 1952, said at a news conference today that he was "fed up" with accusations by the Energy Department that his company had mismanaged the plant and kept serious accidents secret.

"We're getting a bum rap," said Mr. Heckert. "My company's reputation is at stake here. We're hearing about this all over the world. We did this nation a valuable public service for 38 years at that plant. And our reputation for safety is unmatched by anyone."

Richard W. Starostecki, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Safety, Health and Quality Assurance is one of five members of a management team that will lead the agency's program to restart the K reactor, one of three still functional of the five that were built at the Savannah River Plant in the early 1950s. Grover Smithwick, the deputy manager of the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee, will be the manager at the site and will hire 12 technical engineers to help him there.

The number of shifts at the reactor will be increased to allow more time to train reactor operators. Shift engineers will be required to have degrees. All activities will be more closely monitored and reviewed. New procedures, similar to those now in use in the civilian nuclear industry, will be employed at the Savannah River reactor.

A startup program requiring Energy Department officials to review every step in the reactor's operations, has been established to make certain that if engineers experience a problem in activating the K reactor, they will immediately reverse their steps and understand what occurred. Previously, said the Energy Department, operators ignored incidents and unusual events and pushed on to achieve a nuclear chain reaction, a process that Mr. Starostecki has called potentially disastrous.

Questions About Timetable

But experts in Congress and in universities wondered today whether the Energy Department's goal of activating the K reactor in late December, and achieving a nuclear chain reaction in January, was too ambitious.

The Energy Department in 1985 and 1986 discovered during visual inspections that marks and flaws marred some of the reactor vessels.

"I would be uncomfortable based on what we already know if the Energy Department started the K reactor without inspecting it for cracks," said Keith O. Fultz, a senior associate director with the General Accounting Office.

Seven Detectives in Boston Draw Prison Terms for Graft

BOSTON, Oct. 11 (AP) — Seven current and former city police detectives were sentenced today to Federal prison terms ranging from two to five years for soliciting bribes from restaurant and bar owners.

The defendants were convicted Sept. 13 of conspiring to extort more than $16,000 in return for protecting the establishments from inspections, overlooking violations or seeking to influence liquor cases in court or before the city's Licensing Board.

Look for Science Times on Tuesday.

U.S. Officials Concede Lapses In Security at Weapon Labs

By MICHAEL R. GORDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — Energy Department officials today conceded that there had been security lapses involving foreign visitors to the United States' nuclear weapons laboratories. But they maintained that there was no firm indication that classified information had been disclosed as a result.

The security lapses, which were outlined in a report by the General Accounting Office, were the focus of a hearing today by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. The accounting office is an investigative arm of Congress.

The report, which was made available to reporters on Monday, concluded that the Energy Department often ignores its own procedures in allowing foreign visitors to the laboratories, in many cases without waiting for the completion of background checks. The report said that some of these experts were suspected of being intelligence agents from the Soviet bloc.

"We have not followed our own procedures," said Richard A. Du Val, a senior Energy Department official involved in the management of military programs. He said the procedures would be changed.

Some Precautions Taken

Energy Department officials said that other precautions are routinely taken to insure that foreign experts do not gain access to classified information when they visit the laboratories. For example, discussions with American laboratory officials are limited to unclassified matters, and foreign nationals are escorted by American officials when walking through classified areas of the laboratories.

The American laboratories carry out unclassified research as well as classified research. Much of the committee deliberations today did not focus on the possibility of spying but on the more subtle question of whether the United States should restrict the access of foreign experts to unclassified areas of research carried out at the laboratories, information from unclassified sources.

"What we are saying is that the department should prohibit visitors from the unclassified areas that really don't have a reason to be there," said Keith O. Fultz who oversaw the accounting office's report.

But Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, was skeptical of that argument. Mr. Bingaman noted that that some research carried out at the weapons laboratories, deemed sensitive by the Congressional investigators, has been discussed at international conferences attended by American and Soviet scientists in Moscow.

Increase in Visitors

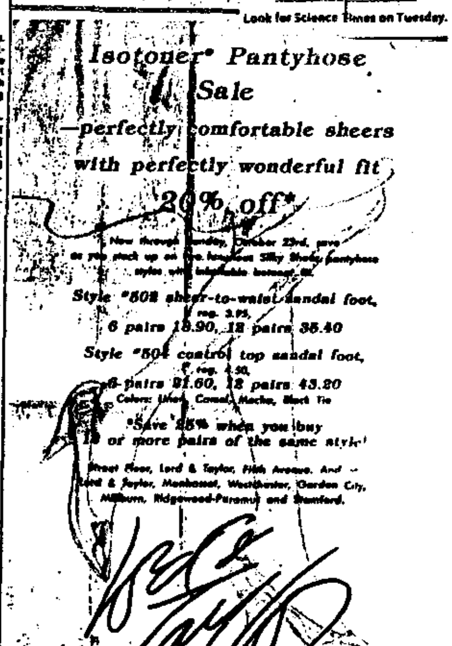
Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, said he was disturbed by findings in the report that indicated an increase in the number of visitors from countries that either have nuclear weapons or may be developing them. Those countries include Pakistan, South Africa, India and Israel.

"Perhaps there are benign explanations for this growth in visits to the labs from these countries," Mr. Glenn said. But he indicated that he believed the visits were probably connected to foreign efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

The report asserted that one Israeli scientist assigned to the Los Alamos National Laboratory was involved in researching a type of high explosive that is also used in nuclear weapons.

Six experts from Israel and India who visited or worked temporarily at the laboratories were involved in research in theoretical astrophysics, the report said. Research in this area, the report said, can be of potential benefit in developing nuclear weapons. But the report did not assert that the specific research carried out by these foreign experts would be used in this way.

The report also noted that two Chi-[illegible] experts visited the Lawrence [illegible]more National Laboratory and [illegible]ed the feasibility of manufac[illegible] components for a special cam-



U.S. closes 2d nuclear arms unit

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Confronting the latest in a series of safety problems at the nation's nuclear weapons plants, the Department of Energy has shut down plutonium processing at the Rocky Flats Plant near Boulder, Colo.

The emergency order on Saturday to halt production at the heart of the operation at the Rocky Flats Plant, because of an accident involving radioactive contamination of employees, marks the second suspension of nuclear weapons production in two months, the Energy Department said.

Three reactors at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina have been shut down since August because of severe safety concerns.

In interviews Monday, Richard Starostecki, the Energy Department's top safety expert, and C. Anson Franklin, the agency's chief spokesman, said that the severe deficiencies in equipment, employee training, management, and safety that have crippled the Savannah River Plant and the Rocky Flats Plant are endemic within the nation's nuclear weapons industry.

Thirteen other major production, waste and research plants in 12 states constitute the nation's nuclear weapons manufacturing system.

Congressional investigators have found evidence, for instance, that intelligence agents from Soviet bloc and other countries have routinely been allowed unsupervised access to nuclear weapons laboratories at Los Alamos and Sandia in New Mexico and Lawrence Livermore in California.

"The problems are there," said Starostecki, the deputy assistant secretary of energy for safety, health and quality assurance.

"We need to upgrade standards. The problems we're having at Savannah River are typical of the kinds of problems we are having in the system."

The shutdown order at Rocky Flats was prompted by an incident late last month in which an Energy Department inspector and two employees of the Rockwell International Corp., which manages the plant, were contaminated by plutonium after they unwittingly walked into an unmarked room where maintenance and cleanup work was being performed on plutonium-contaminated equipment, Starostecki said.

He said the shutdown of Building 771, where classified work vital to the plant's operation is performed, essentially brings to a halt all production at

See Plutonium, Pg. 11

Plutonium

Continued from page 1

the Rocky Flats plant, which shapes plutonium, a radioactive metal, into components for nuclear weapons.

Top deputies to Energy Secretary John Herrington met Monday at the agency's headquarters in Washington to outline a public response to recent disclosures about the poor management and inadequate safety of the vast nuclear weapons production network, which was established by the Manhattan Project in World War II.

According to 22 comprehensive studies of safety and conditions at weapons facilities prepared since 1986 by the Energy Department and made available to the New York Times, the department is facing what could be the most expensive and difficult industrial rehabilitation project in history.

The studies, known as Technical Safety Appraisals, document a disturbing pattern of inattentiveness to safety, an inability to conduct maintenance on equipment in an organized and timely manner, breakdowns in the ability of plant managers to organize activities and to direct employees, inadequacies in the operations of emergency safety systems, deficiencies in employee training, and repeated violations of the Energy Department's own code of operations.

Last month Starostecki, in a memorandum analyzing safety problems at a reactor at the Savannah River Plant, suggested that laxity at the nation's largest nuclear plant could lead to disaster.

LETTER 1487 (CONTINUED)

New York Times

National Edition

50 CENTS

rallies in California. The major polls
margin.

Local Memo

n the Day After, Hard Road Ahead

J. DIONNE Jr.

with 25 days left. Politicians of all stripes agree that the tide could turn if Mr. Bush commits a major error, if Mr. Dukakis takes especially well to his androids role, or if some external economic or international development changes the political landscape.

Effect on Other Races

But the debate in Los Angeles, watched by an estimated 62 million people, was especially important because it was the last of the campaign and benefited Mr. Dukakis mainly not only to move voters his way but also to reassure doubters in his own party's leaders that he has a strong chance of winning the election. Losing the confidence of the party's leadership class can create a climate of desertion that becomes self-fulfilling.

That fear affects not only the Presidential ticket. A few Democrats were

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Networks Shift on Debate

In a significant shift in coverage of the Presidential debates, the television networks declared George Bush the victor Thursday night. Page 8.

U.S. HOLDING BACK PART OF U.N. DUES OVER BUDGET ISSUE

CASH CRISIS FEARED SOON

$85.6 Million Paid, but Rest Won't Come Until Reagan Sees a Reorganization

By PAUL LEWIS

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 — The Reagan Administration has told Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar that it plans to withhold withholding part of its United Nations dues this year until a key committee approves a new budgetary budget and other administrative changes, American and United Nations officials said today.

As a result, United Nations officials warn that the organization may face a new cash crisis later this year, particularly if it is called upon for new peace-keeping operations.

Last month President Reagan ordered the immediate payment of $85.6 million in outstanding United States dues owed for fiscal 1988, which ended Sept. 30, saying he is satisfied that the United Nations was making good progress toward carrying out an agreed program of administrative changes. Congress had made the release of this money conditional on such a Presidential finding.

A 'Similar Determination'

At that time, the White House said in a statement that the President expected to be able to make a similar determination releasing $144 million more owed for the 1989 fiscal year when the money became available for payment Oct. 1, at the start of the new fiscal year.

"The President expects that a similar determination will be possible for releasing fiscal year 1989 funds as they become available," the White House said then.

The White House also ordered the State Department to work out a multi-year plan for paying $230 million in past dues owed the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

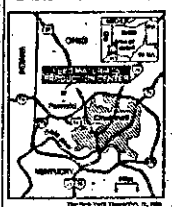
3 Years of Reality

At the time, the Administration's change of heart was widely seen as influenced by President Reagan's plans to address the General Assembly for the last time Sept. 26, then only 10 days away, as well as by warnings from senior United Nations officials that he could not be guaranteed a respectful reception if the United States was still withholding funds when he spoke.

After eight years of hostility toward

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

U.S., FOR DECADES, LET URANIUM LEAK AT WEAPON PLANT



Plant near Fernald, Ohio, processes uranium for weapons.

RISK TO THOUSANDS

Documents Indicate a Decision Not to Act on Major Cleanup

By KENNETH B. NOBLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Government officials overseeing a nuclear weapon plant in Ohio knew for decades that they were releasing thousands of tons of radioactive uranium waste into the environment, exposing thousands of workers and residents in the region, a Congressional panel said today.

The Government decided not to spend the money to clean up three major sources of contamination, department officials said at a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee hearing. Runoff from the plant carried tons of the waste into underground water aquifers, drinking water wells in the area and the Great Miami River; leaky pits at the plant, storing waste water containing uranium compounds and other radioactive materials, polluted the river water supplies, and the plant emitted radioactive particles into the air.

Processed Uranium

The 35-year-old plant in Fernald, Ohio, near Cincinnati, processes uranium for use in nuclear weapons and in the Energy Department's military reactors in South Carolina and elsewhere. The Fernald plant has been closed since last Friday by a strike over wages and safety, and amid mounting concern over environmental and safety problems, the department has recently closed two other plants in its nuclear production system.

Fernald's problems with radioactive emissions have been public knowledge and a source of anxiety and frustration for several years. But in court documents discussed today at the hearing and reported last week by the Cincinnati papers, Government officials acknowledged for the first time, that "the Government knew full well that the normal operation of the Fernald plant would result in emissions of uranium and other substances" into the Great Miami River and into the atmosphere.

Danger in the Body

The uranium was released in clouds of particles. The court documents, on Fernald, dated Sept. 28, when they were filed in Ohio by the department in response to a suit filed by residents, did not say whether there had been injuries or how many workers or local residents might have been exposed to potentially dangerous levels of radiation. But nuclear experts from outside the Federal Government testifying today said the discharges represented a health hazard.

The danger, say health specialists, is that the particles emit low levels of radiation. Though they are essentially harmless outside the body, they can be

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

C.I.A. Aide Sees Soviet Economy Failing to Gain

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — A senior C.I.A. official said today that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts to transform the Soviet economy did not have a good chance of succeeding.

"After three years of reform, restructuring and turmoil, there has been little, if any, slowing in the downward spiral of the Soviet economy," said the official, Robert M. Gates, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, giving the first public assessment by a senior Administration official since Mr. Gorbachev moved to consolidate his power two weeks ago.

Mr. Gates said in his speech at an arms control symposium sponsored by American Association for the Advancement of Science today that it was "doubtful that Mr. Gorbachev can, in the end, reformulate the system."

Reflecting an American policy toward Moscow, Mr. Gates urged a cautious approach that would avoid any special measures to help the Soviet Union with its economic problems. He said Washington should support Mr. Gorbachev's program of economic and political change, reports on perestroika, but not finance it.

Mr. Gates's speech surprised some Administration specialists, and an official familiar with Soviet affairs described it as "unhelpful," adding that

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Seoul Seeks U.N. Help in Rift With North

By SUSAN CHIRA

SEOUL, South Korea, Oct. 14 — President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea said today that he would ask the United Nations and its member countries to help bring about a reconciliation with North Korea that would ease tensions between the neighbors.

pride. Just as in marriage counseling, we need a third party to arrange a satisfactory solution."

Mr. Roh is to meet with President Reagan on Thursday in Washington. His visit, the first since he took office in February, comes as relations between the two nations have been questioned in Korea.

A pressing Korean national

INSIDE

IIA.1- 3816

Hazards at Nuclear Plant in Ohio Were Allowed by U.S. for Decades

Continued From Page 1

...ously if they are inhaled. If the particles become lodged in the lungs, the radiation can penetrate surrounding cells, starting biochemical processes and possibly leading to malignancies. If the particles end up in drinking water, as they have in Ohio, the particles can be lodged in other body tissues, posing the same danger.

In written testimony for the hearing, Dr. Richard Shank, director of Ohio's Environmental Protection Agency, estimated that about 12.7 million pounds of uranium had been dumped of its pits since the plant opened in 1951. An additional 147,000 pounds had been discharged in the Great Miami River, Dr. Shank said, the rest 300,000 pounds of uranium had been discharged into the air.

The acknowledgment by the Energy Department came after more than two weeks of revelations about unsafe conditions, accidents, radioactive contamination and deficient management at two weapons plants in South Carolina and Colorado that are now shut down.

"The litany of problems at this site is an embarrassment to the country," said Representative Thomas A. Luken, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Hazardous Materials, which discussed the documents at an often emotional three-hour hearing today.

Mr. Luken, who represents the Cincinnati area, and other House members were accused the Energy Department of enveloping and endangering the public. "The allegations of D.O.E. in the court action constitute a statement that D.O.E. was waging a kind of chemical warfare against the community of Fernald," Mr. Luken said. "It seems that it knew for over 30 years that the waste pits were leaking. It now admits that it knew that the plant's pollution control system was obsolete and deteriorated for years before it was refurbished. And it now admits that it knew that heavy rains swept uranium-contaminated water into a nearby stream and then into the groundwater.

"And most important of all, it now admits that for most of the last 35 years, it set on its hands and did nothing to fix these serious and potentially life-threatening problems."

Previously reported studies by the Energy Department and other Government agencies have found that the Fernald plant, the Feed Materials Production Center, has produced overwhelmed environmental and safety problems. A report by the General Accounting Office last July rated safety there "marginal."

The report said contamination of underground water supplies by radioactive materials at Fernald is "hundreds or even thousands of times above drinking water standards" and has spread to wells.

The accounting office, an investigative arm of Congress, estimated that it would cost $450 million to $600 million, or more, to renovate equipment and clean up the contamination.

The documents discussed today at the hearing constituted a motion by the Energy Department for a summary judgment in a suit against the company that for years operated the Fernald plant, NLO Inc. The suit was brought in 1988 by 4,000 Ohio residents and filed in federal court in the Southern District of Ohio. It asserts that NLO Inc., formerly National Lead of Ohio, released radioactive material in both from the 1,050-acre plant site. The suit seeks $500 million in damages for the decline in property values it cites and for emotional trauma caused by the exposure to the radioactive materials. The suit does not allege health problems because of the exposure.

The department's counsel admission that it was aware of the unsafe conditions was an effort to shift responsibility from NLO, for contractor until a Westinghouse Electric division took over operating the plant in 1986, to the Government. A Supreme Court decision last June, Boyle v. United Technologies, granted military and other Government contractors broad immunity against liability for deaths or injuries caused by poorly designed equipment.

Citing the Court's reasoning in that decision in its motion, the Energy Department claimed responsibility lay with the plant's prior contractors, in the operative hope of absolving the Government from liability.

"Blame Time and Again"

According to the documents, NLO Inc. [illegible] the Energy Department "time and again" against constructing pits for radioactive waste at the site, and for using the waste treatment facilities. "Finally, in 1986, D.O.E. prevailed forcing NLO to construct," the documents said.

The subcommittee distributed affidavits or reports by former NLO and former department officials supporting the court documents' statement that NLO had warned the department of problems.

Thomas Carpenter, a lawyer with the Government Accountability Project, an advocacy group for whistle-blowers that is representing workers at Fernald in separate litigation, said he was "stunned, really stunned" at the Government's disclosure that it told plant officials to ignore hazards posed by radioactive contamination.

"I've been monitoring the Fernald plant for four years, and we were aware of some of these problems but attributed them to negligence," Mr. Carpenter said. "The D.O.E. is now saying no it was willful conduct. They lied, and there's no excuse for that. That's criminal behavior."

New Hampshire Man Is Said to Admit Arson

LANCASTER, N.H., Oct. 14 (AP) — Prosecutors here said today that a former volunteer firefighter in neighboring Jefferson had admitted setting about 17 of the more than 20 arson fires that have plagued the area since May.

"Given the nature and manner of these offenses, defendant poses a serious risk to the safety of the community and should be held without bail," the Coos County Attorney, Pierre Morin, said at a bail hearing for the suspect, Lance Lamontagne.

Mr. Lamontagne, 21 years old, a dishwasher, was charged Wednesday with setting one fire and the state police said they planned to seek indictments charging him with setting 18 other fires.

Mr. Morin said that in addition to the fire for Mr. Lamontagne is charged with setting Aug. 23, the "defendant has given statements admitting to committing under 16 other acts of arson in the Jefferson, N.H., area."

Jefferson, population 884, has had 21 suspicious fires since May. Nearby towns have had at least three others, including one Oct. 8 in Gorham in which a second suspect was charged.

Mr. Lamontagne's bail was set at $50,000 Wednesday. The hearing today was scheduled until next week.

On Thursday, Lawrence Coulter Jr., 19, also of Jefferson, was charged with setting fire to a vacation home in nearby Gorham. The police said that the case ran on as one.

Mail Subscriptions: 800-631-2800

Reactor Manager Steps Down

AIKEN, S.C., Oct. 14 (AP) — The manager of the Savannah River Plant has taken a leave of absence for medical reasons pending his retirement, according to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which operates the nuclear complex. A company spokesman, Jim Fesler, said there was no connection between the departure of the plant's general manager, John T. Grumpier, 59 years old, and problems with the plant's reactors. John T. Lewis, director of the Savannah River Laboratory at the plant, will succeed Mr. Grumpier as general manager.

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LETTER 1488

SAVE THE WATER!

We all need clean, safe and pure water to drink

October 14, 1988

Jim Clark
President

Mr. John Herrington
Secretary
Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Herrington:

As a follow up to my comment letter of last week I wanted to enclose this additional press clipping showing once again the overwhelming opposition to the atomic collider in the heart of our drinking watershed for Durham and Raleigh. 1

Clearly the collider would do serious environmental damage to our drinking water supplies and the super highways proposed in the heart of our watershed would compound the environmental damage. It should be obvious that the North Carolina proposal is not environmentally acceptable. 2

The people in the Triangle area are opposed and most of the key elected officials at the county and state level are opposed so in view of the serious environmental flaws, why not select another less environmentally damaging alternative ? 3

The Environmental Impact Statement is not legally adequate because it fails to fully disclose the primary impacts including those serious impacts associated with the proposed super highways, and it fails to cover the very significant secondary and cumulative impacts as well. If North Carolina is selected we would have no choice but to file suit in Federal District Court. 4

Looking at the total picture, clearly North Carolina is no place for your Superconducting Super Collider.

Sincerely,

Jim Clark

Post Office Box 15795, Durham, North Carolina 27704

IIA.1- 3818

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Staff Photo by Mark Harrelson

Two opponents of the super collider leave no doubt as to their position during public hearing conducted in Butner Monday night by U.S. Energy Department

SSC opponents tell officials EIS is flawed

DOE concludes hearing in Butner

By MARK HARRELSON
C-T Staff Writer

If the Department of Energy officials who conducted the public hearing in Butner on the environmental aspects of the proposed superconducting super collider this week left feeling like their project isn't wanted, one could perhaps forgive them for feeling paranoid.

With every individual addressing the DOE panel in the Butner gymnasium expressing opposition to the SSC and disbelief of the statistics included in the DOE draft environmental impact study, that obviously is the feeling SSC opponents wanted to convey.

The public hearing, held Monday afternoon and evening and Tuesday morning, was the last open, public forum planned for this area before the DOE announces its preferred site for the gigantic scientific project in November. The hearing was designed to solicit citizen comment on the information included in the draft environmental impact statement, in which the DOE presents its finding on what construction and operation of the SSC will mean to its surroundings in Person, Granville and Durham counties.

The format of the hearing was simple. Two members of the DOE site selection team sat at a table facing the audience, and each individual who had signed up to address the environmental impact study was given five minutes to deliver his remarks from a lectern set up in front of the DOE panel. A moderator called the names from the list and kept time on the speakers.

The moderator, Barry Lawson of Lawson Associates of Boston, suggested that all remarks be directed at information in the study, rather than against the collider concept, so that whatever statements were made could be used by the DOE in compiling its final environmental impact study document in December.

Lawson's suggestion was heeded by most speakers, but occasionally, a swipe was taken at DOE, N.C. Governor Jim Martin, the state's SSC team, and government in general.

The public statement portion of the Monday evening session opened with Angel Ellis and her sisters, residents of Rt. 2, Rougemont, who performed a "no SSC" rap song for the DOE officials.

Following Ellis was LeVonne Meads, also of Rougemont, who took the DOE to task for what she perceived as inaccuracies in the draft environmental impact study. "The topography of this area is described as low, rolling hills ranging in height from 50 to 100 feet," she said. "yet the description of the proposed tunnel says it will lie beneath the surface from a low of 375 feet to a high of 725 feet. Near red Mountain, there is a geographical marker stating that that is the highest point between the coast and the Appalachian Mountains.

"These inaccuracies are typical of all levels of government," she continued. "This (hearing) process fulfills the letter of the law, but not the intent. The state's SSC plan was developed in secret, and the people who would be most affected were ignored. As soon as we became aware of the plans, opposition arose."

Mark Griffin of Oxford, citing various newspaper and scientific reports, said there was a great risk of seismic damage in the area of the SSC. "North Carolina and Arizona have the greatest risk of earthquakes, and this risk has been

Please see SSC back page

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County destroys dogs

Nov. 15 deadline for

SSC opponents vocal at hearing

Continued from page 1

underestimated," Griffin said. "Scientists have said that the next major earthquake could come on the east coast."

Jack Ettinger of Rougemont told the panel that forced relocation of those whose land would be needed for the SSC project could prove mentally and emotionally damaging. "Scientists should protect citizens, and the DOE has failed miserably in predicting the mental effects on individuals who would have to relocate," Ettinger said. "The draft statement has more information on the Indiana Bat than on these mental and emotional effects.

"There is a high level of grief associated with relocation, and the potential for exposure to low level radioactivity in the beam dump area in Rougemont also carries potentially damaging mental and emotional effects. The fear of radiation is also damaging," he added. Ettinger blasted N.C. Governor Jim Martin for his "insensitivity toward the people" for developing the SSC plan.

One by one, the speakers all took turns criticizing the information contained in the draft statement or the SSC itself. Those expressing criticism were apparently well prepared in advance for the public hearing—nearly every speaker prefaced his or her remarks with the statement "The draft environmental impact statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations," and closed their remarks with "the North Carolina site is not an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC."

The preface remarks were identical to a statement made by Joe Haenn, president of the Rougemont group Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH) and printed in the form of a news release made available at the hearing. CATCH, which bills itself as a grassroots organization designed to "determine the real facts about the Collider, to provide them to DOE in its decision making process, and to protect the rights of affected property owners."

CATCH has repeatedly charged that the DOE has understated the number of property owners who would lose there land to the SSC and the effect upon wells and ground water, and has underestimated the potential dangers of the SSC operation.

The DOE is scheduled to designate a preferred site for the SSC in November. In December, the final environmental impact statement will be published, and a final site selection is scheduled to be announced in January, 1989.

North Carolina is one of seven states competing for the SSC, which will be an underground tunnel, ten feet in diameter and approximately 53 miles in circumference, in which experiments dealing with the study of sub-atomic particles will be conducted. the other states being considered for the project are Colorado, Arizona, Michigan, Illinois, Texas and Tennessee.

LETTER 1489

WALLACE A. DEPP
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

39W157 SILVER GLEN ROAD
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS ~~60174~~ 60175
(312) 584-0988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research, ER-65,GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

Enclosed are my comments relative to the siting of the SSC which do not fit neatly under one of the major headings of the Draft EIS. The reason is that they relate spesifically to the well-being of Fermilab. I would appreciate if you and your associates could give it serious consideration.

Sincerely,

Wallace A. Depp

IIA.1- 3821

LET'S NOT HARM FERMILAB
- FALSE ADVERTIISING BY LOCAL SSC ADVOCATES COULD DO JUST THAT

This section is concerned with the environmental impact of the proposed SSC on the internal workings of Fermilab if the SSC were colocated with it. This is a problem peculiar to the Illinois site so it was not considered in the Draft EIS. However, I feel that it should be a very important consideration in making the final site selection.

Fermilab with the capability of operating either as a fixed target or as a collider machine is a world-class facility whose effectiveness should be preserved for at least the next 10 to 20 years. My own experience in R&D at Bell Labs for 40 yrs. with 27 yrs. concerned with large system development convinces me of the following: If we attempt to overlay the SSC on top of Fermilab, we will be making a serious mistake. A mistake that would seriously impair the effectiveness of Fermilab in world competition.

The proposal to locate the SSC at Fermilab I fear has been encouraged by some false and highly misleading statements in the attached widely distributed document entitled " SSC: The Case for Fermilab". The headlines on pages 2 and 3 are as follows:

2 FERMILAB HAS THE MANPOWER AND BRAINPOWER FOR THE SSC ALREADY IN PLACE

FERMILAB HAS THE TOOLS,TECHNICIANS AND MATERIAL RESOURCES THE SSC WILL REQUIRE

The 128 physicists,127 engineers,89 computer professiomals,45 engineering physicists and 549 technicians now in Dr. Lederman's Fermilab organization are fully deployed. There is no"fat" in his organization particularly since both fixed target and collider experiments are underway. These people or any significant portion of them cannot be turned over to the new SSC manager(s) now being sought by DOE. To do so would greatly impair the effectiveness of Fermilab particularly during the next critical decade.

If the SSC were to be sited at Fermilab,a new management team would move in beside the present Fermilab management team. This new team would have a mission quite different from the Fermilab mission. The mission of the new team would be to move the SSC design and construction ahead as rapidly as possible without regard to the important ongoing work at Fermilab. There would be an inevitable competition on a day-to-day basis for professional,technician, and clerical personnel, for computer and shop facilities, for space, etc. The new team with more funds and more clout would win out. The present management and their personnel would begin to feel like second class citizens. The ongoing work would suffer due to low morale, machine downtime, and delayed experiments.

In industrial laboratories it was found sometime ago that you should not overlay a new large project on top of an important ongoing project. For instance in the 50's at Bell Labs we had an important ongoing development of electromechanical switching systems which helped to give us the best telephone service in the world. However, in the late 50's we realized that we had the electronic tools and the software knowhow to develop new computer controlled switching systems with additional features. But it was also evident that the ongoing current development of electromechanical systems in New York City should not be compromised by overlaying the electronic development on top of it. Accordingly the new electronic development was set up in Northern New Jersey under different management. This resulted insuccessful initial installations of new electronic systems in 1963 and 1965.

At IBM a similar situation existed. The ongoing development of large computers of world-class performance was located at the Pougkeepsie Data Processing Division. When it became evident to IBM that they must move to mini- and micro- computer development, they wisely chose not to overlay this new development onto the Data Processing Division. Accordingly they set up a new General Systems Division at Boca Raton,Florida where they successfully developed and manufactured the new smaller machines.

It is my sincere hope that DOE will benefit by the experience of these two prestigious organizations and locate the SSC project at other than Fermilab.

Attach: SSC: The Case for
Fermilab

Wallace A. Depp
39W157 Silver Glen Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60175
312-584-0988

LETTER 1490

October 14, 1988
[illegible]
St Charles, IL [illegible]

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65-GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

After reviewing the Draft EIS, I would like to comment on the
1 many problems I foresee happening if the SSC were to be sited in Illinois. The following lists a few of my many concerns:

The roads at the Illinois site are the most congested of all seven sites, and are the only roads subject to breakdowns in the flow
2 of traffic. More travel time will be required to move from point to point around the ring in Illinois versus any other site. (Table 5.3.11-10)

Illinois shows the lowest levels of public services available at all seven sites. Our student/teacher ratios are the worst of any site,
3 and our fire and police protection for DuPage, Kane, and Kendall Counties are well below the national average. (Table 5.3.11-3)

4 The presence of methane gas at the Illinois site will pose a tunneling construction problem. (Appendix 4.1.5)

Reduction in the number of spoils dump sites down to four quarries in Illinois creates renewed problems of congested truck traffic on all hauling roads and at the dump sites themselves. As many as 290 truck-
5 loads of material may be traveling toward Quarry #1 on any given day. Quarry #1 is on the corner of Rte. 31 and McLean Blvd. near South Elgin. (Appendix 10, Sec. 10.2.3.3)

Kendall County is only one of two counties at all sites where a
6 negative economic benefit is anticipated for the life of the project. (Appendix 5, Section 5.1.8.4, Page 19)

The inclement and LONG Illinois winters can be expected to reduce
7 the numbers of available working days and thereby increase tunnel construction time. (Table 4-5)

The Illinois site has the most historical sites and the most
8 prehistoric or archaeological sites that may be adversely impacted by the siting of the SSC in our state. (Table 3-7)

Illinois is NOT the most logical site to build the SSC. Keep
9 the SSC out of Illinois. WE DO NOT WANT IT!

Sincerely,

Philip D. Hansen

IIA.1- 3824

LETTER 1491

October 14, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
60175

SSC Draft EIS Comments
ER-65, GTN
Us. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

I am a citizen of Illinois and I STRONGLY oppose the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois.

The one fear I had that would make Illinois the leading contender for the SSC was the "Fermilab Edge". That seems to be
1 the big topic from the Fermilab people, but of course their big concern is keeping their jobs.

Please glance through the enclosed article from the Sunday Chicago Tribune. There are many people who believe that having Fermilab is not a big advantage.

The points made were:
2 1. Even looking just at cost, there isn't much difference among the sites when one considers both capital and operating costs over the expected life of the facility. (And remember a deep tunnel project, such as in Illinois, makes it even more expensive)
3 2. Selecting a site that best serves the needs of the scientists who would be using the SSC is more important than the cost consideration.
4 3. The new facility, if built at Fermilab, would be burdened with the lab's current staff and not free to forge its own identity by recruiting the best scientists available.
5 4. A new lab would have the advantage of starting with a new staff, with young, new enthusiastic people who have a new sense of purpose.
6 5. Hans Bethe (a Nobel laureate) said "These big machines should be built in places that don't have big machines now. When Fermilab was built, Illinois didn't have a big machine. Now it does, so the next machine should go another place, maybe Texas or Tennessee

7 I truly don't see Fermilab as a big advantage. Add to this that Fermilab would have to shut down for years to align the magnets, so experiments at Fermilab would be absent for years.
8 Thank you for hearing my concerns over the SSC in Illinois. Clearly another state would be a better location.

Sincerely,

Philip Carol Hadamik
MANDY Brad

Philip, carol, Amanda, & Brad Hadamik

IIA.1- 3825

LETTER 1491 (CONTINUED)

Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune Sunday, February 20, 1988

Scientists: Fermilab has no collider edge

By Jon Van
Science writer

Although Illinois politicians and officials of Fermilab contend that the proposed superconducting supercollider should logically be built near the lab's suburban complex, some highly regarded scientists who would use the new facility think it should be situated someplace else.

Opposition from within the scientific community could create a significant obstacle to locating the collider at Fermilab, a move that has also come under attack from area residents concerned about possible health hazards and a negative impact on real estate values.

Illinois officials long have argued that if the decision on a site for the new collider is made strictly based on scientific needs and cost factors, rather than on political considerations, Fermilab is the clear frontrunner.

But discussions with scientists who would use the $6 billion supercollider—and who have no local interest in advancing any of the six other sites under consideration—do not support this contention.

Choosing a site that best serves the needs of these scientists is more important than strict cost considerations, according to Robert Diebold, director of the supercollider division for the U.S. Department of Energy.

"We're telling everyone that the chances of any of these sites being selected is one in seven," said Diebold, who was in Illinois last week to conduct hearings on the Fermilab site. "There is no frontrunner."

Even looking strictly at the costs, Diebold said, there isn't much difference among the sites when one considers both capital and operating costs over the expected life of the facility.

That assessment contrasts sharply with a report issued last week by a group called Supercollider for Illinois, which claimed the federal government would save more than $3 billion by building the supercollider near Fermilab.

Under that plan, the collider's 53-mile oval tunnel would be built 200 to 400 feet under parts of Du Page, Kendall and Kane Counties.

The fact that there already is a smaller collider at the Du Page County facility—the world's most powerful subatomic particle accelerator in existence—is cited as a key advantage by Fermilab's boosters. But to proponents of other locations, this is one of the major reasons why the supercollider should be built someplace else.

Using the existing collider equipment as part of the project would save money, these scientists concede. But the new facility, if built at Fermilab, would be burdened with the lab's current staff and not free to forge its own identity by recruiting the best scientists available, they say.

"A new lab would have the advantage of starting with a new staff, with young, new enthusiastic people who have a new sense of purpose," said Richard Wilson, a Harvard University physicist who has worked at Fermilab.

"Fermilab is a good facility with good people, but you have a lot of older people there who have to be fed," Wilson explained. "You can't fire them. Many would argue it's best to start fresh at a new place with no problem of deadwood."

The supercollider, which would be 20 times more powerful than the existing Fermilab machine, could accelerate particles to near the speed of light, smashing them into one another to provide information about the fundamental nature of energy and matter.

A panel of scientists has recommended that sites in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, in addition to Fermilab, would be suitable.

Of the sites now under consideration, "the advantages Fermilab has are minor at best," according to Henry Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another physicist who has worked at Fermilab.

Some factors that caused the government to build the existing accelerator at Fermilab in the 1960s have since changed, Kendall said. Where the site once was easily reached by commuters from universities around the country, "many of us now dread going through the tangle at O'Hare," he explained.

The supercollider is envisioned as a resource to be used by physicists based at universities all over the world.

"Maybe building a new machine at one of the proposed locations in the West would be better for commuters," Kendall suggested. "I'm sure scientists based in California would feel that way."

Hans Bethe, a Cornell University physicist and Nobel laureate, said: "These big machines should be built in places that don't have big machines now. When Fermilab was built, Illinois didn't have a big machine. Now it does, so the next machine should go to another place, maybe Texas or Tennessee."

Officials from the federal Energy Department, who will choose the supercollider location sometime this summer, have repeatedly said that none of the proposed sites has a significant advantage over the others.

The Energy Department is visiting the sites under consideration to confirm their qualities, and Energy Secretary John Herrington should announce the final choice sometime this summer, according to Diebold. After an environmental impact study is completed, President Reagan is expected to endorse Herrington's choice before leaving office in January.

The site selection timetable was designed to avoid making the supercollider an issue in the fall elections, said Alvin Trivelpiece, now executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a former Department of Energy official who played a major role in shaping supercollider policy.

At a recent association meeting in Boston, Trivelpiece noted that many scientists oppose building the supercollider at all, because they fear its high cost will starve money for other research. He chided people who hold that view, suggesting that instead of sniping at one another, they should work for the common good.

"When research funding is cut, we circle the wagons and then shoot inward," he said.

The President, who included $363 million for the supercollider in his budget proposal last week, has personally endorsed building the supercollider with funding separate from other scientific research money. But many scientists aren't convinced this will happen.

Physicists cite what happened when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided to build the enormously expensive space shuttle. As shuttle costs sucked up more and more of NASA's budget, fewer unmanned projects were launched, starving space science programs.

James Krumhansl, a Cornell physicist who is president-elect of the American Physical Society, said he and many colleagues fear the same thing could happen if the supercollider is built.

"Small science needs support more badly than big science at this point," he said, noting that federal promises of increases in general research funding haven't materialized.

Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab, said that in the past, building big research facilities hadn't harmed

Collider

Continued

small research projects. When Fermilab was built about 20 years ago, he said, high energy physics accounted for 12 percent of the federal research budget, and it now accounts for only 7 percent.

"It didn't do damage to other sciences (to build Fermilab)," Lederman said. "I share the concerns of colleagues that if we got to a half-finished supercollider and the government had a financial crisis, there would be a temptation to clobber other science to finish the thing. It is a risk we are taking. It would be very bad to clobber other science.

"But we think it is a worse risk not to do big exciting projects because of these fears."

The collider will provide more jobs for construction, but its economic impact on the region may not be significantly greater than the APS.

The collider will require a 53-mile circumference oval tunnel to be built for accelerating subatomic particles to speeds near the speed of light at very high energies so they can be smashed into each other to create new particles that provide clues for scientists who are investigating the fundamental nature of matter.

The goal of building the collider is to unravel secrets of how the universe was formed and how it works. Goals of the APS are less cosmic. Scientists would investigate how atoms and molecules are arranged to make ceramics hard or to make metals durable or how cells perform functions vital to health.

Scientists have described the APS as something like a giant flashlight used to illuminate the subatomic workings of matter.

The APS would generate forces of 7 billion electron volts, 10,000 times greater than any existing X-ray source. Like the collider, the APS would require a circular tunnel for accelerating an energy beam, but the tunnel would have a circumference of about 3,500 feet.

The entire APS apparatus will be constructed on the existing Argonne campus so that it doesn't require any land already occupied by neighbors. This should avoid any local concerns or opposition such as those that have arisen recently from neighbors of the proposed collider who are concerned about having a tunnel for high energy beams several hundred feet beneath their homes.

Several work stations providing high energy beams of X-ray light would be available to researchers from universities and to private companies interested in focusing the beams on materials for research. It is likely, say boosters of the APS, that some companies may establish offices in Du Page as a result.

David Mowatson, a scientist on loan to Argonne from Exxon Corp., extolled the potential for cooperation between industry and the lab.

"The Advanced Photon Source is already opening new avenues of cooperation between industry and publicly funded researchers," he said.

"For example, we are investigating new ways for entrepreneurial small businesses to provide medium-sized industrial laboratories with access to synchrotron X-ray sources for research. We are also looking at ways for consortia of small- and medium-sized businesses to cooperate on research while preserving proprietary rights to specific research findings."

To produce its ultra-strong X-ray beams, the APS will use positrons, which are positively charged electrons, accelerated to high energies in the ring.

The APS should help advance knowledge about how reactions take place in chemical reactions that produce petroleum products, make semiconductors, form enzymes and manufacture plastics.

Using the light beams of the APS, scientists hope to make moving pictures of how fast chemical and biological reactions take place.

Powerful magnets will cause the positron beams to vibrate or wiggle as they race around the ring and this causes emission of the X-rays.

John Schmeltzer contributed to this report.

Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune Saturday, February 19, 1988

Argonne may land huge X-ray project

By Jon Van
Science writer

A proposal to build the world's most powerful X-ray machine at Argonne National Laboratory got a big boost in President Reagan's new budget plan, which allocates $6 million to begin construction next year.

The machine, called a synchrotron, would eventually cost $456 million and could create more than 1,500 construction and related jobs in Du Page County. It also could add hundreds of additional jobs as high-technology industries move to the area to take advantage of the machine.

This, in turn, could give Du Page a competitive edge in its effort to develop a major high-tech corridor along the East-West Tollway. Similar facilities are being planned in Japan and Europe to give their industries an edge, Argonne scientists say.

And unlike the superconductor supercollider, another high-tech research device being touted for the western suburbs, the X-ray machine has many practical applications for industry.

At any given time, more than 300 scientists could do experiments using the machine, which could help in the fields of petroleum, semiconductors, chemical enzymes and plastics. It also is hoped the machine will lead to new technologies in medicine that will help spot illness, such as cardiovascular disease, before symptoms are present.

Scientists at Argonne, near Lemont, have been pushing for construction of the facility for several years and their research persuaded the federal Department of Energy to designate Argonne as the site for the machine, if it were built.

U.S. Rep. Harris Fawell (R., Ill.), who has taken the lead in securing money for the project, said Friday he believes chances are excellent the funding will be approved.

"The importance of this appropriation is it's the commencement of construction," Fawell said, noting that the project has received research and development funding for three years.

"The Department of Energy is committed to it," he said, adding that Argonne expenditures have been supported fully by the entire Illinois congressional delegation.

The facility, which Argonne officials have dubbed an Advanced Photon Source, or APS, will serve as a national resource for basic research into materials science and biotechnology.

Though basic research will be done by using the X-rays to probe the nature of materials and cells, scientists expect that many benefits to applied science and technology will flow from its construction.

The APS Argonne shouldn't be confused with the superconductor supercollider, being proposed at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, also in Du Page.

The collider also awaits approval from Congress, which has a $363 million initial construction proposal from Reagan's budget awaiting approval.

LETTER 1492

October 13, 1988
39 W. 871 Deer Run Dr.
St. Charles, Illinois

SSC Draft EIS
Dr. Wilmot Hess
DOE
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

1 Do not site the SSC in Illinois. The surest way to NEVER seeing the SSC built would be to choose Illinois as the preferred site. You may lose Congressional support to fund the project if Illinois is selected. Here are my reasons:

2 1. Fermilab supposedly offers some cost saving factors. (There are many who will argue with that, one being me, but let us just assume for now, that this is true.) If Fermilab was the logical choice from the beginning because of the cost-saving benefits, why then were so many states asked to submit proposals? Many states spent millions of dollars trying to land this experiment in their state. If Fermilab was such an advantage, why then did each state WASTE their taxpayers money? I truly believe that if Illinois is chosen, the other states may be so angered, that they may choose to no longer support the project in Congress. No funding equates to no Supercollider.

3 2. It is my understanding that Fermilab would need to shut down for about two years(?) while the two systems are being made compatible. Does it make sense to shut down our country's premier high energy lab for that great amount of time? After Congress saw to it that Fermilab received adequate funding for its operation, should it sit useless for several years?

4 For this and MANY more reasons....DO NOT site the SSC in Illinois! We DO NOT want it where SO many people will be affected!

