DOE/EIS - 0138
Volume II A.1 Pages 1-500

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

LETTER 1

4957 ROLLING MEADOWS RD
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES, CA 90274
SEPTEMBER 2, 1988

DR. WILMOT HESS, CHAIRMAN
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
ER-65/GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, DC 20547

ATTN: SSC DEIS COMMENTS

DEAR SIR:

IN REVIEWING THE AUGUST 1988 DOE/EIS-0138 D VOLUMES I and III, VOLUME IV APPENDIX 4 BLUE COVERED PUBLICATION I DISCOVERED AN APPARENT ERROR WITH REGARD TO MY LAND WHICH IS THE NW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF SECTION 17
1 TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH RANGE 1 EAST MARICOPA COUNTY ARIZONA.

YOUR MAP ON PAGE A-1C OF VOLUME IV APPENDIX 4 SHOWS MY LAND, PARCEL 19 D, APPROXIMATELY $\frac{1}{8}$ SECTION OR 1,320 FEET WEST OF ITS ACTUAL LOCATION.

I HAVE ENCLOSED COPIES OF PAGE A-1C, THE MARICOPA COUNTY ASSESSORS MAP and ANOTHER MAP SHOWING GOVERNMENT and NON-GOVERNMENT LAND IN THE AREA TO ILLUSTRATE THE APPARENT ERROR.

LETTER 1 (CONTINUED)

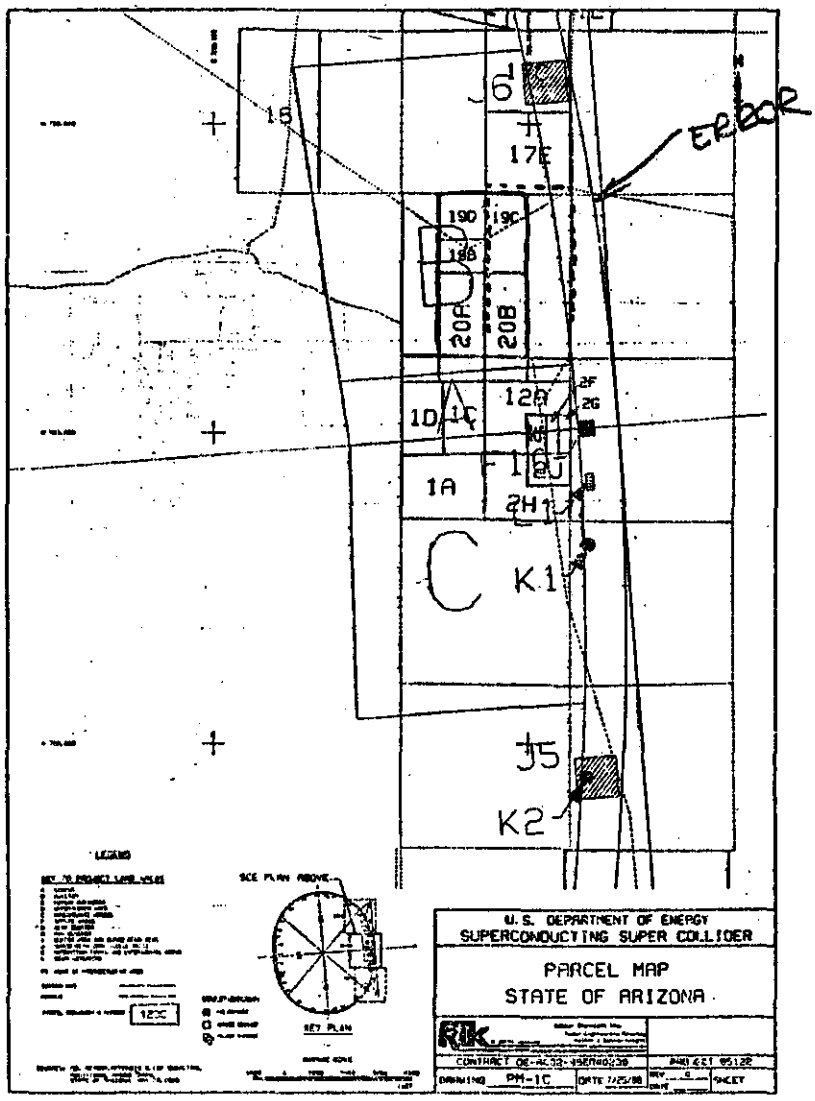
MY PROPERTY IS JUST A FEW HUNDRED YARDS WEST OF THE AIRFIELD KNOWN AS SERENE FIELD IN WAWAHOSA, ARIZONA AND IS ON PETERS and NALL ROAD AS YOU CAN SEE FROM THE GOVERNMENT LANDS MAP, ATTACHED. IT IS MY IMPRESSION THAT YOUR E.I.S. IS BASED ON VERY OLD INFORMATION CONCERNING ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF MY PROPERTY. THE DIAGONAL DIRT ROADS SHOWN ON PAGE A-1C, WHICH ARE ALSO SHOWN ON THE USGGS MAPS, WERE BARELY VISIBLE WHEN I ACQUIRED THE LAND IN 1977, AND HAVE SINCE BEEN FENCED OFF AND NO LONGER EXIST.

I SUGGEST THAT YOU NEED TO GET RECENT AND DETAILED AERIAL PHOTOS OF THIS AREA TO UNDERSTAND THE EXTENT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. YOU SHOULD ALSO LOOK FOR THE SIGNS ON THE GROUND SHOWING WAWAHOSA AS THE NAME OF THIS AREA.

IF I CAN BE OF FURTHER INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CONTACT ME.

SINCERELY,

ALLAN C. FORK


15
17E
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K1
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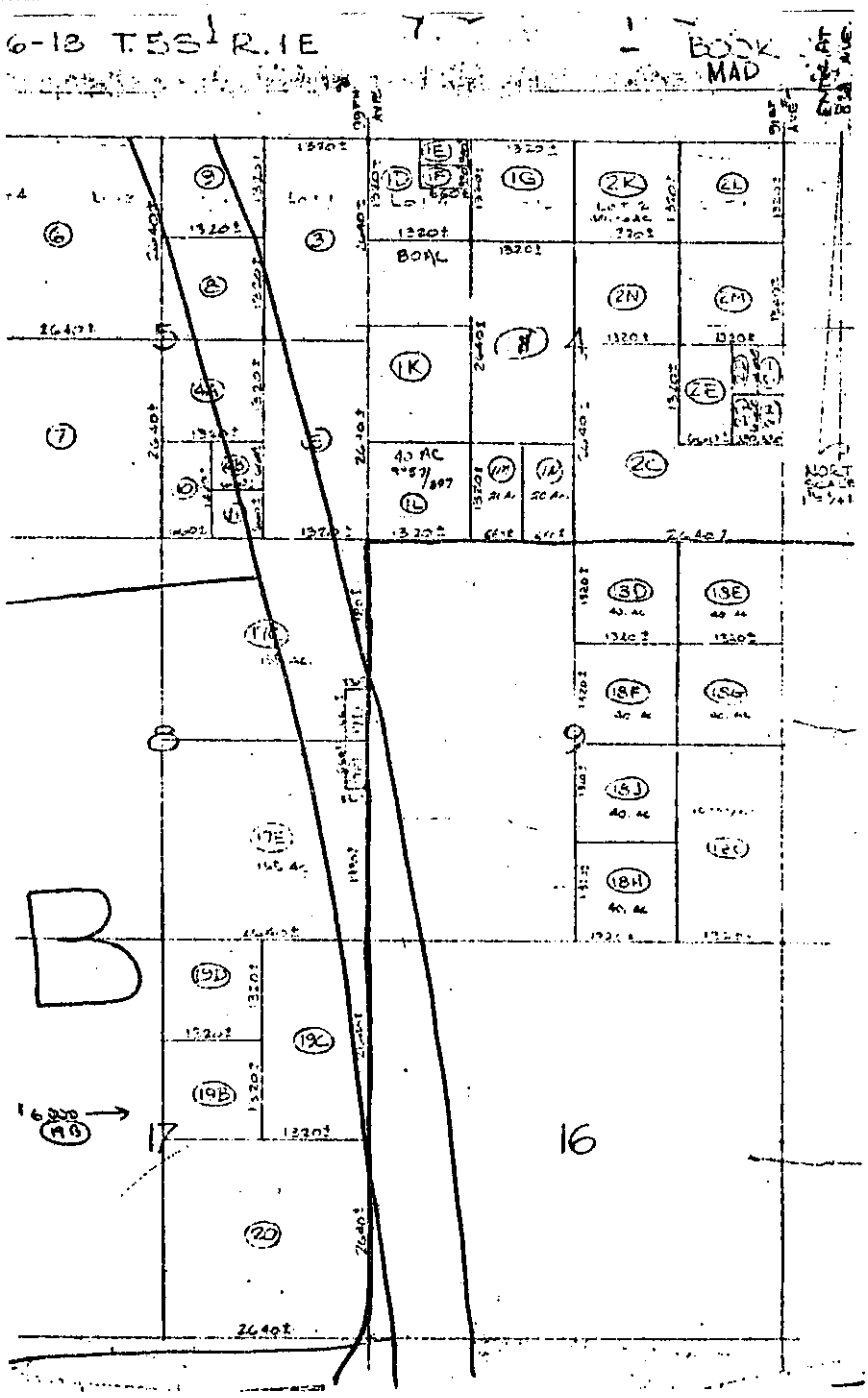
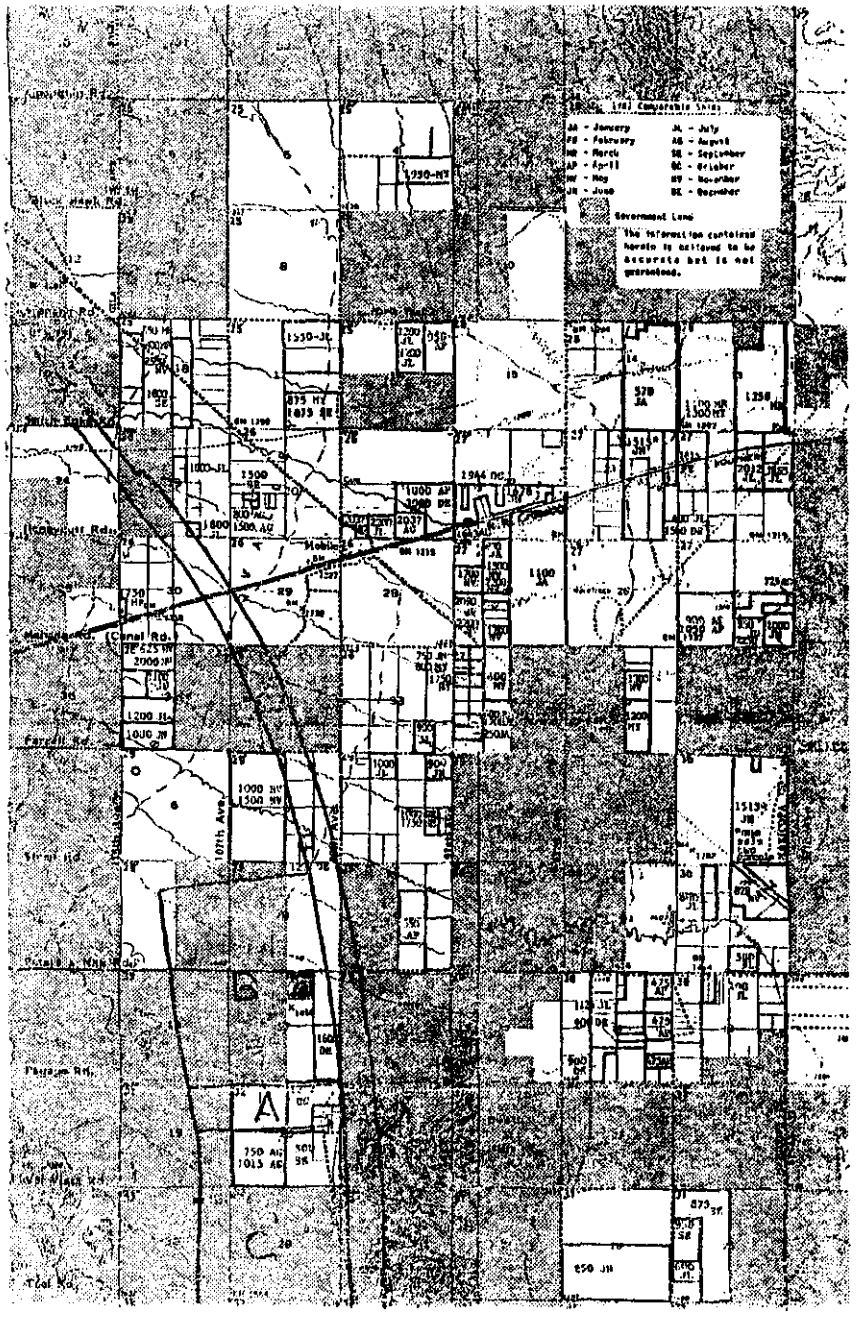
K2
ERROR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER
PARCEL MAP
STATE OF ARIZONA
RIK
CONTRACT DE-AC32-95ER40238
DRAWING PM-1C
DATE 7/25/95
SHEET