Sincerely,
Carol Hadamik
Carol Hadamik

IIA.1- 3828

LETTER 1493

39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
October 14, 1988

SSC Draft EIS Comments
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, GTN
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess,

I am very concerned about the SSC possibly being located in Illinois. As you are aware, in Illinois, the SSC would be a deep tunnel project, averaging 300 feet below ground.

1 Be aware of the awful problems that Chicago faced when they were working on their deep tunnel project. We feel that many of those same problems will occur here.

Clearly, a state that would not involve a deep tunnel depth would be the logical solution.

2 I strongly oppose the building of the SSC in Illinois. The
3 blasting of access shafts, the possible damage to existing structures, possible loss of lives due to cave-ins, possible escape of dangerous gases (methane), the possible presence of hydrogen sulfide, and the
4 millions of pounds of excavated material (which have to be dumped somewhere) are all posing problems when you are dealing with a deep tunnel project. The risks are too great. Illinois is NOT the perfect spot for the Superconducting Super Collider!

Thank you for taking the time to hear my concerns.

Sincerely,

Carol Hadamik

Philip, Carol, Amanda, and
Brad Hadamik

Philip

x Amanda

x Brad

LETTER 1494

October 15, 1988
394871 Deer Run
St. Charles, Il 60175

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
DOE
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

In Illinois, the threat to wetlands and siltation of streams is a BIG concern to me.

The Illinois SSC proposal and materials from IIT Research Institute indicate that because of the use of a tunnel boring machine, as much as 17% of the material removed from the tunnel will be smaller than 1/200 inch in diameter. Because of its small size, this material is readily leached from the bulk of the excavated spoils by rain and therefore becomes transportable by surface water to the many small streams in the area and eventually into the Fox River. Chemical tests conducted indicate that as much as 94% of the excavated material will have an alkalinity level that exceeds Illinois Environmental Protection Standards for surface discharges. Creation of holding ponds at shaft site locations as suggested by the ENR Environmental Assessment report only raises new concerns. All of this finely ground material will not be able to be contained on site as planned. Siltation of our streams and the introduction of highly alkaline leachates will create inestimable damage to the vegetation and aquatic life throughout the wetlands in the area. This cannot be tolerated!

Do NOT underestimate our resolve in locating the SSC anywhere but in Illinois, more specifically the Fox Valley Region, where this project would dramatically affect our environment.

NO SSC IN ILLINOIS!!!!!

Sincerely,

Carol Hadamik

Carol Hadamik

LETTER 1495

Mr. Hess,

We would like for you to add the following petition to the other petitions we have sent to you. The total of signatures were 1,000 plus.

Jan Vordron

PETITION

We, the undersigned residents of Ingham County, State of Michigan, do not want the proposed Superconducting Super-collider built on the proposed site in Jackson and Ingham counties in the State of Michigan.

WARNING—No one shall knowingly sign this petition more than once, or sign a name other than his/her own.

IIA.1- 3831

LETTER 1496

Document Only

|SCRIPT

TELEPHONE/DATABASE REVIEW

* Already On Computer Log *

(1) HELLO. SSC SITE TASK FORCE. CAN I HELP YOU?

(2) REQUEST TO SPEAK: DATE ASSIGNED: _____ TIME: _____

(3) REQUEST FOR DEIS: [ ] DEIS [X] DEIS-APX only

(4) NAME Mr. Lynn (First) _____ (M.I.) Springman (Last)

TITLE/COMPANY _____

ADDRESS 370 Heeney Rd.
Stockbridge, MI

ZIPCODE 49285 TELEPHONE NO. 517-851-7041

(5) QUESTION(S) THAT CANNOT ANSWERED AT THIS TIME:
MAKE CHANGE Appendix 15 - under Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Paragraph 2 on Page 42, Michigan section - referring to his Centennial Hole. Sug it is located in the Campus area - should be stated that is is located in the Injector area. (If Campus then his home could be put on the Historical Register!) *

(6) REMINDERS

(A) ASSIGN NEXT AVAILABLE TIME SLOT; ALTERNATE TIME PROVIDED IF REQUESTED ONLY.

AFTERNOON SESSION: 2:00 - 2:30P SSC SITE TASK FORCE INTRODUCTION
2:30 - 3:00P DIGNITARIES/HIGH-LEVEL POLITICIANS FORUM
3:00 - 5:00P PUBLIC FORUM

EVENING SESSION: 7:00 - 7:30P SSC SITE TASK FORCE INTRODUCTION
7:30 -10:00P PUBLIC FORUM

| GOVERNORS, U.S. SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN AFFECTED BY THE SITE, AND CONGRESSMEN IN LEADERSHIP ROLES SHOULD BE REFERRED TO BERNDT SCHIME (586-5544).

(B) INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE EACH ASSIGNED FIVE MINUTE TIME-SLOT ONLY.

(C) MULTIPLE REGISTRATION IS NOT ALLOWED. ONLY ONE ASSIGNMENT PER CALL.

(D) TIME SLOT IS NOT TRANSFERRABLE TO ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION.

(E) SUGGEST TO THE CALLER THAT THEY ARRIVE AT LEAST 15 MINUTES BEFORE THEIR ASSIGNED TIME SLOT.

LETTER 1498

Carl Teichert
Stockbridge, Mi

SSC

Michigan for the Superconducting Super Collider

Secretary John Herrington
U S Dept. of Energy
Washington, D C 20545

Sir -
Just a note to say I am pulling for the collider to land in our area. Been married 28 years and was born here.

Some people say they're against the growth, but there's a difference between greedy growth and improvement, and this would be improvement for our area.

I say Go for it!

Sincerely -
Carl S Teichert

IIA.1- 3833

LETTER 1499

10/16/88

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Washington, D.C. 20545.

Dear Sir:

I do not want the Super Colider. I have lived here all of my life + think we have a beautiful place.

1

I vote against it because of more people — and this means more crime

2

It is an experiment and no one knows the results

It may pollute our waters and surroundings

3

At the present time we do not have ambulance service and we sure don't needs extra expenses

4

Sincerely,

Evelyn Stephenson (Senior Citizen)
309 E. Ross
Waxahachie, Tex. 75165

LETTER 1500

Dr Wilmot Hess,

I am writing in regards to the
1 negative impact the SSC will have
in Illinois, if that is the chosen site.
I find it hard to believe that Illinois
would still be considered with you now
2 knowing how populated those areas
are. Do you not have any regard for
the people that will be affected by
the noise, air and traffic pollution. Fall
3 the construction trucks on our country
roads, possibly jeopardizing children
as they wait for buses or ride bikes?
What about the Windings subdivision with
over 1900 families all on one community
4 well. With our regional groundwater overdraft
and local as well, groundwater supplies
will be more affected than at any other site.
Our groundwater has a naturally high radium
level (as ~~the~~ other sites) Enclosed please find a
5 radium notice from Oct 1988 sent to us from
the village of Elburn President and Board of
Trustees. Why should we have to be exposed to
even higher levels of radiation when the SSC is
here?
And what about the connection between surface
6 water and underlying aquifers. The negative
impact upon groundwater supplies if pollutants
enter the natural water drainage system.
Illinois has the Fox River, the largest surface
7 water channel. We also have the worst water
quality already.
8 We will lose prairie lands. We will lose
wetlands. We will lose farms that have been in families for
9 More wills and homes than any other state. you
We will lose more business.
10 We don't want the SSC here

LETTER 1500 (CONTINUED)

The people that want the SSC say it will
11 be good economically. The area is growing at a rapid rate anyway, we are getting more money to the communities anyway.

I don't feel that putting the SSC here because of Fermilab is going to save money. The money you'd save by using Fermilab
12 will be spent on all those homes, businesses, and wells that are taken after the damage the dynamiting could do.

Are what happens if something should go wrong? (like 3 mile Island, Chernobyl, Love Canal, Agent Orange, Saccharin) Do you want to be
13 responsible for all those people?

I would hope not. I would think the choice is clearly and Illinois. I am sure a lot of what goes on in the decision making
14 process is political, and Governor Thompson I am sure would like to brag about this one, but look at the conditions in this state. We have criminals being let out of prison because there is no room. The schools are cancelling extra curricular activities. The class sizes are
15 very big. We have homeless people. We have a lot of people on welfare. A lot of people on fixed incomes that cannot afford a lot of tax increase.

The reason that want the SSC here will get jobs building new homes, new businesses. The area will not stop growing, but it's such
16 a tranquil peaceful area. The SSC will ruin that. That being the major reason the people you're going to be putting a tunnel under moved here in the first place.

This is not the place for the SSC.

Diana Stickle
306 Rial Ct
Aurora, Ill. 60119

LETTER 1500 (CONTINUED)

RE: ELBURN PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FACILITY #0890300

THE VILLAGE OF ELBURN, IL. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ADVISES ITS CUSTOMERS THAT THE RADIUM CONTENT IN THE WATER EXCEEDS THE (MAC) EPA MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION IN PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES. VILLAGE WATER SAMPLES TESTED BY THE EPA LAB HAS DETECTED A SLIGHT READING OVER THE ALLOWABLE FIVE PICO CURIES PER LITER OF WATER. NO SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ARE PRESCRIBED AT THIS TIME. VILLAGE OFFICIALS ARE REQUIRED TO INFORM CONSUMERS OF THE TEST RESULTS PER EPA RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT.

VILLAGE PRESIDENT & BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HQ-4212

OF ELBURN, WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENTS
P.O. BOX A.F., ELBURN, IL 60119-1017
RD & ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DATE 10/03/88

ACCOUNT NO. 0820

Service From 6/30/88 To 9/01/88

SC	PREVIOUS	PRESENT	USAGE	NET
		Unpaid Balance		0.00
1	4000	6170	2170	44.00
11	4000	6170	2170	44.00

Amount due by November 7, 1988 88.00
After November 7, 1988 pay this amount: 105.60

1988 OCT 20 PM 1:57

SERVICE CODES (SC)
1-10 Water
11-20 Sewer
21 Reconnect Fee
22 Collection Fee

LARRY BICKLE
306 READ
PO BOX 153
ELBURN, IL 60119

RETAIN THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

SEE RADIUM NOTICE ON REVERSE SIDE OF BILL!

LETTER 1501

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta GA 30333

October 17, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman, SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

We are providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project. We are responding on behalf of the U.S. Public Health Service. This comprehensive DEIS describes a range of alternatives for developing a state of the art installation for advanced research in high energy physics. The DEIS discusses four different types of alternatives which must be considered in assessing the proposed action. These categories of alternatives include: site selection (of seven proposed sites), technical factors (types of technology or facilities design), programmatic issues (other solutions such as international collaboration, other accelerators, or delaying the project), and finally the "no-action" alternative.

1

Our comments on this DEIS are limited to impacts to the health and safety of workers constructing the facility as well as hazards to the health and safety of the general public adjacent to the selected site once the facility becomes operational. We recognize that a site specific DEIS will be prepared following the final selection of the site for this facility. We hope our comments will be useful in developing the assessment of health and safety hazards at the selected site.

We were pleased to find that this programmatic DEIS contained a general but thorough assessment of potential hazards to the health and safety of construction workers. Although this is a programmatic DEIS, the analysis considered the potential for valley fever among workers at the proposed Arizona site. In terms of mitigating potential hazards to workers, we were pleased to find that the Department of Energy (DOE) is committed to the appointment of an on-site occupational safety and health officer who will be responsible for safety training and the enforcement of applicable safety regulations, standards, and procedures. We do recommend that the site-specific DEIS contain details of the proposed training programs and enforcement methodologies will will be developed and applied at the selected site. This description should include details of proposed protective and emergency equipment which may be applicable to that specific site.

2

The necessity for a well-designed, well-implemented safety program is well illustrated by considering the most serious accident scenario described in the DEIS: fire in the tunnel during the construction phase. The DEIS notes that
3 "personnel training and implementation of fire protection procedures would be the primary means of fire protection and control." Clearly, since training and procedures are the primary means of protection and control, a carefully designed and implemented safety and health program is of crucial importance in controlling this potentially catastrophic event.

Possible radiation risks to construction workers and the general public from the Super Collider are discussed in general as well as for each potential site. The plan is basically sound from a radiological health point of view. Experience gained at existing, less powerful, colliders provides the basis for describing and controlling these potential health risks. Clearly, shielding represents the principal means of protecting workers during construction as
4 well as during the actual operational phases. The proposed tunnel lining should protect workers from possible radon exposures during construction while shielding at appropriate locations should protect workers during routine collider operations. The described worst-case hazard of "muons at depth of beam plane" as well as other site-specific risks will require a more detailed analysis once a specific site is selected to provide reassurance that risks of radiation exposures are indeed minimized.

Transportation of low level radioactive waste represents a major potential radiation exposure for the general public. While these shipments are relatively small and infrequent, the site-specific DEIS should include more
5 detail on proposed routes of travel and other site-specific strategies designed to minimize this exposure risk. Transportation of radioactive waste, of course, is subject to Department of Transportation rules and regulations.

Thank you for sending this EIS for our review. Please insure we are on the
6 mailing list to receive a copy of the site-specific DEIS when it is available. Also, please insure we are on your mailing list for further documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Sincerely yours,

David E. Clapp

David E. Clapp, Ph.D., P.E., CIH
Environmental Health Scientist
Center for Environmental Health
and Injury Control

LETTER 1502

To Dr Wilmont Hess SSC STF
Office of Energy Research
U.S. D.O.E.

Sir:

this communication is to inform you of
our position on the SSC project for which
1 Stockbridge, Mich is being considered as a
location site.

the 45 day limitation on preparing a
comprehensive analysis and reply to the
voluminous EIS is totally inadequate. Few
interested citizens can afford to spend the
necessary time nor could they digest the
2 contents of such a completed document.
the technigological aspects alone restrict the
understanding to professional personnel only.
In short it is not a general public information
source and appears to be one that was issued
to support a deadline and not to dispense
information to the Stockbridge community.

Current information (media sources) indicate
that the final site selection is to be made in
November. I sincerely hope that the information
in the EIS is accurate in stating that the decision
will be made after the DOE's response to
the publics verbal & written comments. This
response we feel should be in the form of
3 another public meeting at which time, informed
DOE & other knowledgeable officials would answer
the public inquires. as to impacts on our community.
Governors, senators, mayors, college dept. heads, outside
manufacturers or other self interest which come
to promote SSC would not be welcome. We know
how they feel. Their dominance at public meetings
especially the Sept 26 meeting was both
appalling and disgusting. that was supposed to
be a meeting to comment on the EIS and

not a promotional meeting for mayors, college dept heads, cement company advertisments & engineering company bids for contracts, etc. The monitor should have been dismissed, or at least should not be retained for future events. The proposed meeting should deal specifically with community questions.

Our initial concerns relating to the SSC and EIS are indicated below. In addition there
4 are a few others which were mentioned at the Sept 26 meeting which we endorse and bear mentioning.

Original items of concern:

1. Well water supply. The EIS states that 80 wells will be lost; housing demand will exceed 1800 units; the SSC will use 2500 gallons of
5 water per minute. It also states that the current water table is being overdrawn. This appears to be a major concern and without a sound resolution would preclude selecting Stockbridge as a building site.

2. Schools. Our school recently rejected an increase in school operating millage. Parents now pay for some extra curricular activities including sports the district is tired of shouldering a heavy tax
6 burden while our state & federal government reduce their financial participation. Our community is for education but we are against current educational fiscal policies. This district has spoken by the recent millage vote.

Now the EIS states that almost 1500 pupils are anticipated to enter the district
7 schools. Who will shoulder the financial burden to provide classrooms, teachers, equipment, busses, and the numerous other

expenses associated with educational expansion?

8 3. Lost taxes. the EIS states that an excess of 15,800 acres of land are required for the SSC project. 14,500 acres of this is indicated as private land. Who is going to compensate for the reduction in tax income to the state, county and township governments?

9 4. Rising Property Values: Virtually no one denies that property values will rise. The mayor from Batavia, Ill. (Fermilab), the local SSC information contact rep, real estate activity and common sense tells us so. SEV will rise but the following will not

a. Social Security Checks
b. Pension checks
c. Crop production per acre
d. Paychecks from companies which are not SSC related.

People affected by income from these sources will be some of the loser of this project. What will be done to protect them from financial losses

10 5. Local Services: the group of personnel from Batavia, Ill (Fermilab) indicated that 50,000 tourist a year visit that small collider. Just imagine what the worlds largest one will bring. While recognizing that considerable business will be realized, business people alone do not shoulder the tax burden for community improvements & services. What will happen to the people in item #4.

11 6. Loss of rural profile: Many of the residents in our community have purchased property in order to live in a rural atmosphere. the SSC campus and the "outbuildings" (every 2½ miles) on the 51 mile circumferen

(4)

will have a negative effect on the rural profile. the community we do not believe has any common knowledge of the size of these structures. the impact of this negative aspect should be emphasized to the public.

Items mentioned by others at the Sept 26 meeting which we endorse.

12 A. the obsolescence of portions of the data used in the EIS.

13 B. the lack of specific actions for the protection of wildlife & wet lands. Those especially related to overdrawn water tables.

14 C. Unavailability of information to disquiet concerns of waste treatment and plant management at the SSC

15 D. Denial or explanation of the poor "track record" of the D.O.E to maintain, control and monitor its current projects. (Present problems at the Ohio and Aikens S.C. locations as examples).

16 It has always be our philosophy that prior to making major decisions, sound data is of prime importance. Evaluation of that data is of equal importance. Advantages are easy to handle and are accepted as such. Disadvantages are not as easy, but they too must be studied and either be eliminate minimized or at least defined so that affected personnel are aware of them. this project with respect to our philosophy is a total disaster. Initial information and even current info by prominant state and local officials has been a hoop-la

⑤

of promotional antics. Federal info up to the latest EIS has been limited to construction characteristics and was not community related. Now the EIS which took 19 months to compile, with LORD Know how large a staff, has been issued with the 45 day reply ultimatum. for the public. No where are the disadvantages and detrimental effects being presented to the public or at least to this community on an official basis. Federal, State and local governments are totally negligent in this aspect.

Until this information gap is closed we feel that this project is being railroaded thru our community with State and local politicians, business men and hi-technological groups at the helm. Unquestionably the area which is selected for the SSC will reap tremendous
17 benefits, but one must remember the non-material benefits will aid mankind where ever it is erected. We must also remember that someone and something will pay. It behooves us to make certain that where ever it is located that those who will pay are made aware of all the data so they can be weighed and judged in their final decision. this has not been done.

This project has enough funds in it and has enough impact on our community to warrant a public ballot. Until such time as all of
18 the information is made available on an equal basis and a public vote is held to determine the real consus of our community, we shall oppose the SSC erection in our community.

Robert E Denome
Delores R. Denome

ROBERT E DENOME
16927 DUTTON RD
GREGORY, MICH. 48137

LETTER 1503

October 17, 1988

Dear Dr. Hess,

I am writing this letter to voice my opposition to the SSC being located in the Ellis County area, or for that matter, any place in our United States.

1 I have tried to be objective about the SSC and look at all of the anlges, but I still fail to see how the good will out way the bad.

I know you have heard every possible reason for and against the SSC that could possibly be dreamed up and you might view my reasons as strickley selfish, but I feel it is my privilege and duty as an American Citizen to express my opinion.

2 I am a 3rd generation farmer of Ellis County and my family stands to loose a couple hundred acres of our family farm that my grandfather purchased in the early 1900's, for part of the proposed campus site.

3 We hear that this project will cost 3-4 billion dollars and we all know that the cost will be many times greater. I do not feel it is right to further burden ourselves, our children and future generations.

I could go on listing many more reasons for opposing the SSC but I know you and your committee are busy and have read and heard these same things hundreds of times.

I realize there will be more jobs available, some land values will possibly increase, much knowledge will be gained and our economy will be strengthened, but who will pay for all of this? We all know the answer to that.

4 I honestly feel that the total number of people actually opposing the SSC has not been correctly relayed to you. I also feel that those supporting the SSC primarily have selfish motives in mind and are blinded to the negative impact which is so evident.

Thank you for taking time to read this and please believe it is being written in deepest sincerity and reguard for our Country as well as our own well being.

Sincerely yours,

Don Walker

Don Gordon Walker

Route 3 Box 238 K
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

LETTER 1504

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Superconducting Super Collider I would like to make a general comment, to be followed by a few specific objections.

Having been closely involved with the SSC in general, and with the State of Arizona's bid in particular, for the last three and one-half years I read the DEIS very thoroughly and carefully. Although a "cookbook", and therefore consistent, approach was taken in describing the potential impacts and possible mitigation at the seven sites, unequal amounts of available information from which to determine these factors resulted in a distorted view of some sites compared to others. Throughout my reading I noticed numerous examples where certain sites, either from a lack of concern or ability, were non-responsive to the requests of the DOE while other sites were very thorough. In many of these instances, when no data was available the DEIS would state this but then make an assumption that the impact would probably be minimal and mitigation would probably be easy. Although in most cases I happened to agree with these conclusions I do not think these statements belong in an official document like a DEIS. An obvious example of this but available only to those who read the entire DEIS very carefully is given in the analyses of the Texas site. In Volume IV, Appendix 11, Attachment A, pp. A-26 and A-27 the Texas office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service states: 1

> "We are also concerned about the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) scheduled for release in August 1988. There is no indication that environmental studies have been carried out in sufficient detail to give fish and wildlife resources equal consideration under the law. This apparent failure could result in an incomplete DEIS. Inadequate planning could result in significant adverse impacts and costly mitigation requirements. We encourage more thorough environmental studies should this site continue to receive high consideration for development." 2

No mention of this concern is expressed in the body of the DEIS.

The document as a whole is somewhat general with the results being very inconclusive because of the paucity of information available in many instances. Much of the inconclusiveness of the document can surely be attributed to the magnitude of the task to be completed in such a short period of time. However, with the generic and general approach used it seems evident that the site(s) with the fewest number of directly affected (i.e. relocations), and indirectly affected (living in the immediate area) people, along with the most non-unique, ecologically barren land should fare best in the DEIS. The undeveloped, yet by no means pristine or special environments represented at the Arizona 3

and Colorado sites should have appeared more favorable with this level of environmental impact assessment. The undeveloped state of the Arizona and Colorado sites and the land immediately adjacent to them provides both with the required land plus a large buffer of surrounding land that would minimize the project's impact on the local populace.

4 Because the SSC will largely be underground thus reducing many of the surficial environmental impacts, the major impact during the five to seven year construction period will be from increased noise and traffic, and a sudden stress on the local government and local service industries. This will result in an overall degradation of lifestyle unless you are employed in the construction or service industries associated with the SSC. Also, what will happen with this "boomtown" growth after the five to seven year construction period. The needs 5 and desires of the 3,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians working at the SSC will generally be much different than those of the thousands of construction workers.

During the operational period the impact will probably be more subtle, depending on the influx of spin-off and support industries, but longer lasting. Although these two periods were differentiated in the DEIS, I feel that the 6 impact on the local communities during construction and in the first few years after construction was woefully underestimated and inadequately examined for all seven sites.

Although I agree with the general conclusion of the DEIS that none of the sites have unmitigable impacts, I feel that many of the issues were not described adequately in the DEIS. Irregardless of the fact that the SSC will be largely underground its impact on homeowners and local communities will be immense. Whether the impact is good or bad depends on the attitude taken by the DOE in mitigating these impacts and on the attitude of the people whose lives will be drastically changed. All of these points tend to return to an observation 7 first made in the early 1980's when the SSC was nicknamed the "Desertron". A project of this size and complexity requires a vast piece of unpopulated, and for the most part unimportant land which is easily, and as painlessly as possible, transferred to the DOE. These qualities in addition to the desire to locate near a major metropolitan area greatly restrict the number of suitable locations. I urge you to consider these points carefully in your decision process and not bend to political power plays.

The following are some more specific problems I found when reading the DEIS.

1.

As a person who is trained in hydrogeology and who has worked in the field for the past four years I object to the idea, first mentioned in Appendix 1, Volume 3, section 3.4.7, first paragraph, that the Texas facility would be con- 8 structed entirely above the water table. Having spent some time in Dallas and Ellis Counties I know the basic hydrogeologic conditions present. Although the thickness of the saturated, surficial deposits generally is not thick enough to be called an aquifer in the strict sense of the word, there is a large amount of surface water available to supply an almost endless source of water to the porous material present. The only difference between the Texas SSC site's near-surface hydrogeology and the other BQL sites, with the exception of Arizona,

is the thickness and areal extent of the saturated material. At these other sites the saturated alluvia are of a thickness which permits economic exploitation of the near-surface water supplies. Perhaps a more accurate description of the Texas site would be that it is above the regional water table with a thin, yet areally extensive veneer of saturated sediments and isolated perched aquifers lying above it.

In conclusion, though the chalk and marl present at the Texas site do have low primary permeability, other experiences (i.e. the currently being constructed English Channel tunnel) with underground construction in chalk have encountered serious problems with water inflows from zones of high secondary
9 permeability (fractures and faults). The Texas proposal has based its claim of a dry tunnel with very little or no dewatering necessary on 18 packer permeability tests. Assuming these tests were run in 18 separate holes, and assuming a 3.5 inch diameter hole (typical for NX-sized holes), this accounts for 63 inches (or .0019%) of the 53-mile SSC tunnel. Hardly enough to so confidently state that there will be no water-related problems.

2.

In the DEIS the State of Texas is given credit for its excellent road system already in place, including the numerous Farm-to-Market roads providing access to many of the shaft locations. However, no mention is made of the upgrades that will have to occur so that these roads will be able to withstand the loads and frequency of these loads imposed by the construction of the SSC. During a recent drive around and across the entire Texas SSC site I noticed many poorly constructed roads built with minimal bed support. These roads were built for typical agricultural loads and traffic, not hundreds of trucks carrying
10 spoil and heavy machinery. Additionally, the numerous streams in the region has necessitated many bridged crossings. Prior conditions did not require large bridges with heavy load carrying capability. Most of the Farm-to-Market roads currently have bridges with 28,000 lbs. load capacity. I would think many of these will have to be torn down and rebuilt, disrupting traffic much more than indicated in the DEIS. I would not be surprised if this is also true for many of the other sites where their past and currently rural nature has not required roads and bridges to be built to withstand the tremendous weights and traffic which they will be subjected to if the SSC is constructed there. I'm afraid the few days of on-site investigation performed by the DEIS consultants and the DOE personnel, and the lack of attention to this detail by the proposing states will create a problem not adequately addressed in the DEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact
11 Statement. I hope that all of the inconsistencies and misrepresentations are addressed and the complete picture is looked at before any decision is made.

Sincerely,

Steve Brooks

Steve Brooks

7860 N. Tuscany
Tucson, Arizona 85741

LETTER 1505

Route 2 Box 486
Oxford, N. C. 27565
October 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U. S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Attention: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Sir:

I am a resident of Granville County, North Carolina, one of the proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider. If the SSC is placed in North Carolina at the proposed site, it will cross part of the tobacco farm owned by my two sisters and I. We have well and farm ponds very close to the site. This farm has been in
1 our family for several generations and is situated in a small, quiet farming community. After reading the Draft EIS, we are no less worried or scared of what this huge scientific project will do to our lives and livelihood and to those of our neighbors who will also be touched.

During and after construc tion no one knows for sure what effect
2 this project will have on the water table. The engineers seem to be guessing and hoping that all will be well. During construction the noise, dust,
3 debris and traffic will totally disrupt this lovely area of Granville County.

The 17 disposal sites for waste will be an eyesore for generations
4 to come. The planting of trees around these areas will help in 15 to 20 years, but in the meantime, we will be subjected to unsightly mounds of waste in this area.

I feel that we tax-paying, hard working citizens are being taken
5 advantage of by our elected officials who are supposed to serve the voters rather than seek fame, power, and prestige for themselves

as they are doing by asking for the SSC in this area. One of our representatives has stated that this project will be such an asset to the state, nation and world scientific community. Why should a few citizens be asked to sacrifice their homes, and livelihood for the world scientific community. Few of us are that unselfish, and I don't think our elected officials or scientist are either.

If our government can afford to build this project, I believe they can find a place better suited than this area of North Carolina.

6 The Draft EIS has far too much misinformation to inspire confidence i n those affected. I am opposed to the SSC in Granville, Person and Durham Counties.

Sincerely,

Mildred Y. Westerholm

Mildred Y. Westerholm

LETTER 1507

October 16, 1988

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site TAsk Force
Office of Energy REsearch, ER-65, GTN
Department of Energy
Washinton, DC 20545

Dear Sir:

1 In addition to the obvious concerns: the unhealthy levels of dust generated during construction, the measurable water level overdraft, and alteration or destruction of wetlands, some further remarks are added, a partial mention of which follows.

2 Noise generated during construction and operation will affect quite a large number of people. Since land owners involved in acquisition are the only ones contacted directly, it seems a majority of those close to the facility are totally lacking the information of the disruption of quiet that is expected. Your table, 5.1.4-3, suggests 2,000 ft. and 450 ft. as distance of probable annoyance. the text, however, states Texas as one of the areas to increase 3 to 10 dBA for areas between 6,600 ft. and 3,600 ft. Then, further suggests, "mitigations could be utilized"! Also, construction on "a 16 hour-day basis" is suggested to not interrupt "night" sleep without denoting the eight hours considered as "night". Operations noise would be for a 24 hour-day with no "night" designated.

3 Impact of the blasting is said to not be damaging to structures, yet persons, "would consider the vibrations severe at or near 600 ft. radius of blasting." (Table 5.1.4-19) Statements go on, "one to three blasts per day.....for three to six months.....audible for long distances." Many have not been made aware of such information.

4 Our location in the migratory flight patterns of certain endangered species negates the claim only the black capped vireo would be affected.

5 Many more than "two water wells" would be involved as the water drops.

6 For years, locals claim a fault line in the area. Has this been disproven by your research?

7 Nowhere has sufficient information been put forward for the souces of financial support for the operation of this facility. It is not beyond reason that it would be abandoned prior to completion. Funds are not yet available for the construction phase, so beyond that is unknown. What plan would cover that potential?

8 Our municipal services are at a point of stress presently. Increased tax on landowners is inevitable. The majority of inmigrants will not fall into this category. Personal income will drop as a result of

these tax increases. We are not far removed from the boom-town era of the Texas oil industry and the situation is similar now in Ellis County. Rapid growth ravaged much of a beautiful countryside and recovery has been slow, if at all, in much of east Texas.

The Environmental Impact Statement is just that - a "statement", not assurance "mitigation" will be realized. It has no authority over the myriad contractors to be involved. What recourse is available?
9 What enforcement will follow the day to day work to see that suggested action to prevent harm is fully executed? Will our only option be to attempt to undo damages?

Reports out of Ohio, indicate DOE knowlege of harmful situations being allowed to exist and continue with no measures of correction instituted.
10 Pollution of ground water, air, and drinking water with radioactive wastes leaves me with little hope for the agency to be concerned with our further depletion of ground water, the integrity of Chambers Creek, let alone the socioeconomic quality of life in one of the most admired areas of historic Texas.

For the record, and beyond sentiment, I implore you to know the scope of this project - before we begin - make it your job to inform the
11 public in a straight forward manner. Not everyone can make a research project a part of his life, nor should he have to, to keep current of such critical life altering circumstances. I feel strongly that our public servants have not practiced full disclosure of important facts and figures so the populace would have information necessary to make a well thought through decision.

I appreciated the opportunity to contact your office being extended
12 and I thank you for your attention to these remarks.

Four generations in Ellis County and hopeful to remain,

Judith Wilson Wells

Judith Wilson Wells
202 Peters St.
Waxahachie, Tx 75165

LETTER 1507 (CONTINUED)

To the Editor: The Waxahachie Daily Light for Oct, 16, 1988

Little has been printed locally about the attitudes of the other SSC candidates. I welcomed your report, 10-13-88, of Mr. Buck Jordan's report to this week's ~~City Council~~ Chamber of Commerce meeting. He relates attending a recent (last week) DOE meeting in Illinois. "Jordan said he was amazed at the masses of people against the placement of the SSC in Illinois." Citizens of Ellis County have been so pumped up by the politicians and persons of potential financial gain as to the so-called benefits to come to this area as a result of this project locating here, while people more experienced with a related facility, presented opposition Jordon figured to be, "three to one. He indicated those that were against the SSC in Illinois were totally prepared with data and facts."

While there is still an opportunity to be heard, before this permanent scar on many lives and much of the land in our county is without reversal, please make another more concerted offort to be heard. There is strong opposition here in Ellis County. Our voices and numbers not as large, but serious and valid, None-the-less. In researching the nuclear bomb, Bikini Atoll was rendered uninhabitable. A paradise was lost. Wake-up people, we are sleeping through paradise being lost, one more time. We won't ever get it back!

Everyone is urged to make comments to the Environmental Impact Statement by Oct. 17, 1988. Mail your input today, to:

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site TAsk Force
Office Of Energy Research, ER-65,GTN
Department of Energy
WAshington, D.C. 20545

With deep respect for our rich heritage, Judith Wilson Wells

[202 peters ST. Waxa (937-4694) Please do not print address and phone]

LETTER 1508

06 October 1988

Bill H. Wallace
5622 East Emile Zola
Scottsdale, Arizona
85254

Mr. John Herrington
Energy Secretary
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Herrington,

I read with great interest an article in the Phoenix Gazette dated October,4, 1988 under title "Arizona Smashes A Homer". This article is in reference to the delegation of 20 prominent Arizonans, led by Gov. Rose Mofford who met with you in relation to Arizona competing for the 53-mile atom smasher.

1 As I continued to read the article I read where Rep. Jim Kolbe, R-Ariz. quotes you as asking about power availability, rates, labor relations etc. According to the article you were assured there was ample power available at reasonable rates. This is one of the items which I would like to discuss with you in this letter.

You may or may not know but in Arizona we have two electric power companies, A.P.S. and the Salt River Project. Of the two companies SRP is a much cheaper company to do business with. However, since we as consumer's do not have the option as to which company we can do business with some of us are the unlucky ones and wind up with A.P.S.. For your information I am enclosing a short blurp from the Phoenix Gazette dated September 21, 1988, (marked "C").

Under enclosed listing marked "A" I have listed out for you some of the old electric bills which the wife had saved from a few years back. I stopped keeping the bills some time ago but have recently started saving them again. Let's put it this way, since I started paying the utility bills each month
2 I did not see any particular reason for saving them - now I do. In the center of list "A" you see where headings came into being which were not present until the one dated 1-09-78. Under the upper portion of the listing you will notice that sales tax is included in the Total Bill.

Under enclosed listing marked "B" I have sorted the entire listing by KWH used and then by Total Bill. I have underlined only the electric bills for year 1988. For instance on first underlined 1988 bill dated 09-06-88 with a KWH used of 2377 you see the Total Bill is $253.92. Since the listing does not have an exact KWH usage for any other year let's look at next highest usage which would be 2387 for 05-09-78. Now you can see with a 10 KWH usage more for 1978 than 1988 we come up with a difference in total amount of $139.97. for 1988. Take a look at KWH usage 2526 for 8-05-88 and then a look at KWH usage 2643 for 04-07-75 and you will see an increase in the 1988 bill of $193.66. against the 1975 bill for $76.57 even though 1975 is considerable more KWH used.

Mr. Herrington these two list are supported by the tear off portion of these electric bills which I still have in my possession. These are meant to show how the electric bills have increased over the years since I have been living in Arizona. Personally I think when a man's electric bill reaches a point that it is higher than his house note something needs to be done.

My question is, when Rep. Jim Kolbe, R-Arizona said there was ample power available at reasonable rates was he speaking of commercial, special for this project or what? Will the commercial rates or special rates go up in proportion to the rates I pay or not? Since I am an American born citizen of this great United States first and an Arizonian second, I am deeply concerned about such matters.

Mr. Herrington I have enclosed under "D", "E" "F" and "G" some items which you may find interesting to read.

3 I have installed a precooler on my air conditioner, I have installed three ceiling fans, I have recently purchased a new generation of energy saving refrigerators, I keep my airconditioning thermostat set at 80 degrees, I just recently built a sun roof almost 28 feet long on the front of my house to keep the suns heat off of the front portion and I have completely rebuilt my electric hot water heater with new burners and new insulation and still I have been unable to bring my electric bills down. I have two less people living in my house now than I did years ago. About the only thing left to blame the high bills on is the rates are too high. I think the listings serve as a good example of what could happen in the future.

4 Mr. Herrington, if I was in your position I would ask myself a few things such as:

a) What is the safety record of the Palo Verde nuclear plant?
b) How many times has Palo Verde plant been penalized for violations?
c) What is Palo Verde's record on shutdown's?

5 Mr. Herrington I can only assume if the supercollider is built in Arizona their will be a certain amount of personnel associated with the project, personnel from outside the state and also within the state. This brings on another thing which I think you should be aware of-automobile insurance. According to what I hear and read Arizona has some of the highest rates in the United States. Just recently Gov. Rose Mofford set up an investigative committee headed up by Mr. L. A. Wilson to investigate why the automobile and malpractice insurance rates are so high. As an example, I have a 1986 Chrysler Fifth Avenue automobile. I have had one accident which would cause a policy to go up some. The Hartford Insurance Company refuses to remove my twenty year old son from my policy unless I can prove he has other insurance or I can prove that he no longer lives here. My son is not, has not and does not drive the family car. He was on an oldsmobile car on my policy but the car and him both were both suspose to be removed from my policy. The car was sold but still The Hartford will not remove my son from my policy. My premium now stands at $1831.00 a year for my wife and myself.
I was informed by The Hartford that they raised the rates again as too many people in Arizona are having accidents, not me but the others. Until the state takes control over the insurance companies I see no relief for us people who have to drive an automobile. For your information I have now cancelled with The Hartford Insurance Company.

Automobile plates, automobile plates for my car cost me $264.99 this year. Compare this with the cost in other states and see how it measures up for the personnel who will be moving or coming to this state. However, I must say the plates were cheaper this year than last year as last year they cost me $315.74.

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

By now Mr. Herrington you must surely be wondering about this character and why is he writting such a letter. First let me say, I believe now that the only way we are to get changes in this great country is for us individual citizens to become involved and speak out. I have all of my life felt that our law makers and people in city,.state and federal government would always do their job and see that we were all taken care of as best as could be, us Americans that is. Now I do not think that way any more. I have recently woke up to the fact that most everyone is out for themselves in this life. Sixty years old and I have finally found out that social security is not something that takes care of us when we get old but something which will supplement us when we get old. Mr. Herrington, I could go on and on but I think I have said enough at this point in time. Now I will speak out when I think something needs to be said. Otherwise, I will remain silent.

Mr. Herrington, this letter is being sent marked "personal". I prefer it remain that way in the hopes that in some way it will help you to make a decision about the supercollider location. Please bear in mind, I have taken a stand and I will remain behind this stand unless someone can prove otherwise to me.