LETTER 1 (CONTINUED)




Government Land
The information contained herein is believed to be accurate but is not guaranteed.
Canal Rd.
Farrell Rd.
107th Ave.
A

LETTER 2

September 16, 1988

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

ARIZONA STATE PARKS

800 W. WASHINGTON
SUITE 415
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
TELEPHONE 602-255-4174

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GOVERNOR

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M. JEAN HASSELL
STATE LAND COMMISSIONER

KENNETH E. TRAVOUS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COURTLAND NELSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

RE: Arizona, Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), Draft EIS, DOE

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have reviewed Volumes I and III and Volume IV Appendices 4, 15 and 16 of the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) which you were kind enough to send us. With one exception (number 4), the following comments are made pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800:

1. I note that Arizona has already completed an archaeological survey of all areas that may experience ground disturbing activities as a result of the proposed undertaking. We have also completed a historic building survey and a survey of archaeological historic resources within the defined project area. In this respect Arizona is one of only two states that have already completed on-the-ground surveys.

1 2. Those surveys located 7 prehistoric sites and 10 historic sites. In a region known to contain large prehistoric villages, it is important to note that no village sites were found within the project area. Most of the prehistoric sites are relatively small limited activity sites. Most of the historic sites are the remains of 1930's era homesteads or isolated trash. Although we have not yet evaluated these sites for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, it is quite possible that some of the sites will not be eligible for the National Register. Because of the nature of these cultural remains, impacts to the National Register-eligible sites can be mitigated without lengthy field programs.

2 3. Table 3-7 within Volume 1 contains an error. This table indicates that 95 historic sites are located within the Arizona project area. This should read 10.

3 4. Because I am personally familiar with the project area, I would like to offer one comment about the Scenic and Visual Resources Assessments for Arizona. Section 16.3.1 states that highly sensitive views may be affected by the proposed development. This area does not receive a great deal of visitation and the Maricopa area is one of the least scenic areas in this part of the state; the vegetation is limited primarily to creosote (Larrea tridentata). It is my personal opinion that this section is overstated.

We appreciate your continued cooperation with this office in keeping us advised of developments on this project and your concern with complying with the historic preservation requirements for Federal undertakings. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Gasser
Archaeologist & Compliance Coordinator

for Shereen Lerner, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

LETTER 3

JOHN J. YAGER
318 GRANT STREET
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO
80701

September 15, 1988

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:

I was concerned to see the tornado area statement put in the Environmental report of the Eastern Colorado Super Collider land area. There have been reports during the past summer of tornadoes in the eastern Colorado but they have been in the Watkins, Bennett, and Strasburg areas, and west toward Roggen
1 or Hudson.

I have spent my entire lifetime, some 67 years, right in this area of Colorado. Deer Trail is my birthplace. The old Jolly ranch on Badger Creek is my grandfather's homestead. We have lived in the Fort Morgan area for over 41 years and the only damage I have ever seen was in the summer of 1947 when we went to Julesburg to look at the damage done there by a tornado. We have some unpleasant surface winds that can stir up a lot of dust, but if there are tornadoes in the area, they are small ones and infrequent.

Flooding of the Badger and Beaver Creek area is not a big problem. Badger Creek flooded in 1935 and the flood water reached the Platte River. I don't
2 know of it's having done that since then. Big Beaver flooded in 1935 and flooded Brush and on down towards Hillrose. Beaver Creek flooded in 1965 pretty severely in spots, but it didn't reach the Platte River before soaking away.

The toughest weather in this area is blizzards. There have been a few storms that lasted three days that I can remember. October 1929, late April 1935, and the two, three, four days of January 1949. These were all bad storms and over a big area. In 1941-42 was another long hard winter, and there have been other worse ones in some spots, but many blizzards tend to cover parts of two or
3 three states; Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, western Kansas, Oklahoma, and even into Texas. Roads and transportation equipment in the winter time is not the problem that it used to be. Winter storms in this area do not isolate power and telephone lines as badly as in many areas. Sleet storms are not a common problem. In fact, they are pretty rare. Storms often go south into the Byers and Deer Trail areas but do not come east so much into Morgan County. Another example is the area is about where Sherman Street south of Fort Morgan reaches Adams County line. That is a higher rainfall area in the summertime, a little more snow, and possibly some colder than north toward Fort Morgan. Fort Morgan being near the Platte River is a little colder.

JOHN J. YAGER
215 GRANT STREET
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO
80701

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
September 15, 1988
Page Two

4 This is a pretty short statement on weather for this big of an area, but it is pretty factual as far as I am concerned. There are local floods and rains and hail storms that do not cover large areas. With the amount of land that has been plowed up in the last few years, there should be quite a decrease in the amount of flood waters that have to be dealt with. Plowed ground will certainly take up water faster than the old sod. Another thing of course, and another place we have gotten a certain amount of flood water, is when snow melts off in the spring of the year and the ground is frozen, but it is not a high rainfall area. It wouldn't be called a problem.

5 I don't know a lot, but it would seem there is not a better geographical locale in the United States for this Collider, with shale base under it and seismographic and drilling, as well as absolute knowledge of what the area is made of. If there is a better area to be found anywhere, it has got to be almost perfect. There are other points in its favor, but that pretty well covers it.

Sincerely,

John J. Yager

John J. Yager

LETTER 4

JIM BRANDON
State Senator
Henry Route Box 110
Akron, Colorado 80720
Capitol: 866-4866

Senate Chamber
State of Colorado
Denver

COMMITTEES
Chairman of:
State Affairs
Member of:
Agricultural, Natural Resources and Energy
Appropriations
Local Government

September 13, 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:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider is a well organized and thorough document. As the State Senator representing Morgan, Washington and other northeastern Colorado counties, I will focus my comments on an issue of great local interest. Specifically, my comments address the apparent concern that the cities of Fort Morgan and Brush are not capable of accommodating the growth expected to occur because of the SSC.

1 First, the State of Colorado has made it very clear that its resources will be available to assist local governments respond to social and economic impacts attributable to the SSC. Both the Governor and the Colorado General Assembly, as part of the state's proposal, have pledged their cooperation in ensuring that *necessary housing, public services and public facilities are in* place to serve the demand created by construction and operation of the SSC. Because of this commitment, and because Colorado's experience in dealing with rapid growth is extensive, I consider

2 the concern in the Draft EIS to be exaggerated. The Final EIS should describe growth pressures in Fort Morgan and Brush in the context of this commitment and our experience.

3 Second, the local experience in dealing with growth associated with the construction of the Pawnee Power Plant (Pawnee generating station I) is a useful indicator of how Fort Morgan and Brush will approach SSC-induced growth. Conclusions in the Final EIS about the ability and capability of the two cities to provide housing and public services should take into account the Pawnee experience.

Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 13, 1988
Page 2

4 Third, the Pawnee experience also suggests that population growth related to the SSC is likely to be more dispersed than portrayed in the DEIS. The city of Greeley, for example, is hardly mentioned in the document despite its relative proximity to the collider site and its full array of urban services and amenities.

5 Furthermore, the excellent transportation network proposed by Colorado will facilitate fast and comfortable travel between the SSC campus and many front range cities.

6 The Final EIS should re-examine its population distribution assumptions and refine its impact analysis accordingly.

7 If these suggestions are followed, I believe the Department of Energy will correctly conclude that growth induced by the SSC will be accommodated quickly and smoothly by Fort Morgan, Brush and other communities in northeastern Colorado.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Jim Brandon
Senator

LETTER 5

Sept 6, 1988.

Dr. Wilmot Hess
S.S.C. Site Task Force
ER-65/G.T.N. Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Sir,

After reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement book I received recently, I would like to let you know that
1 we still oppose the Cedar site. I think your research shows many drawbacks to putting it in our area. The lack of water, roads, schools and the disruption of the area make it very undesirable.

The state officials are making fancy promises of all they will do, but I
2 see no way for them to do all they promise without cutting other projects and committments, such as school funding and road repairs etc. The money simply is not there.

I still oppose the crossing of our

LETTER 5 (CONTINUED)

3 farm ground and the closeness to our farmsite and water wells, and only signed the permit papers after I was told they would condemn our ground.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Paula M. Stewart
4733 CoRd 34
Brush, Colo
80723

LETTER 6

1515 Paula Ave
Wheaton, Ill. 60187

U.S. Dept of Energy Washington D.C. 20545
Attn Dr Wilmot Hess.

I have received a copy of your Draft Impact Statement Super Conducting Supercollider, for which I thank you. You have done your homework well and appear to be ready to answer any objections to the proximity of the collider. Personally I am more concerned about why rather than why not the collider should be placed in any specific area.

1

The question and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom will require some of the best brains in the world. It is important the collider be able to attract such talent. Two of the most common desires of such talent when considering

2

employment there will be one the quality of family life afforded by the surrounding communities thus the possibility of going to and from work to home with a minimum of expense and trauma. Both highway congestion and distance are of concern. The fatigue from time and distance, the irritations of congested traffic both effect performance on the job. Any unhappiness due to cultural conflict in community life is resented.

You have done an excellent job on environmental impact. Now I hope you do as well on the positive side.

3

I consider the prison project to be the greatest need

of society today. Perhaps a better understanding of the nucleus will help it along. In a way the fate of the world is in the hands of the D.O.E. May you have a diverse blessing in what you do.

Sincerely
Byron Kilbourne

LETTER 7

Sept 6, 1988

To Whom it May Concern,

I received the large big book & I am concerned that the Department of Energy is even considering the 7 of Valley Area.

There will be too many peoples misplaced in this Area. Arizona would be a good place. Also Texas. They need the jobs there more than we do.

1

Was the Doe looked at a decent map of this area.

2

Also too many wells will be [illegible]

3

do not need any more trouble added to this area now. Some of us have trouble with the water now.

4 Please no SSC in the Fox Valley. The people who will make money on this are the only ones that want it & they do not live in this area.

Thank You

Mr. & Mrs. Howard J. Michaelsen
645 Stonehedge
St. Charles, IL 60174

Enclosure.

in our local paper

SSC will lessen quality of our life

I am deeply concerned over the Department of Energy's continued consideration of the Fox River Valley as a potential site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Has the DOE conducted specific population density studies over the entire area of the projected site? If so, why did one of 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 50 most desirable places to live in the United States (Aug. 5 Chronicle).

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

LETTER 8

Dear Dr. Hess:

I strongly urge you to select the most logical, cost-effective site available to build the SSC: Illinois.

I fully concur with your findings in the draft Environmental Impact Statement that indicates the proposed site at Fermilab:

1

- Offers known, consistent geology for tunnel construction;
- Has a strong, established infrastructure of roads, airports, schools, hospitals and utilities that would have to be built from scratch at some other sites;
- Features an established, single source of electrical power with sufficient capacity to meet the energy needs of the SSC at a relatively low cost.

I urge you to thoroughly review these points when you make a decision on the SSC. I know you will agree that Illinois is the best choice.

Sincerely,

Name_____

Address_____

Town/Zip Code_____

LETTER 9

September 12, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545
Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

May I add my opposition to the siting of the SCC in Illinois.

1 Albert Einstein said, "Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors ....Never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations." This concern has obviously not been taken into consideration in factoring Illinois as a possible site.

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Ochs
32 Whittington Course
St. Charles, IL 60174

cc: The Honorable James Thompson
Governor
State of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois 62706

The Honorable Dennis Hastert
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

LETTER 10

STATE OF MICHIGAN

JAMES J. BLANCHARD, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DOUG ROSS, Director

Superconducting Super Collider Commission

Suite 100
320 N. Washington Square
Lansing, Michigan 48913
517-334-6407

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David Adamany

Members:
G. Robert Adams
John M. Amberger
Jack C. Bartnell, III
Henry V. Bohn
Timothy Carpenter
Kenneth M. Case
Lawrence W. Jones
Joseph P. Kearney
Bernie Lennon
William E. Long
Walter J. McCarthy, Jr.
William T. McCormick
Edward McNamara
Michael D. Moore
Bernard G. Pope
Fred G. Secrest
Martha Sorensen
Joanne Stefl

Executive Director:
John Hamisshi

Secretary:
John Mogk

Governor's Representative:
Curtis Wiley

September 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
P.O. Box ER-20, Germantown
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 In the interest of clarifying Michigan's wetlands picture, I feel it incumbent upon me as the lead on setting for Michigan to bring to your attention a misunderstanding raised by the SSC Draft EIS (August, 1988) (DEIS), which on balance is an impressive and comprehensive document. Table 1-1 of the DEIS is entitled "Major Environmental Impacts of Constructing and Operating the SSC at the Site Alternatives" and tabulates and summarizes those sensitive resources that would be impacted or new infrastructure required to support the SSC configuration proposed by each finalist state. There is one major exception, however. The Table describes all wetlands to be transferred in fee and is not limited to those affected by construction or operation of the SSC. This subtle shift in the middle of the table has been totally missed by virtually everyone not intimately familiar with the project, as represented by the attached article appearing in the Sunday, August 28, 1988 edition of The New York Times.

The appendices of the DEIS, on the other hand, describe the potential effect on the Michigan wetlands: (1) 620 acres will be directly affected by construction and (2) 360 acres of these would be reclaimed after building is complete (5.1.5-5). More importantly, "none of the wetlands which might be lost or severely impacted by construction are known to be of special significance or high value ecologically or recreationally" (5.1.5-27).

2 Michigan will fully mitigate and upgrade the 260 acres of low value wetlands to be permanently disrupted out of the 2,800 acres to be transferred in fee, as I stated during our formal presentation to the Task Force on May 31, 1988 and which will be reconfirmed at Michigan's September 26, 1988 EIS hearing. This is quite a different picture than is portrayed to the public by the Table.

Copy rec'd by:
LET, DT, RW 9/9/88

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Letter To: Dr. Hess
September 6, 1988
Page Two

3 I summarize this information, too, because of the question which you raised of me on May 31, 1988 with respect to wetlands Michigan expects to be lost by its proposal. There will be no net loss, but rather an upgrading of wetlands and overall enhancement of the natural environment through sound planning for the SSC, replacing the piecemeal and haphazard land development which might otherwise occur.

4 We look forward to the upcoming EIS hearing later this month and the Governor's presentation to the Secretary on October 6, 1988 to further emphasize the environmental compatability of the Stockbridge site with the SSC.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John E. Mogk
Secretary

JEM:ds
encls.
cc: Dr. L. Edward Temple
Dr. Robert Diebold
Mr. Richard Nolan
Mr. Donald Trost
Mr. Brian Quirk

THE NEW YORK TIMES - August 28, 1988

Atom Smasher Could Require 100 Miles of Roads

Environmental effects are projected by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Department of Energy, in a preliminary report on environmental changes that would be caused by construction of the proposed superconducting super collider, says 100 miles of new roads will be required if the atom smasher is built in Arizona or Colorado.

By contrast, the project will need only 8 to 10 miles of new roads if it is built in Illinois or Michigan. However, up to 2,800 acres of important wetlands could be affected by construction work at the Michigan site.

The findings were contained in the draft of an environmental impact statement made public Friday by the department as part of a process that is expected to result in selection of a site early next year.

Other states competing for the $4.4 billion research project are North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

From Hugo to Tiny

The collider will be an underground ring, 53 miles in circumference, of magnets capable of whipping proton beams into each other with 20 times the force of the world's most powerful existing accelerator. Scientists hope to learn more about the nature of matter from studying the subatomic particles created by the proton collisions.

Supporters argue that it is needed to keep the United States competitive in the next century, while opponents say the project would siphon much needed money from other scientific research.

The report provided data about the collider's anticipated impact at each of the seven alternative sites on such things as water resources, air quality, ecological resources and employment.

Effects That Are Foreseen

The statement did not rank the seven sites in terms of overall advantages and disadvantages. The report listed the following as among effects of the project:

¶Water wells lost due to construction of the project: Arizona, none; Colorado, 18; Illinois, 320; Michigan, 80; North Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 350; Texas, 2.

¶Wetlands affected by construction: Arizona, none; Colorado, 20 acres; Illinois, 850 acres; Michigan, 2,800 acres; North Carolina, 258 acres; Tennessee, less than 10 acres; Texas, less than 10 acres.

¶Threatened and endangered species whose habitat could be lost: Arizona, Tucson globeberry; Colorado, bald eagle; Illinois, prairie brush clover and Indiana bat; Michigan, Indiana bat; North Carolina, none; Tennessee, purple coneflower and Indiana bat; Texas, black-capped vireo.

¶Total peak-year jobs during construction, both from direct employment at the super collider and other jobs that would be created due to the project: Arizona, 9,586; Colorado, 9,935; Illinois, 10,996; Michigan, 9,965; North Carolina, 9,717; Tennessee, 9,531; Texas, 9,651.

¶New roads that would have to be built: Arizona, 101 miles; Colorado, 94; Illinois, 8; Michigan, 10; North Carolina, 38; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 31.

¶New power lines that would be required to reach super collider substations: Arizona, 41 miles; Colorado, 99; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 6; North Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 32; Texas, 5.

The draft of the environmental impact statement will be open for public comment for a 45-day period, Sept. 2 to Oct. 17.

Public hearings are scheduled for Sept. 26 in Stockbridge, Mich., and Waxahachie, Tex.; Sept. 29 in Fort Morgan, Colo., and Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Oct. 3 in Butner, N.C., and Tempe, Ariz., and Oct. 6 in Aurora, Ill.

After consideration of comments on the draft document, the Department of Energy plans to identify a preferred site in November, issue a final environmental impact statement in December and announce the final site selection in January.

LETTER 11

U.S. Department of Energy
Mr Wilmont Hess

After reading the draft
1 environmental impact statement I
have doubts about the safety of our
lives, water and community.
Stockbridge will not get the upper class
of people but will get the lower class
with all the drug - crime etc.
We have enough of that now.
2 We do not have the housing for
college level people and we are sure
they will find a life in a surrounding
larger city.
3 The school is on strike now because
they do not have the funds to educate
the students.
4 Where is Michigan going to get all
this money that they are spending
now for this project.
It would be nice to come
up with a cure for cancer etc but
5 other large cities will take advantage
of our rural area.
The farmers can hardly hang on now
and keep our farms
Much thought should be put in this
project before pushing it on us.
Just Just Just

LETTER 12

Sept 8 [illegible]

Mr Hisa,

I have written to you twice before regarding the feelings of our entire family, on the proposed SSC in mich, particularly since it will be on or close to our property.

We have read the draft environmental impact study, & find what it will do to our state & community, unbelievable!

To begin with, how can this Govt & state even consider getting rid of 2000 acres of wetlands (2% of the area) We didn't know much about this before & what it all involves. The SSC would affect our ground water & could contribute to an existing ground water overdraft - we have a active gas & oil field - we have an abundance of wild life that will be effected - we have hunting, fishing & trapping, that will be effected - I'm sure not many locals know these activities in the area will be limited or restricted altogether - The State has 40 acres of Black Spruce, that receive special allocation from the Waterbird Area - several sensitive plant an animal communities are in the area. 125 prehistoric archological sites are also in the area. These things we have future generation - not SSC's with their noise, pollution, hazardous & toxic wastes & radiation -

I am very glad to see on our local news station - once people have

1

2

3

read the EIS report, and more people are against having it built here. Two have withdrew their support - Congressman Bob Carr & Rep Philip Hoffman & many more are not in favor of it -

I see decommissioning mentioned a number of times - what will it be used for then? that wasn't mentioned in detail at our meetings - how many people in Mich realize 25-30 yrs after its built it will be decommissioned - who will be working at all these "jobs" then? we should know.

we were told at meetings by an "expert" our town will not become a "boom town" - but page 5.1.8.-24 of the E.I.S book states otherwise - "small towns could experience population impacts large enough to lead to "boom town conditions" - disruption of social networks - higher crime rates, escalating rents & other prices (we were told this would not happen) deterioration of public services & facility & road congestion - We do not need nor want any of this.

It also states public services in our small town would have to be built up - who will do this? last year our property taxes rose so much 3 school millages have been turned down - people around here will not stand for higher taxes - & prices - period!