Respectfully,

Bill H. Wallace

Bill H. Wallace

Telephone 609-996-6664

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

"A"

3

DATE	ENERGY USED	AMOUNT	FUEL ADJUST	N.MEXICO TAX	REG. ASSESSMENT	SALES TAX INCLUDED	TOTAL BILL	SERVICE CHARGE
11-05-74	2220	$51.07				$2.70	$59.36	$8.29
12-05-74	2737	$60.51				$2.74	$60.51	
01-07-75	4344	$89.89				$4.07	$89.89	
02-05-75	3393	$90.85				$4.12	$90.85	
03-10-75	3323	$93.11				$4.22	$93.11	
04-07-75	2643	$76.57				$3.47	$76.57	
05-07-75	2429	$90.91				$4.12	$90.91	
10-06-75	3187	$105.06				$4.76	$105.06	
11-05-75	2232	$58.96				$2.67	$58.96	
01-08-76	3295	$85.40				$3.87	$85.40	
02-05-76	2866	$77.95				$3.53	$77.95	
03-08-76	3047	$84.09				$3.81	$84.09	
04-06-76	2288	$67.43				$3.05	$67.43	
05-05-76	2196	$85.70				$3.88	$85.70	
06-05-76	2682	$110.40				$5.00	$110.40	
07-06-76	3483	$139.80				$6.33	$139.80	
08-04-76	3380	$130.99				$5.93	$130.99	
09-02-76	3426	$129.08				$5.85	$129.08	
10-01-76	2745	$94.39				$4.28	$94.39	
11-03-76	2796	$88.26				$4.00	$88.26	
12-06-76	2998	$93.60				$4.24	$93.60	
01-06-77	3543	$104.14				$4.72	$104.14	
02-04-77	3343	$99.06				$4.49	$99.06	
03-08-77	3112	$93.20				$4.22	$93.20	
04-06-77	2703	$82.83				$3.75	$82.83	
05-04-77	2078	$91.84				$4.16	$91.84	
06-07-77	2755	$124.59				$5.64	$124.59	
07-06-77	3182	$141.98				$6.43	$141.98	
08-03-77	3565	$158.46				$7.18	$158.46	
11-03-77	2123	$79.26				$3.59	$79.26	

DATE	KWH USED	$$ AMOUNT	FUEL ADJUST	N.MEXICO TAX	REG. ASSESSMENT	SALES TAX	TOTAL AMOUNT	SERVICE CHARGE
01-09-78	3020	$99.68	$1.19	$0.46	$0.21	$4.82	$106.36	
02-07-78	2766	$97.14	$1.09	$0.42	$0.21	$4.69	$103.55	
03-12-78	3016	$106.20	($1.81)	$0.46	$0.22	$4.98	$110.05	
05-09-78	2387	$109.62	($1.43)	$0.37	$0.23	$5.16	$113.95	
06-09-78	2947	$132.30	($3.87)	$0.45	$0.27	$6.13	$135.28	
07-08-78	3545	$156.52	($4.66)	$0.54	$0.32	$7.24	$159.96	
12-08-78	3434	$124.51	$3.54	$0.53	$0.27	$6.11	$134.96	
03-10-79	2938	$113.91	$3.03	$0.45	$0.24	$5.58	$123.21	
04-09-79	1872	$77.45	$1.93	$0.29	$0.17	$3.79	$83.63	
06-07-79	2167	$105.61	$6.34		$0.23	$5.33	$117.71	
07-10-79	3143	$149.63	$9.48	($20.22)	$0.33	$7.36	$146.78	
08-07-79	3479	$164.78	$10.49		$0.37	$8.33	$183.97	
09-07-79	2718	$130.46	$8.20		$0.29	$6.59	$145.54	
10-05-79	2359	$114.27	$7.11		$0.25	$5.77	$127.40	
11-06-79	1744	$73.07	$10.46		$0.17	$3.97	$87.67	
12-07-79	2283	$91.51	$13.70		$0.22	$5.00	$110.43	
02-09-80	2012	$82.24	$12.07		$0.20	$4.48	$98.99	
03-11-80	2186	$88.19	$13.12		$0.21	$4.82	$106.34	
04-08-80	1399	$60.90	$8.39		$0.14	$3.29	$72.72	

06-06-80	1896	$95.08	$11.10	$0.22	$5.05	$111.45	
07-08-80	3384	$174.61	$17.94	$0.40	$9.15	$202.10	
08-08-80	3555	$183.91	$18.84	$0.42	$9.60	$211.87	
10-06-80	2155	$114.24	$11.42	$0.26	$5.97	$131.89	
11-05-80	1395	$66.21	$3.49	$0.15	$3.31	$73.16	
12-09-80	1831	$82.98	$4.58	$0.18	$4.16	$91.90	
01-09-81	1737	$79.45	$4.34	$0.17	$3.98	$87.94	
03-10-81	1805	$94.11	$4.51	$0.21	$4.69	$103.52	
04-06-81	1791	$93.51	$4.48	$0.20	$4.66	$102.85	
05-07-81	1575	$98.31	($3.78)	$0.20	$4.49	$99.22	
06-08-81	2031	$124.01	($4.87)	$0.25	$5.66	$125.05	
07-08-81	3496	$206.56	($8.39)	$0.41	$9.42	$208.00	
12-09-82	2090	$116.83	($6.27)	$0.25	$5.76	$127.13	$10.56
01-11-83	2213	$123.27	($6.64)	$0.27	$6.05	$133.51	$10.56
01-13-87	2911	$215.95	$8.71	$0.75	$14.59	$247.50	$7.50
02-05-87	1892	$145.36	$5.86	$0.51	$9.86	$167.34	$5.75
03-09-87	2178	$167.32	$6.75	$0.59	$11.41	$193.57	$7.50
05-05-87	2249	$196.75	$6.97	$0.69	$13.27	$225.18	$7.50
07-07-88	3294	$332.33	($7.51)	$1.08	$21.30	$354.70	$7.50
08-05-88	2526	$251.69	($5.76)	$0.57	$16.23	$270.23	$7.50
09-06-88	2377	$236.93	($5.42)	$0.54	$15.25	$253.92	$7.50

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

"B"

DATE	ENERGY USED	AMOUNT	FUEL ADJUST	N.MEXICO TAX	REG. ASSESSMENT	SALES TAX INCLUDED	TOTAL BILL	SERVICE CHARGE
11-05-80	1395	$66.21	$3.49		$0.15	$3.31	$73.16	
04-08-80	1399	$60.90	$8.39		$0.14	$3.29	$72.72	
03-07-81	1575	$98.51	($3.78)		$0.20	$4.49	$99.22	
01-09-81	1737	$79.45	$4.34		$0.17	$3.98	$87.94	
11-06-79	1744	$73.07	$10.46		$0.17	$3.97	$87.67	
04-06-81	1791	$93.51	$4.48		$0.20	$4.66	$102.85	
03-10-81	1805	$94.11	$4.31		$0.21	$4.69	$103.52	
12-09-80	1831	$82.98	$4.58		$0.18	$4.16	$91.90	
04-09-79	1872	$77.45	$1.93	$0.29	$0.17	$3.79	$85.63	
02-05-87	1892	$145.36	$5.86		$0.31	$9.86	$167.34	$5.75
06-06-80	1896	$95.08	$11.10		$0.22	$5.05	$111.45	
02-09-80	2012	$82.24	$12.07		$0.20	$4.48	$98.99	
06-08-81	2031	$124.01	($4.87)		$0.25	$5.66	$125.05	
05-04-77	2078	$91.84				$4.16	$91.84	
12-09-82	2090	$116.85	($6.27)		$0.25	$5.76	$127.13	$10.56
11-03-77	2123	$79.26				$3.59	$79.26	
10-06-80	2155	$114.24	$11.42		$0.26	$5.97	$131.89	
06-07-79	2167	$103.61	$6.54		$0.23	$5.33	$117.71	
03-09-87	2178	$167.32	$6.75		$0.39	$11.41	$193.57	$7.50
03-11-80	2186	$88.19	$13.12		$0.21	$4.82	$106.34	
05-05-76	2196	$85.70				$3.88	$85.70	
01-11-83	2213	$123.27	($6.64)		$0.27	$6.05	$133.51	$10.56
11-05-74	2220	$51.07				$2.70	$59.36	$8.29
11-05-75	2232	$58.96				$2.67	$58.96	
05-05-87	2249	$196.75	$6.97		$0.69	$13.27	$225.18	$7.50
12-07-79	2283	$91.51	$13.78		$0.22	$5.00	$110.43	
04-06-76	2288	$67.43				$3.05	$67.43	
10-05-79	2359	$114.27	$7.11		$0.25	$5.77	$127.40	
09-06-88	2377	$236.05	($5.42)		$0.54	$15.25	$253.92	$7.50
05-09-78	2387	$109.62	($1.43)	$0.37	$0.23	$5.16	$113.95	
05-07-75	2429	$90.91				$4.12	$90.91	
08-05-88	2526	$251.69	($5.76)		$0.57	$16.23	$270.23	$7.50
04-07-75	2643	$76.57				$3.47	$76.57	
06-05-76	2682	$110.40				$5.00	$110.40	
04-06-77	2703	$82.83				$3.75	$82.83	
09-07-79	2718	$130.46	$8.20		$0.29	$6.59	$145.54	
12-05-74	2737	$60.51				$2.74	$60.51	
10-01-76	2745	$94.39				$4.28	$94.39	
06-07-77	2755	$124.59				$5.64	$124.59	
02-07-78	2766	$97.14	$1.09	$0.42	$0.21	$4.69	$103.55	
11-03-76	2796	$88.26				$4.00	$88.26	
01-13-87	2811	$215.95	$8.71		$0.75	$14.59	$247.50	$7.50
02-05-76	2866	$77.95				$3.53	$77.95	
03-10-79	2938	$113.91	$3.03	$0.45	$0.24	$5.50	$123.21	
04-09-78	2947	$132.30	($3.87)	$0.45	$0.27	$6.13	$135.28	
12-06-76	2998	$93.60				$4.24	$93.60	
03-12-78	3016	$106.29	($1.81)	$0.46	$0.22	$4.98	$110.03	
01-09-78	3020	$99.68	$1.19	$0.46	$0.21	$4.82	$106.36	
03-08-76	3047	$84.09				$3.81	$84.09	
03-08-77	3112	$93.20				$4.22	$93.20	
07-10-79	3143	$149.63	$9.48	($20.22)	$0.33	$7.56	$146.78	

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

DATE	KWH USED	AMOUNT	FUEL ADJUST	ELECTRIC TAX	REG. ASSESSMENT	SALES TAX	TOTAL AMOUNT	SERVICE CHARGE
07-06-77	3182	$141.98				$6.43	$141.98	
10-06-75	3187	$165.06				$6.78	$165.06	
07-07-80	3294	$332.33	$07.51?		$1.00	$27.50	$359.79	$7.50
01-08-76	3295	$85.40				$3.07	$85.40	
03-10-75	3325	$93.11				$4.22	$93.11	
02-04-77	3343	$99.06				$4.49	$99.06	
08-04-76	3380	$130.99				$5.93	$130.99	
07-08-80	3384	$174.61	$17.96		$0.08	$9.15	$202.20	
02-03-75	3393	$90.05				$4.12	$90.05	
09-02-76	3426	$129.00				$5.85	$129.00	
12-08-78	3434	$124.51	$3.56	$0.53	$0.27	$6.11	$134.96	
08-07-79	3479	$164.70	$10.00		$0.37	$8.33	$183.99	
07-06-76	3483	$139.00				$6.33	$139.00	
07-08-81	3496	$206.56	$08.30?		$0.09	$9.42	$208.00	
01-06-77	3543	$104.34				$4.72	$104.34	
07-08-78	3545	$156.32	$04.63	$0.58	$0.32	$7.24	$159.96	
08-08-80	3555	$185.01	$18.84		$0.42	$9.60	$211.07	
08-03-77	3565	$158.46				$7.18	$158.46	
01-07-75	4344	$87.09				$4.07	$87.09	

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

2

4

1988 Phoenix Gazette

SRP proposes bill increase

By Leslie Irwin
Phoenix Gazette

Rising fuel costs likely will mean higher winter electricity bills for the average Salt River Project customer.

The board of directors for the state's second-largest utility will consider an increase of about 3 percent at its Oct. 3 meeting, SRP spokesman Larry Crittenden said.

If the fuel adjustment increase is approved, the increase would be effective Oct. 16.

Under the proposal, a residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month would pay $65.45 at the winter rate, compared with a bill of $68.14 under current rates, he said.

The fuel adjustment increase would kick in the same day the utility's lower winter rates become effective, Crittenden said. For most customers, that means relief from high summer bills — just not as much relief.

SRP's winter rates are 28 percent lower than in the peak-demand summer months, he said.

Fuel costs increased for SRP because of outages at its chief source of low-cost fuel, the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, said C.M. Perkins, associate general manager for information and financial services at SRP.

The utility was forced to rely on more costly secondary power sources that produce electricity using oil, gas and coal, Perkins said.

Unusually hot weather boosted demand and also forced SRP to rely more heavily on its older, less efficient power sources, he said.

SRP also produced more power from coal, which is more costly than nuclear-generated fuel, Perkins said.

The utility had a large amount of coal stockpiled at its Coronado Generating Station and used it to reduce inventories, he said.

Perkins conceded that using the Coronado coal now means immediate increased fuel costs, but he maintains that in the long run, it will benefit SRP customers through reduced inventory costs.

"We expect to save between $36 million and $180 million over the next 14 years by burning some of the high-priced coal at the station," Perkins said. "Those savings represent avoided expenses, which won't have to be incorporated into the rates."

Phoenix Gazette

HOME FINAL

Arizona smashes a homer

Collider presentation raises Washington eyebrows

IIA.1- 386

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

"D"

Notice of Fuel Adjustor
For
Arizona Public Service Company

Arizona Public Service Company has a Purchased Power and Fuel Adjustment Clause which was approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission. The Commission reviews this clause on an annual basis to determine if any increase/decrease in the Fuel Adjustor is necessary in order to allow APS to collect its Fuel and Purchased Power costs. A hearing will be held on this matter beginning November 17, 1985, at 10:00 a.m., at the Commission's offices at 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

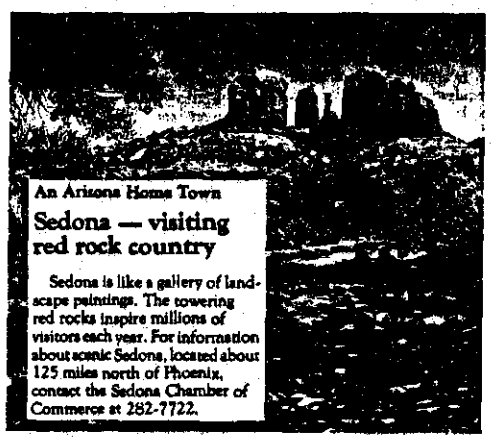
The law provides for a open public hearing at which, under appropriate circumstances, interested parties may intervene. Intervention shall be permitted to any person entitled by law to intervene and having a direct and substantial interest in the matter. Persons desiring to intervene must file a written Motion to Intervene with the Commission, which Motion should be sent to the Chairman of the Commission, and which, at the minimum, shall contain the following:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the proposed intervenor and of any attorney upon whom service of documents is to be made if different from the intervenor.
2. A clear statement of the proposed intervenor's interest in these proceedings (i.e., a customer of the Company, a shareholder of the Company, a competitor, etc.).
3. A statement certifying that a copy of the motion to intervene has been mailed to the Company or its counsel.

The granting of Motions to Intervene shall be governed by A.A.C. R14-3-105 except that all Motions to Intervene must be filed on or before November 14, 1985. The granting of intervention among other things, entitles a party to present sworn evidence at hearing and of cross-examine other witnesses. However, failure to intervene will not preclude any customer from appearance at the hearing and making a statement on such customer's own behalf.

APS
Arizona Public Service Company

Collider



An Arizona Home Town

Sedona — visiting red rock country

Sedona is like a gallery of landscape paintings. The towering red rocks inspire millions of visitors each year. For information about scenic Sedona, located about 125 miles north of Phoenix, contact the Sedona Chamber of Commerce at 282-7722.

In saving energy this summer . . .

Check for dirty air conditioner filters every three or four weeks and clean or replace them as necessary. Your air conditioner runs more efficiently with regular maintenance.

Arizona People Serving You!

APS

A public communication of Arizona Public Service • P.O. Box 53999, Phoenix, Arizona 85072-3999

A HQ-4277 I Z O N A

July 1988

Lifestyle "E"

Arizona Public Service Company

A message to our customers

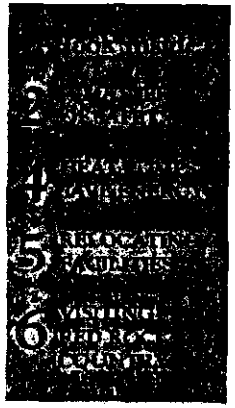
APS continues to streamline its organization to become more responsive and sensitive to your needs and expectations.

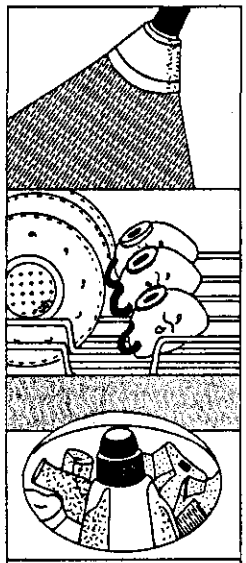
"We're making great changes company-wide; we're cutting costs so that we can hold the line on our electric rates," says Mark De Michele, president and CEO.

With these changes, we intend to provide you with the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. We'll continue to provide flexible, innovative programs to help you save money on your electric bill and use energy wisely. For example, this issue of *Lifestyle* is filled with ways to help you become an energy-wise consumer.

"We value our customers and invite you to tell us how you think we're doing," Mark says.

Call us at 371-7171 or toll-free 1-800-253-9405 in the Phoenix area, or call your nearest APS business office. We look forward to talking with you.





In saving energy this summer . . .

Shower and wash dishes and clothes in the cool parts of the day — late evening or early morning hours. These activities create humidity in the house, making you feel hotter.

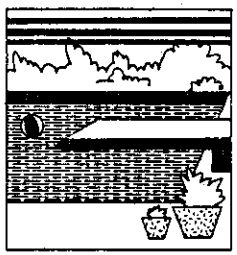
It's a matter of safety

Keeping out-of-touch with power lines

Power lines and other electrical equipment provide you with reliable electric service. But they can also cause serious injuries and even death if you accidently come in contact with energized equipment.

This summer, take extra safety precautions when coming across electrical hazards involving your swimming pool, encountering downed power lines in a summer storm or playing or working near ground-mounted transformers.

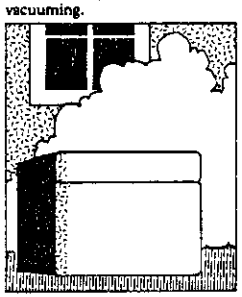
If you come upon a safety hazard, call the police or fire department. Then call us at 371-7171 or toll-free 1-800-253-9405 in the Phoenix area. Outside Phoenix, call your local APS business office. We'll send an APS troubleman to the scene immediately.



Be cool with your pool

Be aware of overhead electric lines in your backyard. Touching those lines with a long-handled skimming pole could cause serious injury or death.

In addition, keep all electrical equipment and appliances such as lamps, radios and televisions far away from your pool. And if you have outdoor carpeting, wait until it's completely dry before vacuuming.



Transformers: a box of shocks

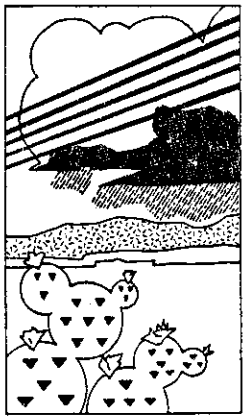
Ground-mounted transformers, brown or green boxes that sit in the back or front yards of many homes, enclose 12,000 volts of electricity. Notify us immediately if you see the heavy-duty locks broken off the transformer doors. Also call us if you accidently bump into a transformer with your vehicle.

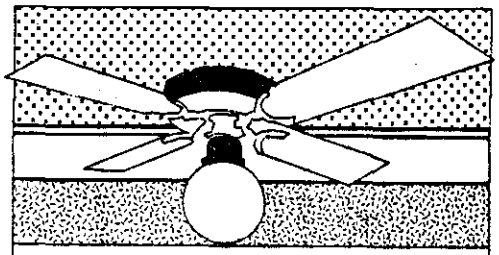
Be aware that children may dig holes near the transformers, which could expose high voltage wires. In addition, plant bushes and trees far away from transformers. That way our linemen will have room to maintain them.

When wires snap in the rain

Severe storms can sometimes snap power lines, causing live electrical wires to fall across streets, cars and water. Stay away from all downed power lines because they may still have electricity flowing through them. You should be especially careful of wires lying in water because water is a conductor of electricity.

If a wire is lying across a car, don't touch the car. If you're in the car, stay there until help arrives. But if the car is on fire and you must get out, open the door and leap free of the vehicle onto dry ground. You should be careful never to touch the vehicle and the ground at the same time.





In saving energy this summer . . .

Stay comfortable at higher temperatures by using a small oscillating fan or ceiling fan. They circulate the air, making you feel cooler while using very little electricity.

Heat Pumps work double duty

Get a new air conditioner and take care of your heating needs at the same time.

Replace that old air conditioner — the one that coughs, sputters and spits out just a tiny bit of cool air. At the same time, retire your old, inefficient gas furnace. It uses up to four times more energy than an energy-efficient heat pump.

A heat pump can handle both heating and cooling jobs in your home year-round. It's one modern appliance doing the job of two. That's efficiency.

A heat pump saves energy because it doesn't use electricity to actually cool or heat your home. Instead, it merely moves heat from one place to another. In summer, it moves heat from indoors to outdoors, and in winter, it moves heat from outdoors to indoors. And you can change from the heating to cooling mode with a simple flip of the switch.

If you purchase a heat pump, you could qualify for credits on your electric bill. Talk to us about our Energy Control Credit program. Call 371-7171 or toll-free 1-800-253-9405 in the Phoenix area. Elsewhere, call your nearest APS business office.

For information about heat pumps, you can call the Arizona Heat Pump Council at 263-9760 in Phoenix.

Calling all seniors

At APS, we value our senior customers and have several programs, brochures and even a newsletter call *Senior Circuit*, designed to help you save money on your electric bill. If you would like to be included on our mailing list to receive information for senior customers, please complete the coupon below and mail it to us. You can include it with your bill payment or send it to the address below.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Mail to:

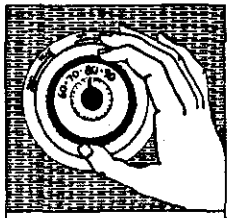
Arizona Public Service Company
P.O. Box 53999, Station 1384
Phoenix, Arizona 85072-3999

Planning to build or remodel?

Let us know as soon as possible

Don't be caught "in the dark" when it comes time to move into your new or remodeled home. If you contact us early in the planning stages, we'll have the lights on before you move in.

It takes time to install or relocate electric facilities, so it's important that we learn about your project as soon as possible. Please call a Customer Service Representative in your area. In the Phoenix area, dial 371-7171 or toll-free 1-800-253-9405. Elsewhere, call your nearest APS business office. We're here to serve you.



In saving energy this summer . . .

Set your air conditioner's thermostat at 78 degrees or higher. For every degree cooler your air conditioner uses about 5 percent more energy.

LETTER 1508 (CONTINUED)

APS

vice Company

ENTER TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED

HQ-4277

PAGE 2

THIS IS NOT A BILL.

CURRENT BILLING DUE ON PRESENTATION AND POST-DUE AFTER

For Project S.H.A.R.E. remission your payment by monthly $1.00

TOTAL DUE▶ X X X X X X

IMPORTANT! IF PAYING IN PERSON, BRING ENTIRE BILL. IF PAYING BY MAIL, RETURN UPPER PORTION (See Mailing Instructions on Reverse Side)

0190576 007- EMILE ZOLA AV E, 5422 07-06-88 32

ACCOUNT NUMBER SERVICE ADDRESS READ DATE NO. OF DYS.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE 'EQUALIZER' FOR APS CUSTOMERS

EQUALIZER, PREVIOUSLY CALLED THE BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN, IS NOW BEING USED BY THOUSANDS OF APS CUSTOMERS WHO PREFER TO EQUALIZE THEIR BILLS BY SPREADING ENERGY COSTS EVENLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. NOW YOU CAN DO THE SAME.

HERE IS HOW EQUALIZER WORKS:

* SIMPLY HAVE US CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF YOUR UTILITY BILLS OVER THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS AND BILL YOU MONTHLY FOR THAT AMOUNT. THIS MEANS LESS WORRY ABOUT HIGH BILLS AND MORE CONTROL OVER WHAT YOU SPEND ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

* ONCE ON THE PLAN, WE'LL REVIEW THIS EQUALIZED BILL EVERY THREE MONTHS AND ADJUST THE PAYMENT IF NEEDED. THIS ALLOWS YOU TO CONTINUE EQUALIZING BILLS AS YOUR ENERGY NEEDS CHANGE.

SO TAKE A LOOK AT THE EQUALIZER BILL AMOUNT LISTED BELOW. IF YOU LIKE WHAT YOU SEE, SIMPLY CHECK THE LINE BELOW IT AND RETURN THIS PAGE WITH YOUR REGULAR PAYMENT. WE'LL BEGIN BILLING YOU ON THE EQUALIZER STARTING WITH YOUR NEXT MONTHLY BILL.

SIGN UP NOW AND YOUR EQUALIZER BILL AMOUNT WILL BE $222.00 .

_____YES. PUT ME ON THE EQUALIZER BEGINNING WITH MY NEXT MONTHLY BILL.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL 271-7171.

See billing information on reverse side. THANK YOU • ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

LETTER 1509

October 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hess:

1 The State of Colorado in its overzealous bid for the SSC project, I feel has failed to mention some issues that would prove detrimental to the Colorado SSC site.

2 Construction of a hazardous waste dump within the 15-mile community of the SSC is basically contrary to Colorado law (SB 519 and SB 282) which gives county commissioners grounds to approve a hazardous waste dump if (25-15-203) "The site would not pose a significant threat to the safety of the public, taking into consideration: (I) the density of population in areas neighboring the site." The reason for this criteria is the danger associated with such a facility. Sparse population was a major siting factor for the Browning-Ferris Industries site near Last Chance, Colorado. The SSC project would drastically alter the population in the area. (Exhibit 1)

The Colorado Department of Health in their Permit Fact Sheet of June 20, 1986, lists these risk factors associated with the BFI facility:

3 1. The facility will be a large commercial disposal operation.
2. The facility will handle large volumes of waste.
3. The facility will continually be transferring large volumes of wastes to different on-site locations.
4. The facility will handle flammable and other materials that have increased high risk.
4 5. Chemicals will be transported from interstate and intrastate locations.
5 6. There is a potential for a discharge of hazardous substances to ground and/or surface water.
6 7. There is a potential for a toxic gas or vapor release.
7 8. Domestic wells are located within a one mile radius of the facility.

8 The $10 million financial liability that BFI is required to show seems quite insufficient if the $4.4 billion SSC project were damaged.

BFI's poor track record in operating their sites across the country is evidenced by the numerous lawsuits against them for pollution. The great potential for off-site contamination from the BFI site near Last Chance has prompted Concerned Citizens of Eastern Colorado and all of Northeastern Colorado to spend over $250,000 in opposing this site over the past 8 years. An off-site monitoring study conducted by Michael Richard reinforces our stand. (Exhibit 2)

I am including as Exhibit 3 a letter of standing on the appeal of BFI's operating permit. Exhibit 4 is a letter from Colorado's Speaker of the House to Governor Romer urging a stay on operation at this facility until the legal process is completed.

I feel that the drastic weather patterns of this area were not adequately considered. The 1930s and 1950s were so dry and windy that people and livestock suffocated. Rainstorms in the area 50-80 miles east of the
9 Rockies and north of the Palmer Ridge Divide can be devastating with 14 inch rainfalls within 24 hours or even 11 inches in 2 hours. Snow has drifted up to 20 feet high, with power loss and highways closed for days.

I am concerned that land close to the SSC will be devalued, due to
10 increased traffic and possible contamination from the SSC ventilation system. I feel that it was very unfair that we area people have no chance to comment (before site selection) on the volumes about SSC
11 releases to the environment. Since we are a food-producing community, this would be of great importance to us.

I want to bring up once more the issue of the blasting that occurs about 17 miles south of the ring. Blasts are heard, felt, and have caused structural damage up to 30 miles from their source, as reports
12 have told us. They have caused water wells to seal off with sediment. Considering that George Morgenthaler is on the Board of Directors of Explosive Fabricators Inc. (the blasting company), do you feel confident that the SSC Task Force has received an unbiased report on that company's activities and their impact to the area?

Thank you for your consideration of these issues.

Steven L. Baker

Steven L. Baker
Box 244
Woodrow, Colorado 80757

Exhibit #1

(c) Within ninety days of its receipt of the application, the department shall make findings of fact on the technical merits of the application and provide such findings of fact to the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality. The findings of fact shall at a minimum include:

(I) A determination as to whether the site could be designed and operated in compliance with applicable rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to section 25-15-208;

(II) A determination as to whether the site is located within an area designated to be optimally suitable for hazardous waste disposal by the most recent study of the Colorado geological survey made pursuant to section 25-15-216 and, if not, as to whether the site is suitable for the land disposal of hazardous waste as demonstrated by reliable geologic, hydrologic, and other scientific data;

(III) A recommendation to the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a municipality, as the case may be, as to whether the application for a certificate of designation should be approved. A recommendation for approval may only be made upon affirmative findings of facts under subparagraphs (I) and (II) of this paragraph (c).

SECTION 6. 25-15-203, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, 1982 Repl. Vol., is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

25-15-203. Grounds for approval. (1) The board of county commissioners or the governing body of the municipality, as the case may be, may approve an application for a certificate of designation only upon a finding of all of the following factors:

(a) The department has made a recommendation of approval pursuant to section 25-15-202 (4) (c) (III).

(b) The site would not pose a significant threat to the safety of the public, taking into consideration:

(I) The density of population areas neighboring the site;

(II) The density of population areas adjacent to the portion of the delivery roads within a fifty-mile radius of the site;

(III) The risk of accidents during the transportation of waste to or at the site.

LETTER 1509 (CONTINUED)

Exhibit #2

Study shows contaminants would move quickly in water if BFI dump leaked

9-28-88

By KEVIN VAUGHAN
Times Staff Writer

A Colorado State University professor said Tuesday night that if a hazardous waste dump under construction west of Last Chance ever leaked, the contaminants would travel quickly in area ground and surface water systems.

Dr. Micahel Richard has spent the past two years conducting a background study of area wells and ponds to establish the natural composition of area water supplies.

Browning-Ferris Industries of Houston, Texas, which is building the facility through two subsidiaries, has maintained that the dump is the best-designed hazardous waste landfill in the country.

And BFI contended that the site, six miles west of Last Chance in extreme southeast Adams County, was perfect for the dump because of an impermeable layer of bedrock known as Pierre Shale and because there was no water above that shale.

Critics, however, argued that there is water above the shale, and Richard said his study had confirmed their contention.

Richard, on hand for a meeting in Brush to report the findings of his two-year study, said the water was just inches below the surface at some of the wells he tested and said his data indicated groundwater moved 20 feet per day in the area.

Richard, who takes monthly samples from wells and ponds north and northeast of the facility and a well directly east of the dump, said he was more concerned about the prospects for contamination of surface water supplies.

Richard pointed to a 18-inch rainfall in August, 1986, as evidence that nature could wreak havoc on the facility, especially if contaminated rainwater is held in open lagoons, as BFI has proposed.

"If waste had been on site at that time, we would have had contamination in the city of Brush," Richard said.

Richard also said a similarly designed facility in Kettleman Hills, Calif., failed because its liners did not hold up. Other problems posed by the BFI facility, Richard said, include its location, which gives Washington and Morgan Counties no control over the dump even though they stand to be contaminated if it leaks.

"If I were going to pick an ideal site for getting revenue and having the impact in another county, I could not have picked a better site," Richard said.

The study tested the water supp for inorganic compounds, mat and organics.

Richard presented data whi indicated that area ground a surface water supplies recharg after major rains.

"Groundwaters out there char dramatically," he explaine "We've got cycles," very stro cycles, and they're related to the recharge events.

Richard said he had four significant, but not dangero levels of nitrate and selenium wells. The nitrate, Richard dicated, probably became fro agricultural fertilizer, but he sa the source of the selenium, whi was found only on the eastern side

(Continued on Page 10)

8

Contaminants would flow quickly with leak—study

(Continued From Page 1)

the dump site, could not be determined.

"I think what we're describing is a very vulnerable area," Richard stated. "We've never seen any of the industrial organics that we would associate with hazardous wastes."

Richard has been authorized by the Northeast Colorado Health Department, which paid for the study, to continue it through the end of the year. Ray Rabe, director of the northeast health department, has also proposed to extend the study through 1989, but that move had not been given formal approval yet.

Richard wants to install three monitoring wells and had hoped to pay for them with a $9,000 Public Welfare Foundation Grant administered through the Rural Community Assistance Corp. and the Northeast Colorado Association of Local Governments.

However, the cost of installing the new monitoring wells was put at about $2,500 each.

Richard said the new wells, which would be much closer to the dump site, would give advanced warning of a leak over what could be offered by the existing well being tested, all of which are about one-half mile away.

The monitoring wells, Richard said, could also be made tamper proof. That move would be necessary, he added, because the caps have recently been cut off of wells currently being tested.

"Somebody's messing with our wells," he said.

"I think we've really got a lot of benefit from it," Richard said of the water study. "The question is what do we do now? Do we put it away and wait until someone says, 'My kids are sick,' or 'My cattle aren't reproducing,' or 'My wheat isn't coming up?'

"If there's a major problem and we can find it and stop it—that's the goal," he added. "My concern for public health is that people don't get hurt."

BFI obtained operating permits from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health in March, 1987, and appeals filed against those permits are scheduled for hearing before an administrative law judge next February.

"We feel we have a real strong case," said dump opponent Steve Baker Tuesday night.

LETTER 1509 (CONTINUED)

Exhibit #3

COCKRELL, QUINN & CREIGHTON
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
TWO UNITED BANK CENTER
1700 BROADWAY, SUITE 1916
DENVER, COLORADO 80290
TELEPHONE (303) 860-7140
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RICHARD C. COCKRELL
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
FLAGLER, COLORADO 80815
TELEPHONE (719) 765-4495/4497

S. ARTHUR HENRY (1901-1979)
JOHN H. ADAMS (1904-1988)

497 WILCOX STREET
CASTLE ROCK, COLORADO 80104
TELEPHONE (303) 688-6302

October 13, 1988

Steve and Pat Baker
Box 244
Woodrow, CO 80757

Dear Steve and Pat:

I am writing to bring you up-to-date on the current status of the appeal of the issuance of a permit to Highway 36 Land Development Company for a hazardous waste facility in Adams County. As you know, the appeal is before an independent administrative law judge. Initially, Browning-Ferris and the Attorney General's office argued that the judge was limited to reviewing the record that was before the agency at the time it issued the permit. We argued in opposition, that the review had to be a de novo hearing, in which the parties could introduce additional evidence and cross examine witnesses. On June 1, 1988, the administrative law judge ruled in our favor and held that the hearing would be a de novo review. We consider this ruling a significant victory for us. In fact, it has prompted the Attorney General's office to suggest that the Department of Health's regulations be changed to prevent such a de novo review in the case of future permits.

Having disposed of the issue of the scope of the hearing, the administrative law judge ordered the parties to submit briefs on the question of which party had the burden of proof in the proceeding. That issue was briefed in July and August. Browning-Ferris has taken the position that the burden of proof is on the Petitioners challenging the permit, while we have taken the position that since the review is a de novo proceeding, it is tantamount to starting all over for issuance of the permit and the burden lies with Browning-Ferris. The administrative law judge has not yet ruled on this issue.

In addition to briefing the issue of the burden of proof, during July and August we also responded to the Department of Health's motion for summary judgment against us on our claim that the applicant was required to demonstrate an adequate supply of water before it could construct and operate the facility. We

also responded to a procedural motion to dismiss by the Department of Health, and to Browning-Ferris' motion to dismiss our claim regarding the operating history of Browning-Ferris and the applicability of the 1,000 year isolation rule. None of those motions has yet been ruled upon by the judge.

Pending rulings on pending motions by the judge, we are proceeding to prepare for a trial in February of 1989, with an emphasis on the ground water issues and the rainfall related design issues. In that regard, it is critical that CCEC make a decision about retaining expert witnesses on the ground water, rainfall and site design issues. Even if the judge were to agree with us that the burden of proof in the proceeding will be on Browning-Ferris, it is unlikely that we will be able to prevail without experts of our own to refute Browning-Ferris' evidence.

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Foster

RMF/mkl
cc: Pam Whelden

LETTER 1509 (CONTINUED)

Exhibit #4

COLORADO
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 5, 1988

The Honorable Roy Romer
136 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Governor Romer:

Enclosed is a letter that was sent to me from Pam Sheldon who is head of an organization that has been fighting the Last Chance dump site since the idea first reared its head.

Her organization and many other citizens in Morgan and Washington counties are extremely concerned that if there should ever be a leakage from the site it would make their water contaminated and unusable.

I have been involved in this battle for about seven years. The first battle was over a bill that Representatives from Adams County had that would have grandfathered BFI, a waste company, into a position where they would not have to follow the new rules and regulations to site a dump. Through my efforts, this bill died and BFI then had to go through the normal procedures.

Rightly or wrongly, I have felt for a long time that the State Department of Health had the position that it was all right to site the dump at its location before they ever heard all the arguments and scientific testimony raising questions about the eventual results of the dump.

I also feel that the County Commissioners of Adams County made a political decision and not a scientific one in giving their permission for the dump to be located at its present site, which is in Adams County.

Be that is it may, Mrs. Sheldon's letter states that not all the procedures have yet been fulfilled before final approval is granted for the dumping of waste. I feel that if a part of the legal process is not yet completed, that no waste should be put there until a final decision is made.

LETTER 1509 (CONTINUED)

The Honorable Roy Romer
October 5, 1988

If my opinion seems cynical, it is because that long years of working with government have taught me to be wary and suspicious of government actions.

I would hope that you could instruct the head of the Health Department to not allow any dumping until the final hearings have been held.

Sincerely yours,

Bev Bledsoe

C. B. "Bev" Bledsoe
Speaker of the House

CC: Dr. Thomas M. Vernon
[redacted]

CBB:mm

HA.1 3074

LETTER 1510

From: Evelyn Eakes Winslow (CATCH)
106 Penticough Drive
Statesville Hills
Washington, N.C. 27889

214

Petition Against North Carolina Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)

We the undersigned citizens and residents of North Carolina do petition the President of the United States' Secretary of Energy disapprove the construction
1 of the Superconducting Super Collider Project of the United States Department of Energy and the so-called North Carolina site as proposed by the Office of the Governor, State of North Carolina.

Our opposition is based in part on these facts:

2 1. Local elected officials and residents have not been actively consulted in the development of plans for the North Carolina proposal.

3 2. The State of North Carolina has provided misleading and inaccurate data relative to the impact of the project on the area containing the proposed site.

4 3. Over sixteen thousand acres of land in Durham, Granville, and Person Counties would be taken destroying hundreds of family farms and prime residential area. Millions of dollars would be removed from the tax
5 assessment rolls dues to the project and the additional acreage required for roads construction.

6 4. The State of North Carolina failed to conduct an environmental quality review, especially of those large underground areas in all three counties subject to radioactive contamination. There are many scientific unknowns about the environmental effects of the project. Such matters deserve an extensive environmental quality review process.

7 5. Less extensive and more appropriate alternatives are available. Both federal and state governments already own vast land areas which are far more suitable and less costly.

Respectively yours,

IIA.1- 3875

LETTER 1511

October 12, 1988

Dear Mr. Herrington,

I am appealing to you directly in the matter of siting the SSC. You have been characterized as a fair and decent man, one very aware of costs. In considering the location of the SSC, please consider not only dollar costs, but "hidden" costs. The costs of trauma due to relocation. I have enclosed an article from the "Chicago Tribune" detailing the pain of a relocation. In the state of Illinois, thousands of people will be affected by the SSC,

many of us forced to move against our will.

We have sent you information which refutes our state's claim that Fermilab will save the DOE money.

If you have any questions please call me at 312/377-2433 or 312/377-8542.

Sincerely yours,
Linda Jones

60055 © Sangamon

Chicago Tribune
Du Page
Monday, October 10, 1988
35¢

Family ties get lost in the shuffle of job transfers

By Blair Kamin

The family artifacts that Sandy Long has assembled in her suburban home offer telling evidence of what the modern-day corporation is doing to the American family.

Separated from her Dallas roots by her husband's two job transfers and dreading $200 telephone bills, she wife of a Sears, Roebuck & Co. controller sometimes walks into a room she has filled with memorabilia in

This is the second of two articles examining how families and communities are affected by frequent corporate transfers.

cluding her father's cradle and her aunt's tablecloth. Then she imagines that she is with her faraway relatives.

"I go in there, and I talk to them," says the 40-year-old mother of three, whose house in on a cul-de-sac in booming western suburban Naperville. "I visit with my family in there. I think

moved into and out of Andrea's fastest-growing suburbs, from Los Angeles County's Azusa to Orange's Orinda County and Boston's high-tech haven, from northwest Chicago suburbs such as Arlington Heights and Schaumburg to the subdivisions that straddle the East-West Tollway in south DuPage County.

about the fun times we had."

Sandy Long has lonely moments, but she is not alone. Among the families of people who work for large corporations, frequent moving is bringing on insomnia, emotional trauma and mental health problems that range from tension to suicide.

Getting ahead means getting moved.

to transfer to a different work-site, some managers jobs, you need to get divorced along the way.

Some longtime residents of Naperville are reluctant to be friend transferees because they invested time and energy in other newcomers—only to see them go.

"You just get to the point where you don't want to make friends anymore," says Myrna

Business

Machine Corp. employees say that IBM stands for "I've been moved." Some families ride

LETTER 1511 (CONTINUED)

From Page 1

Moving

Continued from page 1

Newkirk, a 19-year resident of Naperville, "because you hate to see a good friend go."

No nationwide statistics draw a clear link between the 400,000 corporate moves each year in the United States and mental health problems. Furthermore, mental health experts caution that frequent moving is rarely the sole cause of emotional upheaval.

But evidence gleaned from a variety of sources indicates that, though most families adjust, moving often exacts a toll measured in loneliness, depression, divorce, family breakups, attempted suicides and suicides:

● In a 1979 survey conducted by the Naperville Mental Health Coordinating Council, 91 percent of the parents and 80 percent of the youths said that frequent moving had caused family problems.

The survey, which sampled 400 families with at least one teenager, also reported that 42 percent of the parents and 50 percent of the youths said it was hard to make friends when living in a place for a short time. Eighty percent of the wives surveyed by the council, now known as Naperville Community Outreach, said they were lonely.

● Officials at Naperville's Edward Hospital reported in 1986 that the hospital dealt with an average of 60 to 80 children and adolescents annually who successfully or unsuccessfully attempted suicide.

"The growth phenomenon occurring in Naperville ... has resulted in many of the problems often associated with upwardly mobile, high-stress population groups having few family ties in their community," the officials stated in an application to the state to build an 84-bed psychiatric hospital.

● Fast-growing northwest suburban Arlington Heights, home to thousands of transferees, pays four mental health agencies to provide counseling for residents. The suburb also subsidizes families who can't afford treatment on their own.

"The kids are bothering the mother. The father's on the road. So there's a family crisis. These are places that people can turn to," says Ed Geiss, Arlington Heights' human services coordinator.

● A small but growing number of companies are providing programs for the families of transferred employees. Schaumburg-based AmeriTech Services, for example, refers spouses and children of transferees to an Oak Brook firm for counseling. "We've got to treat the whole," says Russ Hollingsworth, AmeriTech Services' personnel director. "If you get someone who has problems at home, they're not going to be as productive as they can be."

The conflict that has brought about such efforts pits an age-old desire for roots and stability against a modern-day corporate culture in which moving usually means higher pay and advancement toward the executive suite.

In a way, however, the restless striving for prestige and financial reward is as old as the American tradition of striking out for the frontier. "In the United States," the French philosopher and social critic Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1840, "a man builds a house in which to spend his old age, and he sells it before the roof is on."

Today's transferees occupy the houses they build, but decorate them with an eye to moving on. The homes have beige carpets and white walls; real estate agents in Naperville say the neutral interiors make homes easier to sell.

Telephone disconnection records from Illinois Bell Telephone Co. indicate that 25 percent of Naperville's population turns over each year. That rate is at least 5 percentage points higher than the turnover rate for the more stable suburbs of Oak Park, River Forest and Park Forest.

Its bustling downtown, a peaceful riverwalk and a history that extends back to 1831 clearly distinguish Naperville from the instant cities of the Sunbelt.

But a 20-year boom that has brought Naperville's population to almost 80,000 has altered the length, breadth and lifestyle of a once-compact farm town located 30 miles west of the Loop.

"In Georgia and Dallas, you just walk down the street and say, 'Hi,' to somebody. They don't do that here," Sandy Long says in her still-clear Southern drawl.

Ever since she and her husband, Tony, and their three sons left their native Dallas for suburban Atlanta in 1985, Sandy Long has been buffeted by the trauma of leaving a neighborhood in which relatives lived only blocks away.

"It was like being burglarized," she says of her move to fast-growing Gwinnett County, Ga. "Everything was taken from me—my home, my family, my job, my friends, my children's friends."

After the Longs moved to Naperville last year, Sandy Long made friends among other corporate wives. Within months, however, two of those friends moved. Still a newcomer, Long found herself in the position of Naperville old-timers—burned by corporate transfers and wondering whether to reach out again.

Her husband acknowledges that his transition has been easier because his job provides him with a built-in circle of friends and acquaintances. And if anything has gone wrong, Tony Long, 43, does not blame Sears.

"They didn't force us to move," he says. "We could have stayed where we were."

His wife might have preferred that. Her spirits reached a low point on winter days when flat, gray clouds pressed down like an iron. On those days, Sandy Long would walk to her room of family memorabilia and watch her youngest son walk to school.

"And I'd think: 'Why wasn't I back home with my family?' " she says now, standing in the room. "Whenever I get real lonesome," she adds, "I just come and sit in here."

Mental health experts say that the feelings she experienced last winter are characteristic of the isolation that can engulf corporate spouses who do not work.

> **"It was like being burglarized. Everything was taken from me—my home, my family, my job, my friends, my children's friends."**
>
> **—Sandy Long**

"If a woman is not inclined to risk herself to reach out, she can literally be here two or three years, or the whole move, and never develop a support network," says Kathleen Powell, a Naperville social worker who often counsels transferred families.

Sprawling suburban subdivisions, which lack meeting places like parks, compound isolation. And the traffic-clogged roads between subdivisions seem like perilous rivers to those unaccustomed to navigating major suburban roadways.

"My hands are wet. My heart's beating," says one corporate wife about driving in Naperville. "I'm just physically and mentally exhausted from all the people."

In 9 out of 10 cases, it is the husband who is transferred by the corporation. And the burden of rearing children prevents some spouses from developing new friendships that can bolster them after a disruptive move. Some wives become more dependent on their husbands. But many husbands work 15-hour days and don't have the time or the energy to respond to their wives' concerns.

"There is very little (family life)," social worker Powell says. "By the time the spouse who works gets home, eats dinner and does some kind of exercise, it's 8:30 or 9 o'clock. Generally what I'm hearing is that they fall asleep in the chair."

Children, particularly adolescents, also suffer from being uprooted. At fast-growing Waubonsie Valley High School in Aurora, for example, senior Tammie Newson doesn't wear a class ring because she already has moved twice since she began high school in North Carolina.

"I don't know if I can be too attached to people because I don't know whether I'm going to leave or not," Tammie says.

Moving strikes hard at teenagers because it comes when they get closer to their peers and less dependent on their families. But that sense of independence is frustrated when a major decision—where they are going to live—is beyond their control.

Students often rebel with poor school performance, truancy, running away from home, depression and fighting, according to John Prior, executive director of Naperville Community Outreach, a nonprofit agency that counsels troubled youths and families.

But the consequences can be more serious. Soon after moving to Naperville, Prior says, the wife of one corporate transferee found her teenage daughter leaving notes and staring at an aspirin bottle.

The daughter was depressed because a move separated her from her boyfriend. Her father was depressed because he was told to take his transfer or take severance pay. His wife was trapped in the middle, Prior says, and was "starting to burn out."

For Prior, the case illustrates how frequent moves can undermine a sense of well-being and can create weak emotional foundations for families who once thought their personal house was in order.

This family, which went on to seek counseling from a private therapist, had lived in one place for about 15 years and had not experienced serious mental health problems before moving to Naperville. "Sometimes, families can manage," Prior says. "Sometimes, they explode."

The case offers another lesson: Men are hit by corporate transfers, too. Just ask David Garnett, 39, a Xerox Corp. regional systems manager and a former tailback for the University of Pittsburgh.

Last year, he faced a choice: Should he accept a promotion in Rochester, N.Y., or should he keep his wife, Sheila, 38, and his sons, David, 17, and Kevin, 16, in Naperville?

Garnett answered yes to both

questions. He already had been through three job transfers and had promised his sons, who are "A" students and stars on the Naperville North High School football team, that they could stay in one place while finishing high school.