This past week (Sept) there was

a documentary on TV called the "poisoning of America" - it should have been watched by every man, woman & child in the country - If you care about life & this planet, people have to wake up - it is obvious our Govt. & people in Washington don't care -

This country is only a little over 200 yrs old & it is a big garbage dump. with polluted waters & oceans. acid rain killing our spruce & maple trees - nuclear waste that will be here for centuries - plastic waste in land fills that will never leave - draining of wetlands & swamps - land fills all filled & no place to put it - pollution of the air from industry & cars - the ozone layer being destroyed & still we badger ahead with new projects to add to it all. ~~If we have 5.5 billion hanging around (& we don't) let's clean up the mess we've made so far. don't create more~~

8

In conclusion - ~~ours or our children's homes near the SSC site are not for sale, now or ever~~ -

9

The F&E Cosgrove Family
Stockbridge, New York

LETTER 13

Dear Dr. Hess:

I received a copy of the DEIS a few days ago and I am appalled at how many inaccuracies I have found in the N.C. sections after just a cursive glance.

Though page 3 of the Foreword says that "Comments given at each of the scoping meetings ---- were considered --- in the preparation of
1 this DEIS", I find a substantive LACK of public information in the text. The # of relocations is incorrect! The # of affected wells is incorrect! ECT ECT.

You have accepted the information given by the
2 governor's office as fact + yet the people who are actively involved in the area know much more than that office about the private day to day

facts of this area - You & your task force obviously gave no credence to the information that was submitted through our local County Commissions after the scoping meetings - That was a serious error -

I look forward to the public meeting here on Oct. 3 & want my name put on whatever list you have of local citizens who have something factual to say!!

Joyce Elaine McNeill

Joyce Elaine McNeill
Rt. 1, Box 169-B
Stem, N.C. 27581

LETTER 14

Route 6, Box 782
Hillsborough NC
3 September 88

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

Dear Dr. Hess:
After spending many hours studying the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider, my comments are:
1. Illinois, Michigan and Colorado would suffer too much damage to be considered for siting.
2. Arizona and Tennessee should be considered for elimination, in that order.
3. Texas and North Carolina are, environmentally, the soundest choices, and the odds greatly favor Texas because:
1. Economically Texas needs it. North Carolina does not.
2. 7,000+ housing units would be required in North Carolina, fewer in Texas
1 3. North Carolina cannot afford to lose 258 acres of wetlands and almost 608 acres of prime farm land. The impact in Texas would be minimal.
4. Texas would lose few historical

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 2

and archeological sites

5. Perhaps the most important point of all is that Texas wants the Superconducting Super Collider. North Carolinians in the affected counties are dead set against it and the networks are in place for large demonstrations, if these seem necessary.

I appreciate having been sent a copy of the Draft Statement, and I am making it available to as many persons as possible.

Sincerely
Norma S Martell

LETTER 15

2 September 1983

Gregory L. Shields
520 N. College St.
Wake Forest,N.C.
27587-2308

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman, SSc Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Department of Energy
Washington,D.C. 20545

Dear Sir,

I have received a copy of the draft EIS. I felt the means of determining the impact on the cultural enviroment to be less than what is needed in regard to protecting the historical/genealogical heritage of the area.

I feel that only a local historian, genealogist and archealogist can provide the expert advice required to safeguard of the specific areas suggested for the site locations. A document or publication not specifically addressed to the areas to be effected and by someone who is not local can not give assurance of preserving the local heritage.Some families have lived in this area since the 1740's.

1 A program which does not allow for training of the labor force in the importance of reporting archealogical finds and allowing them to be evaluated by a qualified person (for instance an Indian burial mound or unmarked graves) does not protect our heritage.

A consulting archealogist from a local university should be on call to make these evaluations.

A gaurantee should exist that labor and Know-how will be obtained from state businesses with only management and some scientists coming from outside the state.

Land and a plan for relocating effected grave sites should be accounted for in each effected county.

I hope you'll give these items some additional thought and consideration.

Other factors to be considered for each of the sites is the availability of construction,engineering and inspection services available locally in each area so that cost can be kept down.

Considering all factors in the EIS it seems obvious that the best choice based on the fewest extremes in all areas and the availability of services is North Carolina. I hope you'll choose our state.

Sincerely

Greg Shields

LETTER 16

Bill Rice Ranch

MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE 37130

September 7, 1988

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Attn: Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
Office of Energy Research
ER-65, GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I would like to thank you and the Department of Energy for sending the Environmental Impact Statement to us. I have spent several hours going over the report. I must say it is a very good report and filled with important information. The local newspaper (The Daily News Journal) stated that for written comments we should write to you.

As you can see by my letterhead, I am from the Bill Rice Ranch. To say that I am concerned about the collider locating in Murfreesboro (Middle Tennessee) would be a great understatement. You see, the collider would engulf the Bill Rice Ranch. We are listed by the DOE report as a recreational camp for the deaf. But, sir, it is much more than that. The Bill Rice Ranch has for the last 35 years reached out across this great country of ours and now to many foreign countries to help those that could not be helped.

1

The Bill Rice Ranch is not a historical site, but each year history is made. This year alone over 8,700 people made their way to the Bill Rice Ranch. Of that 8,700, over 1,300 were deaf young people and adults.

Sir, the Bill Rice Ranch is more than a recreational camp, but it is a camp where lives are changed, where moral values are taught, but most of all they came to hear and learn about God.

I do not know how you believe about God. I do not know if you have ever trusted Christ as your personal Savior, but I do know you understand the importance of strong moral values and the high value it places on life.

I am asking, sir, that you and the DOE not locate the collider in Middle Tennessee. I am concerned that we learn all that we can and in making America a stronger and more competitive country. But, sir, I am

"... the deaf hear ... the poor have the gospel preached to them."

Phone 615—893-7767

more concerned in changing lives for the better and in stronger values than what the collider would have to offer.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter. You may reach me at the address and phone number below.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Jay Workman

Rev. Jay Workman
Business Assistant
Bill Rice Ranch

JW:gw

Rev. Jay Workman
c/o Bill Rice Ranch
Route 2, Franklin Road
Murfreesboro, TN 37129
Phone: (615) 893-2767, Ext. 35

LETTER 17

United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A-413 Federal Building
Nashville, TN 37203

September 2, 1988

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

Attention: SSC Draft EIS

1 In regard to the front-page article in the Nashville Tennesseean, August 30, 1988, which states, "Construction of the Superconducting Super Collider in Middle Tennessee would wipe out hundreds of water wells, according to the Department of Energy," the question needs to be asked, what criteria were used to determine which wells would dry up and which would keep their water?

2 In Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan, most ground water occurs in minute pore spaces between particles of gravel, sand, silt and clay. Typically, these pore spaces are interconnected and, as a consequence, it is not unreasonable to expect that pumping or construction of large-scale engineering works could affect the water level in wells many hundred feet away. In Middle Tennessee, on the other hand, most ground water occurs in very thin horizontal openings between the dense rock layers. These openings typically extend only a few hundreds of feet in any direction, are often not interconnected with their neighbors, yet are able to supply enough water for a household or small farm. Hence it is not unreasonable to expect many wells in Middle Tennessee will not be "wiped out" by construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Page 2
September 2, 1988

3 Again, the question needs to be asked, what criteria were used to determine which wells would dry up and which would keep their water? If the criterion was simply that these wells are located near the proposed track of the Super Collider, the conclusion that "hundreds of wells" would be "wiped out," is gross speculation.

Cordially,

Ferdinand Quinones
District Chief

FQ:tdh
cc: John Crothers
Bill Hill

LETTER 18

Sept. 13, 1988

Dear Dr. Hess:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to respond to the EIS on the SSC.

After reading through this lengthy and detailed work, I am more convinced
1 than ever that Illinois is not the best available site for this project.

My reasons are set forth below:

1. Serious encroachment on floodplains could
2 have some formidable, long-term impact locally.

2. 320 water wells would
3 be lost within the 1000 ft.

restricted zone. Ground-water quality would be affected. (SSC project in Illinois seems to be in some way dependent on Lake Michigan hookup to western suburbs) Certainly with the demands of the Hi-Tech corridor and this past summer's watering ban, further strain on the water system seems ludicrous.

3. Noise levels in populated
4 areas would be a problem for large numbers of people.

4. 850 acres of wetlands
5 would be permanently lost.

5. Roads that are already overcrowded would be
6 seriously affected. Perhaps the worst of these would be Rt. 64, Rt. 59, & Rt. 34.

6. Negative visual impact on the Eastern portion of the site would be considerable. Since the original assessment of the area, more housing has been introduced.

7 I particularly want to call your attention to the attached diagram. The community indicated is fairly large and growing. The value of these homes would most likely be adversely affected. These are moderately priced homes, $70,000 - $130,000, one of the few places in the western suburbs that such homes can be found. These people can-not afford to have the value of their property decrease. This is a likely

community and I hope that you will not consider it affordable.

7. Lastly, in your discussion of the people who would be living in the area. I found Group E of particular interest. (ref. ICHP5Y2348830) Do you really believe that because a person is intelligent and well-educated that it necessarily follows that he will make a concerned, caring neighbor, willing to contribute in a very humanitarian way to his surroundings?

8

Do you think that it might just be possible that he or she will take more from the area than he or she will contribute?

When these "gifted people" have forever marred the

9

natural beauty of the landscape and left for what will those who settled there because they loved the small towns and broad views across the uncluttered fields be left to admire?

This project would change the character of the land forever. It would never again be what it has been or what it could have become.

I am sure that you are aware that the DuPage County Forest Preserve has a deal pending for mid-October concerning the acquisition of a sizeable piece of land south of Fermi-Lab. Isn't that interesting? Now we could have a buffer zone as a selling point for Naperville landowners if Illinois should get the SSC. Our "gifted people" could locate there,

LETTER 18 (CONTINUED)

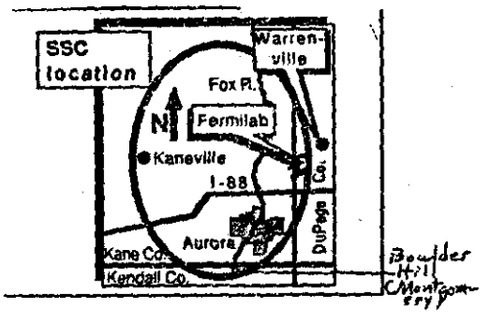
If we are truly a group of united states, then I think for the good of all, Texas would certainly be the state least impacted environmentally and best suited overall for this project.

So in conclusion, we must all rely on your judgment and hope that you will not select Illinois for the final site. This is a very populated area and it seems unnecessary to subject large numbers of people and the environment itself to substantial risks when other, more desirable alternatives, are available.

Sincerely,

Barbara J. Ryan
4624 Prince St.
Downers Grove, IL
60515

LETTER 18 (CONTINUED)



LETTER 19

9/13/88

Dear Dr. Hess,

My husband and I have received the Environmental Impact Statement. We feel that this statement is out-of-date and fraught with incorrect information. It in no way calms our minds.

1

May I remind you there are nearly a quarter of a million people adversely affected in this area if this project is located here. I

2

feel that is a pretty drastic price to pay. One small example — the gravel trucks are scheduled to travel up 31 - It's a 2 lane, poor condition road, heavily traveled now. I can't imagine what it's going to be like with the SSC construction going on!

This summer has been fraught with drought conditions. Many of us have had problems with

3

our wells. What happens when the tunneling starts?

This area is growing so rapidly it is astounding. We don't need the SSC here to maintain either our present growth or technological development. It is only a detriment.

4

The SSC will adversely affect one of the most beautiful and expensive areas in the state of Illinois.

5

We urge you again to please

6

take a strong look
at this area. It
is too densely
populated for a
project of this
magnitude - too
many people are
affected, the
7 costs of locating
the SSC here are
poorly projected.
We do not feel
it is worth the
8 sacrifice of this
entire area. We
do not want the
SSC here.

Thank you -

Charissa A. Argabright

LETTER 20

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of _____ is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate. 1

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our business will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

_____

LETTER 21

Rice Marketing Association

EL CAMPO, TEXAS GANADO, TEXAS

September 2, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

The firm of Rice Marketing Association is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Jackson County, Texas.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Jackson County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthrough which the SSC will generate.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Jackson County, Texas

Yours truly,

Evelyn Thompson

Rice Marketing Association

LETTER 22

Stephen E. and Claire A. Pierce
Route 1, Box 58M
Palmer, Texas 75152

August 28, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 We just finished a basic review of the Super-Collider Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). We were very disappointed that discussion of hazardous biological insects were specifically excluded from the DEIS (DEIS Reference: Volume 1, Chapter 4, 4.6.2.2). We had expected to see the Ellis County problem with the Texas Imported Fire Ant and its impact on the Super Collider addressed. Our question is will this issue be addressed on the final EIS or again excluded from discussion?

2 We are concerned that the supplementary material on the danger of fire ants that we sent you Aug. 14, 1988 might also be excluded from the public submission dates allowed for comments on the DEIS. Thus we are enclosing and resubmitting copies of the Aug. 14 documents we mailed concerning the dangers of the Texas Fire Ant for official SSC consideration in the final EIS.

3 We also noticed in the DEIS document that the threat of fire in the SSC tunnel was considered a major problem until a fire alarm system was installed. We would appreciate you explaining to us how such a system can be 100% effective in Texas Imported Fire Ant territory; a territory where Fire Ants routinely tunnel to water table depths in search of water. Recent and previous documents that we have sent to you clearly demonstrate that fire ants are very capable of chewing through wire insulation as well as short circuiting electrical switch points?

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Pierce Claire Ann Pierce

Final EIS
Submission
Enclosures: "The Ants From Hell" by Emily Yoffe, Texas Monthly Magazine, August,1988, p. 80
Stephen and Claire Pierce cover letter, Aug.14, 1988.

cc: Editor Texas Monthly Magazine
Ms. Emily Yoffe, Texas Monthly Magazine
Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul, Texans Against the Supercollider (TASC)
Mr. Arthur Kuehne, Dallas Chapter of the Sierra Club
U.S. Representative Don Ritter
Rep. Keith Oakley, State of Texas

AUGUST 28, 1988
COPY FOR
FINAL EIS
CONSIDERATION

Stephen E. and Claire A. Pierce
Route 1, Box 58M
Palmer, Texas 75152

August 14, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

We submitted several major concerns regarding the SSC Texas site to you in March, 1988 (copy of letter no. 2 attached). One of our concerns was the incompatibility of the SSC in Ellis County, Texas with the major Fire Ant Infestation here. We would like to know if you are addressing this problem or ignoring it?

4

Our lawyer has been in informal contact with the non-local Texas SSC staff. We have been told that they don't take the fire ant questions seriously. We hope this is not the case with the SSC Scoping team.] We definitely want an answer to the following fire ant questions: (1) Are the sophisticated SSC systems compatible and safe with frequent fire ant attacks? (2) How do you plan to try and control the fire ants?. (3) What chemicals will you use and in what quantity? (4) What detrimental effect do you expect from your fire ant treatments on adjacent crop and watershed lands?. We hope you will give serious intelligent replies to these questions.

5

In regards to these questions we are submitting the most recent issue of Texas Monthly magazine for your review. It contains a feature article by Emily Yoffe on the fire ants in Texas. Please note on page 143 that it states that the Houston Lighting and Power (HL&P) department has been unsuccessful in solving the fire ant problem. And that in a 1986 study, HL&P found 28 major power outages attributable directly to the fire ant.

6

We are afraid that you have no real idea of the problem we have with the fire ants in this area. Specifically in Palmer, Texas, our local electrician (Mr. Joe Heard, 214-449-2257) attributes

7

over 50% of his calls to fire ant damage. Our soil is one continuous fire ant nest that keeps us from enjoying the pleasures of outside work or recreation. We are lucky if we can just keep them out of our house and air-conditioning units. Many local residents can testify that they can't do that. This is because a professional fire ant management program on non-cropland is only 80% effective at best. This is according to the entomologist from the Dallas Office of the Dept. of Agriculture who spoke in Waxahachie, Texas recently on our fire ant problem.

We wish you the very best in finding a safe location for the Superconducting Supercollider. We strongly support its construction for the advancement of scientific research. However, we doubt seriously that it can safely be put in the proximity of people, crop, pasture, and adjacent watershed areas with the problems we have at the Ellis County site with fire ants. And fire ants are just one of the major concerns we expect to get seriously addressed by the Department of Energy..

We hope to see your answers to our questions in the environmental impact statement due out soon. If not, we hope you will personally answer these important questions.

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Pierce Claire Ann Pierce

cc: Emily Yoffe, Texas Monthly Magazine
Tom Elioff, Director for Project Planning and Management
Dr. David Sutter, SSC EIS Scoping
Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul, Texans Against the Supercollider (TASC)
Dallas Chapter of the Sierra Club
U.S. Representative Don Ritter

AUGUST 28, 1988
COPY FOR FINAL EIS CONSIDERATION
TEXAS SUPER COLLIDER

The Horrer, the Horror In August 1984 three-year-old Kevin Bobrow was playing in his yard in Austin, when he was stung by a fire ant. Twenty minutes later he was wheezing and flushed. Forty minutes later he was in the emergency ward with a tube down his throat so he could breathe. After he recovered, his doctor started him on allergy shots. The following May Kevin was again stung by a fire ant. His parents got him to the hospital just before he went into shock. The next day Kevin's parents decided to pack their bags and leave the state for good. Last spring Ray Telfair, a biologist with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, put up a bluebird box on a telephone pole near his home in Whitehouse. The birds built a nest and laid five eggs, and just before Telfair left town on business, the eggs hatched. When he returned the following week, he went to check on the young bluebirds. "As I got closer I saw a column of fire ants going up the pole," says Telfair. "I got to the box and looked inside the nest. All the hatchlings had been killed and were being devoured by the ants. I found the ant mound at the bottom of the pole, hidden by a dewberry vine." Research scientist Ann Sorensen was in the field in Bryan to collect fire-ant colonies. She was shoveling ants into a nearly full bucket and decided she could get in one more load. As she bent over and tapped the bucket to make room for the last shovelful, the sandy soil and ants flew up in the air. "My face, hair, and scalp were covered with three hundred ants, all stinging at the same time," she says. Because she wears contact lenses, she couldn't even get the ants out of her eyes without grinding the lenses into her corneas. Colleagues rushed

By Emily Yoffe

ILLUSTRATION BY SUSAN HOCHGRAF

LETTER 22 (CONTINUED)

her to a clinic, where she was cleaned up and pumped full of medication. She was barely able to open her eyes for two days, and her face was swollen for a week. A fawn less than two weeks old, when confronted with danger, follows its instinct to freeze. In fire-ant-infested areas, that leads to disaster. Within minutes the baby deer can be covered with ants. "We see ulceration of the eyes, bites all along the face, muzzle, on the tongue," says P. C. Hanes, an animal rehabilitator for Wildlife Rescue in Austin. "The ants crawl into the fawn's nose and into its stomach. When we wash out their stomachs, we find hundreds of fire ants." Of the fifteen young deer attacked by fire ants that Hanes has treated so far this year, nine have died. "It's a slow poisoning, and it's very painful," she says.

The summer of 1988 is our Waterloo, our Dunkirk, our experience of total defeat. We have poisoned them, we have boiled them, we have set them on fire, all to no avail. The fire ants have won. Sixty million acres are occupied territory. Except for a handful of counties, everything north of Alice to Oklahoma and east of Kerrville to Arkansas has been claimed. But fire ants are not gracious in victory. They are continuing their march westward, extending the front by five to ten miles a year. Only the driest portions of West Texas and the coldest areas of the Panhandle can hope to be spared. There is nothing we can do to stop them. One of the stinging ironies of the war against the fire ant is that everything we have tried has only made them stronger.

> fire ants make love hundreds of feet above the earth. Afterward, he falls to his death and she becomes a queen.

We used to laugh and call them "far ain'ts." We're not laughing anymore. Fire ants have changed Texans' relationship to nature. The earth beneath our feet has been transformed into teeming cities of venom-filled stingers. Walking barefoot through the back yard is an exercise in self-flagellation. Children in playgrounds now fear fire ants more than strangers bearing candy bars. A picnic in the park turns into an occasion to perform a version of Saint Vitus' dance.

Fire ants are wreaking havoc on agriculture too. Ant mounds more than a foot high with the durability of concrete can break the blades of harvesting equipment. Fire ants are crop pests for growers of citrus, okra, potatoes, and soybeans. Ants swarm into poultry houses and feed on just-hatched chicks. They infest and destroy beehives. Any wild or domestic young animal that wanders too close to a colony can be stung to death.