Starting in January, he flew to Rochester on Monday and did not return to his family until Friday night. That was not easy for a father who would have enjoyed knocking off early from work once in a while to watch his sons practice.

"I felt like I was robbing them of what they should have in their late teens," Garnett says. The father felt robbed, too, when he tried to reach out and touch teenage sons who were hundreds of miles away.

"I'd say: How was your day?" Garnett says, recalling telephone conversations with his sons.

"Okay," the sons would reply.

"What's going on?" the father would persist.

"Nothing," the sons would answer.

David Garnett was lucky: A Xerox reorganization allowed him to transfer to northwest suburban Des Plaines and become a full-time father. Other corporate employees aren't so fortunate.

Some turn down moves and watch their advancement prospects wither. Others take transfers they feel they must accept—only to undercut themselves.

"When managers don't say no, when they or their spouse don't really want the move, they'll undermine their effectiveness and perform below par after the move," says Michael Mercer, a Highland Park-based industrial psychologist who advises corporations on personnel decisions. "Then the company decides that this person is not promotable anymore."

Families who handle transfers successfully, Mercer says, invariably see moving as an economic and social opportunity instead of something that removes them from familiar faces and places.

Their "motivational hot buttons," Mercer says, are status, recognition, prestige and money. "High potential employees often go to headquarters," the industrial psychologist adds. "They feel they're not getting anywhere unless they are moving around."

But no matter how accustomed they become to relocating, more than a few fast-track families find themselves weighing how heavy a personal price they pay for frequent moves. [illegible] says a transferee [illegible] during a session for relocated women held by the Women's Center for Health at Naperville's Edward Hospital. "Is it worth him working 18 hours a day, 6 days a week? Is it worth seeing each other every couple of weeks even though we live in the same city?"

Different families answer the question in different ways.

To David and Sheila Garnett, frequent moves have been part of an American dream journey that lifted them from poor black and lower-middle-class neighborhoods on the East Coast to a $230,000 home in Du Page County, Illinois' wealthiest county.

To be sure, frequent moving has meant a sense of instability for the family and has forced Sheila Garnett to give up jobs and to assume more child-rearing responsibility. But she is not eager to return to the North Philadelphia row house where she spent her entire [illegible]

"They've stayed there," she says of friends and relatives who have remained in a neighborhood where gang fights occasionally broke out. "They've remained stagnant."

In contrast, Sandy Long wants to go home. But she and her husband seem unlikely to return to Dallas, at least in the near future. Tony Long thinks he may be transferred back to Georgia. And for his wife, that proposition offers some maddening pros and cons.

The Longs have friends in suburban Atlanta, but moving means uprooting a son who has just begun his freshman year at Naperville Central High School.

Sandy Long would be closer to her sister in South Carolina, but moving means making new drapes, resodding a new lawn, finding a new doctor, opening a new bank account, and scores of other tasks that already have been performed twice in the last three years.

Sandy Long doesn't know what will happen, but she is certain of one thing. "I had roots like a pecan tree," she says of her days in her Dallas. "Now I have roots like a mulberry tree. They don't go down. They stay at the top."

Tribune photo by Charles Osgood

Sandy Long, with her dog Katie, is most comfortable in the room she keeps filled with family mementos. Her husband's job has taken them away from her family home in Dallas to Naperville.

LETTER 1512

KBR
Bob & Kathy Bennett
41W493 Silver Glen Rd.
St. Charles IL 60175

October 7, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments - - - Problems with the EIS and the SSC

Dear Sir:

1 Table 3-7 indicates that Illinois has the most historical sites which may be affected by the invasion of the SSC. Also this same chart shows that Illinois has the most prehistoric or archaeological sites that may be affected by the SSC project.

2 Table 3-7 indicates that the Fox Valley area will experience an increase in school enrollment by 2004 students by the first year of operation should the SSC come to Illinois. An additional 99 teachers are expected to be needed by that time. This places an additional tax burden upon the local tax payer-- a burden that we are already finding too heavy a load. Our local communities are being asked to subsidize too much of this National Project.

3 Table 4-27 indicates that Illinois already has the next worst student/teacher ratio of the seven states. If in fact we can't afford to hire these 99 new teachers, then our local student/teacher ratio becomes even worse. Is this the beautiful socio-economic atmosphere that the State of Illinois has painted for you scientists?

4 Table 3-7 also gives the false impression that a very small amount of acreage in Illinois will receive adverse noise levels while the SSC is under construction. The small acreage figure is misleading because, due to the density and development of the Illinois site, the background noise is already the highest. As a consequence, even though the SSC construction will make it even higher, the degree of increase is not as great as those for other states. However, you scientists cannot ignore the fact that the overall noise level will be the greatest in Illinois and that the greatest numbers of people will be the most annoyed in Illinois. The vast numbers of annoyed human receptors in Illinois should be you major concern when comparing noise level statistics between states.

5 Chart 3-7 page 3-57 indicates that Illinois will experience a net loss of over 6.5 million dollars during the peak year of construction in the primary counties where the SSC will be located. Yet all along, we have been told by the SSC proponents that this is suppose to be such an economic boom to the area. Only the State of Arizona shows a larger anticipated loss than Illinois and that can be explained by the large amount of infrastructure improvements which must be built and financed by that State. We might therefore ask SSC for Fermilab Inc. to explain why this fiscal loss will occur right during the peak of construction.

6 Of perhaps even greater significance, is that Table 5.1.8-8 shows that Kendall County

will lose $400,000 during the first year of construction and an additional $300,000 per year for the remainder of the life of the project. Kendall County is one of only two counties among all counties involved at the seven sites that will experience this negative financial impact. Just why has this never been mentioned by the state or Governor Thompson, and why is this project being portrayed in such a positive light when there are so many glaring negatives involved for Illinois and the local taxpayers?

7 In conclusion, I would like to mention that my house is not on the ring, but as an Illinois taxpayer and resident of the Fox Valley Area I am definitely affected.

8 The State of Illinois does not have the right to be spending tax monies on a project like this, when it can't afford the existing projects in the budget, such as the education of its future citizens. I ask you, where is Governor Thompson's fiscal responsibility?

9 The construction of the SSC would be like Illinois buying the DOE a Cadillac when Illinois can only afford a Volkswagon and because of congressional funding the DOE could not afford the gas to run the Cadillac.

10 THE STATE OF ILLINOIS CANNOT AFFORD THIS PROJECT AND THE CITIZENS DON'T WANT IT.

Sincerely,

Kathy Bennett

Kathy Bennett

LETTER 1513

Citizens Against the Collider Here
P.O. Box 507
Rougemont, NC 27572

October 14, 1988

Jay Hunze
U.S. Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Jay,

1 Enclosed are the items that I promised to send to you. First there is a copy of the main text (minus all appendices) of our "Response to the Call for Written Comments Regarding the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed North Carolina Site for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)." This document was sent by Federal Express to the Department of Energy on March 14, 1988 and we had telephone verification that the document was received by DOE in Washington D.C. on the following day. Please let me know if you need any of the referenced appendices.

2 Also enclosed are the three documents describing affected wells in each of the three counties. These documents are accompanied by revised listing of affected wells in Durham and Person counties. The original list for Granville County was correct. There are at least 120 affected wells in Person County, 224 affected wells in Durham County, and 161 affected wells in Granville County. This makes a total of at least 505 wells in the proposed North Carolina site--40 percent more wells than in Tennessee which has the next largest number of affected wells.

3 Finally, I have enclosed a copy of the speech on "Inadequacy of Land Acquisition Plans" plus two reduced copies of portions of the two "missing" maps. I have included all of the portions of Person County Tax Maps A-51 and A-52 that are affected by the proposed location of the Super Collider. Note that U.S. 501, has been changed from a two lane (represented in green) to a four-lane, divided highway (drawn by hand and represented in pink). The tunnel corridor is shown in blue, indicating this new highway runs directly on top of the proposed tunnel location. [NOTE: this is a 64 percent reduction of the original, so 1 inch equals approximately 625 feet. Note also that the date on these maps is 1976, so these maps have been available for a long time.]

Please feel free to contact me if we can be of additional help. I can be reached at 919/549-8216 (weekdays) and 919/471-2613 (evenings and weekends). It was a pleasure meeting you in Butner.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Haenn
President

IIA.1- 3881

Wells in Durham County

4 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the number of domestic wells in Durham County.

In Volume IV, Appendix 7 of the Draft EIS, it states on page 131 that in North Carolina "...review of state well records and visual field surveys by state personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-ft band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone, and far cluster areas." It further provides Figure 7-19 to show the location of these nine wells.

This statement points out that either state well records are totally useless and state personnel are incompetent, or that the Governor and his staff have intentionally lied to DOE.

5 To prove this point, C.A.T.C.H. undertook a visual survey in Durham County of wells meeting the above criteria--within 500 feet of the center of the proposed tunnel alignment, in the Campus Area, or within the Durham County portion of the Buffer Area and Buried Beam Zone. I will be presenting the results of this survey--including wells in the Expansion Area, an area not mentioned above, but one that should have been included.

The Durham County portion of the Collider contains the western half of the Near Cluster and the western Buffer Area and Buried Beam Zone plus the Campus and Expansion areas and a very small portion of the Injector Area. Except for most of the Buffer Area and Buried Beam Zone, most of these proposed areas are

6 to be purchased fee simple. Within these areas more than 224 active wells have been located in Durham County alone, even though our State is saying there are only 9 wells in all three counties combined.

Attached to this report is a listing of these wells by tax map and property number. Let me illustrate how even incompetent staff should have been able to realize that 9 wells was so ridiculous a low figure. This overhead

[OVERHEAD DW-1] shows a portion of the near cluster and the western Buffer Area and Buried Beam Dump. It is page A-50 out of the Draft EIS. The ring and boundaries of the Buffer Area and Buried Beam Zone are shown in black and wells are indicated by red dots. There are a total of 133 wells in this one area alone. This area includes the village of Rougemont. There is no public water supply in the Rougemont area except for the three community wells that supply the Red Mountain subdivision. Therefore, most of the homes in this area have their own wells.

A good example is the Rougemont Meadows subdivision. This area is outlined in blue on this overhead, an area which is blown up on this transparency [OVERHEAD DW-2]. This subdivision consists of 23 new homes, each with an easily identified well in the front yard. Even a six-year old child could count more than 20 wells in five minutes by walking down this 3/10 mile street.

As another example, here is a transparency of page A-50 [OVERHEAD DW-3]. This area, consists of the near cluster close to Experimental Area E-2 and the western half of the Expansion Area. It lies along Bahama-Norlina Road, a major access route through Copley's Corner. There are 36 wells shown on this map, 12 of which are within the 1000 foot line on either side of the tunnel.

In conclusion, there are 25 times more wells in Durham County alone than the Governor's staff estimated there to be in all three counties combined. How could they be so incompetent? Or did they just outright lie to make North Carolina look like it had just a few affected wells, when it actually has at least twice as many as the most most undesirable SSC site? I will leave that for you to decide. However, these data clearly illustrate the inadequacy of the data provided by the State of North Carolina. If the data are no good, the Draft EIS cannot be used as dependable source of information in the site selection process. Thus, the DOE has not met its NEPA obligation of conducting a thorough and adequate environmental impact statement.

7

8 It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

List of Wells in Durham County Affected
by the Superconducting Super Collider

No.	Map	Sec	Lot	Owner
1.	896	1	6	Florence Bailey
2.	898	1	6	Robert L. Hall, Jr.
3.	898	1	8	Dayton C. Gates
4.	898	1	9	Warren Robinson
5.	899	1	1	James R. Horton
6.	899	1	2	James R. Horton
7.	899	1	4	David Blalock
8.	899	1	8A	Luther C. Beasley, Sr.
9.	899	1	9	Lawrence B. Duncan
10.	899	1	9A	James R. Hudson, Jr.
11.	899	1	12A	Everett G. Hill
12.	899	1	13	Darnell T. Parker
13.	899	1	15	Ernest E. Powell
14.	899	1	16	Jonah Bullock
15.	899	1	16A	Berlin Parrish
16.	899	1	19	Alex D. Robinson
17.	899	1	20	Gladys R. Laws
18.	899	1	21	Talmadge G. Oakley
19.	899	1	22	Blacknall Mem. Presby.
20.	899	1	23	Calvary Orig.Free Will
21.	899	1	28	James F. Killian
22.	899	2	1B	Calvary Orig.Free Will
23.	899	2	3	Donald R. Ashley
24.	899	2	9	Kenneth D. Holland
25.	899	2	11	Darrell Ray Harris
26.	899	2	12	Lizzie P. Blalock
27.	899	2	13	Jack D. Lunsford
28.	899	2	14	Earl R. Robinson Est.
29.	899	2	15	Darrell T. Ellis
30.	899	2	17	City of Durham
31.	899	2	18	June L. Gutknecht
32.	900	1	1B	Edward Thorpe
33.	900	1	1D	Melvin Mangum
34.	900	1	2	Willie P. Rucker
35.	900	1	3	Danny R. Spivey
36.	900	1	8	Arthur M. Tilley, Jr.
37.	900	1	8A	Harold T. Bowen
38.	900	1	9	Arthur M. Tilley, Jr.
39.	900	1	10	Arthur M. Tilley, Jr.
40.	900	1	11	Linwood E. Jackson, Jr.
41.	900	1	12	Louise B. Chambers
42.	900	1	15	Mitchell Westmoreland
43.	900	1	15A	Ray W. Canada
44.	900	1	16	Rozell Johnson
45.	900	1	17	Georgia Mae Johnson
46.	900	1	17A	Edgar W. Johnson
47.	900	1	18	Thomas E. Stephens
48.	900	1	19	Jesse L. Crabtree
49.	900	1	20	Robin Pendergraph
50.	900	1	22	Bettie A. Dunn
51.	900	1	30	Donald R. Mason
52.	900	2	1A	FNO, Inc.
53.	900	2	1B	Winstead Builders, Inc.
54.	900	2	1C	Village Developers, Inc
55.	900	2	1D	Dawn G. McKay
56.	900	2	1E	Village Developers, Inc
57.	900	2	1F	Village Developers, Inc
58.	900	2	1G	John K. Hatley
59.	900	2	1H	Curtis L. Watson
60.	900	2	1J	Douglas B. Frazier, Jr
61.	900	2	1K	Douglas J. Goodwin
62.	900	2	1L	Village Developers, Inc
63.	900	2	1M	Village Developers, Inc
64.	900	2	2	James B. Clayton
65.	900	2	2A	Jeffrey A. Stevens
66.	900	2	2B	FNO, Inc.
67.	900	2	2C	Village Developers, Inc
68.	900	2	2D	Crook, Inc.
69.	900	2	2E	John W. Thompson
70.	900	2	2F	Village Developers, Inc
71.	900	2	2G	Winstead Builders, Inc.
72.	900	2	2H	Village Developers, Inc
73.	900	2	2K	Village Developers, Inc
74.	900	2	2L	Village Developers, Inc
75.	900	2	5	Mattie H. Day
76.	900	2	6A	Julia M. Garrett
77.	900	2	9	A. C. Russell, Jr.
78.	900	2	10	Juanita T. Proffitt
79.	900	2	10A	Waddell B. Thacker
80.	900	2	12	Ethel M. Clayton
81.	900	2	15	H. Langford Heirs
82.	900	2	16	Edgar W. Johnson
83.	900	2	17	Edgar W. Johnson
84.	901	1	1	J. W. Clayton
85.	901	1	2	Millard C. Thacker
86.	901	1	4	J. W. Clayton
87.	901	1	7	Branson Meth. Church
88.	901	2	1	Willie B. Blalock, Jr.
89.	901	2	2	Lizzie L. Blalock
90.	901	2	4	M. G. Chambers
91.	901	2	5	Phillip B. Childers
92.	901	2	6	D & J Investment Corp.
93.	901	2	10	Marion T. Chambers
94.	901	2	14	Ida Lawson Heirs
95.	901	2	16	Carolyn L. Chambers
96.	901	2	16	Carolyn L. Chambers
97.	901	2	17	Alfred C. Wilkins
98.	901	2	18	L. H. Bowling
99.	901	2	19	George Phillips
100.	901	2	19A	Roy S. Berry
101.	901	2	19F	John B. Wilson
102.	901	2	19G	Victor M. Orlikowski
103.	901	2	19I	Larry Bradsher
104.	901	2	21	Jackie W. Day

9

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

No.	Map	Sec	Lot	Owner
105.	901	2	22	Virginia T. Jacobs
106.	901	2	25	Joe H. Roberts
107.	901	2	26	Junior Aiken
108.	901	2	27	Vernon S. Bowen
109.	901	2	28	Jack Currie
110.	901	2	29	Marvin Beasley
111.	902	1	1	Billy Parrish
112.	902	1	1B	William A. Hester
113.	902	1	2	Linward Hedgspeth
114.	902	1	2C	Ludlow Hedgspeth, Jr.
115.	902	1	3	Julius Sales
116.	902	1	3B	Dorsey J. Burton, Jr.
117.	902	1	4	Bernard Smith
118.	902	2	2	Thelbert O. Tilley
119.	902	2	2A	Thelbert O. Tilley
120.	902	2	6	J. L. Hill
121.	902	2	7	Ruby A. Hill
122.	902	2	8	
123.	902	2	9	William H. Aiken, Sr.
124.	902	2	10	William H. Aiken, Sr.
125.	902	2	11	General Telephone
126.	902	2	12	Hazel B. Poole
127.	902	2	15	Bettie L. Laws
128.	903	1	4	John L. Anderson
129.	903	1	6	Myrtle L. Denny
130.	903	1	8	Thomas M. Poole
131.	903	1	8A	Donald R. Poole
132.	903	1	8D	
133.	903	1	10	Thomas M. Poole
134.	903	1	23	
135.	903	2	1A	Florence Bailey
136.	903	2	2	Florence Bailey
137.	903	2	3	William E. Brady
138.	916	1	1	Laura S. Mack
139.	916	1	14	Bernard Smith
140.	916	1	1B	Creola C. Porter
141.	916	1	2	Rufus Bowen
142.	916	1	3	Ernest Mangum
143.	916	1	6	Rufus Bowen
144.	916	1	9	Rufus Bowen
145.	916	1	10	Elliot Parker
146.	916	1	11	Billy Parrish
147.	916	1	16	Red Mt. Baptist Church
148.	916	1	18	L.H. Terry, III
149.	916	1	19	L.H. Terry, III
150.	917	1	2	Estelle Bullock Heirs
151.	917	1	3	James Mangum
152.	917	1	4	Matthew Wade
153.	917	2	1A	McKever Parrish
154.	917	2	1B	McKever Parrish
155.	917	2	1C	Robert L. Burton
156.	917	2	1D	Rougemont Commun. Ctr.
157.	917	2	1E	New Red Mt. Bapt. Church
158.	917	2	3	Ella L. Mangum
159.	917	2	5	Otho Mangum Heirs

No.	Map	Sec	Lot	Owner
160.	917	2	7A	Jerry B. Clayton
161.	917	2	7B	Chip-Chop, Ltd.
162.	917	2	7C	Joe Valentine
163.	917	2	7D	John H. Holtkamp
164.	917	2	11	James T. Parrish
165.	917	3	4	
166.	917A	3	21	
167.	917A	5	1	Donald R. Mason
168.	917A	5	2	Gerald T. Porter
169.	917A	5	3	Donald R. Mason
170.	918	1	4	New Red Mt. Bapt. Church
171.	918	1	5B	Everett L. Queshell
172.	918	1	6	Edgar S. Toms, Jr.
173.	918	1	7	Randal A. Brame
174.	918A	2	1B	
175.	918A	2	17	
176.	918A	4	4	Hydraulics Ltd.
177.	919	1	15A	Curtis Daye
178.	920	1	9D	Claude Glenn
179.	920	1	10	
180.	922	1	1	Ludlow E. Glenn
181.	939	1	2A	Terry W. Roberts
182.	942	1	1	Julius G.Copley
183.	942	1	1	Julius G.Copley (Weary)
184.	942	1	2	Jeffrey C. Clayton
185.	942	1	2	Jeffrey C. Clayton
186.	942	1	3	Phillip B. Latta
187.	942	1	3A	I.Allen heirs(O.Downey)
188.	942	1	3B	Howard Ellis
189.	942	1	3C	Wayne T.Howerton, Sr.
190.	942	1	5	Coy T. Berry (J. Davis)
191.	942	1	5A	Robt. L. Hill (Dale West)
192.	942	1	6	Wm. McFarland (Fentera)
193.	942	1	8	B.D. Hill, Jr.
194.	942	1	8A	Noah T. Dunn, Jr.
195.	942	1	8C	Lane E. Ellis
196.	942	1	8D	Kenneth W. Lockamy
197.	942	1	8F	Curtis O. Ingebretson
198.	942	1	11A	Sidney W. Clayton
199.	942	1	16	Willie J. Bowling
200.	942	1	17A	Jimmie L. Williford
201.	942	1	18	Steven R. Copley
202.	942	1	19	Noble W. Cates
203.	943	1	1A	Edgar F. Parrish
204.	943	1	1B	Percis J. Jacobs
205.	943	1	2	Willie L. Blackwell
206.	943	1	2	Willie L. Blackwell
207.	943	1	2	Willie L. Blackwell
208.	943	1	3	Jean Ellis
209.	943	1	4	John A. Hoffman, Jr.
210.	943	1	4A	John Jacobs
211.	943	1	9D	Joseph Burton
212.	943	1	6	W.G. Thacker (Lockamy)
213.	944	2	6	Henry C. Thacker
214.	944	2	13	Sidney W. Ellis

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LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

No.	Map	Sec	Lot	Owner
215.	94A	2	16	Laura B. Ellis
216.	96T	1	1	Wanda F. Carrington
217.	96T	1	2A	Alce Carrington
218.	96T	1	2D	
219.	96T	1	2F	Lois B. Davis
220.	96T	1	2C	Albert Carrington
221.	96T	1	4	Chas.S.Hester (Parter)
222.	96T	1	4	Charles S. Hester
223.	96T	1	6	Donnel Carrington
224.	96T	2	1	Chas.S.Hester(Eubanks)

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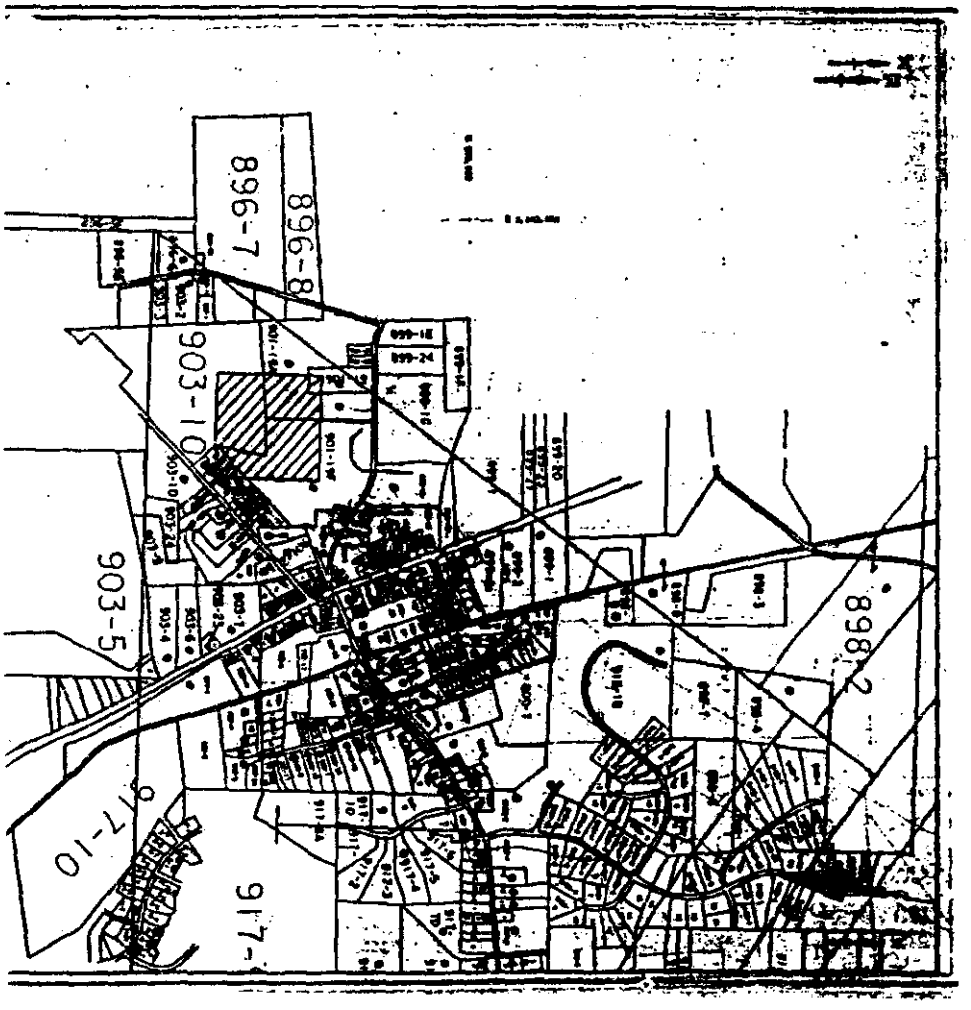
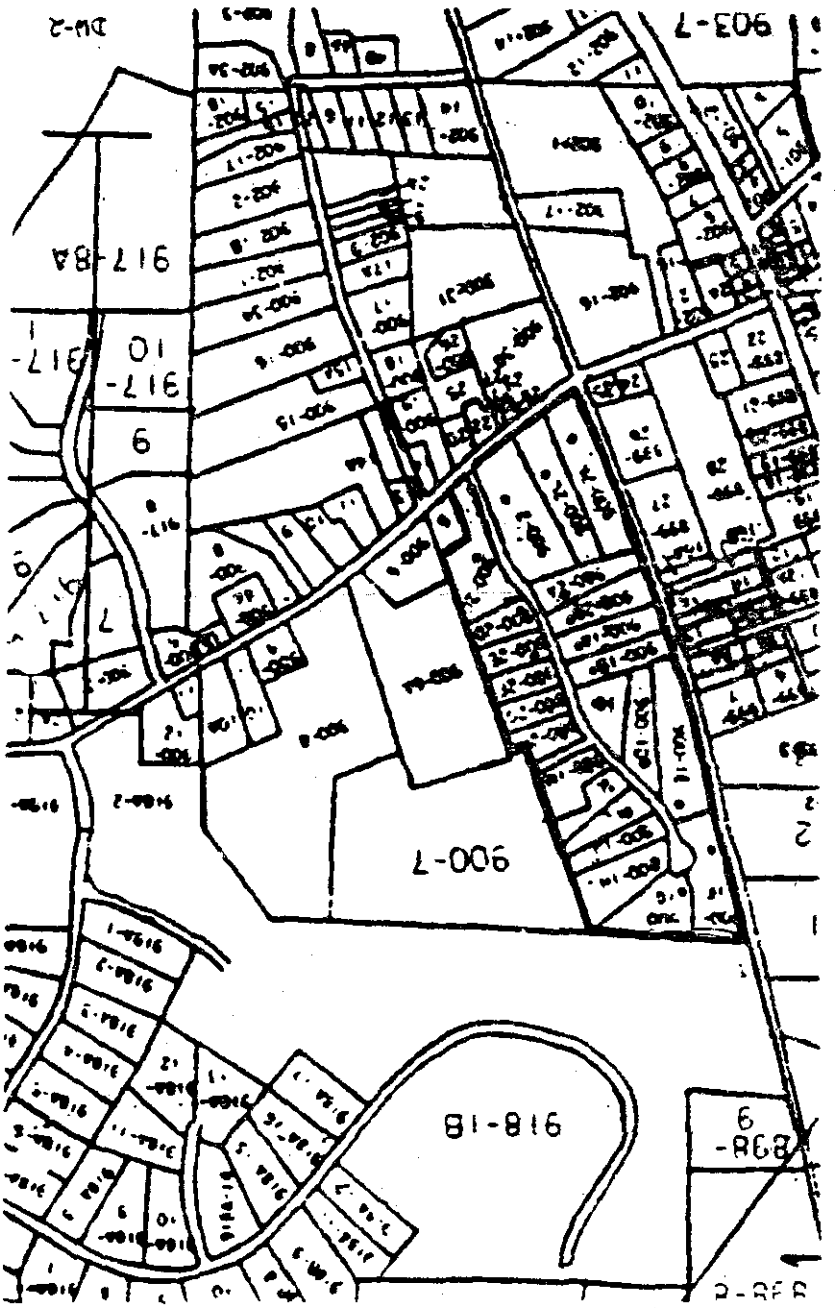
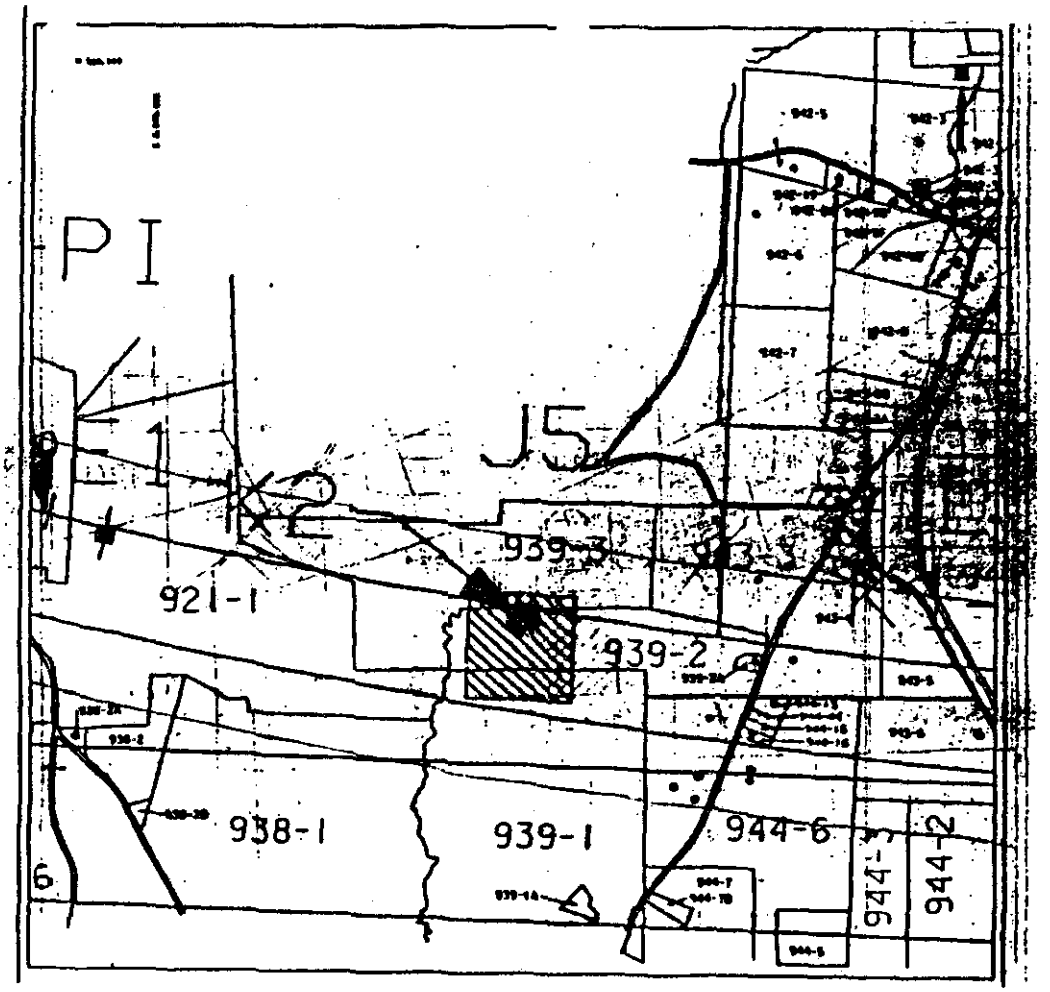
6



LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)



LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)



Wells in Person County

10 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the number of domestic wells in Person County.

In Volume IV, Appendix 7 of the Draft EIS, it states on page 131 that in North Carolina "...review of state well records and visual field surveys by state personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-ft band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone, and far cluster areas." It further provides Figure 7-19 to show the location of these nine wells.

11 This statement points out two very glaring inadequacies. First, it demonstrates that state well records are totally useless; county well records would have been a better source of information, but even these records are very incomplete. Second, and perhaps more importantly, the failure of the so-called "visual surveys by state personnel" to detect more than nine wells indicates either an outright lie by the State or total incompetence of state staff.

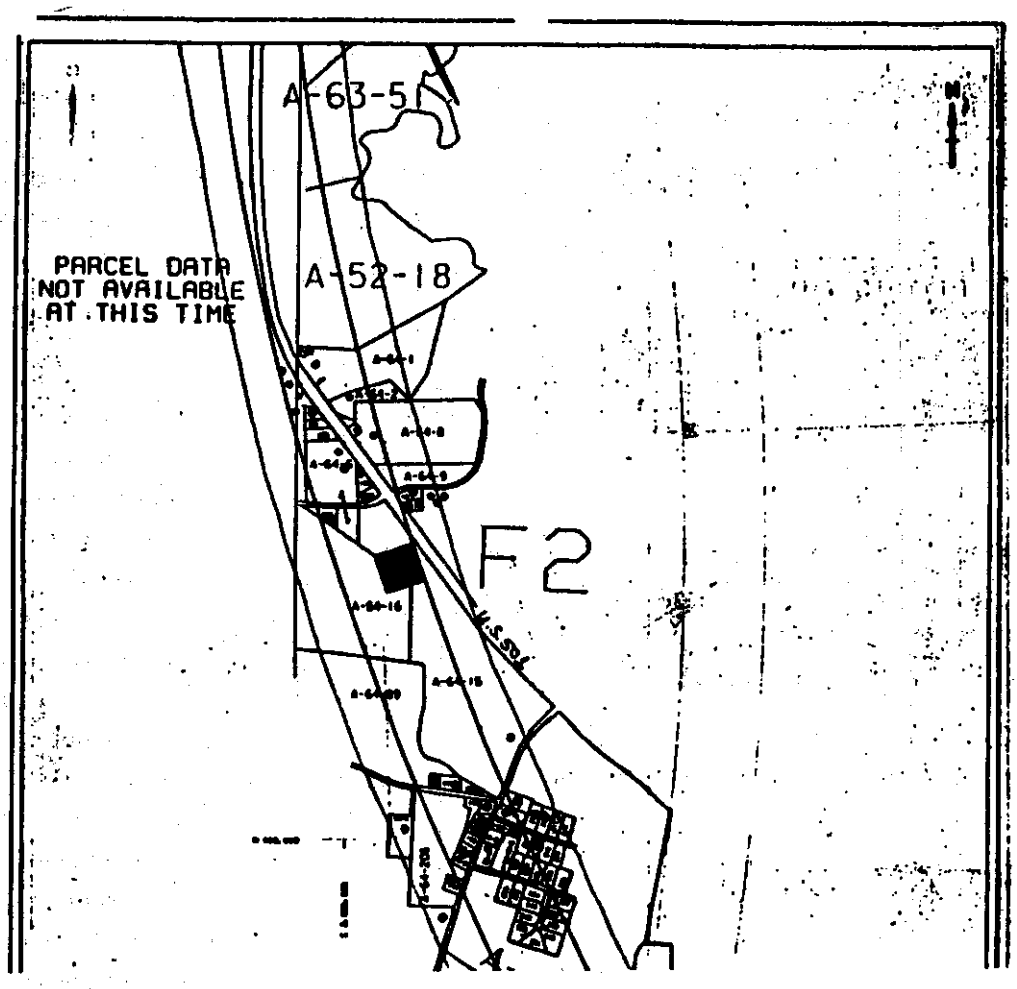
To prove this point, C.A.T.C.H. undertook an on-site survey in Person County of all wells meeting the above criteria--within 500 feet of the center of the proposed tunnel alignment or in the Person County portion of the far cluster area. I will be presenting the results of this survey.

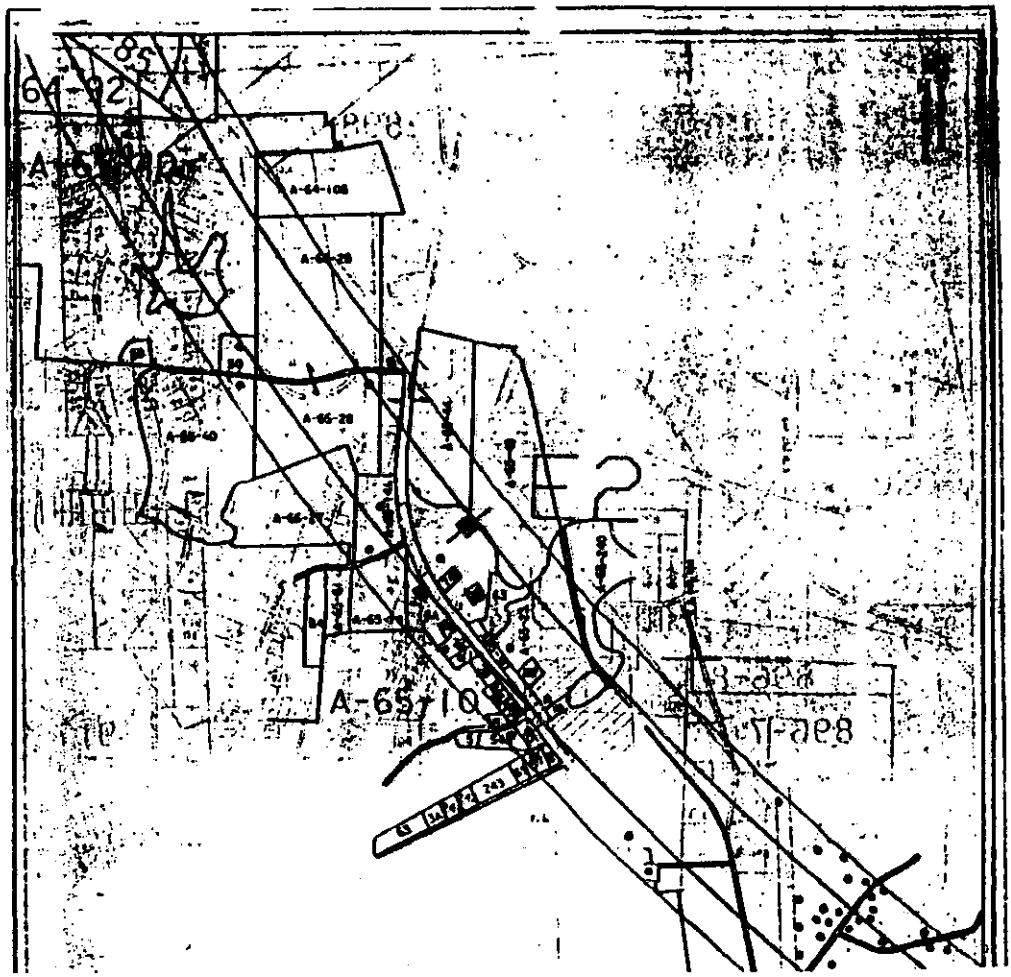
12 The Person County portion of the Collider contains the western half of the Far Cluster plus the western arc of the Collider ring, the latter area being an area proposed to be purchased only in stratified fee estate. Thus, Person County contains less than 19 percent of the total acreage proposed for the Collider. Yet, more than 120 active wells have been located in Person County alone when our State is saying there are only 9 wells in all three counties.

Attached to this report is a listing of these wells by tax map and property number, with well depths where we could determine them. Let me illustrate how even incompetent staff should have been able to realize that 9

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

12

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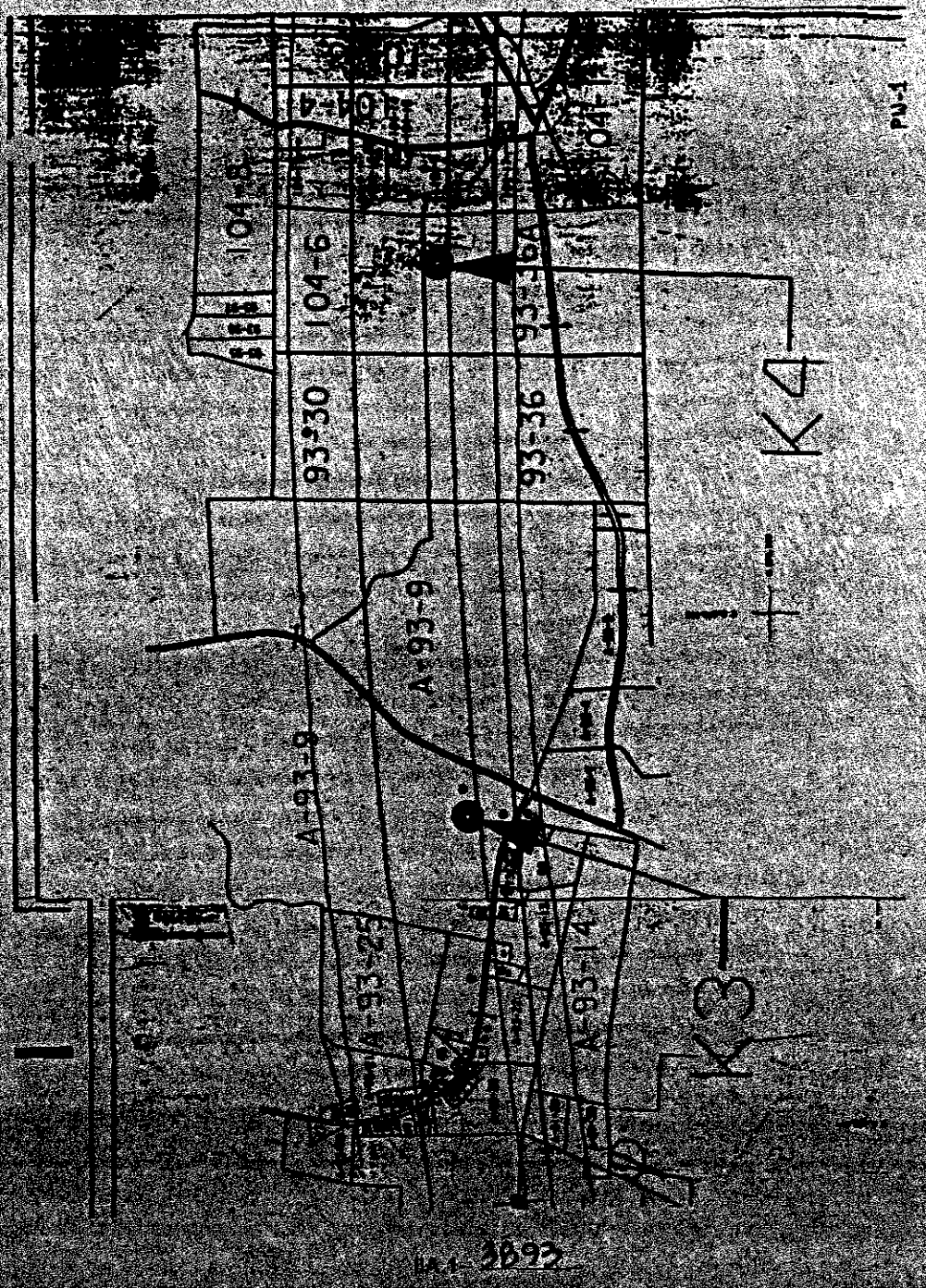
LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)



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wells was back a ridiculously low figure. This overhead [OVERHEAD PW-1] shows a portion of the Fox cluster, representing a composite of pages A-52 and A-57 out of the Draft EIS. The ring is shown in black and wells are indicated by red dots. There are a total of 37 wells in this one area alone. Most of these wells are in the front yards of these houses and are easily distinguished by a mushroomed-capped type structure. A six-year old child could count more than 20 wells in this neighborhood alone.

As a second example, here is a transparency of page A-53 [OVERHEAD PW-2]. This area, near Service Area F2 lies either along or in close proximity to U.S. 501, a four-lane, divided highway which is an area that is quite easily accessible. There are 33 wells shown on this map.

As a third and final example, here is a transparency of page 5-8 [OVERHEAD PW-3]. Note that there are 49 wells on this map, 24 wells in this one area alone--an area that appears to have no development [Point to Harris Mill Road]. In actuality, this is a subdivision of more than 77 lots which has been here for more than five years.

If this number of wells in Person County is projected to included the remaining 81 percent of the proposed tunnel location, this implies there are more than 800 domestic wells in North Carolina to be affected by the Collider--not counting those in the Campus and Buffer and Beam Beam Zone areas. This is two and one-half times more wells than in the next most undesirable site.

How could the Governor's Office be so incompetent? I will leave that for you to decide. Suffice it to say that these data clearly illustrate the inadequacy of the data provided to DOE by the State of North Carolina, and thus the inadequacy of the entire Draft EIS to be useful as viable information in the site selection process. Thus, the DOE has not met its NEPA obligation of conducting a thorough and adequate environmental impact statement.

13

14 It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

15

List of Potentially Affected Wells in Person County

(NOTE: A well is considered to be potentially affected if it is located within 500 feet of the proposed centerline for the tunnel; in the campus, ejector, or future expansion areas; or in the buffer and buried beam zone areas. This is defined on page 131 in Volume IV, Appendix 7 of the Draft EIS.)

No.	Map	Lot	Owner	Depth
1	A-104	3	Montague [Harris]	
2	A-104	3A	Grill	
3	A-104	5	Green, U. [Green, A.]	
4	A-104	6	Utley [Chandler]	
5	A-104	6	Utley [Chandler]	
6	A-104	7	Hughes [Green, B.]	
7	A-104	14	Padilla	
8	A-104	16	Bullock	
9	A-93	8A	Saterfield	
10	A-93	8B	Wilkerson, M.	
11	A-93	8D	Faulkner	
12	A-93	12	Walker	
13	A-93	22	Allen, S.	
14	A-93	22	Allen, T.	
15	A-93	23	Bradsher	
16	A-93	24	Hughes	
17	A-93	41	Palmer, W.	
18	A-93	46	Allen, R.	
19	A-93	54	Palmer, D.	
20	A-93	56	Seva	
21	A-93	57	Ransom [Williams]	
22	A-93	60	Smith	
23	A-93	61	Corbett	
24	A-93	65	Day	
25	A-93	69	Ramsey	
26	A-93	70	Johnson	
27	A-93	74	Jeffers	
28	A-93	75	Drumwright	
29	A-93	77	Lunsford	
30	A-93	78	Carrington	
31	A-93	85	Miles	
32	A-70	19		
33	A-70	32	Talley	
34	A-70	33A	Gentry, F.	
35	A-70	33B		
36	A-70	34	McKinney, B.	
37	A-70	37	Allensville Grange	
38	A-70	38	Gentry, M.	
39	A-70	59	McKinney, A.	
40	A-70	64		
41	A-70	70	McCann	
42	A-70	72	Culley	
43	A-70	83	Gentry, J	
44	A-70	84	Solomon	
45	A-70	87	Gentry, F.	
46	A-70	89	Long	
47	A-70	100	Gentry, H.	
48	77	11	Sullivan [renter]	
49	87	2	Davis	
50	87	2	Davis	
51	87	5B	Parth	150
52	87	6	Jones	40
53	87	7		
54	87	25	Bowen	
55	87	32	Oakley, M.	
56	88	18	Swanson	
57	88	21	Lowery	
58	88	22	Parham	
59	93	6-1	Snipes, O.	
60	93	6A	Lowery	
61	93	6C	Landis	
62	93	10	Bradsher	
63	93	16	Snipes	
64	93	25	Lower	
65	93	26	Garrett	
66	92	16-1	Duncan	
67	92	34	Smith	
68	A-62	31	Early Child. Dev.	130
69	A-62	32	Garrett, N.	30
70	A-62	44	Day	
71	A-62	66	Davis	
72	A-51	7	Antioch Church Pars.	
73	A-51	8	Wilkerson	
74	A-51	57A	Davis	
75	A-63	37	Rogers	
76	A-63	47	Whitfield [Gentry]	
77	A-63	48	Whitfield [Smith]	
78	A-50	19	Rogers	65
79	A-50	20	Garrett, E.	
80	A-64	1	Burton, B.	
81	A-64	2	Burton	
82	A-64	3	Briggs	80
83	A-64	4	Maney	
84	A-64	5	Mundy	
85	A-64	6	Meadows	
86	A-64	6	Meadows	
87	A-64	8	Webb	
88	A-64	11	Dunn	
89	A-64	85A	Humphries	127
90	A-64	85B	Bradsher	100

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

No.	Map	Lot	Owner	Depth
91	A-64	87	Holden	
92	A-64	89A	Briggs [renter]	
93	A-64	89B	Oakley	150
94	A-64	89E	Howerton	83
95	A-64	144A	Briggs [renter]	102
96	A-64	191	Irby	
97	A-64	196	Truehart	
98	A-64	211	Cash	85
99	A-64	212	Loft	
100	A-64	216	Small	280
101	A-64	222		
102	A-65	??	Fornwalt	200
103	A-65	14A	Stewart [renter]	
104	A-65	23	Parker [renter]	
105	A-65	24	Miller [renter]	72
106	A-65	25	Miller	110
107	A-65	28	Andrews	
108	A-65	74	Cramer	125
109	A-65	87	Parker	
110	A-76	12	Wethington, C.	280
111	A-76	44	Draughon	
112	A-76	45	Jeffery	155
113	A-76	85	Bowles	110
114	A-76	87	Cash	125
115	A-76	88	Rich	212
116	A-76	88	Rich	232
117	A-76	96	Haines	145
118	A-76	122	Wheeler	120
119	A-76	123	Wethington, W.	160
120	A-76	124	Wall	120

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

My name is Burley Adcock, and I am a Democratic nominee for Granville County Commissioner. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts detrimental to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of domestic wells in Granville County and also to make a statement concerning the tax base.

In Volume IV, Appendix F, page 131, of the Draft E.I.S., it is stated that "review of state well records and visual field surveys by state personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-ft. band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone, and far cluster areas."

I have handed you a copy of figure 9-17 which is found on page 132 of Appendix F. The black dots within circles are state identified wells. The red dots represent domestic wells that we have identified in Granville, and our list is not complete. Figure 9-17 shows that the state has identified three wells in Granville County. One of these three wells is located at 6-6, which is on a farm owned by Mrs. Lelia Blackwell Williams. There is not, and never has been, a well on this farm. The water source is a very productive spring.

In the Granville County portion of the far cluster, we have identified nine wells either dug or drilled. In the 1,000 foot tunnel corridor, there have been forty-two wells identified. We have found one hundred ten domestic wells in the near cluster and buried beam zone. That makes a total of one hundred sixty-one domestic wells found in the far cluster, 1,000 foot corridor, near cluster, and buried beam zone. A list of these wells and locations will be turned

in with my written statement. Most of these wells are identified by name; however, some in the buried beam zone have been counted by visual survey from the road.

How could our state personnel have been so incompetent in identifying these wells? The state well records that were used must have been extremely out of date, and the state personnel who did the visual survey must have been blind. If it were not such a serious matter, the mistakes that have been made would be hilarious.

Appendix 7, page 131, also states that "the impact to water users can be partially mitigated if replacement wells or hookups to alternative water supply sources of equal or better quality are provided to affected well owners." We have already had a well damaged in Granville County - a well that is located within the 1,000 foot band tunnel alignment.

Charles Crumpler is one of the many owners not identified by the state as living within the thousand foot corridor even though he has lived in the same house over twenty years, and this house is easily recognizable on the state maps. For six months the state tried to pretend Mr. Crumpler and his well didn't exist. Why did it take the state so long to investigate? Now the state officials are suggesting that his damaged well may be due to his old pump. If replacing a pump would have solved the problem, why did Mr. Crumpler have an expensive filtering system installed?

Why did the state secretly cement the nearby well site SC-18A in which a radioactive probe was lost before dye tests could be made to determine whether the well was a danger to any wells in the community? The state officials claim that they are concerned about the welfare of the citizens of these

three counties. I am saying to you that "replacement wells or hookups to alternative water supply sources of equal or better quality" are a lot of empty words. The state has no intentions of accepting any responsibility now or in the future. This has already be unveiled in the Crumpler well case.

I am also very concerned about the loss of tax base in Granville County if the SSC is located here. We cannot afford the decrease in revenue to our county government at a time when additional services would be required. There is no way, even with our part of the twenty-five million dollars the state has promised, that Granville County can build the additional schools and furnish the additional services needed by the in-migration of so many workers without over-burdening our taxpayers.

It is clear to me that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

WELLS LOCATED WITHIN
FAR CLUSTER, 1,000 FT. CORRIDOR,
NEAR CLUSTER, AND BURIED BEAM ZONE

1. Masuria Thorpe - far cluster - drilled well - 240 ft. deep
2. Chester Thorpe - far cluster - drilled well - 85 ft. deep
3. Louise Allen - far cluster - drilled well - 142 ft. deep
4. Don Shoenberger - far cluster - drilled well - 120 ft. deep
5. Clifton Stewart - far cluster - drilled well - 180 ft. deep
6. James S. Thorpe - far cluster - drilled well
7. Lee Williamson - far cluster - dug well
8. William D. Brooks - far cluster-dug well - 60 ft. deep
9. Sam Mason - far cluster - dug,well - 35 ft. deep
10. Alma Smith - near F-6 - drilled well - 145 ft. deep
11. Linwood Harris - near F-6- drilled well - 240 ft. deep
12. Fred Hargrove - near F-6 - drilled well - 120 ft. deep
13. Jimmy Thorpe - near F-6 - drilled well - 121 ft. deep
14. Mozelle Bumpass - between F-6 and E-7 - dug well
15. John Malloy - between F-6 and E-7 - drilled well
16. Fannie Strickland - near E-7 - dug well - approx. 50 ft. deep
17. Fannie Strickland - near E-7 - drilled well - 110-130 ft. deep
18. James Inscoe - near E-7 - drilled well- approx. 70 ft. deep
19. Mann homeplace owned by John Knox - near E-7 - dug well
20. Bellzora Burwell - near F-7 - drilled well 150 ft. deep
21. Mike Stovall - near F-7 - drilled well -
22. Ben Hughes - near F-7 - drilled well - 300 ft. deep
23 Charles Crumpler - between F-7 and E-8 - drilled well -
24. Tenant house owned by Charles Watkins - between F-7 and E-8- Drilled well
25. Danny Williams - near E-8 - drilled well - 150-160 ft. deep

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

26. Lionel Burnette - near E-8 - drilled well
27. Robert Burchette - near E-8 - drilled well - 86 ft. deep
28. Robert Burchette - two rental houses near E-8 - dug well -32 ft. deep
29. Plummer Hayes - Near E-8 - drilled well 158 ft. deep
30. Earl Parsell - between E-8 and F-8 - drilled well - 140 ft. deep
31. David T. Smith - between E-8 and F-8 - drilled well - 63-70 ft. deep
32. Ernest Clayton - between E-8 and F-8 - drilled well - 110 ft. deep
33. Wade Milton - near F-8 - drilled well
34. Wade Milton - tenant house near F-8 - drilled well
35. Wade Milton - tenant house near F-8 - drilled well
36. Brodie Jones, Jr. - near F-8 - drilled well - 140 ft. deep
37. Elizabeth Jones - near F-8 - drilled well - 125 ft. deep
38. Brindell Wilkins - tenant house near F-8 - dug well
39. C. W. Watkins - between F-8 and E-9 - drilled well
40. Clyde Averett - between F-8 and E-9 - drilled well - 122 ft.deep
41. Clyde Averett - between F-8 and E-9 - dug well - 40 ft. deep
42. Edna King - near E-9 - drilled well - 140-200 ft. deep
43. Edna King - rental mobile home - drilled well - 100 ft. deep
44. House - Deer Run - near E-9 - drilled well
45. House - Deer Run - near E-9 - drilled well
46. House - Deer Run - near E-9 - drilled well
47. House - Deer Run - near E-9 - drilled well
48. Sam Long - tenant house owned by Marvin Honeycutt - between E-9 and F-9 - drilled well
49. Marvin HoneyCutt - between E-9 and F-9 - dug well
50. Marvin Honeycutt - between E-9 and F-9 - drilled well
51. Tenant house owned by Thelma Blackney - between E-9 and F-9 - dug well
52. Norman Gossett - Near Cluster - drilled well
53. Billy Mangum - Near Cluster - drilled well - 185 ft. deep

54. John Perotti - Near Cluster - drilled well - 125 ft. deep
55. Charlie Gantt - Near Cluster - drilled well - 165 ft. deep
56. Charlie Gantt - Near Cluster - drilled well - 165 ft. deep
57. W. A. Howerton - Near Cluster - drilled well - 125 ft. deep
58. W. A. Howerton - Near Cluster - drilled well - 125 ft. deep
59. K. D. Gentry - J3 - drilled well - 180 ft. deep
60. Lane Wheeler - J3 - drilled well
61. Estelle Tilley - J3 - drilled well
62. Donald Tilley - J3 - drilled well
63. William Evans - J3 - drilled well
64. Philip Duke - J3 - drilled well
65. Jack Poole, Jr. - J4 - drilled well
66. Grover Lane - J4 - Drilled well
67. Anita Gray - J4 - drilled well
68. Steve Miller - J4 - drilled well
69. Nathan Johnson - J4 - drilled well
70. Tyson Carpenter - Buried beam zone - drilled well
71. Beasley - Buried beam zone - drilled well
72. Beasley - Buried beam zone - drilled well
73. Charles Blalock - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 125 ft. deep
74. Willie Riley - Buried beam zone - drilled well-106 ft. deep
75. Wilfred Paro - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 160 ft. deep
76. J. R. Griffin - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 144 ft. deep
77. J. R. Griffin - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 66 ft. deep
78. J. R. Griffin - Buried beam zone - dug well - 40 ft. deep
79. Mark Griffin - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 128 ft. deep
80. Mark Griffin - Buried beam zone - drilled well - 70-75 ft. deep
81. Josephine Bullock - Buried beam zone - drilled well over 100 ft. deep
82. Josephine Bullock - Buried beam zone - dug well - 60 ft. deep

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

83. Earl Duke - Buried beam zone - drilled well

84. Nuffian Club - Buried beam zone - drilled well

85. Boyd Jones - Buried Beam zone - drilled well

86. Harry Buchanan - Buried beam zone - drilled well

87. Elbor Cahri - Buried Beam zone - drilled well

88. D. Black - Buried beam zone - drilled well

89. Wallace Riley - Buried beam zone - drilled well

90. Tom Weaver - Buried beam zone - drilled well

91. Charles White - Buried beam zone - drilled well

92. Edward Jackson - Buried beam zone - drilled well

93. Dan Welden - Buried beam zone - drilled well

94. John E. Wilkins - Buried beam zone - drilled well

95. E. B. Wilkins - Buried beam zone - drilled well

96. T. R. Wilkins - Buried beam zone - drilled well

97. H. F. Wilkins - Buried beam zone - drilled well

98. __ Smith - Buried beam zone - drilled well

99. W. L. Greedlove - Buried beam zone - drilled well

100. R. L. Cecry - Buried beam zone - drilled well

101. A. B. Clemver - Buried beam zone - drilled well

102. Tally Ho Baptist Church - Buried beam zone - drilled well

103. Tally Ho Church (Black) - Buried beam zone - drilled well

104. White frame house at intersection of Sanders and Bellfown Roads - Buried beam zone - dug well

105. Brick House at intersection of Sanders and Bellfown roads - Buried beam zone - drilled well

106. Brick house at end of dirt Tally Ho Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

107. Old Carmen homeplace - Buried beam zone - drilled well

108. Brick house on Bellfown Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

109. [illegible] - Buried beam zone - drilled well

110. [illegible] on Bellfown road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

NA.1. 2903

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

111. Brick house on Belltown Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

112. Brick house on Belltown Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

113. Blue house on Belltown Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

114. 126. Trailers at Deerfield Park each have a well

127. Trailer on Belltown Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

128.- 132. Mobile homes near intersection of Tally-Ho and Belltown Roads - Buried beam zone - drilled wells

133- 136. Houses on Little Mountain Road - Buried beam zone - drilled wells

137. House on extension of Little Mt. road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

138. House on Range Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

139-140. Mobile homes on Cemetery Road - Buried beam zone - drilled wells

141. Brick house on unpaved Tally Ho Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

142. Brown siding house - unpaved Tally Ho Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

143. House across from John Wilkins - Buried beam zone - drilled well

144. House across from E. B. Wilkins - Buried beam zone - dug well

145. Mobile home on unpaved Tally Ho Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

146. Two mobile homes on Wilkins Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

147. Burned house - Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

148. White 2-story house - Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - dug well

149. Blue house - Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

150. Gray house on Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

151. Gray house on Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

152. House with swimming pool - Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

133. Brick house next to greyhound on Sanders Road - Buried beam zone - drilled well

134. Mobile house on right of Wilkins Road at intersection - Buried beam zone - drilled well

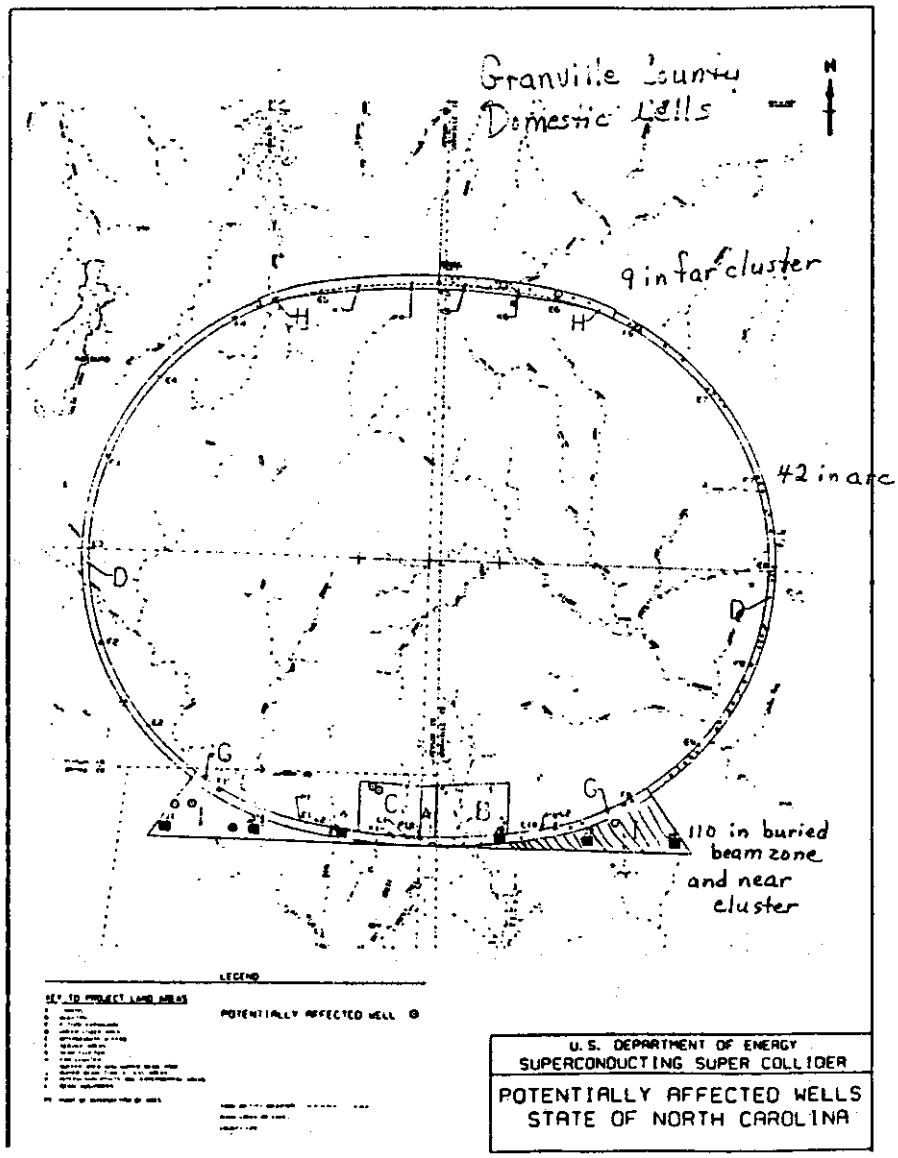
135. House next to old Cotton Homeplace - Buried beam zone - drilled well

136. Well - no house - intersection of Sanders Road and West Thollie Green Road. Buried beam zone - drilled well

137 - 142. Mobile homes on West Thollie Green Road - Buried beam zone - drilled wells

Figure 7-19

POTENTIALLY AFFECTED WELLS - NORTH CAROLINA SITE



LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

Inadequacy of Land Acquisition Plans

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous
omissions, outdated groups, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the
16 siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of
the inadequacy of the land acquisition plans as demonstrated by the maps
provided in the Draft EIS.

On pages A-5A through A-5F of Appendix A of the Draft EIS, RTK presents
property acquisition maps for North Carolina's proposed siting of the Super
17 Collider. These maps clearly demonstrate the inadequacy of the Governor's
Office to provide correct and complete information to RTK to be used in the
development of this Draft EIS. I will use several transparencies to illustrate
these inadequacies.

This transparency [TRANSPARENCY MP-1] is from page A-5B. Looking at this
transparency one might believe that the green line represents a road. Actual-
ly, it shows the location of the abandoned Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks.
Also, it appears that the red lines would represent farm roads, or at least
some undeveloped area. Actually, there are several extensive subdivisions here,
as this overlay shows [FLIP OVERLAY].

18 This transparency [TRANSPARENCY MP-2] is from page A-5U. Note the
highlighted portion that implies maps for this area are not available. Actual-
ly, C.A.T.C.H. has been working with the missing tax map--Person County tax map
A-51--since last March; here is the actual tax map.

Similarly, this transparency from page A-5S [TRANSPARENCY MP-3] mentions
the unavailability of parcel data at this time, yet C.A.T.C.H. also has been
working with the missing Person County tax map A-52. The missing information
here is the most revealing, because this is the section where there is a new

LETTER 1913 (CONTINUED)

stretch of U.S. 501. The green line represents old 501, a two-lane road which is now called Roby Garton Road. The red line, running directly on top of the proposed tunnel location, is the location of the four-lane, divided highway U.S. 501, which was constructed about ten years ago. This final transparency [TRANSPARENCY MP-3] represents page A-5T. It shows the rest of the re-located section of U.S. 501 that is proposed to run directly on top of the tunnel.

North Carolina's land acquisition plans are incomplete and inaccurate. It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR MEETING COMMENTS
REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF AN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)
FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH CAROLINA SITE
FOR THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC)

Submitted By:

Citizens Against the Collider Here
(C.A.T.C.H)
P.O. Box 507
Rougemont, NC 27572

March 14, 1988

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

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CHAPTER 1

Overview of Problems With the North Carolina Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider

Introduction

The State of North Carolina Proposal submitted in response to the Invitation for Site Proposals (ISP) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), issued by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE/ER-0315), is loaded with misleading, inaccurate, and contradictory statements. The purpose of this chapter is to enumerate these problems as specified in the proposal submitted by the State of North Carolina on September 2, 1987. The remaining chapters of this proposal are:

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- Chapter 2: Organized Opposition to the Proposed SSC Siting in North Carolina
- Chapter 3: Socioeconomic Impacts of the SSC
- Chapter 4: Species Endangered by the SSC
- Chapter 5: Groundwater and Dewatering Effects of the SSC
- Chapter 6: Radiological Health and Safety Concerns About the SSC
- Chapter 7: Hazardous and Toxic Material Concerns About the SSC
- Chapter 8: Spoils Placement Concerns About the SSC
- Chapter 9: Decommissioning Concerns About the SSC
- Chapter 10: Geology
- Chapter 11: Conclusions About the Placement of the SSC in North Carolina

The rest of this chapter presents an overview of some of the problems in the North Carolina SSC proposal which presently negatively affect a decision to site the SSC in North Carolina. Each of these concerns in addressed more fully in the following chapters, with specific references and support documents provided.

Organized Opposition to the Proposed SSC Siting in North Carolina

20

The NC SSC proposal states "The proposal to locate the SSC in north-central North Carolina has been well publicized by the news media, both locally and statewide....Public awareness of the project is high..." (p. 4-84). "Town meetings concerning the SSC project have been held in the Person and Granville County seats (Roxboro and Oxford, respectively). Widespread support for locating the SSC on the proposed site exists among the residents of these communities." (p. 4-85) However, only very limited information about the project was available until the end of January 1988, less than six weeks ago. Local newspapers had so much difficulty obtaining information that they were

unable to provide all but a very rough (and inaccurate) map about the location of the SSC. There was only one public meeting held prior to February 4, 1988, and that meeting in Granville County was not widely publicized. Other meetings before this time were briefings by Governor's Office personnel held for relatively closed groups and were not open, public meetings. Therefore, these proposal statements are totally inaccurate.

"The communities of this region fully support North Carolina's site proposal." (p. 4-5). The SSC "...enjoys widespread bipartisan support among the region's general public..." (p. 4-84). Again, there is little public support for the project. Most people are uninformed or only know about the little public relations information released by the state. Even now, the state is providing very little information to questions posed by County officials and local citizens.

The proposal further states "The proposal to site the SSC in North Carolina has the strong support of...county and local groups" (p. 4-85). This is contradicted by opposition by both public officials and other organizations. For example, the Granville County Commissioners passed a resolution which states "a significant number of citizens have voiced opposition to locating the SSC in Granville County" (March 1, 1988 Resolution). At their regular monthly meeting on March 8, 1988, the Inter Neighborhood Council, a coalition of community neighborhood groups in Durham County passed two resolutions: one expressing "grave concerns" about the way the State has mishandled the entire proposal effort with local officials and citizens; the other resolution opposes the SSC because of its potentially negative impacts on the Rougemont community, local drinking water quality due to its siting in the Durham Water Quality Basin Area, water and electrical power reserves, and state and local tax rates needed to pay infrastructure costs. Finally, the Durham County letter of support included in the proposal was given when the ring touched only the northeast corner of the county and was meant only to endorse the concept, not the project. Now, over 5,500 acres of Durham County lands are involved (p. 6-12) and more than 55% of the parcels and ownerships (p. 6-13). To date none of the groups of County Commissioners has even received a copy of the North Carolina SSC proposal. Therefore, the Durham County Commissioners intend to pass a pass a resolution on Monday, March 14, 1988, withdrawing their support for the project at this time.

The proposal also says that "...state and local governments...are very willing to provide assistance to the DOE" (p. 1-12). In fact, local governments have expressed concerns over having the DOE in their back yard.

"Local environmentalists have not opposed the proposed siting. Their concerns have been limited to legal aspects of the environmental review process, and these concerns have been answered to their satisfaction through communication with the Governor's Office." (p. 4-85) However, the North Carolina Chapter of the Sierra Club adopted a resolution that opposed "the method in which the State developed its SSC proposal. In addition to the many questions it left unanswered, there was a deplorable lack of citizen participation. The State needs to address the citizen concerns in great detail - with specific solutions, not just rhetoric." In a letter dated March 3, 1988, they raised two pages of concerns and questions about the Super Collider's environmental and

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economic impacts. They have not yet adopted a resolution opposing the SSC per se, because they have not yet received enough information on which to make a judgement.

"No organized local opposition to North Carolina's SSC site proposal exists or is anticipated." (p. 4-85) This phrase is repeated on pages 4-5 and 4-84 as well. However, there is significant, organized local opposition which is growing rapidly. Citizens Against the Collider Here (C.A.T.C.H.) began meeting on February 6, 1988, just four days after the first public meeting about the SSC project. This group adopted Articles of Association on February 28, 1988. There are now three chapters, one each in Durham, Granville, and Person counties. To date, C.A.T.C.H. has held more than ten public meetings, most of which have drawn considerable written, television, and radio press coverage. C.A.T.C.H. also has been successful in getting each of the three Boards of County Commissioners to hold a public county hearing about the Super Collider. The rooms were filled to overflowing at each of these meetings, with more than 100 persons speaking against the SSC project, and less than seven in favor. Over 6,600 signatures have been collected on petitions against the SSC in less than one month. Membership meetings will begin next week, with activities already scheduled for the next three months. C.A.T.C.H. is committed to
22 opposing the Super Collider in North Carolina under all legal methods. There definitely is significant, organized opposition to the SSC in North Carolina.

"The General Assembly unanimously passed legislation that provide land acquisition authority and has shown overwhelming bipartisan support for the project." (pp. 4-85 and 4-90) However, the North Carolina legislature passed this bill under a "gentleman's agreement" understanding in the Senate that no legislator will oppose legislation introduced by a Senator for his/her own district that will not directly affect other legislative districts. In fact, many legislators are expressing extensive concern about the SSC project both orally and in writing. This is especially important since to date the only monies committed or agreed to by the legislature is a total of $650,000, which provided less than half of the proposal development monies. The legislature will be meeting for a short six-week session this summer beginning in June. The legislature has made absolutely no commitment to any funds to support the SSC project as proposed.

Socioeconomic Impacts of the SSC

"The scope of acquisition...is designed to continue most present land uses--predominantly woodlands, with some farming" (p. 1-10). "The site offered is primarily rural and has no major existing improvements other than roads" (p. 2-
23 4). "As positioned, the ring will not pass under any significant population centers or major water bodies" (p. 6-5). "...the land areas proximal to the near and far clusters are sparsely populated" (p. 6-22). These statements might lead one to believe this is all farmland. However, there are numerous housing developments in northern Durham County (also in Granville County) that are not indicated on the maps in the State's proposal. Even the roads for these developments are not present, since the State used the outdated U.S. Geological maps (as required by the ISP for other factors) to indicate roads and housing as well.

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

"The proposed North Carolina SSC site is a sparsely populated rural area of northern Durham, eastern Person, and western Granville counties..." (p. 6-1). "...the population density of the proposed SSC land areas is uniformly less than 200 people per square mile" (p. 6-5). "The area is 65% wooded, 30% in agricultural use, 3% urban, and 2% water and wetland" (p. 1-11). Again, the use of outdated maps and aerial photographs masked the rapid growth that has occurred recently in the area, especially in northern Durham County. Actually, the population density in the External Beam/Short areas is much higher than on most locations around the ring. In the 2.1 square mile Roxboro area, which sits directly on top of the "beam zone", the population density is 282 persons per square mile!

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"Only 106 residences and businesses would require relocation" (p. 1-10). "Acquisition of land for the proposed site will involve only 826 parcels and 106 relocations" (p. 1-12). "The scope of real estate acquisition is modest, involving only 826 parcels, with 780 ownerships, and entailing only 106 relocations" (p. 6-1). Although calculations are incomplete, even the State has admitted they missed a large number of relocations. Based on initial calculations, more than 160 families and over 400 people would need to be relocated. If each of the additional 288 lots in northern Durham County that are already sold or available for sale are developed within the next two years, another 23 families would need to be relocated from an area with a population density of over 615 people per square mile.

25

A major complaint has been the failure of the State to promptly notify affected property owners. In many instances, these owners received their first notification from C.A.T.C.H. Even the counties were not notified that they had lands that would be lost and otherwise affected and had to be informed of this situation by C.A.T.C.H. personnel.

26

The proposal states the affected areas contain "...scattered residences and fewer than 10 rural churches are within 1 mile [of the ring]" (p. 7-14). However, the following 15 churches are all within one mile of the proposed location for the ring (three of which must be relocated):

Church

Unnamed (near Stem)
Cooch Memorial (Stem)
Olive Grove (near F-3)
Hesters
Huntsville (near F-7)
Hebron (near F-7)
Vernon Hall (near F-5)
NE. Gibson
St. Paul's
Unnamed (near F-3)
Shady Hill (west of 220K)
Antioch
New Hope
Red Mountain Baptist
New Red Mountain Baptist

27

28 In addition, there are 43 cemeteries within one mile of the ring.

29 "In this proposal, the term "stratified fee estate" refers to ownership in fee simple of a section of the stratum...and, in addition, ownership of a negative easement for the remainder of the parcel to limit use of the land to those uses compatible with the SSC" (p. 6-1). Yet the State Property Office admits it has no idea how to value this property. In addition, the right of the state to purchase these "mineral rights" has not yet been tested in court.

30 "Based on current use, the annual tax loss to the counties would be approximately $54,000 for the land proposed for fee simple acquisition" (p. 4-96). However, C.A.T.C.H. has been able to demonstrate this figure may have to be trebled or moved even higher and the State has greatly undervalued the cost of property acquisition.

31 Existing facilities/improvements of the North Carolina National Guard must be replaced before the National Guard will vacate its current location (Appendix 3, p. 2 to volume 2). This may seriously delay tunnel completion.

32 Property owners also have been misled about the extent to which they will be reimbursed for affected properties. The Governor first said "top dollar" would be paid, but then waffled to say that State condemnation guidelines would have to be followed. Affected property owners deserve at least as fair an offer as that made to the North Carolina Army National Guard where they are being offered 11,000 acres and the complete rebuilding of all roads and facilities (at a cost of over $3,056,000 plus land) in return for giving up 4,800 acres (p. 2-3). This homeowner stance has been supported by the local newspaper editorial page editor.

33 "An intermittently active quarry on the Camp Butner property...will be closed. Other quarries indicated on USGS topographic maps for the site area are inactive" (p. 3-39). However, a nearby quarry in Butner operated by SunRoc has just spent $3.5 million on a new crusher and has no plans to cease operations.

34 In most places, the housing in the SSC site area is referred to like they are shacks ("Most residences in the area [of the SSC] are one-story frame and brick dwellings in outlying residential areas of Roxboro and Oxford." p. 6-14, yet when describing the houses available for SSC families in the same area they are described as "a variety of single-family ranch, traditional, and contemporary homes at prices well below those commanded by homes in the Triangle area." (p. 4-46)

35 The state bypassed its Environmental Policy Act of 1971 through special legislation for the SSC, but the proposal states "The relatively few environmental concerns with respect to siting the SSC will be resolved through routine facility planning and construction practices or appropriate mitigation, including application of state environmental standards and regulations." (p. 5-1)

36

Species Endangered by the SSC

Although the Piedmont area of North Carolina is not known for any federally listed endangered species, many rare and potentially endangered organisms inhabit the proposed SSC site area. Because the state has provided very little information about the specific location of the proposed SSC siting in North Carolina, it has been difficult to determine specific endangered species. However, since the area consists of the headwaters of three major watersheds, there are numerous wildlife and plant species in the area. Known rare plant life is located along the Flat and Tar rivers. Chapter 4 details the affected species.

37

Groundwater and Dewatering Effects of the SSC

"Groundwater (is) restricted to saprolite regions above tunnel depth" (p. 1-9). "*Yields [of area wells] vary from place to place, but are generally* satisfactory, falling in the range of 9 to 14 gal/min from wells about 120 to 160 feet deep." (p. 3-38) "The proposed tunnel level is lower than local water wells.. for about 85% of the tunnel length." (p. 3-54) According to page 3-46, most wells in the area obtain water from depths less than 150 feet. However, *preliminary investigations have revealed numerous areas where well depths* are much deeper than the proposed tunnel depths. The state omitted much of their own well data in discussions on borings and wells (pp. 3-48 through 3-51), perhaps for these reasons. The State will have to purchase lands where wells are ruined and cannot be redrilled.

191

"Lake Michie, five miles southwest of the proposed campus location, in Durham County, could also supply the full 0.36 Mgal/day required." (p. 8-38); this is totally false, as Lake Michie already is at near capacity. In addition, Lake Michie, and for that matter much of the proposed site for the SSC in North Carolina has been subject to numerous droughts over the past several years. Water supply has been severely affected in the seven county region almost every year.

38

Moderate tunnel inflows of water expected at up to 20 to 50 gal/min and over more than 2,000 feet expected (p. 3-55). "...a design exploration can aid in identifying locations that will minimize the amount of dewatering required." (p. 3-54); but much dewatering cannot be eliminated. "Drainage elements can be *incorporated into the shotcrete lines and directed to the planned tunnel drain* to prevent dripping conditions in the completed tunnel.. Creation of a completely dry tunnel would require use of a different lining system and a 12-foot-diameter tunnel" (p. 3-84) at much greater expense.

39

There is a very high moisture content exists in some borings (p. 3-45). How is it known that "Groundwater withdrawals for water supply or temporary dewatering do not cause surface subsidence in (this) area" (p. 3-47) when this type of dewatering has not been done before?

40

The correlation given on p. 3-48 is incorrect; it should be r=.0916. "There was a poor correlation between the actual ground elevation at a well and the

water table level measured in that well" (p. 3-48), yet this correlation was 0.38217 which with 24 d.f. is significant at the p< .05 level of confidence.

41 The proposal says "If needed, wastewater...could be piped to Durham's Eno River WWTP (which is now being expanded to 10 Mgal/day)...." (p. 8-39). This is untrue as there currently is a feasibility study underway to determine whether any expansion is possible given the limitations of the Eno River. This study has about a 50% probability of indicating that no expansion is possible. Since the total capacity of this plant will be used by Treyburn upon its completion, it could not possibly serve the SSC in addition.

42 In addition, there are several abandoned mines and caves directly in the path of the ring that have not been taken into consideration.

Spoils Placement Concerns About the SSC

43 Approximately 3 million cubic yards of tunnel muck will be removed (150,000 cubic yards per access point). However, the State of North Carolina has removed all maps showing proposed spoils dump site from proposal map books and have failed to release this information to date. We do know each one of the 20 locations of 10 acres each "should be within 2 miles of tunnel access shafts" and that "state-maintained roads will be used to transport the material to disposal sites", and "disposal sites must have minimal impact on wetlands, streams, and important biological habitat areas" (p. 3-89) plus other factors. The State's own feasibility study for the SSC proposal stated "Construction of the SSC, its supporting facilities, and induced secondary development should pay strict attention to the control of sedimentation and erosion" (p. 78), yet the proposal does not address this issue.

Geology and Tunneling

44 Seismic activity in region affected by seismic events which have occurred in the region further out than the proposal indicates on pp. 3-56 through 3-59. Some tunnel shafts have much more than the 12% of their length in soil than indicated on p. 3-60. Only 23 tunnel borings were actually made, as 4 of the borings mentioned on p. 3-61 were shallow borings. The drilling rate index specified on p. 3-65 has not been verified for this type of rock. The "overall projected average utilization rate is 44.9%" (p. 3-82), which is less than the 50% utilization rate requested by the ISP.

45 According the the proposal "Surface elevations along the proposed collider orientation range over approximately 320 feet, from a low of about 370 feet near the Tar River to a maximum of about 690 feet near intermediate access area E4" (p. 6-5) and "maximum variation in surface elevation above the proposed tunnel position is only 320 feet over the entire 53-mile circumference" (p. 3-2). However, the actual range of variation is 340 feet, from a high of 725 feet to a low of 385 feet.

46 The proposal also states the tunnel is "maintaining a minimum depth of 35 feet. Where the tunnel depth is less than 50 feet, the land above will be obtained in

fee simple, as required by the ISP" (p. 3-6). However, this minimum depth of 35 feet occurs in 3 different places, yet only 41 acres are scheduled to be purchased in fee simple.

47 The "depth to unweathered rock is typically less than 100 feet" according to p. 3-26... yet a much more revealing statistic is that the unweathered rock continues for less than 100 feet above the tunnel for more than 2431' of the alignment and that the unweathered rock lights are below tunnel depth over 8 miles on the alignment from Mission Street/Interstate Beam green.

48 The rock has "average mechanical strength" described on page 3-30 but different the mechanical properties of the rock?... Why is the mean rock depth missing for rock units 7a, 7b and 7c which alone in over 10% of the alignment and is located close to the largest alone population center (p. 3-73). Why is there no geologic information provided for rock unit 7b (page three rock unweathered?).

49 There are a number of direct contradictions in the proposal related to geology and tunneling. On page 3-39, it states "Groundwater acidification due to sulfide weathering is not considered to be a potential problem at the proposed site." This contradicts with the acid water discussed in Vol. 5 and the low pH levels in table 3-12 on pp. 3-51.

50 The proposal also says "Rock more than four the level proposed for the tunnel above fee sites, fractures or joints" (p. 3-34). This differs from the base data samples themselves, the statement on p. 3-40 that "In the metamorphic rocks, such quartz veins are a primary water-supply source for wells with higher yields"; and Table 3-17 on pp. 3-65 and 3-66 which indicates each of the rock has 20-40% quartz content.

51 "Groundwater in the area of the proposed site is high in calcium, sodium, and magnesium bicarbonate" according to p. 3-30, yet elsewhere the proposal says "Carbonate rocks susceptible to calcium leaching and cavity formation has not occurred" (p. 3-34).

52 "Tunneling potential and rock problems is always subject to groundwater inflow" (p. 3-34), but such stage problems in the report.

53 Little groundwater inflow is expected, but some of the groundwater conditions for Table 3-26 indicate use (average) as dripping, moderate groundwater conditions, handling in 8,000 gallons/min of inflow.

54 The proposal indicates "no initial ground support will be needed for over 90% of the tunnel length" (p. 3-60) and "initial support is conservatively estimated to be required over approximately 10% of the tunnel length" (p. 3-61), yet Table 3-27 on p. 3-67 indicates in each of 20 sites the tunnel may need support.

Regional Resources and Conditions.

55 The proposal states that the airport is located only 2½ miles from project site (p. 3-9), but as the drawing notes a long parallel and a cantilever. This

more like 30 miles by roads. It further indicates the "SSC...laboratory would be fifteen miles from Research Triangle Park" (p. 3 of Gov. Martin's testimony to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee of Science, Space and Technology, April 8, 1987). In reality, this is more like 30 miles.

56 The proposal states there is an experienced labor pool for large, complex projects like the Super Collider (p. 1.9). Based on the unemployment rates of the seven-county SSC region, there are only 906 currently unemployed construction workers (pp. 4-22 and 4-23). Furthermore, on previous construction projects of this magnitude requiring more general labor skills, more than half of the work force had to be imported from more than fifty miles from the construction sites.

57 Note the proposal provides only $15 million for the three counties for infrastructure improvements and maintenance (p. 1-10). "Each county will receive $5 million towards meeting the SSC-related increased demand for schools and fire and emergency services; for example, these funds could be used to construct additional fire stations in the vicinity of the proposed site" (p. 4-50). These services are already severely overburdened in Durham County and almost totally undeveloped in Granville and Person counties.

58 The proposal says "The North Carolina Public School System's Basic Education Program...will be fully implemented by the 1989-90 school year" on p. 4-63; yet on the following page it states "The state's Basic Education Program, scheduled for full implementation by 1993...."

59 According to page 4-70, the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State University are to receive $4 million each per year (for 30 years)(40 percent each) with the other $2 million (20 percent) going to the Elementary Particle Investigations Center (EPIC), a nonprofit organization that will be created to administer these funds on a peer-review basis (p. 4-70). However, UNC President Spangler's letter of support states the "remaining 20 percent ($60 million) [would be] divided among the private institutions in the state, the community college system, and the other constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina, including $3 million for North Carolina Central University and $7 million for North Carolina A&T State University..." (p.2 of Spangler letter to Gov. Martin, 6/9/87)

60 "As of January 1986, more than 40 companies or government agencies had offices there (RTP), employing over 23,000 workers" (p. 4-74). In the last ten years, the Park has grown from 21 to over 100 tenants, from 10,000 to 30,000 employees..." (pp. 4-74 and 4-75). Further, it state "More than 20,000 research workers pursue scientific and technological research (in RTP) (p. 4 of Gov. Martin's testimony to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee of Science, Space and Technology, April 8, 1987). In actuality, about half of the Park employees are support personnel.

61 "Also in Durham is Watts Nursing School, the oldest nursing school in the state, which offers training for nurse anesthetists and radiologic technologists" (p. 4-53). However, this school of nursing is presently inactive.

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

62 The North Carolina School of Science and Math, mentioned on p. 4-86, has an enrollment which is currently constrained by Congressional Districts and a selection process that Wake students may have been in their respective schools for at least several years. This triangle is certainly underrepresented in terms of students at the school in relationship to the number of parents with degrees from Wake in the area.

63 "The main sources of background noise are light traffic on rural roads and the sounds of nature, such as chirping of frogs and insects" (pp. 4-10). However, the proposal failed to mention at least one operating stone quarry in Bunner, a NASCAR race track, and a drag racing strip, all of which are within a mile of the proposed ring location.