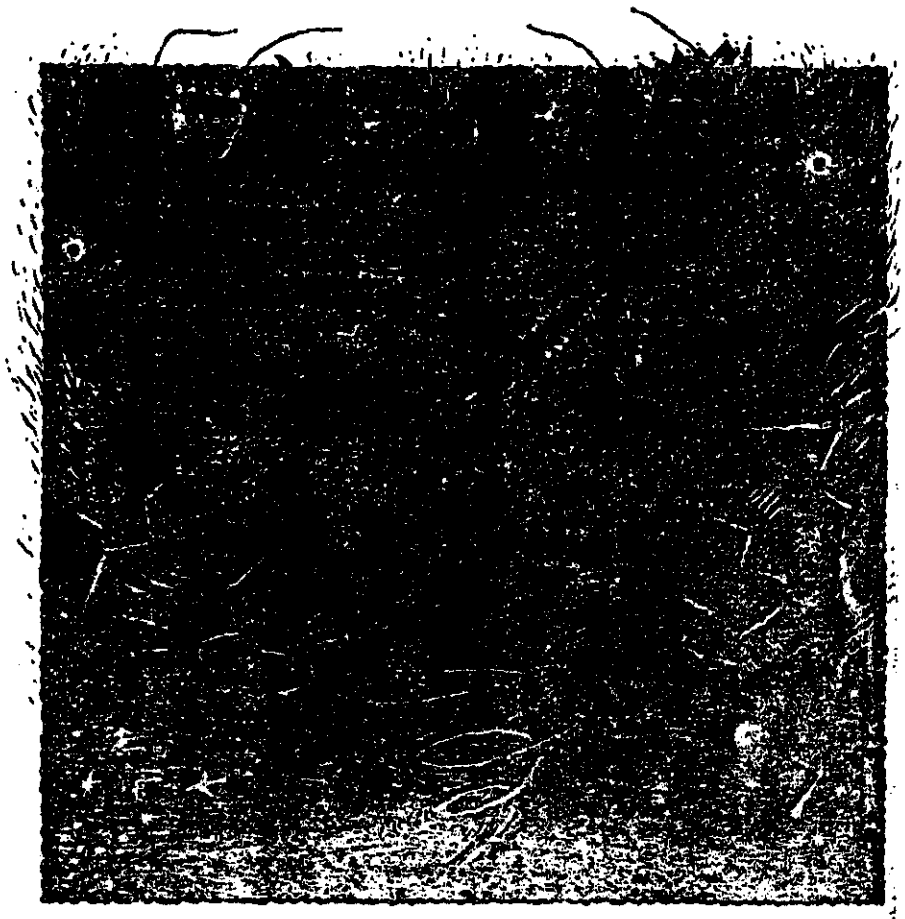
The news is only going to get worse. A new, improved fire ant is out there, and that change means an exponential increase in fire ants. Five to ten years ago a fire-ant colony in Texas was ruled by a single queen directing about 150,000 workers. An acre of infested land contained about forty mounds. The Texas Department of Agriculture has discovered those happy days are over. A recent survey of the state's 130 infested counties shows that practically all fire ants live in multiple-queen colonies. That means that in each colony up to 200 queens direct as many as 500,000 workers. An acre of infested land now can contain four hundred mounds.

All those fire ants are doing more than just making our lives miserable. Like their arch-enemy, man, fire ants are so rapacious that they are simplifying the ecosystem. They are driving out lizards and snakes and mice and whatever insects come their way. They may eat most of Texas' dozens of beneficial ant species, species that, for example, help to till the soil. The consequences of that destruction will be understood only later, after we discover what crucial natural balance has been tipped.

The fire ant is also doing a job on the human ego. We are bigger than they are, we are smarter than they are, yet when our society is pitted against theirs, our brawn and our brains mean nothing. In fact, our superior intelligence is just a distraction fire ants aren't bothered with. Nothing diverts them from their relentless drive to conquer.

Meet Invicta In Texas today the fire ant everyone is talking about is *Solenopsis invicta*. It is an appropriate name, meaning the "invincible" fire ant. *Invicta* is the dark reddish-brown imported creature that injects a fiercely burning venom, resulting in a pustule that takes days to clear. Most of Texas also has, or had, two types of native fire ants—native in the sense that they arrived from Latin America more than five hundred years ago, long enough to be considered homegrown. They too are stinging ants, but their behavior is less aggressive and their bite more mild than that of their recently arrived cousin. They are rapidly being wiped out by *invicta*. The native fire ants, once considered

LETTER 22 (CONTINUED)



THE BIRDS, THE BEES, AND THE ANTS

ILLUSTRATION BY LANE SMITH

TEXAS MONTHLY • 83

pests, are now viewed in a light similar to the Shah of Iran: We may not have loved them, but they sure look good compared with their successor.

Invicta's first appearance in the United States was in the thirties in Mobile, Alabama, where it landed presumably after riding steerage on a cargo ship from South America. Its habitat was the Pantanal, the floodplain formed by headwaters of the Paraguay River, running through Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina. Like many immigrants who seek a landscape in America similar to the one they left behind, the red imported fire ant discovered that it felt right at home and immediately began spreading through the South. By the fifties it had reached eastern Texas. Lest we ascribe our blister-filled fate to the carelessness of foreigners, bear this in mind: Puerto Rican researchers believe their islandwide *invicta* infestation, which began in the seventies, is the result of an ant cruise on a Houston oil freighter.

Fire ants aren't picky about their travel accommodations. For instance, they made short work of the trip between East Texas and Lubbock by riding in landscape plants bound for a new subdivision. Similar slip-ups are believed to account for the infestations in Wichita Falls, Abilene, and San Angelo. Because ants share our love of lush watered lawns and sumptuous foliage, they have become a major headache for the nursery and sod industries. To prevent giving fire ants a further boost the United States Department of Agriculture quarantined all infested areas—all plants, sod, and hay shipped out must be certified free of fire ants.

"After the economy, fire ants are our number one problem," says Arthur Milberger of Milberger Turf Farms in Bay City. Because of the cost of inspection and certification, shipping outside of the quarantined area can be prohibitively expensive. Some fire-ant-free places like it that way. "You practically need an act of Congress to ship to California," Milberger says.

For most people, the looming concern about fire-ant colonies is, How do I identify one? A simple method is to stand on top of a suspected mound and see how your ankles feel in five minutes. Since mound shape and size can vary because of soil conditions, visual clues are less conclusive but also less harrowing. Fire ants like to build broad conical mounds, approximately a foot high. In clay soils the mounds can be larger, but in sandy soils they may protrude only a few inches. In disturbed areas—lawns that get mowed frequently, for example—the mounds may be almost flattened. Also, some colonies may not build mounds at all but live in the walls of buildings or burrow under the edges of highways. So if you live in an infested area and you see a circle of dirt that looks like an ant mound, stay clear.

The corollary question is, How do I identify a fire ant? Well, if it's reddish brown to black, if it's an eighth of an inch long, if it's an ant, and if you're within the front, assume the worst.

Invicta is sort of the Dirty Harry of ants. It is in a perpetual state of daring you to walk by and make its day. Once *invicta* is aroused to attack, it steadies itself on its victim's skin with its mandibles—jawlike pincers—then injects venom with its stinger. Unlike bees, the kamikazes of insects that have the decency to eviscerate themselves when they sting, a fire ant can sting repeatedly with no ill effects to itself.

Invicta's venom is an oily alkaloid mixed with a little protein; the burning sensation it causes has given the ant its popular name. Your one chance to lessen the effect of the bite is to quickly break down the protein—doctors recommend dabbing the bite with diluted bleach or covering it with a paste of meat tenderizer and water. If you can't do that within fifteen minutes, don't bother. Occasionally the resulting blisters break and become infected, and a few individuals find they leave a brownish mark that can last for months. A sufficient number of bites, especially in children, can lead to a toxic reaction—different from the allergic reaction that highly sensitive people suffer—generally resulting in flulike aches and fever.

Valleri Edelbrock, a district supervisor for the Austin Parks and Recreation Department, has seen firsthand the effects of *invicta*'s venom. In 1983 she took her six-year-old daughter to Zilker Park to watch a softball tournament. The child received so many bites on her arms and legs that she spent the next three days in bed with a fever. "That's when I first became aware that there was an ant problem," Edelbrock says. For the past five years, park patrons have never let her forget. But Edelbrock says park administrators have a terrible dilemma—they need to control the ants without turning public [CONTINUED ON PAGE 142]

LETTER 22 (CONTINUED)

MAKING THE BEST OF IT

ANTS FROM HELL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 88.) spaces into pesticide dumps. The answer has been to treat areas of high use, such as picnic grounds and playing fields, with the minimum poison necessary. The rest is left untreated, ceded to the fire ants.

The protein in the fire-ant venom, harmless to most of us, causes the life-threatening problem for young Kevin Bobrow and for the approximately one percent of people allergic to fire ants. Death by fire-ant sting remains rare. Despite the yearly newspaper accounts of allergic homeowners falling over dead while weeding the garden, there are only two confirmed cases in the state of death by *invicta*. Still, hundreds of allergic people have a lingering fear that behind every blade of grass is the equivalent of a rattlesnake.

The remedy, in based on the standard theory of allergy treatment: minute doses of the allergen—in this case, whole crushed fire ants—are injected in controlled amounts so the patient builds an acceptable level of tolerance. Why didn't Kevin's shots protect him? Dr. Barry Paull, a Bryan allergist who was called in as a consultant on the case, says he discovered the reason.

Paull, who also teaches at Texas A&M University, has done fire-ant research with funding from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He analyzed the commercially available fire-ant antigens. "The products ranged from having significant amounts of venom to having little or none. The one Kevin Bobrow was taking had none. In effect, the child was being treated with brown water." Paull says the problem is that the tiny amount of venom protein in the ant can lose stability during processing. Some patients may be getting protection, but, he warns, "there are a lot of people out there receiving treatment who are walking around with a false sense of security."

Paull, however, has a solution: injections of pure fire-ant venom. He and colleagues have a technique to "milk" fire ants. It takes as many as two thousand ants to produce two microliters of venom—about a thirtieth of a standard-sized drop. In a research project, Paull is treating about two hundred patients with venom. After several months of giving injections, Paull places a live fire ant on the patient's arm to demonstrate that the shots are working. Although there have been some grapefruit-size swellings, no one has had a serious, systemic reaction. Paull hopes the venom will eventually be approved by the government for general use.

In the meantime Kevin's father, Rick Bobrow, an accountant with Ernst and Whinney in Washington, D.C., is confident he made the right decision for his son by moving. But he has found unexpected

benefits for himself as well. "You can't imagine how nice it is to be able to lie in the grass on a sunny day," he says. "I'm not allergic to fire ants, but even I wouldn't do that in Austin."

Sometimes you just can't help but think ants deliberately come up with fiendish ways to drive us crazy. Take their love of electricity, which leads them to snack on miles of underground cables. As far as that particular predilection goes, ants are AC/DC. "They like alternating and direct current," explains S. Bradleigh Vinson, the director of A&M's fire-ant laboratory. We are in one of Vinson's experiment rooms, a small, windowless rectangle lined with industrial shelving. On the shelves are dozens of plastic boxes teeming with ant colonies. One box is strung with wires to test if ants are partial to any frequencies in particular. Another contains a traffic-light control unit—to see it swarming with ants gives the uncomfortable sensation that here is a preview of Armageddon in a small plastic container.

This line of inquiry is a result of desperation at the highway departments and the telephone and power companies. They're sick of finding that their circuits have gone dead because of fire ants' bizarre and as-yet inexplicable appetites. When repair people at Houston Lighting and Power go to fix a transformer, a standard piece of equipment is a can of insecticide. "We have all sorts of treatments for the ants, but most of them don't work," says Joe Gillespie, a service-center supervisor at the power company. In 1986 the company did a survey to find out how many times the lights went out because of fire ants. "We were able to tie twenty-eight outages to fire ants," Gillespie says. "Each of those outages could take out fifty to one hundred homes."

Survival of the Fittest

When it comes to sex, fire ants want the mood to be right. They like a warm, sunny day between April and September, when a cooling rain has recently fallen. Now it is mid-morning, life is good, and it's time for young ants to spread their wings and find a mate. Yes, spread their wings. A colony produces thousands of winged male and female ants, called alates, who engage in what scientists in a rather Victorian locution refer to as a nuptial flight.