64 Further, the proposal states the Norfolk & Western rail "main line is served by a local train out of South Boston, VA, which serves as far south as Helena, NC (just north of Rougemont)" (p. 4-14); yet on Figure 3-4 on p. 3-2 shows the line abandoned north of Timberlake outside of the ring.

65 Note that Stem and Rougemont, the two areas of highest population density in the ring area and located above the Short Beam areas are not included in Table 4-13 on pp. 4-37 through 4-39, even though other unincorporated areas are. The "planned homes" in Hillsborough referred to on p. 4-48 cannot be built due to a lack of available sewerage treatment plant capability in Hillsborough at this time and in the near future.

66 "Cable television is available in most parts of the Triangle area" (pp. 4-83); this depends on how you define the Triangle, but certainly in each town of the three counties where the SRC would be located.

CHAPTER 2
Organized Opposition to the Proposed SSC Siting in North Carolina

Contrary to the State's Proposal the communities of this region DO NOT fully support North Carolina's site proposal. Organized local opposition does exist and has gained momentum. A voluntary not-for-profit organization named CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE (C.A.T.C.H.) approved Articles of Association Sunday, February 28, 1988. (Appendix A). The group evolved February 4, 1988 after the Roxboro meeting when the proposal was partially revealed to the public. This planning group develop a fact sheet describing "Facts the State of North Carolina Doesn't Want You to Know About the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)" (Appendix B), which was distributed at the Public Scoping meeting in Butner on February 9, 1988. Here also the brochures were initially made available to the public vaguely describing the project. No "information packet on the SSC" (as stated on pp. 4-84 and 4-85 of the North Carolina Site Proposal) has even been distributed to any affected land owners. More information was discussed between individuals and DOE representatives at the Butner Scoping meeting than had been disseminated among our state officials. Regular meetings of Citizens Against The Collider Here have been held February 8, February 11, February 17, February 18, February 28, March 6, and March 12. A full page newspaper advertisement sponsored by C.A.T.C.H. ran in the March 12 Durham Sun (Appendix C). 67

Introduction

According to the April 1987 Invitation to Site Proposals for the Super-conducting Super Collider (SSC), (Appendix D) "early public participation" was encouraged in the scoping and reviewing stages of the National Environmental Policy Act process. The first step in the public scoping process was issuance of the advance Notice of Intent in May 1987. No North Carolina property owners were notified at that time. The Department of Energy has also noted in the ISP that Regional Resources ranks second (after Geology and Tunneling) in order of relative importance in laying out the technical evaluation criteria. They noted that a "serious deficiency in any one subcriterion" may have prevented an individual state's proposal from being included in the BQL." 68

The second step in the "Public" Scoping Process was a final notice of intent which appeared in the Federal Register on January 22, 1988. Our "Affected Landowner or Interested Person" letter from the DOE was dated January 28, 1988.

The very first notification that property owners received about possible involvement by the SSC was dated January 25, 1988. 69

Many residents were notified by word of mouth about the February 4, 1988 in Roxboro where we were shown some information about the SSC. An

incomplete list of affected property owners in the three counties was h... out at the meeting. **No complete list or map of affected property owners has yet been made available by the state of North Carolina.**

Local libraries were supposed to have additional information but NO information was available in the Durham County Library until February 16, 1988 - seven days after the DOE Scoping meeting in Butner, NC.

The North Carolina Site Proposal Executive Summary submitted to the U.S. DOE states in section 1.1:

"The region's well-informed public identifies with science, technology, and research and heartily supports the SSC project. No organized local opposition to the site proposal exists or is anticipated." We ascertain that it is difficult to become opposed or organized about something that has NOT BEEN WELL PUBLICIZED BY THE MEDIA.

70 The proposed location of the ring has been changed and can still be shifted 2000 feet in any horizontal direction and up to a mile north and a mile west. No map has been drawn to depict the potentially affected area. Residents are STILL finding out if their property has potential to be affected by stratified fee or fee simple. Many are being informed only by CATCH people because the state of North Carolina did not know of their existence. Handouts have been passed out to the public. (Appendices B and D).

71 The NC Proposal also states "Siting of the SSC will displace few people, because of the rural nature of the proposed site" (p. 4-32). Numerous housing developments have been built since the state used old tax roles and 1981 aerial photos. Only 43 property owners were "on the list" at the February 4, 1988 meeting. Since then, other owners have been notified by CATCH and the numbers are mounting. Neither the media nor the state know these numbers so the old figures are still used. Two acre to eight acre lots with $200,000 homes are not in the realm of rural housing.

In addition, people have moved to the rural areas not to search for jobs but to seek the planned communities that enable people to have more acreage than is currently available closer to the Durham area.

72 The North Carolina Proposal states that "town meetings were held in the Person and Granville County seats," yet Durham County is the location of a substantial number of fee simple acquisitions. Why were NO meetings held there? The first Public Hearing was held in Durham County February 23, 1988 concerning the SSC. Our County Commissioners admitted that they had supported the idea of the project but they had never been given full details, according to County Commission Chairman William Bell (Appendix E).

73 Jack Bond, County Manager of Durham County NC said in his letter, included in our state's proposal, that he hoped that the "meticulous criteria set forth in the proposal will be met without adversely impacting the high quality of life afforded our citizens" (p. 4-88). He must have referred to the DOE proposal, Sir, and not the NC proposal since the actual proposal was dated September 2, 1987 and Mr. Bond's letter was dated June 22, 1987. The County Commissioners

had not even SEEN the NC Site Proposal. As stated previously, the proposal was not available in Durham County until February 15, 1988.

74 Local officials have been contacted and State Representative Sharon Thompson responded with "serious concerns" about the SSC (Appendix F). She also enclosed a breakdown list of where the state obtained funds for the project (Appendix G). Since when does the SSC constitute an emergency? This has been spent when our fishermen are plagued with the Red Tide (Appendix H).

Editorial Letters of Opposition
and Related Feature Articles

75 The following list summarizes in chronological order the majority of enclosed letters to the editor of various local papers. These papers include the Durham Morning Herald, The Durham Evening Sun, the Raleigh News and Observer, The Independent, The (Duke) Chronicle, The Courier Times (Roxboro), The Oxford Public Ledger, The Christian Science Monitor, and in a related economic issue, UNC Sea Grant, Coast Watch. Included in the list are feature newspaper articles that emphasize the gradually increasing opposition as more Durham County Citizens become informed through CATCH about the real facts concerning the SSC.

C.A.T.C.H.
Citizens Against the Collider Here

76 Beginning February 4, 1988, organized opposition emerged during the minutes following the State of North Carolina's flimsy attempt at informing the public about the immense impact of having a 53 mile circumference ring underground. This ring would involve 1,600 acres of land that is not only rural as the proposal implies. However, acreage in Durham County is currently valued at $17,000 an acre in the Red Mountain Subdivision alone. New developments have evolved since our state proposal used outdated maps, aerial photos, and old tax roles.

February 1, 1988 "Most People Involved Oppose Supercollider"

January 20-February 10, 1988 "Should We Want It? ...promises don't match the facts." James Krumhansl, president-elect of the American Physical Society, told the Wall Street Journal "I don't see that the (SSC)has any immediate relevance to our technological or economic competitiveness."

February 5, 1988 "SSC Might Displace 105 (ERROR) Property Owners" More than 200 in attendance at the meeting February 4, 1988 in Roxboro with Science Advisor, Earl R. MacCormac.

February 8, 1988 Monte Basgall article about "Super Collider Sales Pitch Not Hitting Home"

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

February 23, 1988 Editorial acknowledging that "moving people can be traumatic" and editorials "Consider Bad Points" and accusations of "tunnel-vision" until comprehensive examination of the issues have been made.

February 24, 1988 Numerous articles were written following the Durham County Commissioners Hearing (Appendix J) as over 150 people squeezed into the meeting. After Governor Martin's "sales pitch" and his visit to another downtown, over 30 people spoke to the detrimental aspects of siting the SSC in Durham County. Candidate for Durham County Commissioner, Ellen Reinhardt, commented that "We cannot depend on the state of North Carolina or the DOE to protect the interests of the people of Hougemont or Durham County." She received a standing ovation from the concerned and informed (now) citizens. (Appendix K).

February 29, 1988 and later related articles
Collider Site Decision Delayed. Apparently the interior subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee must act on the DOE request for $363 million. Why is Energy Secretary Herrington "unfamiliar" with a study from an Illinois group that would SAVE THE GOVERNMENT $3.3 BILLION DOLLARS by locating the SSC next to the Batavia Fermilab?

How many further delays are predictable due to funding squabbles in Congress? In the meantime, people CANNOT BUY OTHER LAND, BUILD ON LAND WITH A CLOUD OF POSSIBLE CONDEMNATION HANGING OVER IT, OR SELL THAT SAME PROPERTY WHILE POLITICIANS HAGGLE OVER THE PROS AND CONS! PEOPLE ARE CURRENTLY BEING ADVERSELY AFFECTED FINANCIALLY, EMOTIONALLY, AND PHYSICALLY DUE TO THE STRESS IMPOSED UPON US BY THE OVERWHELMING UNCERTAINTY OF THIS PROJECT.

77

Orange County Commissioner first elected official to speak out against SSC. (Appendix L).

78

(Appendix M) - All articles and editorials further related to intensifying SSC opposition.

79

Partial List of Local/Group Opposition

Current list of Opposition to the Proposal of Siting the SSC in NC:

Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH)

Coalition for Alternatives to Shearon Harris (CASH)

Durham Friends Meeting

Durham Inner Neighborhood Council (Appendix N)

Durham Preservation Alliance

Fair Share

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

February 9, 1988 Joe Maenn Editorial, leader of opposition movement Emphasis is on lack of information and information that was provided was in part erroneous. Lack of concern about home owners is emphasized and people are chastised by the state for defending their homes and land and livelihood. Only one assessment is required by the state of North Carolina and many people shall be forced to litigation to ensure proper compensation. (Appendix I)

February 10, 1988 "Super-collider meetings reveal residents' anger" More than 500 people were in attendance at the evening Scoping session. The majority spoke against the Collider in the evening..

February 10,1988 article with Gov. Martin saying the he would "live on top of the tunnel." (Which is not possible for at least 300 feet around the ring and the state is asking for 2000 foot leeway).

February 10, 1988 "Area Residents concerned about Environmental risk of Collider."

February 10, 1988 ..."300 chairs filled during the day session..(EIS Scoping meeting)...swelled to more than 600, and included more opponents."

February 12, 1988 "Group Forms to Oppose Bid for Super Collider" (overflow crowd packing Red Mountain Subdivision at the Clubhouse met for organizational meeting.)

February 12, 1988 Collider Hearing scheduled in Durham because of people's concern. 2 Editorials against, Risk of Extinction and Shattered Dreams.

February 12, 1988 "Run Around" cartoon of NC Governor's Science Advisor

February 19, 1988 2 Editorials, "Scientists are Wrong" and "Let Texas Have It"

February 19, 1988 Chronicle article where Bill Dunn admits that NC will have to provide 5000 acres (NC has said 11,000 acres "somewhere") for the National Guard and "it could be done dislocating as few as two people, maybe none." WHY NOT MOVE THE SSC WHEREVER THAT IS?

February 19, 1988 "Red Mountain residents rap collider plan"

February 21, 1988 Martin (Governor) to be at hearing. C.A.C.H.(Citizens Against The Collider Here) resistance group meeting. Tom Drew said "There will be fresh proposals on property values." (NONE YET)

February 21, 1988 "Residents Need 'Rest of the Story' On Super Collider Project" Facts are emphasized: Congress has only appropriated $25,000,000 and decommissioning continues to be an enigma.

New Red Mountain Baptist Church

Person County Nature Society

Radioactive Waste Round Table

Ratepayers' Energy Initiative

Red Mountain Baptist Church

Save the Water

War Resisters' League

Groups Which Passed Resolutions Opposing the NC Bid in 1987.

Statewide Organizations

Conservation Council

Sierra Club

80 Additional groups in the are have voiced opposition to the SSC, but as groups have not yet voted to take an official stand on the issue. Several groups plan to make a decision by late March. An updated list will be available at that time.

Candidate Ellen Reckhow, who emphasized the need for a Fiscal Impact study in a letter to the editor March 4, 1988, later has learned that the 1986 Fiscal Impact Study done by the state showed local governments as "losers." (My copy of this study was requested March 7, 1988 of the Governor's office).

Property Owners Fears

81 Numerous editorial have addressed this issue. Now the editor of the Durham Morning Herald expressed that people have legitimate concerns. He asked if state law regarding compensation needed to "require financial sacrifice?" (Appendix O). If Federal lands are available, why have THESE not been more actively studied as a potential site. We stand vehemently opposed to NC as a site for the SSC.

Related Concerns

82 Water and Sewer Needs are discussed in Turning New Leaves articles by the Durham Morning Herald. The limit is the ability to store the water and have it available, according to Terry Rolan, Director of Water Resources (Appendix P).

83 Education and the money needed to support our overcrowded (already, prior to SSC) schools is what matters to most parents. North Carolina ranks in the

lower third in education in the country. Student-teacher ratios must improve and the "trailer park look" to many schools needs to be eliminated. Northern High School in Durham County is an example (Appendix Q). Chewning Junior High School, where Treyburn students shall attend, recently experienced a major disruption involving the Ku Klux Klan, forcing the school to close early.

84 Seismic Activity has been a concern with the MAJOR SHEAR ZONE located in North Carolina in the area of the proposed site (Appendix R).

85 The potential dangers of hazardous wastes are a problem (Appendix S).

86 Roads continue to be a major problem with north-south travel in Durham limited severely and traffic increasing substantially without the SSC (Appendix T).

87 Numerous maps have been in the newspaper, however, no complete map has been published since North Carolina made the Best Qualified List (Appendix U).

Federal Funding

88 Finally, another question concerns the debate over Federal money: this project is not even funded and has a projected lifetime of 25 years; decommissioning is a mysterious event that has not been addressed to the satisfaction of anyone. Now the DOE wants to do an environmental impact for all states on the Best Qualified List. How thorough will a study be, if funds have to be sifted across seven states for an impact study in each? Why was this not done for the most logical place at a possible savings to all? (Appendix V).

89 There is a lab in existence at Fermi. Why must more citizens across this land, be forced to give up their land for the benefit of so few at such tremendous expense? Local officials have been contacted and some have expressed concern over the Federal funding (Appendix W).

Petitions

90 Enclosed are copies of petitions which have been circulated in North Carolina for the past six weeks (Appendix X). The original petitions have been retained in North Carolina, but are available for your inspection at any time. The total number of signatures at the time of this report is 6,553. Petitions are still circulating and C.A.T.C.H. (Citizens Against the Collider Here) will periodically apprise Department of Energy Officials of the increasing number of signatures.

CHAPTER 3

Socioeconomic Impact

The ensuing discussion addresses the projected socioeconomic impact of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) if located at the proposed N.C. site. As noted in the State's proposal, the planned site of the SSC covers three counties, Durham, Granville, and Person. The majority of the collider ring is located in Granville and Person Counties. However, the campus and external
91 beam dump areas are shared equally between Durham and Granville Counties. As shown on the attached map, the beam dump intersects two relatively populated areas - Rougemont and Stem. What is not shown by this map is the recent development that has occurred in the Rougemont area. In addition to many long time residences, four new housing developments are located in the collider ring and beam dump area of Durham County. The following is a brief description of these developments.

Lake Winds - This development is in the "beam dump" area. It includes multi-
92 acre homesites and an 18-hole golf course. This development is the oldest of the four although it is less than six years old at this time. Numerous homes are located in this development although none appear to be on the State's fee simple list.

Red Mountain - This is a relatively new development being approximately two years old. Amenities include community water, horse stables, riding trails, hiking trails, and a community pool and clubhouse. A total of 112 homesites
93 are located in Red Mountain. Currently occupied homes exist in the development and seven of the existing homes as well as the community water supply are on the fee simple list (See Appendix Y for pictures of some of these homes). Three homes are inside the ring and will lose access to existing community water.

Rougemont Meadows - This development began about the same time as Red Mountain.
94 It has 23 homesites; currently approximately 21 completed and occupied homes are located in this development. Residences here appear to be in the beam dump area and are on the stratified fee list.

Summerwind Farm - This is the newest development in the Rougemont area. It has
95 multiacre (8-10 acre) homesites but only one completed occupied home exists in this development. Growth apparently has been stifled by the proposed SSC site. This development is in the beam dump area.

A composite property tax map of northern Durham County has been prepared by C.A.T.C.H. and is presented as Appendix Z. We currently are in the process of
96 plotting affected properties which still have been missed by the state and will notify the Department of Energy when this process has been completed. Please

note that the best map provided by the State to property owners to date is a simple 8-1/2 by 11 inch single page of the entire SSC ring and has frustrated property owners in attempting to locate affected properties. It is unfortunate that C.A.T.C.H. has been forced to produce something the State should have developed at least six months ago.

97 Preparation of this section of the EIS response has been hampered by a number of factors. The State itself has not performed a full environmental impact study so accurate data are not currently available from public sources. Further, the State has failed to identify all affected property owners and multiple changes in the published fee simple and fee stratified lists have occurred over the last month. Our own attempts to collect accurate data were, hence, hampered by property owners' lack of knowledge regarding the exact impact of the SSC on them. Also some individuals refused to cooperate with data collection procedures. Therefore, to date, we are only able to provide incomplete and anecdotal data in regard to sociological and psychological impacts for the proposed SSC.

98 In contrast, economic factors were somewhat easier to address. Governor Martin's 1986 SSC Feasibility Task Force Report was available to us. This source provided insights into the economic impacts in regard to SSC-related employment and potential impact on local governments. Also the news media have provided much data recently regarding growth projections particularly for the Durham County area. Therefore the economic picture is somewhat more apparent at this juncture than is the sociological impact of the SSC.

99 The following discussion is divided into two major sections. The first section entitled Sociological/Psychological Impact provides what data we could obtain as well as specific case examples to highlight such impacts. Included in this section are discussions of probable community disruption, loss of family lands, impact on sick and elderly, and limited data on those forced to relocate. The second section addresses economic impact. In this section consideration of such topics as projected growth, demands on the infrastructure, employment opportunities, tax loss, and total funds pledged by State officials.

Sociological/Psychological Impact

Community Disruption

100 One of the areas most impacted from a sociological/psychological viewpoint will be the Rougemont area in Northern Durham County. Rougemont is a community of about 2,500 residents. Its history goes back at least to 1743 when General Moore established Moore's Mill on the Flat River nearby. The community at large was first named Red Hills by the Oconeechee Indians who were residents of the area and who still have a known burial site near the Moore's Mill site.

101 Rougemont is a closely knit community whose residents tend to remain in the area for generations. Some local residents claim family land ownership for over 100 years. Over 130 of the local residents are over 65 years of age, have fixed incomes, and varied disabilities. Many are renters, widowed, and have no family members left with the exception of their neighbors and churches to care

for them. Many of these individuals belong to either the Red Mountain Baptist Church or the New Red Mountain Baptist Church. Both of these churches and their cemeteries are currently on the State's fee simple list.

Red Mountain Baptist Church has existed since 1881, beginning as a brush arbor meeting in its present location. The church cemetery presently contains the bodies of 185 deceased members of the church and community with the oldest marked grave being interred in 1888. This 8000 square foot structure with a membership of 400+ and an active attendance of 300+ will be purchased fee simple for the SSC project. As the SSC is presently proposed, the State of North Carolina will also disinter the remains of the cemetery population. This church has survived two world wars, the Korean Conflict, Vietnam and should not be destroyed by the one government that has previously protected and guaranteed its freedom to exist. The church has no desire to relocate the living or the dead, moreover with State money. Pictures of the Red Mountain Baptist Church and its cemetery are provided as Appendix AA. 102

If the SSC is located in North Carolina at the proposed site the following are the anticipated impacts on this church and its congregation. 103

1: The present proposal for the SSC in North Carolina will cause 25% of the church families to lose their land and/or homes. This will include many farmers who will not be able to begin farming again due to a lack of land and the inability to move their crop quotas to another plot of land.

2: Of the families projected to be directly affected by the SSC, 30% are senior citizens on fixed incomes, most with a physical disability and/or serious illness, i.e. cancer, heart disease. Many have no family outside of the church and neighbors from whom they would be removed with the establishment of the SSC. Another 35% are young couples just starting their families and either have homes under construction or have just recently moved into their "dream" home. These facts will make relocation very difficult. 104

3: Churches are known to lose 30-60% of their appraised value, making relocation a near impossibility. Plus, with the present proposal of the SSC in our community, available land will be out of the question. 105

4: for the State or Federal Government to purchase church property and the church to use government monies to rebuild would mean that the church is made possible by State or Federal funds. This seems a clear violation of separation of church and state. Also, parishioners firmly believe their dead should not be disturbed. To move the graves and bodies of these would be another clear infringement on the practice of religious freedom. 106

5: Forced relocation of the church would be disruptive for the congregation as a whole and particularly for those who rely on the church for their primary social support. 107

The anticipated impact of the SSC on the New Red Mountain Baptist Church will likely be similar to the impact on Red Mountain Baptist Church. Pictures of 108

the New Red Mountain Baptist Church, its cemetery, and a signed description and position statement from this church's officials are attached as Appendix BB.

While discussion thus far has focused on the Rougemont area it is likely that the sociological and psychological impacts of residents near the entirety of the SSC site would be similar to those described. Much of the area is rural or
109 semi-rural and populated by families that are long time residents of the area. Many cherish their heritage and their family lands and are not willing to sell property for any price. Relocation for these individuals will be extremely difficult from a psychological viewpoint.

Relocations/Fee Simple Data

To date the data regarding relocation of individuals is at best vague. The State initially indicated that 106 property owners would have to relocate for the SSC. However, reports from local residents suggest the State likely underestimated the number to be moved. For example, the State notified some individuals but failed to notify their neighbors who are clearly in what has been described as "fee simple" properties. Consequently, our efforts to identify all probable locations was obviated.

In order to explore the potential impacts of the SSC we have begun a survey of fee simple property owners. To date, 61 such property owners across the three-county SSC site have been surveyed. These individuals were contacted in person or by phone or a relative was interviewed with a structured interview. Information from these interviews suggest that 59 families would likely have to relocate for the SSC; some of the properties contain no individuals that will
110 have to relocate while others contain multiple families. The 59 families represent 165 individuals, of which 33 (20%) are 60 years of age or older. Of those forced to relocate, 13 have significant medical illnesses including Alzheimer's disease, Multiple Sclerosis, kidney disease, heart disease, and severe arthritis. This number, however, is likely an underestimate in that data on this interview item of our survey were usually not provided (i.e. missing data). In addition, of those forced to relocate, 37 anticipated a partial or total loss of farm income while another nine indicated loss of some other form of business as a function of relocation.

Other negative sociological/psychological impacts are likely to result from: (1) loss of traditional family lands and (2) forced relocations of people who previously had been relocated by the government. Of the 61 fee simple property owners surveyed, 35 provided data about land ownership by previous generations and previous forced relocations. On the average, these 35 respondents reported family land ownership for 2.03 generations with 9 (25.7%) reporting their families had owned their current property for three or more generations. In addition, nine of the 35 respondents indicated they had been forced to relocate on at least one previous occasion. The majority of these individuals reported a forced relocation to accommodate Camp Butner during World War II.

Clearly these data are just preliminary. We are not yet able to identify all those who potentially will have to relocate. Hence, it is not possible to determine what portion of the total sample of forced relocation our sample

represents. However, it is clear that a substantial number of individuals will be relocated and many of these will be elderly. If our data are at all representative, 20% of all relocations may involve elderly. These individuals who are less resilient to stress and change may suffer greatly from a psychological standpoint if the SSC is located at the planned site in North Carolina.

In the original listing released by the Office of the Governor on February 4, 1988, there were 43 families affected in Durham County. In their most recent listing, dated March 7, 1988 and attached, the estimate includes 129 properties requiring fee simple (absolute) purchase, and 348 properties requiring stratified fee (substrate) purchase. Twenty-seven of these properties were included in both listings. This is a total of 477 parcels of land in Durham County totaling 4,978.76 acres. Even though this includes 19 more parcels than mentioned in the proposal, it is more than 358 acres less than mentioned in the proposal.

A preliminary examination of the listing and tax maps reveals at least part of the problem. Many lots still have not been identified. In many instances, there are substantial discrepancies in lot sizes. Also, one must remember that these totals do not include lands needed for highways, access roads, utility easements, and communication lines. These will add at least 2,000 additional acres of Durham County lands. We have developed a complete property tax map of northern Durham County and are in the process of plotting the latest state listing to determine the absolute numbers of properties and acreage. We will inform you as to our progress.

A sampling of pictures of affected businesses and residences is provided as Appendix CC.

Socioeconomic Effects on Individual Property Owners

Attached as Appendix DD is the text of a speech delivered before the Durham County Board of Commissioners on February 23, 1988. Governor James Martin also spoke at this meeting and renewed his promise that the State of North Carolina would give "top dollar" to property owners whose land would be condemned or otherwise affected to make way for the SSC. In the next breath, however, Governor Martin equivocated by saying of course he would have to abide by the state statutes governing land acquisition.

111

After this speech was made, the speaker was approached by a State Property Department Agent at another meeting. He was very helpful in providing information and explaining state procedures. The State Property Department has become more helpful since the affected property owners voiced their felt concerns.

However, the only binding commitment made on the part of the State of North Carolina is the property acquisition law. The affected property owners are at a disadvantage. We request the assistance of the Department of Energy to assure that should North Carolina be the selected final SSC site Federal regulations concerning land acquisition be observed (since they are more favorable towards the property owner) and that Governor Martin be made to live up to his promise of "top dollar."

Loss of Tax Dollars

"The total assessed value of the property representing SSC land areas at the proposed site is approximately $22.8 million. Based on current use, the annual tax loss to the counties would be approximately $54,000 for the land proposed for fee simple acquisition. If none of the land proposed for acquisition in fee simple or stratified fee estate were taxed, the total annual property tax loss would be $169,000" (p. 4-96). However, there are 32 affected properties in the Red Mountain subdivision of northern Durham County alone. Each of these properties is valued at $32,500 without a house. However, seven of these properties presently have houses on them valued at from $148,000 to $200,000 for a total value of $1,335,500 and an average of over $190,000. Since the actual taxes on each piece of land last year were $172 and the estimated tax loss on the seven lots with houses is more than $13,000, the present loss to Durham County would be about $17,600. If you add the two houses slated to begin construction within the month, the tax loss next year would be over $22,000. If all 32 properties are developed with houses in this range, the tax loss to the County would be over $60,000 annually in this one subdivision alone. Also, in Rougemont there is a polo farm valued at more than $450,000 that is scheduled for fee simple purchase as it is over one of the access areas in the "beam dump." Therefore, the State has greatly underestimated the value of affected properties, perhaps by as much as a factor of two or three. 112

Road Support System

In Northern Durham County two (2) highways, four lanes wide, will be constructed in reference to providing access too and from the South Campus. These roads are presently on a map of proposed roads that the North Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) has recently issued, however DOT has indicated that the sole purpose for these roads being constructed in the next couple of years would be for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). DOT has further indicated that if the SSC does not come to the Durham, Granville and Person Counties area of North Carolina, that there is not any demand or plans for these roads to be built. 113

One of these roads will be called Campus Drive. It will provide access to the South Campus of the SSC. Presently, the proposed route of this four lane road will follow Cassam Tilley Road (SR 1622) north from the intersection of Cassam Tilley Road and the Old Oxford Highway and intersect with Range Road (SR 1610). At this writing, it has not been determined whether Campus Drive will continue to follow Range Road north or be routed through the National Guard property. Range Road is presently a two lane gravel road and Cassam Tilley Road is a paved two-lane road.

A second road will run west leading off Range Road close to the present intersection of Cassam Tilley Road and Range Road. This will also be a four lane road and will be called the Northeast Parkway. This road will lead off Range Road heading west across Pat Tilley Road (Adcock Road), continuing across Hall Road, follow the path of Hampton Road across the Bahama Road, continue west on Hampton Road eventually connecting with the State Forest Road which

will connect with Hwy 501 (Roxboro Road). Pat Tilley (Adcock Road), Hall Road, Hampton Road and the State Forest Road, are all two lane gravel roads.

In studying tax maps of Durham County in reference to the proposed Campus Drive and the Northeast Parkway we submit the following figures of property owners that will be affected by portions of their properties and/or their homes having to be taken for these proposed roads. Please note that these figures are based just on the properties on Cassam Tilley Road and the properties that the proposed Northeast Parkway will cross through. Also, in addition to the private properties that will be affected, the Northeast Parkway as proposed will go through the N.C. State forest property, affecting several hundred acres and will cross the Flat River, a drinking source for the City of Durham. 114

These figures are:

1) There will be approximately 66 parcels of property affected.

2) These 66 parcels are owned by 52 property owners.

3) Of these 52 property owners 49 are private property owners.

These property owners affected by the proposed roads are in addition to the property owners that will be affected by the Collider Ring itself.

Maps showing the proposed routes of these roads are enclosed as Appendix EE.

Economic Impact

Projected Growth Around N.C. Collider Site

The Triangle area will be the fastest growing location within North Carolina for at least the next twenty years. This area has 650,000 inhabitants now, and will reach a million shortly after the turn of the century. Industries want the Triangle's raw materials, an educated labor force, research universities, air and road transportation, relatively inexpensive land and utilities, and a high standard of living. Industry creates jobs, and that means more people, more houses, more cars, and more traffic. Even a national recession would hardly affect the assured growth of the Triangle. Durham County, a large portion of this area, is in the midst right now of this explosive growth. 115

Between now and the turn of the century, Durham city planners estimate that 132,000 new people will come to live in Durham. This growth will almost double the city's size, thus affecting many social and economic factors. The following information from the American Chamber of Commerce is what we can look forward to by the year 2000.

In addition to the 132,000 new people, approximately 2,900 more employees will be needed in Durham just to cover government jobs. Assuming a salary of $18,000 pear year, by 2000 an additional fifty-two million ($52,000,000) dollars will be needed in taxes each year to pay for government salaries alone. With this increase in population will come an additional 76,000 more children

in our schools and classrooms. Due to this expanded growth, new schools and teachers will surely be needed. These rising costs equate most definitely with higher taxes and additional local government expenditures.

As previously mentioned, approximately 132,000 new people, or 65,000 new families, will move to Durham by the year 2000. Using an average of 1.3 cars per family, our area will see 85,000 more automobiles on Durham's increasingly crowded streets and highways. This enormous growth will definitely mean additional road construction within our area, a good example being the proposed Durham Outer Loop. Again, less land for the community, additional water problems, and most definitely, higher taxes. An influx of new families certainly means new homes and apartment construction. It is estimated that in the next twelve years, approximately 55,000 more houses and apartments will be built to keep pace with the rampant growth in Durham County. Add the ever-present septic and well problems to this scenario, as well as the constant concern for our lakes and watersheds, and we have the real potential for environmental problems and emergencies.

We live right now in one of the fastest growing areas in the country. The Research Triangle Park and the development of Treyburn guarantee explosive growth for at least the next 15 to 20 years. Taxes will skyrocket, classrooms will bulge, and our highways may screech to a standstill because of congestion. It is quite obvious our excellent quality of life may go to the wayside if we do not sensibly plan now for this growth.

If an additional outside force, namely the Super Collider project, comes to Durham County, the already mentioned growth could escalate into a virtual uncontrollable cancer. The sudden influx of additional people, cars, houses, crowded classrooms, roads, etc. could cripple the already growth-oriented Durham County and Triangle area. This location has guaranteed growth through the turn of the century; burdening this area with forced growth could be disastrous.

Demands on Infrastructure (General)

Given the anticipated growth, the additional location of the collider project is likely to have a significant impact on local governmental units near the collider site. Since Durham is the closest urban area, increased demands on its infrastructure are likely to be most significant. The collider site is far outside the City of Durham's Urban Growth Area and was not to be served by
116 water and sewer for the next 20 years. It is also well beyond the existing major road network for Durham County. How the required infrastructure demands placed on this and surrounding counties will be met without placing undue economic burden on local residents is not clear at this time. The $15 million pledged by the State to the three SSC site counties ($5 million/county) likely far underestimates required expenditures by local governments.

A recently prepared long range thoroughfare plan for Durham County indicates that $3-4 million in public funds will be needed for new roads over the next 20 years. These projections do not include the roads needed to support the collider site and secondary development. If local government is faced with the

task of providing additional roads for the soldier, it is questionable whether monies will be available for maintenance of existing thoroughfares.

While state government is dependent upon an income tax base for its revenues, county governments depend on sales and use sales tax and property tax for 95% of their revenues. During the construction phase of the SSC these revenues will not cover infrastructure expenditures. Many construction workers may not live here, but will not increase property revenues as far. While these private sector demands on functional infrastructure they will not add [illegible] to the sales tax revenues in the local area. Once the SSC facility is completed the loss of land to the federal government will diminish property revenues for the local. Nevertheless the SSC will place demands on infrastructure and require local through government expenditure.

Perhaps the best description of the overall impact of the SSC on local governmental units is provided by Governor Martin's SSC feasibility task force report which states:

> "Governmental units will find that they will be expected to provide services to a larger population and thus increase expenditures. These impacts may cause some critical planning problems as well. In particular, because some of the public infrastructure required by SSC facility and its associated employment and population impacts take years to complete, regional governmental units will have to decide whether or not to build these facilities before the tax base associated with them is in place and/or before the increased revenues associated with the accurate expansion have been realized. This increases the risk to the governmental unit. It might make long-term financial commitments on the basis of projections that do not quite materialize, or if it underestimates the impacts, it could find that public facilities are overcrowded and require expensive, short-term remedial measures. In addition, the governmental unit is also a consumer of goods and services, and it could find that, like other regional economies, the costs of production have increased." (p. 184)

As a result of these considerations the Governor's task force concluded the following SSC impacts for local governments.

> "Those governmental units closest to the SSC are likely to be net losers since the facility itself is not taxable and the public infrastructure requirements associated with increased population will be relatively greater for these governmental units." (p. 185)
>
> "Those governmental units depending on a property tax base will probably benefit least to the extent that the financial gains taken and the base has been retained overall." (p. 185)

Thus, the SSC is likely to have a negative direct impact on local governments and further local property owners and taxpayers if this issue is the proposed North Carolina site.

SSC Impact on Educational Infrastructure

In assessing what impact the proposed SSC will have on the existing and future educational infrastructure, an overview of the affected area's rate of growth and present and proposed facility adequacies and inadequacies is in order.

In 1980 the population of Durham was about 101,000. Previous to that time, Durham experienced a relatively slow rate of growth, with an annual growth rate of approximately 1.2%. Between 1980 and 1984 the rate of growth jumped to 2.8%, more than three times the rate of the previous 30 years. This sudden jump in growth along with a continuation of that growth and robust economy has contributed greatly to the current classroom shortage and high pupil-teacher ratio. Granville and Person Counties have experienced a somewhat lower rate of growth, but still have many of the same overcrowding problems that Durham County has.

Presently there are 17,800 students enrolled in the Durham County public school system. According to the 2005 Comprehensive Plan published by the Durham Department of Planning and Community Development, by the year 1992 (assuming the study's realistic growth rate of 3.5%) the Durham County Schools will have 22,199 students, by the year 2005 a total of 30,000 or more is likely.

119 Over the past decade the crowding of the Durham County public school system has intensified. This was due to a relatively large number of students entering a system comprised of several inadequate educational facilities and the public schools' own failings in accounting for that growth by failing to construct new and improved facilities to meet the increased demand on the educational infrastructure.

Presently in the County there are three new schools being constructed in an attempt to meet this demand and alleviate a badly overcrowded system. These are the Howard Easley Elementary School (providing 96 total rooms at a cost of $5,112,518), the Githens Middle School, (providing 150 rooms at a price tag of $8,134,123), and finally the Southwest Elementary School (providing approximately 90 total rooms at a figure of $4,797,194). This on the surface would seem to suggest that the current overcrowding situation has its solution close at hand. However, a closer look at the current situation reveals the following disturbing statistics. Currently there are more than 100 mobile classroom trailers on Durham County School campuses (see Appendix FF). These trailers amount to a stop-gap measure to provide classroom space quickly at minimal initial cost until adequate permanent facilities become available. In addition, the State of North Carolina has suggested that two of the County's elementary schools (Bethesda and Lowe's Grove) be abandoned due to their extreme old age (one dating back to the early 1900's) and severe inadequacies. Another, Hillandale Elementary School, built in 1931, is scheduled for replacement. Still another, Bragtown Sixth Grade Center, which houses 529 6th grade students, is to be closed next year. The Division of School Planning in Raleigh rated this school's facilities the second worst in the Durham County system. In a recent Durham Morning Herald article dated December 17, 1987 and titled "Growth Expected to Keep Pressure on School System," it was disclosed that the majority of the County's schools were operating far in excess of their intended capacities. Several examples given were: Holt Elementary School, "a

school designed for 600 students, has an enrollment this year of 877"; Northern High School, "...opened in 1955 for 450 students...present enrollment is 1,918 students... it has 14 mobile teaching stations and will need several more next year."; and Neal Junior High, "the school has 10 mobile classrooms and has been overcrowded for several years."

One of the means by which a school system is judged is by the ratios between students and teachers. As an example of excess student population in relation to the total number of teachers being employed in the Durham County School system in 1984-85 the pupil-teacher ratio was 18.3 to 1. Today's latest figures confirm a current ratio of 26 to 1 (K-6) and 24.5 to 1 (7-12). Similarly, in Person County the current pupil-teacher ratio is approximately 25 to 1 and in Granville County it ranges between 20 and 25 to 1. Additional pressures to build new facilities or expand and renovate old ones will be placed on these school systems when the State's "Basic Education Program" is instituted in 1992. Additional funds to the county school systems will be forthcoming at that time but questions remain as to its adequacy.

The "Basic Education Program" generally states that the pupil-teacher ratio shall not exceed the following: in grades K through 3 a ratio of 20 to 1; in grades 4 through 6 a ratio of 22 to 1; in grades 7 and 8 a ratio of 21 to 1; and grades 9 through 12 a ratio of 24.5 to 1. It appears at the present time that most of the three county school systems are not in compliance with the requirements of this future program. Therefore, more expenditures would seem to be in order to increase their educational staffs and facilities.

More comparisons and additional data are available, but in the interest of keeping this report as brief and yet informative and accurate as possible, a general conclusion is in order at this point. Simply put, the Durham, Person, and Granville County school systems are overcrowded. An enormous amount of public funds have been spent on updating and constructing new facilities (mostly in Durham County) and yet the three county systems are still barely keeping abreast of demand for more classrooms.

It seems likely that additional growth in this area (especially growth which in part removes a significant amount of tax revenues from the tax rolls, such as the proposed SSC) will come at the expense of the local area taxpayers, but perhaps most importantly, at the expense of the area's students. Due to the long lead time necessary in the planning and construction of new school facilities the quality of education may very well drop until new facilities are in place. This could only add to an already suspect educational pool from which to draw likely candidates for SSC jobs.

It is the nature of the local three-county systems to derive most of the funding necessary for new schools and school improvements from two primary sources. The first and predominant source is property taxes (approximately 75% of the total), included in which is a "school tax." The second source is the issuance of school bonds. Occasionally tracts of land are donated by businesses or individuals who wish to support the local school systems and some State and Federal funds are also available. Since the SSC would be Federally owned and therefore exempt from local property taxes, the Governor's Office of the State of North Carolina early this year estimated that $54,000 in taxes would

the test in Durham County alone due to the proposed SSC if it were to be placed in North Carolina. This figure as shown in another section of this E.I.S. report is without a doubt incorrect. The actual figures of revenues lost to the proposed SSC are much higher. Since the three-county area depends heavily upon property taxes to supply the necessary funds for the school systems, any damage inflicted to the property tax base would undoubtedly adversely affect the funding capacity of the three counties by limiting the amount of revenue which could be drawn from the system.

In the report done by the N.C. Governor's Task Force on the SSC, referred to earlier in this report, the following statement was made: "Those governmental units depending on a property tax base will probably be net losers to the extent that the increase in tax rates and tax base lag behind required expenditures." This is further expounded upon when the same report states, "Governmental units will find that they will be expected to provide services to a larger population and thus increase expenditures. These impacts may cause some special planning problems as well. In particular, because some of the public infrastructure required by the SSC facility and its associated employment and population (i.e. educational) impacts take years to complete, regional governmental units will have to decide whether or not to build these facilities before the tax base associated with them is in place and/or before the increased revenues associated with the economic expansion have been realized. This increases the risk to the governmental unit...if it underestimates the impacts, it would find that public facilities are overcrowded and require expensive, short-term remedial measures."

In supporting the preceding argument the Task Force's study makes reference to Tables 1-4 and 1-5 contained within the report (attached). These tables seem to suggest that the area governments would as a direct result of the proposed SSC raise revenues which are "somewhat lower than the expenditures they would face." The study goes on to state that "we believe that the projected differences between county governments' revenues and expenditures on the order of 20 to 30 percent are within bounds of other uncertainties." This statement is a sterling example of the general uncertainty concerning the proposed SSC which is evident throughout the study. A 20 to 30 percent "uncertainty" is no small ambiguity. A 20 to 30 percent negative anomaly in local government revenues could turn out to be more of a budgetary catastrophe than an "uncertainty." This type of uncertainty with any proposed project would expose the local county governments to calculated unacceptable financial risks.

In summary, it is the conclusion of this study that the proposed SSC would:

(1) necessitate higher taxes and more bond issues in a county (Durham) which has at present one of the highest tax rates of any county in North Carolina, and would also place an additional tax burden on the poorer counties of Person and Granville.

(2) place an unnecessary burden on an educational system in Durham County which is trying desperately to play catch-up, and likewise, be placing an additional burden on the school systems of Granville and Person Counties which would suffer similarly.

(3) most importantly of all decrease the quality of education (in grades K-12) in the three county area for a number of years as the local counties are thrown into another round of playing "facility catch-up" at the students' expense.

The SSC and Employment

120 An essential component in the analysis of the SSC's economic impact on its host region and locality is a consideration of the probable employment opportunities likely to result as a function of the SSC. An accurate projection of employment opportunities must take into account the skills and talents of the available labor force, historical employment data from similar facilities (e.g. Fermilab), and current employment opportunities near the proposed site.

Preparedness of the General Work Force to Qualify for SSC-Related Jobs

In any study seeking to examine the preparedness of the local three-county workforce for the types of jobs to be made available by the SSC a brief overview of the area's history would be of great value.

During the 1800's and into the early part of the 20th century the area's economy depended primarily on agriculture. The main cash crop during that period was tobacco, as it has been good until recent years.

Person and Granville counties until this day retain a largely agricultural and rural way of life, while Durham, which had early on turned to the manufacturing of tobacco products, followed a more diversified economic course. The manufacturing economic base of Durham in its early years created a great amount of wealth, which fostered the development of Durham as a major center of commerce in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. The City of Durham and its immediate environs continued its institutional and industrial growth while the counties of Granville and Person remained largely rural and agricultural. During the 50's and 60's the development of the Research Triangle Park (R.T.P.), located in large part in southeastern Durham County, helped Durham and the surrounding areas make the transition from a farm based economy to a predominantly manufacturing and service based economy. While Durham and Raleigh were today being the chief benefactors of R.T.P.'s growth, Granville and Person Counties were slow to follow. Until this day, a large part of Granville and Person Counties still attribute their livelihoods to farming interests. While Durham County is by no means devoid of good farmland or farming activities, it has lost approximately 60% of its prime farmland in the last 20 years to new development. Likewise, both Granville and Person Counties have made significant inroads into the manufacturing and service sectors in recent years, but they still retain a predominantly rural character.

121 In examining the average educational level of the citizens in the three counties, Granville County rates as the lowest with an average educational level equal to that of a ninth grade education. Person County's average educational level is somewhat higher with Durham County's level at a signifi-

cantly higher level closely approximating a high school graduate level of education.

In a report of the N.C. Governor's Task Force on the S.S.C. titled "The Supereonducting Super Collider in North Carolina: A Feasibility Study" (attached hereuith), Section 6.1.3: states the following: "One can draw the following conclusions regarding the characteristic profile of 'winners' and 'losers'... Those resident employees who possess skills needed to build or operate the S.S.C. facility are likely to be winners... Those individuals with few employable skills are likely to be losers..." If this be the case one might ascertain that, if there are any winners, Person and Granville Counties will not be among them.

Lest anyone misinterpret the preceding to mean by inference that Durham County will be the winner, let's again look to the facts.

In the Durham County School system the percentage of high school graduates who went on to attend a four-year institution, such as a college or university, was only 41.5% (source: Durham County Board of Education Statistics). The next highest percentage went directly into the job market, with only these skills gained with a high school education. The remainder went to community colleges, two-year colleges, business and trade schools, and the military and "other training." In a November 1982 study entitled "Durham: Past, Present, and Future," published by the City of Durham Planning and Community Development Department the following was written: "The low educational level of some of Durham's population results in many of the new, skilled positions within Durham being filled with persons who either move to Durham or who already live in communities outside of Durham... Durham's employment base is no longer dominated by the tobacco and textile industries. Electronics manufacturing and services, particularly educational and health services, now provide more than half of all jobs in Durham County. A result of these shifts is a demand for new workforce skills. The skills required by Durham's traditional industries are often not transferrable to the expanding sectors of the employment base." This educational and workforce profile in large part does not appear ready to meet the educational requirements of a high-tech facility such as the SSC.

The community colleges, such as Piedmont Community College in Person County, offer more courses in Cosmetology and Gunsmithing (see 1988 spring quarter listing attached as Appendix GG) than all courses in industry and electronics combined. In addition, other jobs-related courses such as welding technology, facilities design, and operations management are of a basic nature, requiring extensive subsequent education and/or on-the-job training.

In a recent article in the Raleigh News and Observer, dated March 2, 1988 and titled "Lack of Basic Skills Hurts Rural Factories in South," manufacturing managers reported that many employees could not understand what they were being taught because they lacked basic skills. "We need people who know how to read and solve problems." The sad facts are that people with only a ninth grade level of education stand very little chance to secure a job at a high tech facility where detailed knowledge of electronics, engineering, and refrigeration technology is a must.

In all of these cases the only true winners would most probably be persons from out of state, already highly trained in the most valuable technical aspects necessary for SSC-related jobs, and therefore immediately employable. Those technicians coming from out of state would in large part (in the most highly technical areas of SSC employment) come from Shelter Technicians, such as Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois.

SSC Employment Impact

A complete employment impact analysis with numerous issues, factors and data projections in regards to:

122 1. Temporary SSC related construction jobs.
2. Permanent SSC employment opportunities.
3. "Spin off" industry and employment.
4. Employment opportunities lost.

In the following sections each of these topics is considered separately. Also a discussion of its probable total employment impact is provided.

Temporary SSC Construction Jobs. As determined by the U.S. Department of Energy the SSC will require six to seven years to complete once construction is begun. Temporary SSC related employment opportunities will include: (1) construction jobs for the building of the SSC campus and other surface areas; (2) jobs constructing the 52.8-mile underground collider ring; and (3) jobs manufacturing the highly technical and scientific equipment required by the SSC. The North Carolina state government has estimated that approximately 4,500 jobs will be created on-site at the SSC surface areas and collider ring. To date no estimates of the number of high-tech manufacturing jobs will be created to equip the SSC.

123 Perhaps more important than the total number of temporary employment opportunities created by the SSC are projections of impacts of these opportunities on the Fermilab and Texas Sites. While there are indications that North Carolina can provide the labor force for construction of SSC surface facilities, most of the major construction work will have to be undertaken by out-of-state firms. In fact, the Governor and SSC Task Force report states, "A significant portion of the construction workers for the SSC would not be local residents because of the special skills required for construction of the SSC facility." Further, both on public hearings and on a recent radio broadcast the Governor's Science Advisor, Dr. Earl Hutchison, stated that North Carolina does not have construction firms experienced in the tunnel boring techniques that will be needed to construct the collider ring. He is quoted by Dr. VanCormac McDonald that a number of contractors and engineers will be drawn to the SSC site from outside the State. Since the largest and most time-consuming SSC related construction jobs will be the tunnel boring for the collider ring, it is likely that 90% or more of the SSC construction jobs will go to contractors who have experience in this area.

Manufacturing of the scientific and "high Tech" products needed to equip the SSC are likely to provide few or no jobs to local and N.C. State residents. According to the Governor's SSC Task Force report, "The majority of the specialized equipment required by the SSC will be manufactured and/or supplied by firms outside of the three regional economies" (i.e. local counties, surrounding counties, and State of North Carolina as a whole). Thus, it is not likely that SSC specific manufacturing jobs will be created in the state or local economies.

Given these various considerations it seems that the state and local (county) work forces will benefit only moderately by the construction of the SSC. The 4,500 projected temporary construction jobs will not all be available to North Carolina's labor force. Given the best of circumstances only about one-half or 2,250 construction jobs will be available to residents of North Carolina. Further, many of these will be relatively short term (1-2 years) as they will involve construction of surface facilities. The more time consuming tunnel-boring operation, which affords longer term employment, will be awarded to out-of-state firms. Finally, high tech manufacturing jobs will not be created locally. The overall employment impact of the SSC in terms of temporary employment opportunities thus is likely to be minimal in North Carolina. Other states that have the specialized construction firms needed for tunnel-boring or manufacturing firms that produce the scientific equipment needed by the SSC would profit much better than this state.

Permanent SSC Employment Opportunities. Both the DOE and the State have indicated that, once constructed, the SSC will provide approximately 3,000 permanent jobs. How many of these jobs will be available to residents near the SSC site can likely best be predicted from the experience at other similar facilities. For predictive purposes, information from the Fermilab in Illinois will be used, since this facility is the largest operating collider in the U.S.

124 Fermilab is located adjacent to Batavia, Illinois, a small town 35 miles west of Chicago. According to the mayor of Batavia, Mr. Jeffery Schielke, only about 300 (14.3%) of Fermilab's 2,100 permanent jobs were obtained by residents of the geographic area near Fermilab. Most of the jobs were filled by outsiders. This occurred seemingly as a result of the highly technical and specialized nature of the Fermilab facility. As noted by the St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch (May 17, 1987), "Nuclear physicists are rarely home-grown."

In comparisons of the Fermilab site and the proposed N.C. SSC site a number of similarities are noted. Both sites are located near urban populations. Both sites provide access to a number of local universities. Both sites are located in suburban, semi-rural areas. Both sites are located near fairly large industrial/research parks. Given these similarities it seems reasonable to expect similar permanent employment opportunities at both sites. Thus, assuming that 14.3% of the permanent jobs at the SSC site are awarded to local (N.C.) residents, only 429 jobs would be obtained by local citizens. The remainder of the jobs would go to visiting scientists (n=500) and other outsiders (likely many transfers from Fermilab).

Further, the jobs that are available to N.C. residents are not likely to be the better paying technical positions. Since N.C. has no similar facility (except for small colliders at universities) the experience and expertise for operating the SSC would come from outside the State. Further, as noted in a recent newspaper article, the average educational level in Granville County (one of the host counties for the proposed SSC site) is at the ninth grade level. The average resident from this county is not very likely to have many attractive permanent employment opportunities at the SSC. Thus, the quantity and quality of permanent jobs offered to North Carolina residents at the SSC are likely to be very limited.

"Spin-Off Industry and Employment. Prediction of SSC-related "spin-off" employment opportunities requires first an analysis of the long term requirements of this facility. As noted in several DOE and North Carolina state documents, the SSC is a basic research facility. The SSC is not a production industry requiring a constant flow of production supplies and product shipping industries. The SSC's primary function in research. As such there will be no need for such "spin-offs" as parts and supply industries or shipping industries. Although certain supplies and services will be needed by the SSC it is noteworthy that the Governor's SSC Task Force report stated that "a significant amount of the other goods and services required by the SSC will come from outside firms." Thus, opportunities for SSC support and supply services will be limited in this state. Indeed, the majority of "spin-off" jobs would likely be in service related industries to accommodate the influx of outsiders who are employed at the SSC. 125

Assuming 429 (14.3%) of the SSC permanent jobs were awarded to local residents, 2,571 outsiders and their families would come to North Carolina to work at the SSC. If one service industry "spin-off" were created for every two of these new residents, a total of 1,286 service related jobs would be created. Some of these jobs would likely be created in the public sector (e.g. police, school teachers, fire protection) while others would develop in the private sector (food supply, restaurants, retail stores). Therefore, while "spin-off" jobs would be created, many of these likely would place a tax burden on those counties hosting the SSC. Given the earlier mentioned growth projections for Durham County alone, many of these service related "spin-off" jobs may be a financial encumbrance rather than an economic boost to the area.

Employment Opportunities Lost. An employment impact analysis cannot be complete without an appraisal of those employment opportunities lost as a function of locating the SSC at the proposed North Carolina site. Employment opportunities will be lost as a function of: (1) farms and businesses being forced to "sell out" in the land acquisition for the SSC facility, access roads, and power lines; (2) alternative investment and development opportunities being obviated by the SSC; and (3) spouses and dependents of SSC workers entering the local job market and competing for employment. All three of these factors will serve to limit the net gain in permanent employment opportunities afforded to local (N.C.) residents. 126

Since much of the proposed SSC site in North Carolina is rural, this facility will displace a number of farmers. To date, North Carolina state officials have not clearly indicated how many farmers will be forced to relocate. Our

preliminary surveys indicate that many farmers in the three-county area will be forced to sell all or part of the land they cultivate to accommodate the SSC. Also a number of businesses including horse boarding, a convenience store, rental homes, and residential developers will be forced to relocate. Many of these individuals will suffer a net loss of income; those forced to relocate their entire businesses may not be able to find affordable, comparable tracts of land for their businesses/farms.

In addition, several investment and employment opportunities in the residential construction industry may be negatively impacted. Northern Durham County has, in recent years, demonstrated marked increases in residential construction. In fact, four new (less than six years old) housing developments are located in the proposed collider ring and beam dump areas. Reports from local real estate agents have revealed that sales in these developments have already suffered given recent revelation of the proposed SSC site. Should the SSC be located at the proposed site, a net loss in residential construction activity and employment in this area would be expected. This speculation is supported by the Governor's Task Force report which states that "the SSC facility 'crowds out' investment that would otherwise have been made in the region."

Finally it must be noted that many of the 2,571 outsiders that migrate to work at the SSC will be accompanied by a spouse or dependent who will seek employment in the area near the SSC site. If we conservatively estimate that one-half of these outsiders bring one employable relative, an additional 1,286 outsiders would enter the local job market. These 1,286 outside job-seekers would reduce the net gain in employment opportunities for local residents.

127 Employment Forecast Summary. Given the above discussion, it is possible to predict the net gain in employment opportunities for North Carolina residents. Table 1 is provided as a summary of the permanent employment impact of the SSC in this state. This table is based upon the assumptions discussed above and on the conservative prediction that at least 100 local farmers, businessmen, and residential construction workers will lose jobs as a function of the SSC. This table demonstrates that a net gain of only 329 permanent jobs would come available exclusively to local residents as a function of locating the SSC in North Carolina. Since it is currently projected that approximately 400 individuals will have to be relocated should the SSC be awarded to this state the anticipated employment impact would hardly justify so many relocations.

SSC Costs to be Borne by the State of North Carolina

128 To date, the State of North Carolina has spent $1.535 million for preparation and promotion of the North Carolina site proposal.

Only these preliminary expenditures have been provided for by the North Carolina General Assembly and the Governor's Discretionary Fund. No additional funds have been appropriated by the General Assembly at this time, although action is expected during the session this summer. If the General Assembly does not choose to cooperate with Governor Martin all of the following commitments made by the Governor in the North Carolina SSC proposal will be affected. The only estimates provided in the proposal for the North Carolina SSC site

TABLE 1

New Jobs		
1. Total Employees at Lab	3,000	
Locals (14.3%)	(429)	
Outsiders (85.7%)	(2,571)	
2. Service Related Jobs (0.5 x 2,571)	1,286	
3. Jobs Lost (Farmers, Small Businesses)	-100	
Total New Jobs	4,186	
New Jobs Filled		
1. Outside Physicists & Technical Staff	2,571	
2. Spouses/Dependents of Above (one-half of above) competing in job market	1,286	
Total Outsiders Jobs	3,857	
Net Job Gain to Community Members	4,186	Total New Jobs
	-3,857	Jobs to Outsiders
	329	NET GAIN

127

include $137 million for road systems serving the site, $300 million for support to universities, $3,056,000 for rebuilding the North Carolina National Guard facilities, $22.8 million for property acquisition, and $15 million for aid to the three affected counties.

128

If it is assumed that the figure of $22.8 million for property acquisition is based on the 8,000 acres that must be purchased fee simple, this results in an average price of $2,850 per acre. At the Person County Commissioners hearing on March 2, citizens were told that this estimate had been revised to $43 million. This results in an average price of $5,375 per acre. Much of this property is residential rather than farm land, as originally assumed by the Governor's Office. In the Red Mountain subdivision, which is substantially affected by the SSC site, 1.8-acre lots typically sell for $32,500. When the cost of the average home in the subdivision, $200,000, is added to this figure, the average price of $5,375 per acre seems absurd.

At the Person County Commissioners hearing, citizens were also told that it had been recommended that aid to the affected counties be increased to $25 million.

But, in the Durham Morning Herald on March 13, an advertisement promoting the North Carolina SSC site stated that over $20 million was recommended for aid to the counties.

One very important consideration in the cost of siting the SSC in North Carolina is the relocation of the North Carolina National Guard facility which is presently located at Camp Butner. The North Carolina SSC proposal states, "Governor Martin has proposed that the State provide an 11,000-acre parcel for use for military purposes in exchange for release of the restriction on the 4,800-acre parcel conveyed by the U.S. to the State for the SSC site." The Governor's Office reports that no decision has been made as to the location of this property and no cost estimate can be given. Since this parcel will be larger than all of the properties to be donated for the SSC site, there is much concern among North Carolina citizens about the cost of this land and the additional loss of property to private citizens.

Additional commitments made by the State of North Carolina for which there are no cost estimates provided by the Governor's Office include:

1. relocation of roads or railroads at DOE request
2. bus service to site and shuttle van service between site and airport
3. examining National Guard facility for unexploded munitions and removing any if found
4. relocation of wells or homes due to damage to water table during SSC construction
5. additional land to accommodate design changes and future expansion at DOE request
6. additional land: 42 acres for access roads, 72-482 acres for utility easements, 96 acres for communication lines, 200 acres for access shafts during tunnel boring
7. appraisals, surveys, title work, negotiations, and condemnation proceedings for property acquisition
8. title insurance for lands donated to Federal Government for SSC site
9. damages to property incurred during survey, exploration, and environmental impact study preparations periods
10. demolition of improvements on properties donated to Federal Government at DOE request

CHAPTER 4

Species Endangered By the SSC

Introduction

Although the Piedmont area of the NC is not known for any federally listed endangered species, many rare and potentially endangered organisms inhabit the proposed SSC site area. Our data are obtained from the Report of the Governor's Task Force on the SSC; The SSC in NC, A Feasibility Study (June 1, 1986, vol 2: pp.81-87), and the subsequent Natural Heritage Program Report (Harry LeGrand Jr., N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1986). Our reading of these reports indicate a need for much more investigation of the unique organisms of this area to be undertaken before consideration is given to this site. 129

The State's initial analysis of the endangered and rare animal species in the Butner-Oxford-Roxboro areas include the following species, which are listed as state threatened, or proposed as such: Fusconaia nason (Atlantic Pigtoe Mollusk), threatened; Alasmidonta heterdon (ancient floater), C2 Federal candidate (Taxa without sufficient information to support listing); and the Loggerhead Shrikie (C2). In addition, Bald Eagles (Federally endangered) are known to visit and feed in the area.

Endangered and rare plants in the area include the following: Echinacea laevigata (smooth coneflower), state threatened; Hexastylis lewlisii (Lewis' Heartleaf), primary proposed; Marshallia grandiflora (large-flowered Barbara's buttons), significantly rare; and Nestronia umbrellula (nestronia), threatened. These have each received a G2 listing, which states: 130

> "Imperilled globally because of rarity or otherwise vulnerable to extinction throughout its range." (Sutter, R.D., L. Mansberrg, and J.H. Moore., 1983. Endangered,Threatened, and Rare Plant Species of North Carolina: A Revised List.

In addition to the already discovered rare flora and fauna sites 1 through 4 (Appendix HH) have been given a Statewide Significance rating. These include Butner Powerline Diabase Area (where smooth coneflowers are found; Knap of Reeds Creek Diabase Area (sewerline and levee); South Butner Diabase Area (Cedar Glades); and Coshen Gabbro Forest. These areas are all in Granville County, and merit further detailed study.

Tar River as Outstanding Resource Water

Of additional significance is the nomination of the Tar River as an Outstanding Resource Water (O.R.W.) area. It is imperative that this be given further detailed study, as the waters in the SSC proposal site are among the Tar Rivers' headwaters.

Summary

Many other organisms are found in the area which are rare or significant, on at least a local or regional level. A project of this magnitude, with its associated growth in the area, has the potential for enormous environmental impact. Therefore, a much more comprehensive investigation and inventory of the flora and fauna of the proposed SSC site is needed than that which is currently available.

The Natural Heritage Program's 1986 report (by Harry LeGrand, Jr.), should be very carefully read and updated. Also, special emphasis should be given to studying Statewide Significant sites 1 through 4, and the effect on the Tar River headwaters.

CHAPTER 5

Groundwater and Dewatering Effects of the SSC

While the N.C. SSC proposed access to state land the SSC would be placed in a rural environment, Durham County and the Research Triangle is a highly developed and rapidly growing area. The SSC would have a great impact on the water supply of an area far greater than Durham.

In this portion of the request of areas to be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement references will be made to:

131 "Durham County General Development Plan 2000, 'RDE-space'" (DGDP)

"Durham Past Present and Future" (DPPF)

"NC Ground Water Quality" DOI US Geological Survey Report 87 0743 (GWQ)

"SSC Question and Answer Volume" (QA)

and other material which accompanies this request.

Growth

132 By the year 2000 the population of Durham County is expected to increase to 250,000 without considering the SSC impact. The increase would likely be greater with the SSC. In the 2000 statement Durham County calls for orderly growth considering the sensitive areas in all land use decisions. Industrial growth is to be regulated and not encouraged in outerbands. Consideration must be given to the probability that the rapid growth caused by the SSC will place such a strain on the County's infrastructure that growth cannot be accommodated properly. The SSC would be placed in a outerband where industrial growth is discouraged.

133 The 2000 plan calls for protection of prime agricultural land (page 3). The SSC would encroach on prime agricultural land. The plan calls for conservation to preserve the beauty and growth alternatives outdoorsy and recreation of purposes. The SSC would encroach on lands 20% of county furthest from use. In 1986 the N.C. General Assembly passed Farmland Preservation legislation. Land falling under its jurisdiction could not be used for non-farming activity. Condemnation for other uses is restricted. Same rules apply to any intended SSC land?

Geology

134 The DPPF notes that the SSC site is in the Triassic Basin with clay soil. The DOI GWQ notes that this area has a crystalline rock aquifer. The clay soil has poor absorption leading to heavy runoff of storm water. Witness that muddy streams are almost normal. This siltation runoff goes directly into the watershed. The DPPF chart (page 10) shows the SSC site prone to slow drainage and erosion.

135 The GWQ also shows that Durham, Granville, and Person Counties are in an area of potential radon gas contamination and as an area of naturally impaired water quality with well contamination. See page 4 concerning radon gas dissolved in ground water. North Carolina is underlain by rock strata with larger than average uranium concentrations and low permeability. This area should be further researched.

Watershed

The N.C. SSC proposal (page 1-5) states "No environmental factors have been identified that would preclude construction or significantly limit the location of the SSC on the proposed site." We disagree. Volume 2-7, item 2.3 states there is an absence of known unacceptable environmental impacts as a result of the siting, construction, or operation of the SSC. Again, we disagree.

136 The SSC site is at the headwaters of three major drainage basins - Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke - so large that all three drain into the Atlantic Ocean. The combined drainage basins comprise 21,669 square miles. Any major development at these headwaters requires extraordinary precautions because of the contamination potential of so great an area. The drainage basins encompass five rivers - Roanoke River, Neuse River, Tar River, Flat River, and Little River. The headwaters drain into the watersheds of the Mayo Reservoir, Lake Michie, Lake Butner, Lake Rogers, Lake Devin, and the Falls of the Neuse Reservoir.

The City of Durham recognizes the delicacy of these watershed headwaters in its DPPF stating that actions in this area "can adversely affect the water quality of downstream cities such as Raleigh, Sanford, and Fayetteville" as well as Durham. The 2005 study calls for regulation of development in the watershed to protect the Lake Michie, Little River, Jordan Lake, and Falls of the Neuse Reservoirs also. Does the State of North Carolina make light of these concerns in its attempt to win the SSC?

Durham County passed the Critical Watershed Ordinance in 1985 to preserve the drinking water in the watersheds of the Little River, Flat River, Eno River, Falls Lake, and Jordan Lake. To protect the quality and quantity of its ground water, Durham County has chosen to discourage industries which require large quantities of treated water, and to enforce strict regulation of this type of development. Protecting its critical wetlands is of prime importance.

To that end, Durham County is now changing the designations of its watersheds. A WS 1 designation would allow no discharge into the watershed. Lake Butner and Lake Rogers have been petitioned for this designation. There is a morator-

ban imposed on the Little River watershed until the County decides whether it requires a WS-1 rating. The construction of a small U.S. Post Office building was barred on the Little River and Flat River watersheds by Durham County. How can the SSC be built on the same watershed? Other local governments can petition for these designations to protect their water sources. We citizens recommend that they do so.

A construction with a WS-1 rating would allow avoiding water discharge if biocide treated at the discretion of the N.C. Environmental Management Commission.

The Water Quality Ordinance also limits the amount of impervious ground coverage caused by development in the Water Quality Main area to protect against storm water runoff erosion. In the South Flat River area (SSC campus area) the County discourages all construction. Indeed if the SSC is built, the proposed Flat River Reservoir cannot be built. The many impervious ground covering all the SSC complex! How much runoff erosion will it cause? Will nonporous surface exceed watershed limits?

The same questions and limits apply to the highways built or enlarged to service the SSC, since these roads will bisect the watersheds and surround and isolate the Lake Michie and Little River Reservoirs, further endangering the drainage basins. These highways include Range Road, Campus Drive, the Northern Loop, etc.

Drought Effect

Vol. 6 and 7 volumes, page 67, question XIV states that respondent data concerning droughts relating to water availability should be addressed in Sections 2.2.1.1-2.2 of the proposal. The effect of the SSC on local "civilian" requirements should be addressed in Section 6.2.1.1.1.2 stating "whether the water supply is adequate for both SSC and local requirements." The N.C. SSC proposal states in Volume 7-6 "Durham surface water is available which can easily supply the cooling and drinking water needs of the SSC."

137 The DEIS, page 4, states that the City of Durham water demand will double between 1987 and the year 2000. Lake Michie and the Little River Reservoir with a peak maximum output demand in early 2000. However, new water supplies will be confined to 1/3 of the land acreage since are already taken. The County 2000 study shows Lake Michie, at a cost, 1.8 billion gallon volume with a 24 mgd maximum output and Little River with a 9.3 million gallon volume and 24 mgd maximum output. The DEIS then based the Durham reservoirs water out to around 40 mgd because of the loss of the Flat River Reservoir potential if the SSC is built. Durham might reach maximum growth potential in only a dozen years because of the SSC environment.

Volume 6-1 of the N.C. SSC proposal states that each of the four water bodies, Lake Butner, Falls Reservoir, Lake Michie, and Kerr Reservoir, has sufficient surplus to meet water needs of the SSC. If this is true why are there pleas and restrictions posed by local governments for water conservation every summer? Please see the accompanying local newspaper articles. The same holding to SSC requirements for potable water. Note that Lake Michie is examined for drought the month preceding permit between April and October

when demand is highest and replenishing rainfall is lowest. Yet in Volume 8-38 the State says Lake Michie alone could supply the .36 Mgd of potable water the SSC requires.

Then the State admits in Section 5.2.2 Seasonal variation in Water Quantity that stream flow can approach zero during drought months. These summer drought months occur with regularity. Durham was forced to buy water from Lake Butner in 1986. Orange County was forced to buy water from Lake Butner also. Lake Butner is offered as a primary source of cooling and drinking water for the SSC guaranteeing the 2200 gpm required. Yet Lake Butner serves as backup for Durham and Orange Counties during the recurring summer droughts. Finally, in the N.C. SSC proposal Responses to Questions Concerning Environmental Issues, the State admits that water is not available from Lake Michie. We respectfully request the DOE to study the question of water availability for both local and SSC needs. Will the SSC site on the watershed ridgeline cause further problems with the already seasonally poor replenishment characteristics of our watersheds? Will dewatering caused by the SSC cause temporary or permanent well failure in the locality of the SSC?

Appendix II provides a compilation of newspaper articles detailing drought condition in the area of the proposed North Carolina SSC site during the past two summers.

Contamination

138 As part of its 2005 Plan Durham County adopted measures to protect the County from adverse effects caused by users of hazardous materials regarding the use, storage, and transportation of same. The SSC will use 3,000,000 gpd cooling water. How will this waste water be released into the ecosystem? By evaporation? By drainage into the watershed? The SSC Central Design Group brochure "The SSC and the Environment" states water used to cool the magnets will become measurably radioactive. An explanation is needed. No radioactive water should be released into the ecosystem in any manner.

The DOE letter 8/3/87 Subject: Waste Generation at the SSC, page 2, it is stated that waste water from chemical treatment of recirculating cooling water is treated in an evaporation process. The SSC Invitation Q"A volume, page 64, question 83 states that tritiated water will be produced by this closed cooling
192 water system. Please explain. The answer to question 83 then states that the tritiated water will be used as a wetting agent when encasing hazardous waste in concrete. Which method will be used in disposal? If tritiated water is used as in concrete will it not evaporate into the atmosphere as the concrete cures? Certainly no radioactive substance should be released into the ecosystem by any means. Please explain. The DOE says tritiated water would only escape from a leak and would be carefully collected. How? Where would the leak occur? Where would it leak? Into the soil?

193 We believe no hazardous waste or low level radioactive waste should be stored on site, since the site is in a major watershed. Any accident could have far ranging consequences. Please comment.

139 Q&A, page 72, question 68 speaks of neutron bombardment of ground water. Please comment and explain.

140 Upon decommissioning all underground fuel storage tanks at various sites should be removed. Please comment on decommissioning procedures to remove potential hazards of any kind from the site.

Sedimentation

141 In the Q&A volume, page 67, the DOE states that the proposer is expected to describe the site terrain identifying important characteristics of soil or topography pertinent to soil erosion problems. Proposer was to describe the receiving waters and special conditions warranting special attention in regard to erosion, siltation, or sedimentation. It is questionable whether the State provided this preliminary environmental impact information with sufficient emphasis. The N.C. SSC proposal (5-39) states that the SSC will be built on high ground at the headwaters of three watersheds. This combined with the poor absorption of the clay soil poses a very real threat to streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs from siltation and sedimentation. The threat is not only to the water quality and capacity of the waterways but to the fresh water plant and animal life also.

The DFFP, page 19, addresses the limited raw water supply of its watershed and suggests that extended city water service north of the Eno River would push development into the Little River watershed, where increased sedimentation and storm water runoff could decrease the capacity and water quality of the Little River Reservoir. In addition, Lake Michie had already lost 17% of its capacity to sedimentation by 1983, according to page 9 of the same DPPF.

142 The N.C. SSC proposal does admit in 5.2.3 "A few streams (Jackson, Mayo, Bearskin, Mill, and Donaldson Creeks) are somewhat impacted by sediment from agricultural erosion..." There is a great likelihood of even greater sedimentation to the reservoirs and watershed caused by the SSC construction, if North Carolina is chosen as the SSC site. It was stated that the Flat River has good quality water, but the possible reservoir there would likely be precluded by the location of the SSC campus. Sedimentation of that river would likely occur because of the major campus construction, access roads, and utility connections.

143 In the N.C. SSC proposal (5-38) the State confirms that sedimentation is the greatest potential adverse environmental effect of the SSC.

144 The potential of sedimentation caused by disposal of tunnel muck or spoils is equally great. We believe that tunnel spoil should not be disposed of in the watershed even if this causes extra expense. No expense to protect the watershed is too great. The DOE requests that spoils disposal sites be within two miles of the excavation shafts, but that would be within the watershed. N.C. SSC proposal (5-38,39) states that there would be 20 ten-acre sites to dispose of 3.4 acres of spoils 20 feet high each. Topsoil at those locations would be stockpiled and would be subject to even greater erosion than the

145 spoils. We request that map supplement B3 showing the spoils disposal sites be made available immediately.

146 Tunnel spoils disposal would be subject to the N.C. Sedimentation Pollution Control Act. Spoils disposal must abide by requirements of the N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, especially the Land Quality Section. Also the N.C. Environmental Management Commission, Ground Water Section. Landfill is controlled by regulations of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch of the N.C. Department of Human Resources. It is hoped that these departments would recognize the danger of creating 20 landfills in a watershed.

Construction Problems

147 N.C. SSC proposal Table 3-20 shows wet or average groundwater conditions resulting in 6,000 gallons/minute/mile of water inflow into the tunnel construction site. Page 3-46 shows rock core data at tunnel level with few open fractures or joints. But page 3-50 core data states in metavolcanic rocks, quartz veins are a primary water supply source for wells with higher yields. Page 3-68, Table 3-17 states that 20-40% of the rock has quartz content. Page 3-55 states inflow water into the tunnel will be 20-50 gpm ;over a 2000+ area. Page 3-84 states that creation of a completely dry tunnel would require use of a different diameter tunnel at much greater expense. It is doubtful that the
148 supposed cost savings of building the SSC in North Carolina will ever materialize.

However, the cost to our watershed will be great, greater than any benefits.

Sewage Disposal

N.C. SSC proposal (page 8-1) states that renovations are being made at the Butner waste water treatment plant. The renovations are certainly necessary, since this state owned facility has repeatedly failed to meet standards and has even been fined by the government. Inflow of stormwater has constantly overloaded the system causing release of raw sewage into the Knap of Reeds
149 Creek for years. The Knap of Reeds Creek flows into the Falls Lake Reservoir. Yet the State has failed to take any action until now. Why? Even now that the State is increasing the capacity of the plant, the source of the problem which allows inflow of stormwater has not been corrected, and the money for same has not even been appropriated to our knowledge. Will the State let this problem slide?

In the N.C. SSC proposal (page 8-39) the State says waste water can be piped to the Durham Eno WWTP with a 10 Mgd capacity. We disagree. The Eno plant capacity is already fully committed to the needs of the large Treyburn development and other northern Durham County development. An unfinished study estimates only a 50% possibility the Eno plant can be further expanded. The facilities that the State promises may not be possible.

Local Wells

"Yields [of area wells] vary from place to place, but are generally satisfactory, falling in the range of 8 to 14 gal/min from wells about 120 to 160 feet deep." (p. 3-38) "The proposed tunnel level is lower than local water wells for about 85% of the tunnel length." (p. 3-34). According to page 3-46, most wells in the area obtain water from depths less than 150 feet. However, preliminary investigations have revealed numerous areas where well depths are much deeper than the proposed tunnel depths. The information on these wells are from portions of Durham (Carrington Ridge, Red Mountain, Lake Winds, and Naugemont Meadows subdivisions.

194

The state omitted much of their own well data in discussions on borings and wells (pp. 3-48 through 3-51), perhaps for these reasons. The State will have to purchase lands where wells are ruined and cannot be redrilled.

The correlation given on p. 3-48 is incorrect; it should be r=.0916. "There was a poor correlation between the actual ground elevation at a well and the water table level measured in that well" (p. 3-48), yet this correlation was 0.3821% with with 23 d.f. is significant at the p< .05 level of confidence. The correct correlations for these data appear below as Table 2.

TABLE 2
Correlations of Well Data from Page 3-48
of the North Carolina SSC Site Proposal

150

	GR-ELEV	WATER-EL	WATERDEP	MILE-EL
Ground Elevation at Well Location (GR-ELEV)	1.00000			
State Water Elevation (WATER-EL)	0.39646	1.00000		
Local Water Table Depth (WATERDEP)	-0.39357	0.38217	1.00000	
Area Elevation (MILE-EL) Area Around Well (MILE-EL)	-0.01055	-0.00349	-0.00046	1.00000

The proposal says "If needed, wastewater could be piped to Durham's Eno River WWTP (which is now being expanded to 10 Mgal/day)...." (p. 8-39). This is untrue as there currently is a feasibility study underway to determine whether any expansion is possible given the limitations of the Eno River. This study has about a 50% probability of indicating that no expansion is possible. Since the total capacity of this plant will be used by Treyburn upon its completion, it could not possibly serve the SSC in addition.

195

Errata

196 The N.C. SSC proposal (page 3-43) water table depth is missing for rock unit 7 comprising 14% of the ring next to the largest close population center.

151 On pages 3-48 and 3-51, why did the State not report on all borings and wells? Also, there is an error in numbering wells and reporting locations.

197 On page 8-33, Table 8-10, the water quality data for Lake Michie is from 1971, long before recent impacts.

Summary

152 We do not believe it will be environmentally sound to locate the SSC at the location proposed by the State of North Carolina. No chance whatsoever should be taken with our major watershed. The "great abundance" of necessary water is greatly exaggerated by the State. To use water for the SSC would be to take it from needed drinking water supplies. Construction of the SSC would seriously curtail future development of water supplies required for future growth and could contaminate the watershed with sedimentation.

CHAPTER 6

Health and Safety

Site Consideration and Construction

Contrary to the North Carolina Site Proposal, background radiation levels are probably not as low as reported (Section 5.6, Pages 5-28 to 5-29 inclusive).

The following points must be quantitatively evaluated:

153 1).Background gross radiation, radium-226 and radon-222 at the proposed tunnel depth to insure operational stability in a largely unshielded environment;

2).Short and long term radiation hazards for tunnel boring personnel and other construction workers; and

3).Health and safety effects on the general populace as a result of excavation, storage and use of the tunnel spoils (fill & gravel for roads and driveways, etc.).

Background Radiation.

At the minimum, appropriate radiological evaluation of the site at the tunnel depth should include monitoring of all 27 boring sites converted to permanent observation wells and the shallow water observation wells adjacent to the boring sites. The evaluation should include all areas affected by minor and major adjustments to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina.

154 The North Carolina site proposal supplied insufficient data in this area. Radon levels of only three wells (22, 11 and 18 on map supplement 5-5) were reported and inexplicably compared to a statewide average whose statistical significance is suspect.

The Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) may be constructed in North Carolina in an area which has inherently high background radiation levels resulting from radium and radon. This statement is based upon a 1987 report entitled North Carolina Ground-Water Quality published by the U.S. Geological Survey (Appendix JJ).

Figure 3-8 in this report identifies most of Person County and much of Granville County as areas whose geological profiles predispose them to radon contamination. Coincidentally, the high granitic composition of the subsurface is synonymous with high radon levels.

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On page 4 it states "...the gas may accumulate to undesirable concentrations in areas underlain by rocks of larger-than-average uranium concentrations and low permeability. North Carolina contains abundant rocks of this type, including shale, clay, granite, and phosphate ore. Areas underlain by rocks with larger-than-average uranium content are shown in figure 3B...." While "uranium content" may be an overstatement, radioactive decay leading to radium-226 and radon-222 are relevant (vide infra).

155 Further support to the above is provided in a more extensive document entitled Nationwide Occurrence of Radon and Other Natural Radioactivity in Public Water Supplies (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1985; relevant portions are attached as Appendix KK).

An earlier pilot study, commissioned in 1978, was not included in the report because of its poor statistical correlation. The current study included 166 samples from North Carolina's groundwater supplies serving 1000 or more residents.

The North Carolina proposal reports that radon in groundwater obtained from three private wells in the vicinity of the SSC site averaged 1,413 pCi/L. The proposal goes on to state that "...For comparison, two 'radon in water' studies carried out by the U.S. EPA and the state of North Carolina (based on 292 samples) yielded an arithmetic mean of 10,560 pCi/L and a geometric mean of 5,910 pCi/L in areas underlain by rocks of granitic composition." Table 3.2 in Appendix B of this report reports a statewide arithmetic mean of 544.9 pCi/L (SD 1400.6) and a geometric mean of 47.6 pCi/L (GD 38.3) with 166 locations surveyed.

156 With respect to radium-226, North Carolina was second highest of the 34 states surveyed. Table 3.5 reports an arithmetic mean of 2.8 pCi/L (SD 1.9) and a geometric mean of 1.8 (GD 3.5) with 14 locations surveyed. Because of the clear disparity between the two reports it is imperative that an accurate and statistically significant determination of subsurface radiation levels in Durham, Granville and Person Counties be obtained.

The report states that "Relying on mean values for characterizing a state, the entire U.S. or even a county within a state can be misleading due to the wide variations observed on the state level and even the county level. For example, North Carolina has a number of water supplies that have elevated levels but the geometric mean (or median value) is very low due to the high number of supplies that are low in radon-222 (see Table 3.2)."

Operation of the SSC

157 Operation of the SSC is expected to produce radioactive isotopes including tritium and carbon-11. The high mobility of these isotopes presents a potentially threatening environmental risk.

To what extent will tritium water be generated in the day-to-day operation of the SSC? How much will be disposed of by evaporation and/or solidification? To what extent will DOE use dilution and discharge to mitigate the environ-

mental impact of this waste? When dilution is used, please identify the location and size of the "holding pond" on the SSC site where dilution will occur. This question should receive careful consideration because a large portion of the drinking water in the affected area is obtained from shallow wells and lakes located in a major watershed area downstream from the proposed site.

158 Much of the tunnel will be located in dense rock with little or no additional support or shielding. The National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering reviewed the NC Site Proposal and found that modest water inflow into the tunnel was likely. The Academies considered this to be a drawback to the NC site. Given the likelihood that groundwater will definitely enter the tunnel and be activated, how much tritiated water is expected to be produced? How will this water be treated and disposed? How does the DOE intend to differentiate this water from that pumped out of the tunnel during day-to-day dewatering?

159 One lesson learned at Fermilab is "that a leak of water into a vacuum system in a radiation area can result in much higher tritium concentrations in the water pumped out than expected. The water vapor removes tritium from components" (Site Environmental Report 87/58 1104.100 UC41, p.61). What preventive measures will the DOE take to prevent such an occurrence?

160 Industrial water will be used in closed loop cooling systems to cool components of the instrument. To what extent will the metallic loops and the water within them become radioactive? What volume of water will be involved? Will it be solidified and disposed of as low-level radioactive waste or diluted and discharged? Where will it be discharged? How many linear feet of copper tubing will be contained in the closed loop cooling systems of the SSC? How will these be disposed?

161 Please identify the source and level of carbon-11 expected during routine operation of the facility. Where will discharge of this gaseous radioisotope occur? Consideration should be given to the seasonal changes in prevailing wind directions at the site and potential effects on the local residents near such discharge areas.

Occasional loss of the beam will occur as a result of equipment failures. This will result in activation of tunnel components.

162 A full disclosure of all isotopes produced and expected must be made. This should include their origin (steel, copper, etc.), where and how they are likely to be generated in the SSC, their physical properties, known health hazards and specific containment measures. Cobalt containing alloys are widely used in electrical and magnetic components of many sorts and are expected to be found in the SSC. Please address the generation of cobalt-60 in the day-to-day operation of the SSC. When and under what circumstances will it be produced?

Because no external shielding will be provided during construction, the components of the SSC will be placed in a tunnel having exposed rock walls. As a result, beam loss will result in localized activation of the surrounding rock and soil. Localized artesian inflow will carry this contamination to the

surface where it will be further distributed. In some areas the ring is very *close to shallow subsurface* water tables, such a situation has even greater potential for contamination resulting from accidental beam loss. Will the DOE require the addition of shielding throughout the tunnel in order to eliminate this probable hazard and at what additional construction cost?

Beam Dump/Abort Areas

163 These areas have the greatest potential for generation of radioactivity since collisions with beam absorbers (equivalent to fixed targets) and detector materials will occur. A full description of the day-to-day functional activities of these areas is expected. What types of experiments will be performed in these areas and what types of radioisotopes will be generated? How will they be contained and removed from the dump/abort areas (via J1-J4?)?

164 The State of North Carolina proposes fee simple purchase in these areas only where the tunnel is less than 35 feet underground. Yet, these two abort areas are the most inhabited areas in the entire proposed North Carolina SSC site, containing as many as over 300 persons per square mile. **Considering the many unknowns associated with operating an accelerator of this magnitude and in the interest of public health the DOE must require total fee simple purchase of these areas!** *Residents are unconvinced* that *no long term exposure* hazards will result from their immediate presence above these areas. No one lives above similar areas at Fermilab and it is inhumane, insensitive and scientifically derelict to propose such an arrangement for the SSC.

General Health and Safety

165 The health risks associated with electromagnetic radiation in the area of high voltage transmission lines has been documented in the medical literature. A few 500 kVA and 250 kVA supply lines have been identified in the NC site proposal as being in place and capable of supplying an instantaneous peak load of 200 mW. Site-specific details of the power transmission grid and distribution to points around the SSC should be firmly identified by the DOE so that affected residents can be notified.

CHAPTER 7

Hazardous and Toxic Material Concerns About the SSC

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

166 Does the DOE propose disposing of low-level radioactive waste at the North Carolina site disposal site when it is identified? The North Carolina proposal contains an explicit offer to dispose of such waste, but specifics of such a deal need to be openly addressed prior to such a commitment. These include the projected volume and total quantity of waste. Many residents are strongly opposed to this arrangement.

167 A full disclosure of all information regarding generation of radioactive waste from the proposed SSC has been requested via the Nuclear Information and Resource Service under the Freedom of Information Act (Appendix LL).

168 The DOE estimate of 8000 cubic feet/year of low-level waste is based on the 1986 off-site shipments from Fermilab to Hanford, Washington. However, the high-energy physics program was largely inoperative from October 1985 through December 1986 to allow various site modifications. Waste generation would be expected to be at a minimum during this time. During the prior year, approximately 22,000 cubic feet of low-level waste was shipped from Fermilab. While an approximately 3:1 volume reduction can be expected from waste compaction efforts there are many components which cannot be efficiently compacted. While the SSC may produce less total radioactivity than Fermilab the sheer linear magnitude of the former strongly suggests that the volume of waste generated will be much larger than projected.

Many components will not be subject to debonding and the relatively long half-lives of many isotopes which will be generated argues against on-site storage for a sufficient length of time to allow classification as non-radioactive waste.

Hazardous Wastes

169 DOE expects to generate approximately 10,000 gallons/year of hazardous waste which must be treated, stored and disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Since North Carolina has not iden-tified a site for Monitored Retrievable Storage, where will the DOE store this waste on-site until suitable facilities can be found for its disposal? Please consider that the site is in a sensitive watershed area and an unanticipated spill could be disastrous. Such an occurrence would further erode the public's already poor impression of DOE as a good neighbor.

CHAPTER 8

Spoils Placement Concerns About the SSC

170 Approximately 3 million cubic yards of tunnel muck will be removed (150,000 cubic yards per access point). However, the State of North Carolina has removed all maps showing proposed spoils dump site from proposal map books and has failed to release this information to date. We do know each one of the 20 locations of 10 acres each "should be within 2 miles of tunnel access shafts" and that "state-maintained roads will be used to transport the material to disposal sites", and "disposal sites must have minimal impact on wetlands, streams, and important biological habitat areas" (p. 3-89) plus other factors. The State's own feasibility study for the SSC proposal stated "Construction of the SSC, its supporting facilities, and induced secondary development should pay strict attention to the control of sedimentation and erosion" (p. 78), yet the proposal does not address this issue.

171 The Department of Energy should force the state to release its maps of the proposed spoils placement dumps and provide information about how the State of North Carolina will ensure that leeching and runoff in these very important watershed areas do not violate the drinking water supply for this region of the state.

CHAPTER 9

Decommissioning Concerns About the SSC

Our major concern is that all responses by the Department of Energy to questions concerning the decommissioning of the SSC have failed to provide any details about the actual decommissioning. Typical responses are "unknown at this time" or "to be determined at a later date." We do not believe the SSC plan should be finalized until all questions regarding decommissioning have been adequately and thoroughly addressed.