The males emerge first from the mound and take to the air. This is a special day for the males. It is the first time in their brief lives—one to three months—that they have done a damn thing besides sit around the mound and let females wait on them. The winged females take off an hour later. They meet somewhere between three hundred and eight hundred feet up. Scientist Ann Sorensen eloquently describes what happens next. "The male is essentially a flying sperm bank. It's a one-shot deal for him. After he inseminates a female, he falls back to earth to his death. What a way to go."

For the female, there is more to life than sex. Now that she has mated, she becomes a queen. She continues flying, usually up to a mile, looking for a nice neighborhood. After she lands, she flexes a muscle that causes her wings to fall off, digs a hole in the ground, and starts doing what she's better at than practically anything you can think of—laying eggs.

All fire ants begin as eggs—a mature queen can lay 1,500 of them daily. And a queen can live as long as seven years. Eggs hatch in a little more than a week and emerge as instars, grublike creatures covered with hairs. (Don't let an entomologist show you a massively enlarged photograph of an instar if you've just eaten.) The instars are raised in a special chamber, the nursery, and cared for by specially designated ants. All worker ants are female; males discharge their sole function during the nuptial flight. There is no time for angst in an ant colony. Every worker has its role and performs it incessantly. Even instars have work to do—unlike the infant young of a certain other species. During the last stage of their development, instars are given food, which they liquefy and then regurgitate to nourish adult ants.

Ant behavior is governed by chemicals called pheromones. If a group of ants perceive danger, for example, they release a chemical that notifies the entire colony. Some workers rush out to defend the mound; others move the queen to safety deep into the earth. The queen secretes chemicals that tell the workers to attend to her every bodily need. (No, it is not commercially available in cologne form.) Food is distributed not only by instars but from ant to ant. The liquefied food is stored in the stomach, called a crop. A hungry ant signals to an ant with a full crop to cough up some food. As ants do so, they can also add chemical messages to the meal.

As unappetizing as it sounds, that system is one reason for the difficulty in controlling fire ants. To destroy a colony, a queen must be killed. But worker ants function as royal food tasters. If food has been treated with a fast-acting pesticide, it will kill the workers long before it reaches the queen.

Instars finish their childhood in a few weeks to emerge as teenage ants. In ants that period is both shorter—about a month—and more socially useful than in humans. Teenage ants, called nurses, feed and groom both the instars and the queens.

When they reach adulthood, a small number of workers are sent out in the world to become foragers, the hunter-gatherers. When the foragers discover a particularly good source of food, they return home, leaving along the way a trail of a pheromone that scientists have translated as "Chow time!" which sends the rest of the workers out to bring back the food. Since ants are omnivorous, that is a

frequent occurrence.

The rest of the adults, who live about six months, tend to the colony. Ants believe not only in duty but in cleanliness—keeping the colony and themselves spic and span is a consuming task. Ants also make use of solar heat. Depending on weather conditions, they move up or down in the mound to maintain an ideal temperature.

In the days of the single queen, colonies were highly territorial and fought other fire ants trying to move in on their turf. But since the fire ants' discovery that sisterhood is powerful, they have demonstrated that living and working communally is far more sensible—and successful—than constantly having to battle one another.

"There is fantastic cooperation among the multiple-queen colonies—they actually function as one supercolony," says Awinash Bhatkar, an entomologist at A&M. Bastiaan Drees, a Texas Agricultural Extension Service entomologist, says one old home remedy for fire ants was to dig up one colony and dump it on top of another, the theory being that the two groups would fight it out to the death. "You dump one multiple-queen colony on top of another, and all you're doing is having a family reunion," he says.

At A&M they are trying to figure out what's happened—are the multiple-queen ants a hybrid, the result of some environmental disturbance, or are they a different species altogether from single-queen ants? There is one certainty about the multiple-queen phenomenon: it makes the matter of controlling fire ants exquisitely more complicated.

Man Versus Mandible

We have been fighting the war against the fire ant for thirty years at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. Today the United States Department of Agriculture spends $5 million annually on fire-ant research; the Texas Department of Agriculture's yearly fire-ant budget is $1.1 million. So far, the end result of all that time and money is more fire ants than anybody ever imagined.

Back in the fifties, the headquarters for the war office was, of course, Washington, D.C. Washington was at the height of the red scare, and the USDA was not going to be left out of the action. *Invicta* was the perfect ecological red menace, and with the help of the chemical industry, the agriculture department was going to show the little buggers they had picked the wrong country to mess with.

Silent Spring, Rachel Carson's 1962 classic on man's poisoning of the environment, was written partly as a result of the department's attempts to eradicate the fire ant. Carson wrote of the World War II bombers put back in action, inundating the countryside with a film of the pesticides dieldrin and heptachlor, both many times more toxic than DDT. The chemicals were excellent pesticides, if you consider all living things pests. As Carson wrote: "In Hardin County, Texas, for example, opossums, armadillos, and an abundant raccoon population virtually disappeared after the chemical was laid down. . . . Dead birds found in the treated areas had absorbed or swallowed the poisons used against the fire ants."

Ted Clark, a program leader at the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, was a young biologist at the time of the program. He remembers going out in the field in East Texas shortly after the spraying. "I was out there, and I had the feeling something was wrong. At first I couldn't put my finger on it. Suddenly it dawned on me—there was nothing alive. No insects in the grass, no birds singing. It was a biological desert, and it scared the hell out of me."

After even such massive spraying most species return, if in reduced numbers—which is a key to why the pesticides didn't work. Like man, the fire ant is a dominant species. When we killed its competition, primarily other insects, it found an ecological niche it was only too happy to fill, and fill and fill. As University of Texas entomologist Sanford Porter puts it, "Man is fire ants' best, best friend."

Eventually dieldrin and heptachlor were banned, and the grim ritual would begin again. A new magic bullet, such as chlordane and mirex, would be developed, the planes would deliver their payload, death would reign, the pesticides would be banned because of the damage they were doing up and down the food chain, and the fire ants would come roaring back. Until finally we have arrived at the point where the only way to eradicate fire ants means taking ourselves along with them.

Now for the good news—sort of. There is something a homeowner with a back yard full of mounds can do. The important thing here is attitude. Think of fire ants as being like dental plaque—you'll never get rid of it entirely, but you can keep it under control. The experts also offer this advice: If you have just a few well-established colonies, leave them alone. By wiping them out, you invite a massive infestation later.

Treatments for fire ants fall into two categories: commercial products and home remedies. Essential to their effectiveness is whether they get to the queen. To kill a colony, you must dethrone all the queens—a supremely difficult task.

A number of fast-acting pesticides marketed as drenches and dusts will rapidly kill thousands of fire ants. The problem with the immediate relief is that the surviving workers and queens simply move the mound a few feet, and then the infernal egg machine goes back into production.

Slower-acting, but with longer-lasting results, are products called baits. These are pesticides mixed with food, which fire-ant foragers bring back to the colony, where it is passed along all the way to the

queen. Amtiro is a toxicant—after about three weeks the poison works its way through the colony, killing it. To keep new fire ants in check, the product needs to be used two or three times a year.

The TDA is excited about a different kind of bait, called Logic, which works on a principle that helps restore your faith in man's ingenuity. Logic is an ant-growth hormone. It is our way of saying to the fire ant, "You want to have lots of queens? Okay, you get your wish." When the hormone reaches the queen, her system goes haywire—she produces only queens. The colony dies because there are no ants left to do the work.

The drawback to the product is that it takes about three months to go into effect. Most homeowners, however, don't want to wait three months. Most homeowners don't want to wait three minutes. Other problems with the baits are that they affect all ant species, they go rancid quickly, and they are dangerous to use near waterways because of damage to fish.

The obvious question is, Why not mix the poisons for maximum kill? In field tests, however, that has not resulted in increased effectiveness, although work is being done on the problem. But researchers say if you want to try mixing poisons, first put out your slowest-acting product and follow it up a week later with a faster-acting pesticide.

Then there are the zappers, electrified cattle-prod-like devices you stick into a mound. They will kill some workers, even hundreds or thousands. But by the time you have inserted the zapper, the vibrations will have warned the workers to move the queen far out of range.

As far as home remedies are concerned, forget orange peels and grits. Sprinkling some peels around won't get enough citric acid to the colony to harm it. Grits are supposed to expand inside the ant, causing it to explode. But ants liquefy their food before eating it. Grit soup doesn't hurt them. Whatever you do, don't drench the mound with gasoline and ignite it. That scorched-earth policy will only damage your yard and poison the earth; the surviving fire ants will simply move the colony a few feet. Boiling water, however, has its defenders. It is a nontoxic way to provide some temporary relief; mound activity will probably be reduced for several weeks. Pour about three gallons onto the mound in the early morning or late afternoon, when workers are near the surface. But be warned: boiling water is not kind to grass and plants.

Viruses, fungi, natural predators, and pheromone manipulation also offer some hope as possible avenues of control. The straw itch mite raised hopes at one point. Sherman Phillips, Jr., of Texas Tech University, supervised field tests with the mite, which was supposed to eat fire ants. Unfortunately, the mite had no measurable effect on fire ants, though the same couldn't be said of the testers. "They ate us up," Phillips says of the mites. "We all ended up with dermatitis worse than fire-ant bites."

Of course, a safe, effective way of getting rid of fire ants would certainly be a safe, effective way of making lots of money. The truth of that proposition is not lost on the twenty or so inventors and promoters who show up each year at the TDA with what they believe is the answer.

Former governor John Connally, for one, hopes to rebuild his fortune on the backs of dead fire ants. Connally has been to the TDA to push a product called Bushwhacker, manufactured by George Bethurum, an inventor from Galveston. Bethurum also claims to have invented a process that keeps the cheese on frozen pizzas from sticking to the cellophane wrapper.

Bushwhacker is a simple, organic product, a combination of pet food (thus explaining why a pesticide lists vitamin B-12 among its ingredients) and boric acid. The theory is the ants are attracted to the food and bring it back to the colony, where the boric acid kills them. According to UT's Sanford Porter, who has tested the product, it works to a point. Ants are indeed killed, but the boric acid does not bushwhack the queen.

Playing With Bugs

"Do you want to see what their testes look like? They're really impressive," says Spencer Johnston, looking up from his microscope. To the untrained eye, that aspect of fire-ant genitalia looks like nothing more than some waxy smudges. But to Johnston, an A&M entomologist specializing in genetics, the testes may be a key to the fire ants' undoing. Johnston is hoping that through genetic manipulation, the production of sterile males could mean a future free of fire ants. The day is not close. Johnston, 44, is hoping the line of inquiry will pay off within his lifetime.

Johnston's boyish enthusiasm makes him a prime example of his genus, the entomologist. Entomologists seem to have at least one characteristic in common: they never outgrew their childhood passion for playing with bugs.

In Texas most fire-ant research occurs at three universities. The oldest and largest program is at A&M, with twenty employees working in the fire-ant lab; next is Texas Tech, with a staff of four; and last is UT's Brackenridge Field Laboratory, with one full-time researcher, Sanford Porter. A&M and Tech each get $150,000 annually from the Legislature; Porter receives $35,000 from the TDA to test fire-ant treatments and to train field inspectors.

A&M is most deeply involved with long-term basic science. Like any such research, it is slow and tedious, full of false starts and dead ends. As A&M entomologist Les Greenberg points out, "We've spent hundreds of millions trying to kill fire ants, but it turns out we don't even know very much about them."