172 In particular, we have the following questions:

1. How will the site be monitored after the accelerator is no longer being used for experiments? How many years will this monitoring continue after decommissioning in the following areas:

   a. Air - radiation?
   b. Soil - radiation activation/hazardous materials contamination?
   c. Water (surface and groundwater) - radiation and hazardous materials?
   d. Other contaminants

2. How will the accelerator be decommissioned? What are the impacts of each possibility?

   198 a. Permanently sealed
   b. Temporarily sealed; why?
   c. Dismantled - How will radioactive or hazardous parts be handled? Where will they be transported to? Who will be responsible for the dismantling?
   d. Other

199 3. What is the expected extent of contamination to the tunnel itself (by radiation) and how long will these parts remain "hot"?

4. What are the possible uses for a decommissioned tunnel? What are the impacts of each of these possible uses?

   200 a. Dump
      (1). Radioactive materials
      (2). Hazardous materials
      (3). Other materials
   b. Testing
   c. Other

CHAPTER 10

Geological Concerns About the SSC

Site Deficiencies

Ring station 21K is located in a major shear zone running slightly west of Dial Creek and extending approximately 1.4 miles north. The zone passes slightly west of J6 and interaction point K2 (Map supplements H2 and B4; core boring SC12). The above areas also are located very near the flood zone of the Flat River. Another shear zone, approximately 2 miles long, crosses the ring slightly east of E1, but no borings were taken in the vicinity of this area. Note that the evaluation of the site proposal by the National Academies of Science and Engineering also cited the proximity to a major shear zone as a drawback.

173 At least two faults were identified in the North Carolina Site Proposal (Map Supplement H4). Two parallel faults were located at 186K, near E2 (184K) and a single fault was identified at 209K, near E3 (211K).

An abandoned mine shaft is located directly over the ring near K3. This mine is known as the Cross-Cut Mine. The Durgy mine is located less than one mile north of the Cross-Cut. The Durgy mine contains numerous shafts ranging in depth from 88 feet to 410 feet and records verify that "more than 4,000 feet of drifting was done in the vein. Almost everything above the 335 foot level was stopped out." (Metal Mines and Prospects of the North Carolina Slate Belt by P. Albert Carpenter, III, 1976). This area of Person county appears to have numerous quartz veins which provided favorable mining characteristics. This fact when taken along with the rhyolitic composition of the rock mass suggests that highly acidic water inflow into the tunnel will be a reality. The North Carolina site proposal glosses over the proximity of these abandoned mines in the vicinity of the proposed site (page 3-39).

174 Ring Stations 137K and 141K

Based on available well data the potential for water inflow is high. The high flow rates suggest that fractures and seams in the unweathered rock could present difficulties during the construction and operation of the SSC.

Ring Station 21K

175 Boring SC20 is located near a diabase dike whose geology identifies it as a potential water conduit. Artesian pressure also was noted at boring sites SC1,

SC7 and SC9. Local residents suggest that another potential area for artesian inflow is located near boring SC14. The proximity of abandoned mines in Person County suggests that acidic water inflow could be encountered in these areas as well.

176 Rock mass characteristics confirm that a significant amount of quartz (20-40%) will be encountered in several of the rock units used to classify the site (Table 3-17, pp. 3-68 to 3-69 of NC Site Proposal). Additional data in the Site Proposal characterizes all seven rock units, with the exception of the epiclastics, as having groundwater conditions ranging from a maximum value of "dripping" to an average value of "wet" (Table 3-20, p.3-72). Inflows at the average value are calculated to be approximately 425-1062 gal/min/mile of tunnel. How will this be handled and at what additional cost to construction and maintenance of the facility?

177 The potential for seismic activity has been minimized in the Proposal. Recent evidence suggests that Eastern portions of the US, including North Carolina are at risk (The Christian Science Monitor, March 3, 1988 and The Durham Morning Herald, March 8, 1988.).

178 Saprolite and unweathered bedrock protrude beneath the proposed tunnel depth in four locations in the abort/external beam areas. How will this effect construction and operation of the SSC?

179 Groundwater in the Crystalline Rock Aquifer of North Carolina typically contains less than 100 mg/L of calcium carbonate (North Carolina Ground-Water Quality, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-0743). Because of this low buffering capacity additional geologic contributions to the already low pH of the groundwater suggests that the SSC components will be continually exposed to a very acidic environment. How will this affect these components?

Deficiencies in the North Carolina Site Proposal

180 Sites for disposal of the tunnel spoils have not been disclosed by State officials despite repeated requests for this information. Although these sites are to be located within 2 miles of tunnel access shafts and serviced by state maintained roads, it is important that affected residents be notified before the project arrives in their backyard.

181 Tunnel boring data is incomplete. Of the claimed 27 borings, four of these were shallow borings. In addition, the information on well data is confusing and incomplete (pp. 3-48 & 3-51). Several wells are reported in the same rock unit, but different subunits.

182 Dewatering cannot be eliminated but the extent required is unknown until a site-specific exploration can be completed (p 3-54). Because North Carolina has been plagued by severe water shortages for several years a thorough evaluation of this parameter needs to be made before specification of North Carolina as the preferred site. A thorough assessment of the agricultural impact of dewatering, including documented input by the farming community must be an integral part of this effort. Geologic information provided in the NC Site Proposal, and further supported by the National Academies of Science and Engineering suggests that, at least, modest water inflow is to be expected.

CHAPTER 11

Conclusions About the Placement of the SSC in North Carolina

183 This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has clearly demonstrated several facts about the North Carolina proposal to site the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in North Carolina. In this brief chapter, we will attempt to summarize the most pertinent of these factors.

184 First, there definitely is significant, organized opposition to the proposal to site the SSC in Durham, Granville, and Person counties of North Carolina. To date, more than 6,600 persons have signed petitions being circulated by Citizens Against the Collider Here (C.A.T.C.H.), an organization formed to present the facts about the proposed NC SSC project to the public. The number of groups expressing opposition is large and growing, and the number of local and state politicians voicing opposition is increasing rapidly. The SSC has become a significant issue in the upcoming local and state elections, and if the SSC in North Carolina is still a viable issue by election time, could be the major issue addressed by political candidates.

185 Second, members of the Governor's Office of the State of North Carolina have expressed an arrogance towards local officials and residents in the SSC planning process, subsequent release of information, and in the current discussion phase that has spurred the action of citizens to oppose the project. Misleading information and a failure to release significant planning and outcome information have seriously impaired the credibity of the Office of the Governor in dealing with the citizens of North Carolina. This process has in turn led a growing number of state legislators to re-think their positions about the Super Collider, so that state funding for the project is imperiled. This is especially important as the North Carolina Legislature has not appropriated one cent of the over $600 million package offered by the Office of the Governor.

186 Third, failure of the State to conduct extensive Environmental and Economic Impact studies of the affected areas gives support to the conclusions reached in the Governor's Task Force Report on the Feasibility Study of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina that the project will not be as economically and environmentally sound as State rhetoric would indicate. This is especially important economically in northern Durham County, where the infrastructure could not support this type of growth with the proposed resources. It is most important environmentally because the proposed location is in the midst of the headwaters for three major watershed areas in North Carolina, and numerous exisitng and proposed sources of potable water may be affected. Numerous drougnt during the past few years heighten the fears of local residents.

187 Fourth, there are numerous concerns about unanswered questions concerning hazardous and toxic waster disposal, spoils placement, and decommissioning plans.

188 Fifth, there are numerous site deficiencies that must be closely examined before final site selection is made. None of the state data have been verified, and some of these data question the wisdom of placement in this area.

189 Finally, the human impact of the SSC in the proposed site location has been greatly overlooked in the proposal proposal with the effects subsequently seriously underestimated. The owners of more than 900 affected properties (an exact figure has not yet been reached) have not been satisfied that they will receive anything close to the "top dollar" reimbursement promised by the Governor at the Butner Scoping meeting. In fact, he has now tempered this position to mean "top dollar" within the limitations of the State condemnation laws, compensation that is typically less than federal compensation. Furthermore, the most populated project areas are directly above the Abort Beam/Access Areas of the proposed SSC location. These residents are being promised nothing more than "stratified fee" (mineral rights) reimbursement, a procedure that the State readily admits it knows nothing about and for which the legality has never been tested in North Carolina.

190 Numerous other factors of negative impacts are presented and discussed in the other ten chapters of this report. These factors lead the Citizens Against the Collider Here to conclude that:

> ...the Superconducting Super Collider as presently proposed is not in the best interests of the people of North Carolina either now or in the future.

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37401
4W 32A Signal Place

October 11, 1988

Mr. Jay O. Munze, Director
Technology Management Division
U.S. Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Munze:

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

As we discussed at Murfreesboro, the enclosed article, "No Health Hazards Linked to Electromagnetic Fields," September 1988 issue of Transmission & Distribution, page 14, is a quick summary and lists your key reference man.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Thomas A. Wojtalik
Thomas A. Wojtalik
Environmental Engineer

Enclosure

M. Swift
[redacted] Selby
For your information.
10/14/88

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IIA.1- 3970

No Health Hazards Linked to Electromagnetic Fields

While no proven health hazards have been linked to exposure to electromagnetic fields, there is a need for further research, according to the Department of Energy (DOE). Addressing the American Public Power Association National Conference in Seattle, Imre Gyuk, program manager of electromagnetic research at the DOE, there has been a weak correlation between childhood leukemia and magnetic fields. However, the number of leukemia cases linked to electromagnetic fields have been too small to definitely conclude whether distribution lines were the culprit.

In one study thirty different variables (blood and urine chemistry, physiological functions and psychological tests) were monitored before, during and after exposure. All but two of the tests were negative. heart rates increased while certain brainwaves dropped. However, these effects were well within the normal range, according to Dr. Gyuk.

In other experiments, baboons perceive the presence of the field, stopped work and huddled together protectively. After three days, they "learned" there was no re danger and returned to normal activities Dr. Gyuk said. Citing another experiment newborn rats exposed to electric and magnetic fields suffered reduced memory capacity. DOE indicated it would like to replicate the experiment.

Dr. Gyuk said more work will be done on the effect of mixed electric and magnetic fields; long term effects, particularly abnormal cell growth; fundamental studies of the cell membrane interacting with electromagnetic fields. He concluded that although there has been no proven health hazards, there are definite biological effects induced by electromagnetic exposure. Finally, Dr. Gyuk said there is no scientific basis for regulatory action, however, further research is needed.

Economy & Summer Heat Push Up Total U.S. Electric Output

The early summer heat wave coupled with steady economic growth contributed to a new record for total U.S. electric output in one week — 61,424 GWh for the week ending June 25.

Electric output, the amount of electricity generated less exports and distribution losses, was up a solid 9% for the total U.S. over the same week one year ago, according to the Edison Electric Institute (EEI). This year's record represents a 1.2% increase over last year's high.

While record outputs of electricity are often recorded during the hot summer months of July and August, it is unusual to have a record set so early in the season. Year-to-date electric output is up 4.2% over the same period one year ago.

A number of utilities and power pools have also recorded peaks in electricity use and are managing the high demand by encouraging voluntary conservation measures, slight voltage reductions and purchased power from neighboring utility systems.

Areas of the country reporting the highest output include West Central, Rocky Mountain, New England, Central industrial and the Mid-Atlantic region.

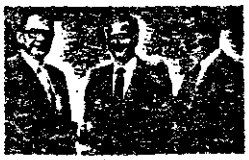
Circle 106 on Reader Service Card

Power Technologies Opens New Office

Power Technologies of Schenectady, NY, has opened a regional engineering office in western Pennsylvania. The office offers the full scope of analytical studies and products currently available at the headquarters location. This includes system planning, system performance, system operation, transmission design, investigations and testimony, software, controls and instrumentation and educational programs and courses.

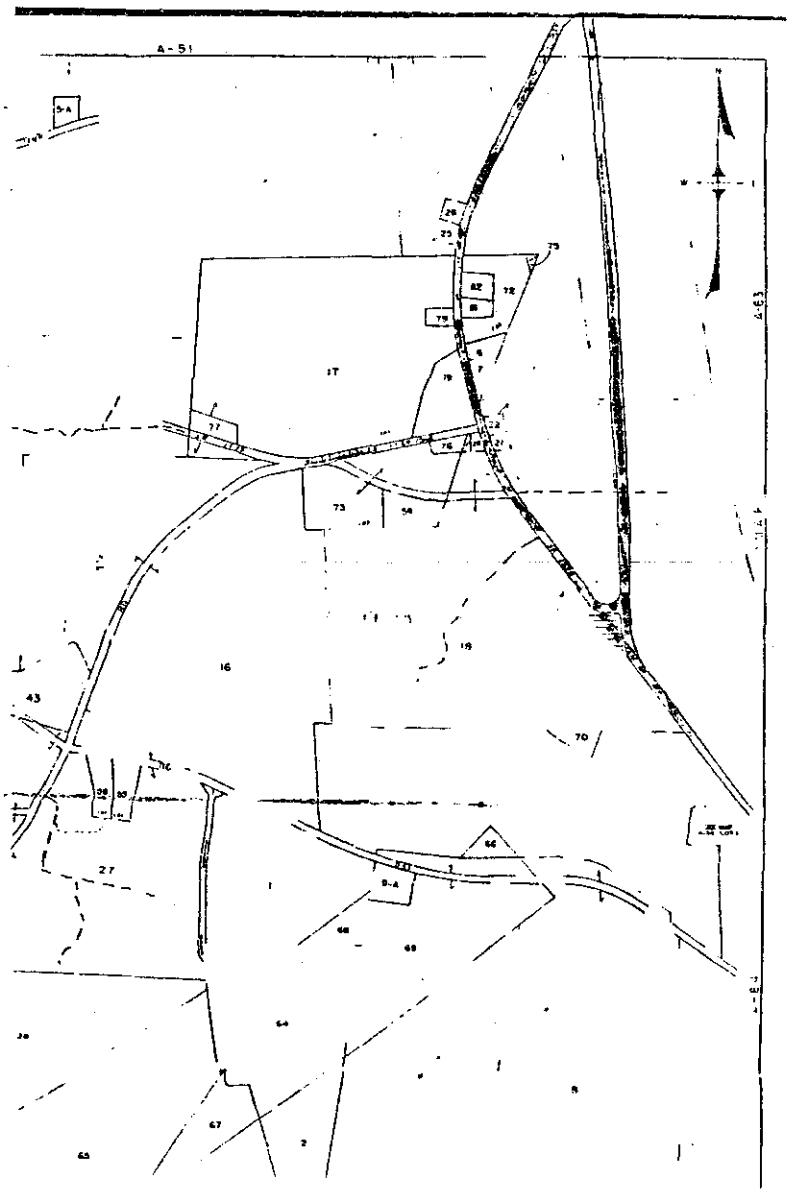
It is located at Castle Main, Suite 219, Wilmerding, PA 15148-1260, telephone (412)824-2488.

Circle 105 on Reader Service Card

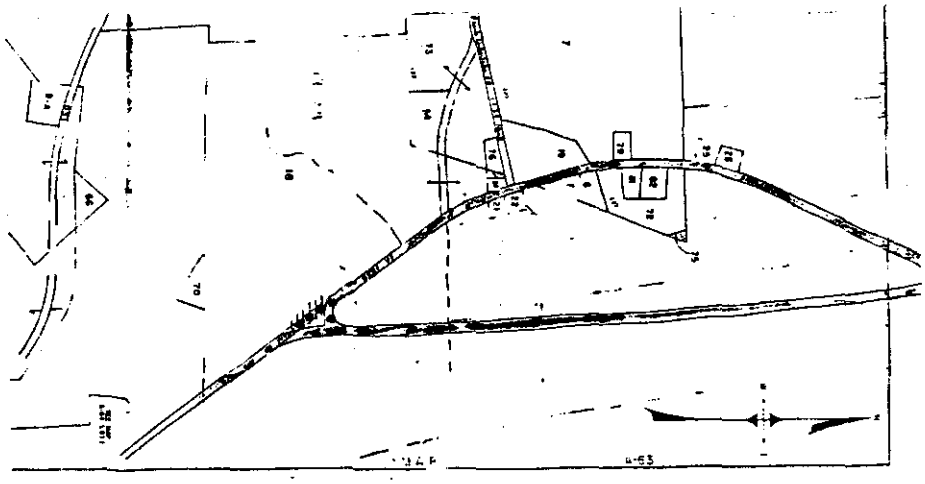


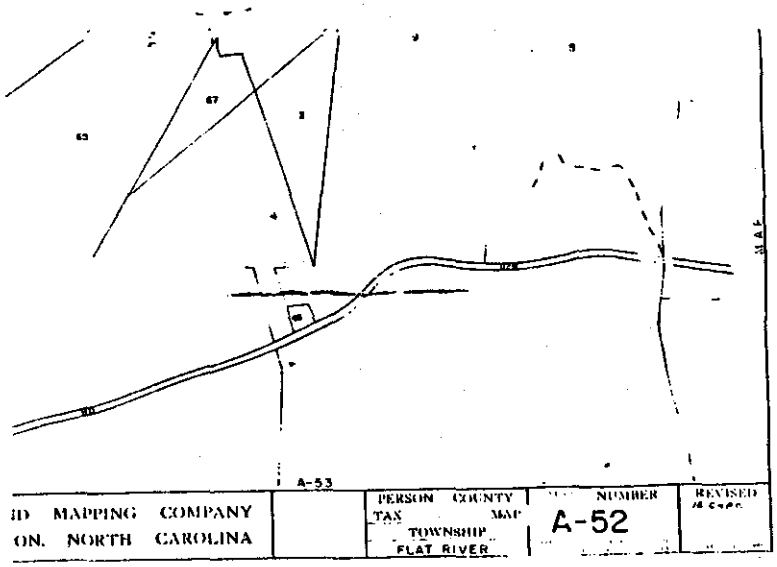
Celebrating the opening of its new Pittsburgh-area office, are (l-r): D.D. Wilson, president of Power Technologies; S.F. Mauser, manager - Pittsburgh office; and L.O. Bakhold, chairman.

LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)

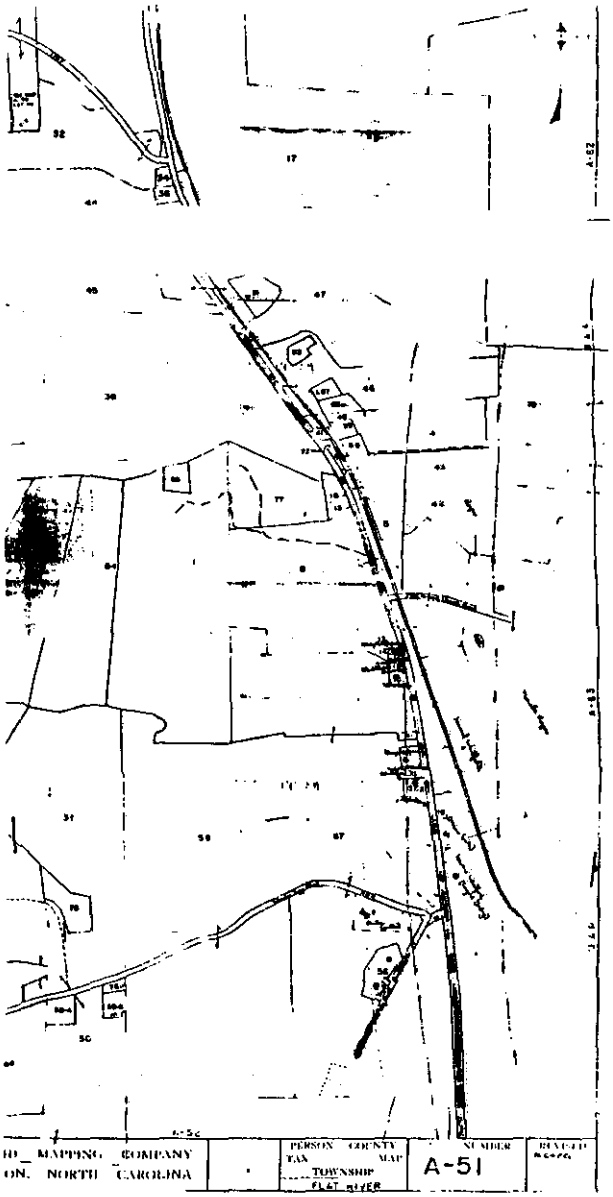


LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)





LETTER 1513 (CONTINUED)



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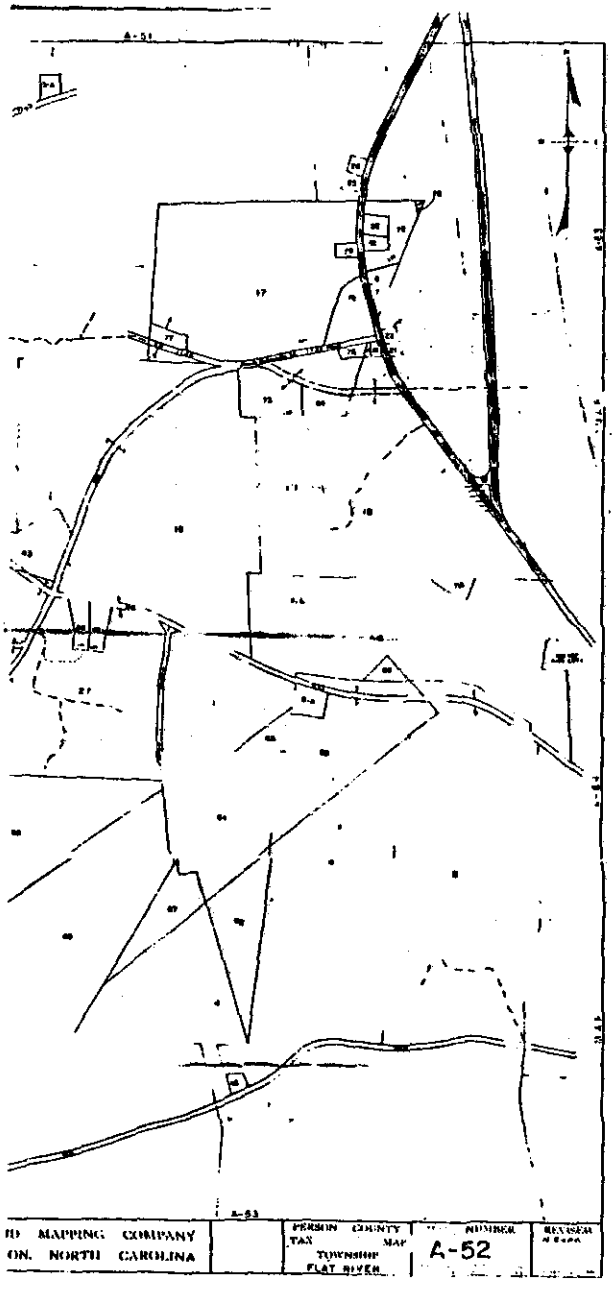

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LETTER 1514

Citizens Against the Collider Here
P.O. Box 507
Rougemont, NC 27572

October 17, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Attention: SSC Draft EIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess,

As required to be postmarked no later than today, enclosed is our response to the call for written comments on the content of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider as proposed in North Carolina. First, there is a copy of the main text (minus all appendices) of our "Response to the Call for Written Comments Regarding the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed North Carolina Site for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)." This document was sent by Federal Express to the Department of Energy on March 14, 1988 and we had telephone verification that the document was received by DOE in Washington D.C. on the following day. However, you and RTK chose to ignore it in the Draft EIS, even though RTK was directly sent a separate copy of the main text. Many of our comments regarding errors, omissions, and misrepresentations in the Draft EIS could have been averted by paying attention to our concerns and the correct facts as indicated in this document. Instead you chose to use unverified and, as we clearly demonstrated at the Draft EIS Hearing in Butner, inaccurate information supplied by the State of North Carolina. Please let me know if you need any of the referenced appendices.

Also enclosed are copies of speeches prepared for the Butner Draft EIS Hearing. Most of these speeches were delivered. However, because DOE failed to adhere to the published rules for the Hearing, several speakers requested time by telephone at least one week in advance and were denied the time to speak--thus not given time to give their speeches. These people were told that all times were filled, even though under published rules a second day of Hearings should have been scheduled. Only after C.A.T.C.H. threatened legal action through our lawyer was another session scheduled. However, this extra session was only a morning session that could not be attended by working people and DOE personnel failed to notify several requestors because they did not take their names and numbers at the time of refusal. We have confirmations of these telephone calls. Since there were more than 50 people who requested to speak in advance above the first day's scheduled speaking time, a complete afternoon and evening second day should have been scheduled.

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The speeches that were not delivered but which are enclosed with the following packet are:

#3 Scientific Skepticism About the SSC
#5 Increase in Public Employees
#10 SSC-Related Earnings
#27 Quality of Life
#29 Durham Water Quality Basin
#41 Land Acquisition Plan
#43 Competition With Treyburn for Labor
#55 People (Scientists versus Locals)
#59 C.A.T.C.H. Coposition
#72 Opposition By County Commissioners
#75 Opposition By Organized Groups

2 In regard to the last paper, you especially would be interested in knowing that the Durham Democratic Party recently passed the following resolution:

> BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY call on the state of North Carolina to withdraw its bid on the Super Collider.

They have also initiated a petition to that effect. Copies of all of their resolutions and the petition are enclosed. Surely you must know how strong the Democratic Party is in North Carolina, especially in Durham County.

The nature of our concerns covered in these papers is so extensive that I will briefly summarize some of the more significant ones. These problems can be broadly classified into misrepresentations, factual errors, and facts detrimental to the proposed North Carolina site for the SSC. Almost all of these problems can be traced to the decision by the Governor of North Carolina to concentrate his limited resources (less than two million dollars to develop, support, and promote the proposal) on efforts at politicking the North Carolina Congressional delegation and lobbying the Department of Energy. Rather than gather facts, North Carolina is spending $1,000 per day for a Washington lobbyist specifically for the SSC project.

Misrepresentations

Among the more significant misrepresentations in the North Carolina SSC proposal, in the Draft EIS, and provided at the Butner hearing are:

3 1. The North Carolina proposal is not binding on the NC Legislature (by state constitutional law), in direct opposition to requirements of the ISP. This is stated clearly in the NC SSC proposal on page 2-1. This is important because of the opposition by both the public and key state legislators (see below). See speech #54 for details.

4 2. Contrary to representations in the NC SSC proposal, the SSC project is not supported by local and state public officials (especially key officials) or the residents of the three affected counties. Specifically:

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a. Both state senators and all six state representatives from the three affected counties have expressed opposition to the proposed placement of the SSC in North Carolina. They have been joined by the state Speaker of the House, Attorney General, Secretary of Agriculture, and Labor Commissioner. These elected officials represent the top ranked state senator and three of the four top ranked state representatives (in terms of efficiency as determined by the NC Center for Public Policy Research). One of these legislators spoke at the DEIS Hearing in opposition to the SSC. Yet DOE has not bothered to contact any of these legislators. One of the speeches (#50) presents more details about the opposition by these elected officials.

North Carolina is the only state without a gubernatorial veto and has one of the most powerful state legislatures, one which usually relies on home rule (legislation not supported by legislators from the affected area is not passed). There is very little chance the SSC would ever be funded (to purchase land and meet other fiscal commitments in the proposal) even if the SSC is awarded to North Carolina.

b. At the recent Butner DEIS Hearing, the Governor's Office distributed a letter of support from the Durham County Board of Commissioners dated June of 1987. However, the Durham County Board voted to withdraw its support of the SSC on March 14, 1988 and both the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Durham County Board of Commissioners testified at the DEIS Hearing in Butner to that effect. In addition, all three incumbents who supported the SSC in Granville County were defeated in the primary election, finishing 6th, 11th (Commission Chair), and 12th in the twelve person primary race. The Stem Town Council also passed a resolution against the Collider and the Durham City Council is considering the same. Five County Commissioners or Commission candidates spoke at the DEIS Hearing against the SSC. See speech #72 for details about opposition by county commissioners.

c. More than 30 public groups have passed resolutions against the SSC including all 3 county Farm Bureaus, the master of the State Grange, the Durham County Democratic Party (and you know how strong they are in this area), the NC Conservation Council, the NC Sierra Club, the Durham Interneighborhood Council, and numerous civic organizations. See speech #75 for details.

d. A scientific, random poll conducted in mid-June of 778 households in the three affected counties (abstract attached) indicated that although 58 percent of the respondents felt they did not know enough about the SSC to make a decision, of those who did more than 60 percent were against the SSC. Since this poll has a margin of error of less than 2 percentage points, it contradicts Governor Martin's assertion that the "...region's well informed public...heartily supports the SSC project." See speech #73 for more details.

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4. C.A.T.C.H. collected more than 7,000 signatures against the SSC as proposed in North Carolina within six weeks. These were supplied to DOE along with its EIS submission in March. C.A.T.C.H. currently maintains a mailing list of more than 2,000 households and has at times, paid membership of over 800 members. More than 800 people attended a Henderson rally held during the Site Task Force site visit to North Carolina in late June. See speeches #59 and 75 for details.

3. This region experienced another serious drought this summer (its third in four years). This issue is not raised in the Draft EIS even though C.A.T.C.H. addressed it in their March 15th EIS submission to DOE. See speech #36 for details.

4. This region again this summer experienced electrical shortages, resulting in brownouts and power reductions on several occasions and cutoffs of industrial power to some large volume electrical users. See speech #58 for details.

5. Although less than 33 percent of the speakers at the DEIS Hearing spoke in favor of the SSC as proposed, one of those misrepresented herself as a Granville County resident. Like most of the proponents, she actually is a Wake County (Raleigh) resident who happens to be a Granville County land developer (see enclosed newspaper article). It is telling that she sat with state officials during the entire hearing.

Factual Errors

In addition to misrepresentations, there are numerous factual errors in the NC SSC proposal, its DOE response, and in the Draft EIS. Whether these are lies or mistakes is unclear, but the DOE has not done an adequate job of verifying State-supplied information, even when this information was challenged by the C.A.T.C.H. EIS response on March 15th.

1. The Draft EIS indicates North Carolina has only 9 domestic wells that could be affected by the SSC. It further states that this number was determined through "...review of state well records and visual field surveys by state personnel" (Volume 4, Appendix I, p. 1311). C.A.T.C.H. conducted a door-to-door survey of wells in Person County and a visual inspection of wells in Durham and Granville counties. These surveys remaining years are at least 506 wells meeting the definition of "affected" as specified in the above reference. This is more than 56 times the number of wells indicated in the Draft EIS and over 40 percent more wells than in Tennessee--the state with the next highest number of affected wells. This information, presented through overhead transparencies and lists of wells by tax map location at the Draft EIS Hearing, was so interesting to the Hearing Panel that they have asked for additional information. See speeches #35, 76, and 80 for details.

2. The NC SSC proposal indicated there would be 100 relocations, while the Draft EIS indicated there would be 111 relocations. C.A.T.C.H. has

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conducted an on-site survey and determined there are actually more than 107 relocations, 67 percent more relocations than our state is willing to admit. A listing of each of these relocations by tax map location was supplied to DOE in advance of their site visit to North Carolina in late June and each relocation was marked by a sign, but the site visit team failed to verify the state list during their visit. Many of the "relocations" on the state list are wrong, but there are several times that many that they missed altogether. The reasons are that the state collected data by looking at tax records (not doing an on-site inspection), thus missing many renters, new homes, and just missing many existing homes (especially manufactured homes). See speech # 20 for details.

3. The state has indicated that water from Lake Michie and sewage treatment from the Eno Waste Water Treatment Plant would be used by the SSC. However, Lake Michie again this summer was almost dry (in spite of the opening of another new reservoir) and the Eno plant is presently at full capacity with little hope that it can be expanded. See speeches #18, 28, and 30 for details. 11

4. The State indicated that area highways have a grade "A" classification. Actually, Interstate 85 east of Durham (and closest to the proposed SSC site) has a "B" rating. Interstate 85 through and west of Durham has a grade "C" rating, and U.S. 501 (Roxboro Road) now with a "C" rating is expected to have a "D" rating with the next classification. See speech #4 for details. 12

5. Maps that the State said were not available (pages A-53 through A-58 of Appendix A, Draft EIS) have been available at least since 1976. We have supplied a copy of these to Jay Hinze from the DEIS Hearing panel who was very interested in them. These missing maps clearly demonstrate that a portion of the four lane, divided highway U.S. 501 will run directly on top of proposed tunnel location for more than a mile. Although the North Carolina site is the only BOL site where both a railroad and a major highway run for more than a mile each directly on top of the proposed tunnel location, the State's proposal and the DEIS fail to indicate this fact. See speeches #45 and 69 for details. 13

6. The Norfolk and Western Railroad crosses the proposed tunnel location at it runs to a logging operation south of Timberlake. It is not abandoned northwest of the proposed tunnel as the State's SSC proposal indicates. See speech #48 for details. 14

Detrimental Facts

1. Unemployment in the area presently ranges from a high of 5.2 percent in Person County to a low of 2.3 percent in Durham County. In other words, there are very few unemployed person in this area available for the SSC work force--a reason why the North Carolina site would have the highest in-migration and thus be the most disruptive to the local region. 15

2. Durham County has extensive watershed and zoning restrictions that would be violated if the SSC were to be located in Durham County. This includes the zoning of the entire area as residential or rural development, prohibitions against above ground storage tanks, construction restrictions along the Flat River, and a restriction against facilities having more than 40 percent impervious surfaces (the Campus would be 80-90 percent impervious surfaces). These restrictions are listed in a draft EIS appendix, but no mention is made of how they would (or could) be mitigated. See speeches #6, 56, and 29 for details.

3. The Red Mountain Subdivision, which would lose 12 properties in fee simple out of the middle of a total of 85 properties as part of the near cluster, has restrictive covenants attached to the deeds. These covenants include monthly assessments for common property, architectural review provisions, and maintenance of a horse trail around the subdivision perimeter. In addition, the roads in this subdivision are private roads for which property owners would have to be reimbursed. See speech #77 for details.

4. Durham County faces critical shortages in its ability to meet present proposed infrastructure demands by the year 2000 without the SSC. These include serious problems with water, sewer, and schools. This is why the County Board has withdrawn its support (which was issued at a time when very little of the proposed SSC was to be located in Durham County; now it amounts for 35 percent of the land) and the City of Durham is considering passing a resolution against the Collider (they withdrew one of the offer by the State for the use of their water and sewer facilities until the Draft EIS was issued). See speeches #5, 51, and others plus the C.A.T.C.H. EIS submission for details.

5. There are more than 1,000 affected properties in North Carolina. The State has seriously down played the population concentrations in the Bougemont and Stem (Buried Beam Zone) areas as well as in the far cluster area.

There are many more problems and concerns that could be enumerated. Suffice it to say that the proposed North Carolina site is not adequate to be a host site for the SSC.

If the decision is made rationally, there is no way that North Carolina should be selected. However, our State chose to ignore the position of verified facts and to concentrate instead on lobbying for a political decision. If the decision is made on these grounds, C.A.T.C.H. is prepared to go to court to prevent the placement of the SSC in North Carolina. Potential areas for adjudication are discussed in speech #24.

We have been advised by high-level State legal officials in North Carolina that "a good lawyer could keep this thing in the courts for several years." This would delay any purchase of land and start-up of SSC construction in North Carolina for several years.

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If you have any questions, we would be most happy to discuss any of these items with you or your staff further. We deal with facts and have the documentation to back up each of these misrepresentations, errors, and detrimental facts. From the beginning, our State has done a thoroughly poor job of data collection for this effort--at least in areas that we have the expertise to verify. Our opposition has been based on facts and it is for this reason that we have been able to get local and state legislators and other elected officials to change their minds about the SSC as proposed in North Carolina. As one legislator indicated to us (since verified by several others), the Governor told him this project would be mostly below ground, take very little private land, cost very little, and relocate only about 12 people. When he found out it would take more than 15,000 acres of private land (in both fee simple and stratified fee estates), cost the State more than $620 million, and displace more than 180 families, he knew the Governor had lied to him and the other legislative leaders. This made it very easy for him and the others to change their minds.

Please feel free to contact me if we can be of additional help. I can be reached at 919/549-8216 (weekdays) and 919/471-2613 (evenings and weekends).

Sincerely,

Joseph G. Mann
President

HA: 3982

THE REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
DURHAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION

APRIL 9, 1988

THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE MET ON APRIL 7, 1988 AT 7:00 TO REVIEW AND ARRANGE, IN AN APPROPRIATE FORM, THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY PRECINCT REPRESENTATIVES.

A total of 35 resolutions were acted upon at the March 1988 precinct meetings and submitted to the County Chair. These and two others submitted by individuals are the only resolutions which the committee prepared and will report upon at the 1988 Convention. Other resolutions subsequently offered must have the approval of the County Chair or the Convention Body to be presented at the Convention.

The following precincts submitted resolutions: 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 31, 34, 40, 42, 46, 47 and the Student Council of Hillside High School.

There were several issues that captured the attention of more than one precinct, of these the issue of the Super Conducting Super Collider. Two resolutions were offered on this matter from 26 different precincts. Another issue of interest is the resolution drafted by the Student Council of Hillside High School calling on the state legislature to ratify the 24th amendment. We were proud to see young people taking an active role in this process.

Respectfully Submitted this the 9th day of April 1988.

Stella J. Adams, Chairman
Candy E. Clark
Regina Lee
Fred McNeil
Vicki Washington

Resolution
Signature Printed name Addr phone

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the Durham County Commissioners and the Department of Transportation to name the southern parkway in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr..

NEIGHBORHOOD ISSUES
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the increased patrol of the Elmira St. park in order to discourage drug use and encourage family participation.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support the residents of Campus Hills in requesting an additional access road to the Campus Hills Park.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support the residents of Campus Hills in urging that toxic waste materials be removed from that community.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support the residents of the Cora Lee apartments in their discussions with Duke University and urge the City and County governments to offer them assistance.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support increased funding by the state of North Carolina and local governments of low-income housing initiatives and urge the maximum utilization of competent community based non-profit organizations.

ENVIRONMENTAL
BE IT RESOLVED THAT DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY call upon the North Carolina General Assembly to repeal all three Hardison Amendments.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge that recycling and other waste reduction strategies be vigorously pursued to reduce the use of landfills.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge Durham County not to sell any publically owned land found to be "surplus".but that this land become part of the new County Park System.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the Durham City Council to study the advantages of establishing a Scientific Advisory Committee for the purpose of supplementing and elaborating upon technical information that comes before them.

FEDERAL LABOR LAW
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support an amendment of the Federal Labor Laws to require an acquiring company to honor th union contracts of an acquired company in a merger or consolidation.

MILITARY INTERVENTIONISM
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY condemn all acts of war by all governments and more particuliarly, the Republican Administration for ordering The United States unilateral intervention on the affairs of other nations, including but not limited to the state of Nicaragua.

NCCU SCHOOL OF NURSING
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina to withdraw it's mandate that the School of Nursing at North Carolina Central University not admit students unless an acceptable passing rate is met by Fall '88. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the increased financial support of the Nursing School and urge our elected officials to do likewise.

SOUTH AFRICA
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the United States Congress to introduce legislation to provide both humanitarian and military aid to the freedom fighters of South Africa.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the termination of all relations with the government of South Africa.

ELECTIONS
BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY urge the State Democratic Party to no longer use the headquarters as ersatz campaign headquarters for one particular Democratic candidate during a Primary Campaign.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY through its Executive Committee, seek to secure a building to use as the headquarters of the Democratic party of Durham County and the funds to support continued operation and maintainence of such a headquarters.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY support the passage of HB 1124, by the General Assembly, that calls for a system of VOLUNTARY public financing of candidates at no expence to the general fund.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY oppose any extension of North Carolina Voting Hours to achieve "Uniform Closing Time".

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY extend an invitation to the 2nd Congressional District Convention to hold its Convention here in Durham County.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF DURHAM COUNTY call on the state of North Carolina to withdraw its bid on the Super Collider.

LETTER 1514 (CONTINUED)

Friday, October 7, 1988

Man Waiting For Bus To New York Arrested On Armed Robbery Charge

HENDERSON — Henderson police Wednesday arrested a man who was waiting at the Henderson bus station with a one-way ticket to New York City and charged him with a Monday night armed robbery.

The man was identified as Waverly Williams, 20, of 210 High St., Henderson.

Cynthia Reavis, a clerk at Currin's Minute Mart on West Andrews Avenue, had reported to Henderson police earlier that a man wearing a black ski mask had entered the store while she and Rhonda Person, another employee, were behind the counter at the cash register Monday night.

The man brandished a pistol and told them that they had 15 seconds in which to fill a bag with money. The robber took all of the money, except for $20 and food stamps, and left on foot.

Police said the amount taken was undetermined.

Police said Williams' arrest came after Miss Reavis telephoned them at 7:50 p.m. Wednesday, saying she had seen the same man standing in front of the bus station across the street from the store and gave patrolman David Adcock and S.M. Parnell a description of the suspect.

The officers went to the bus station and picked up William. He was identified by Miss Reavis as the man who had robbed the store, police said.

When Williams was searched after being arrested, he had $1,200 on him. He told officers his mother had sent him the money to buy a house. The bus for which he had a ticket was scheduled to leave within 15 minutes of the time he was arrested.

Williams was jailed under $20,000 bond after being charged with armed robbery.

Zoning From 1C

two student interns this summer.

A mobile home park will be defined as any tract or parcel of land divided into three or more lots for lease or rent to tenants of mobile homes.

The definition does not include mobile or manufactured homes placed by lot owners on lots within residential subdivisions developed pursuant to the county subdivision ordinance adopted in September 1987.

Also not included are mobile classrooms on public school grounds, or individual lots sold to people who will occupy a mobile home placed on them.

When printed, 75 copies of the zoning ordinance will be available for $1 each through the planning department.

The map will be displayed in the county administration building when it is printed so the public can examine it, Tunstall said.

The land-use plan also will be made available to the public through the planning office.

Sections in the ordinance pertaining to mobile homes are not designed to prohibit manufactured homes in Granville, Tunstall said, but only to set up appearance standards for a viable form of housing.

Appearance standards for mobile homes include exterior finishes in good repair, uniform foundation enclosure, permanent or precast steps, removal or screening of the towing hitch, at least two off-street parking spaces and suitable landscaping.

Durham Man Missing At Deep River

MONCURE (AP) — A Durham man who works for the U.S. Geological Survey was reported missing by the Lee County Sheriff's Department Thursday.

James Estes, administrative assistant to the sheriff's department, said James West of Durham, about 45, arrived at the Deep River behind Creech's Dairy Farm at 9 a.m. Wednesday to measure the depth of the river.

In his work, West used a cable with a trolley car attached to the cable to cross the river.

When West did not return, he was reported missing to the sheriff's department at 2 a.m. Thursday by Kathy Hill of Raleigh, West's co-worker.

West's white van was discovered and the cable was found broken with the trolley car missing.

A military helicopter was called to assist in the search.

Speaker At SSC Hearing Was From Raleigh

BUTNER — One speaker during a two-day public hearing on an environmental study related to the Superconducting Super Collider was identified as being from Granville County but lives in Raleigh.

Kitty Fried said Thursday that media coverage of the U.S. Department of Energy hearing on Monday and Tuesday identifying her as a Granville County resident was "a misunderstanding."

Mrs. Fried lives in Raleigh but owns property in southern Granville County, she said.

When she spoke on Monday in favor of the collider being located in North Carolina, she identified herself as Kitty Fried of Granville County.

Two Vance County Men Charged With Forgery

HENDERON — Two Vance County men [illegible] Henderson Police D[illegible]

Break-In Reported In Watkins Community

HENDERSON — Ronnie Watson of Rt. 8, Henderson, in the Watkins community reported to the sheriff's department Thursday that his residence had been entered after a glass in the door was broken.

The door received $100 damage. He listed a missing a microwave oven, a videocassette recorder and a double-barreled shotgun with a total value of $1,050.

For City Editor Dial 467-4030
Durham Morning Herald

FREE
Delivery or Mattress Pad
OR
Bed Frame or Pillows
With 15 or 20 Year Warranty Sale

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