Greenberg is trying to unravel the mysteries of the multiple-queen colony. He has behind him several years of fruitless experiments in trying to create a multiple-queen colony in the laboratory.

In Spencer Johnston's quest to get to the very essence of the fire ant's being, he and colleague John Ellison are working to develop profiles of the DNA of various types of fire ants. That requires grinding up thousands of ants and running them through a $350,000 Cytofluorograf to see just exactly what they are made of. Other scientists at the lab have mastered the equally tedious techniques of banding ants (under a microscope the researcher slips a filament around the ant's leg) and counting the sperm in inseminated queens.

But Johnston and Ellison, like all those with big plans and limited funds, are frustrated. There's so much we don't know, they say. Take fire-ant reproduction. So far fire ants have resisted scientists' attempts to interest them in laboratory-bound union. "If we had the money, we could get hot-air balloons and observe their mating behavior," Johnston suggests.

The director of A&M's fire-ant laboratory, Brad Vinson, a world-recognized entomologist, also feels the frustration of having to beg for limited resources from people who don't appreciate the complexities of science. On a tour of his facility, one is overwhelmed by the rankly sweet odor of the ants' dinner. The meal consists of a beverage of honey water and a main course of ant meatloaf—a mixture of raw ground beef, egg, agar, insect parts, and vitamins. "Ants don't do as well in the lab as they do in nature. We don't know a lot about their ideal diet, but you can't get funding to study ant nutrition," Vinson says, with the finality of a man who has faced an eternal truth.

Another truth is that when funds are limited, competition, not collaboration, rules. Ann Sorensen observes, "Fire ants are one of the more politically oriented insects in entomology. That leads to duplication of research, hard feelings, bruised egos, and sour grapes." For example, A&M had the exclusive franchise on state fire-ant research funds until the Texas Tech facility was opened in 1977. Sharing the wealth has not made Vinson happy. "Fire-ant money has been decreasing," says Vinson. "Some of it has gone to Tech. We're suffering, and they're probably having a difficult time spending all the money." (Over at Tech they say that hasn't been a problem.) Vinson illustrates how entomologists fend off encroaching researchers when he says of the Fire Ant Conference, held annually at a university in some infested city, "The conference becomes a game to tell other people what you're doing without actually telling them."

Don't expect, however, that the politicians are going to leave the politics to amateurs. Take Reagan Brown, the former state commissioner of agriculture. During a campaign appearance in 1982, to

demonstrate to reporters that fire ants are a serious menace and can indeed inflict pain, Brown stuck his hand—twice—into a fire-ant mound. Unfortunately, by doing so—twice—Brown also cast doubt on the commonly held belief that people are smarter than ants. That and other lapses in judgment resulted in the election of his opponent, Jim Hightower.

Since then, the fire ant hasn't been particularly good to Hightower. Fire-ant funding has become a political weapon, with conservative legislators slicing the budget and removing portions of the program from the TDA's control as a way of settling grudges against the liberal Hightower. Last year the Legislature formed a fire-ant advisory board to try to find sources of private funding for fire-ant research. Thomas Powell, a Houston industrialist, rancher, fire-ant hater, and TDA critic, was a prime mover behind the creation of the board. He says he wants to get the politics out of fire ants. "There isn't enough cooperation among research groups or government agencies," he says. "We can't kill fire ants with rhetoric."

LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER

If the fifties approach to the fire ant was the red scare, in certain quarters of Texas today there is a feeling of *glasnost*. The department of agriculture under Hightower has become a hotbed of believers in the doctrine that the cost of war has been too high, that unless scientists come up with a breakthrough, to a great extent we'll just have to learn to live with the little gals. "A lot of what we're saying is, What's the big deal? We wish fire ants were treated like cockroaches or mosquitoes," says Roger Mulder, who supervises the TDA fire-ant program.

In other places a spirit of cultural exchange has even emerged. Since 1983 the city of Marshall has been the site of the annual Fire Ant Festival, held the second week of October. There is a chili cookoff, with the mandatory seasoning of one fire ant; frequent appearances by fire-ant mascots Freddie, Elvira, and their baby, Sugar; and a fire-ant-calling contest.

And it should not go unsaid that there are, er, a few good qualities to fire ants. For instance, they eat boll weevils, they eat corn earworms, they eat fleas, and they eat ticks. And South America has some as-yet-unimported fire ants that will rip your lungs out, so to speak. If they ever try to slip across the border, *invicta* will tear them to shreds.

Perhaps Awinash Bhatkar, the A&M entomologist, sums it up best. Here is a man who has devoted much of his professional life to endless, meticulous, monotonous monitoring of the fire ant. But his faith in the quest is unshakable. "We believe basic research will give us some answers," he says. "We may come pretty close to at least understanding why we can't control them."

LETTER 23

ARLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

August 29, 1988

Dr. Wilmet Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dr. Dr. Hess:

I am pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impart Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

1 I strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County. North Central Texas is a magnificant place to live and work, and I believe that you'll find the "can do" attitude alive and well here. Our people are positive and friendly, our environment pleasant. Industry such as provided by the SSC is exactly what we are looking for and with our historic roots of energy and technology, your atom-smasher is the next logical step.

I firmly support the project and am proud to register this letter of support for the Ellis County, Texas location.

Very truly yours,

Larry N. Nix
Senior Vice President

LNN/jah

5501 South Cooper • Arlington, Texas 76017 • 468-3777

LETTER 24

TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

August 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Texas Chamber of Commerce strongly supports the location of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas.

1 In reply to the Draft Enviromental Impact Statement, we are convinced that the predicted impact of the project on the natural environment of Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated successfully.

We believe that the location of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County is the most economical, efficient and productive choice for the nation as a whole.

The following points are important:

2 (1) Physically, the site is advantageous.

(2) There is a trained, available work force in Texas for both construction and operation.

(3) Both the state's business community and government are committed to the effective completion of the SSC product.

(4) The state is a fast-growing high-tech research area, marked by the recent location of both the MCC and Sematech research consortium. Outstanding universities are major contributors to this trend.

300 W. 15th Street • Suite 875 • Austin, Texas 78701 • (512) 472-1594

3 The project will, overall, have a positive effect on the economy and educational climate of Ellis County and the surrounding area.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Rex Jennings
President and Chief Executive Officer

RJ/mn

LETTER 25

METROCREST HOSPITAL AUTHORITY

PROFESSIONAL PLAZA 1, SUITE 250
ONE MEDICAL PARKWAY
FARMERS BRANCH, TEXAS 75234
214/247-8023

August 31, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Metrocrest Hospital Authority is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Dallas County, Texas.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Dallas County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will obviously benefit not only the region but the State of Texas. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Dallas County, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

Jack C. Bailey

Jack C. Bailey
President

JCB/rca

LETTER 26

The House of Representatives

P.O. Box 2910 • Austin • 78768 512-475-3604

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY
BUDGET AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

JERRY YOST • DISTRICT 7 • GREGG COUNTY • LONGVIEW, TEXAS

September 7, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U S Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545 ATTN: SSC DRAFT EIS

I appreciate the opportunity to submit this written statement for the record.

Recognizing the approximately 4000 pages of appendices coupled with the extensive data surrounding this project I would simply add my support for favorable consideration of that testimony supportive of the SSC in Texas.

1 There is no question that a balance between the environment and human capacity for progress must be weighed in undertakings as extensive as this project will be. It is my hope, however, that we will be farsighted enough to appreciate that without the progress afforded mankind, we would surely not have the capacity or capability that would enable us to address that balance.

Therefore, it is my conclusion that Texans are prepared to address that balance and ultimately provide the best possible site for the SSC project.

Jerry Yost

Jerry Yost
P O Box 3306
Longview, Texas 75606

LETTER 27

Lara for Mayor '89 2 Sept '88

Further, incidentals @ Super Handicaping Super Hollyday (Advanced)!

Arizona - Overland Transportation hazards; inhlimate weather; populous Knerd factor not met! Soil topography not met!

1 Colorado - Overland transportation risk. Too remote; inclimate region overally, not proper!

Illinois - Too close to populous Chicago; involves too many downs.

overland transportation risk!

Michigan - Too close to populated area; Spiring! Overland transportation risk! Climate unfavorabilities

No. Carolina - Too near a populated only 15 miles from right to Durham, Over-land transportation risk.

Tennessee - Too remote, doesn't facilitate popular criterion. Overland transportation hazard.

Texas - (Ellis Co.) - Anti-populous; Anti-seismic; Anti-Euro-lagier; overland trans-portation risk!

Lara for Mayor '89 2 Sept. '88

Texas (Liberty Co.) - In the other needs all criterion & not only that mine companies advanced technologies @ SSK proves L n' L has the most compatible, tri over-ally & construction, financing & manifestoring are all but reality; mine Jackpot Grp. / govt. matching funds provide a $ 500 billion trust to capitalize on. However we intend do build Hollyder anyway but I think it for the federal govt & America to pool resources @ the Jackpot Grp. & develope advancedly. So as not to build on obsolete fact-

lities & the Ramification the Hollyfer project & Ramuencies to L n' L means! The pkg. bounds @ $500 billion + nyghe. Planetarially!

808 Travis
#909
Houston, Tx
77002

P.S. - I implore you to give the SSR project to L n' L Ed. Ref'd @ Liberty Co. Tx.

LETTER 28

ACME BRICK

September 7, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The San Felipe Plant of Acme Brick Company, a Division of Justin Industries is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. We look forward to being the host state for such an important scientific research facility. We believe we have much to offer in the way of resources to compliment the SSC facility. Although our heritage has been cattle and oil we are rapidly developing an expanding group of high tech industries and a reservoir of highly skilled technical and professional people. These people and industries can be a valuable asset to the SSC facility.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC to be sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Respectfully,

Emmett Lawless
Plant Manager

EL:mw

ACME BRICK COMPANY
A Subsidiary of Justin Industries, Inc.
P. O. BOX 397 — SEALY, TEXAS 77474
TEL. 409/885-4124

LETTER 29

KCI Keller Communications, Inc.

11074 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75229
(214) 243-7160

1237 American Parkway
Richardson, Texas 75081
(214) 669-6449

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

On behalf of our company, Keller Communications, Inc., I am pleased to respond to the Draft Environmental Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We stongly support a Federal decision which would locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. Although our primary business locations are in neighboring counties, we believe that the positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region, but also the entire State of Texas. The benefits of locating in Elis County would also be felt by the SSC project as well. I believe that no other location in the country could possibly want and need the SSC project as does Texas. 1

The "can-do" spirit, work ethic and economic hunger of our people and businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC facility, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Rarely have I ever found a project so important as to write a position letter such as this. As a member of the Board of the Metrocrest Chamber of Commerce, which represents the four Dallas suburban cities of Addison, Carrollton, Coppell and Farmers Branch, I am aware of and wish to convey the widespread support of the business community. Please record our stong favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being located in Ellis County, Texas. Also please call upon me if I may be of any assistance in the future.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Marshall

Scott A. Marshall
President

SAM/bet

Pagers • Two-Way Radios • Cellular Phones

LETTER 30

BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
Texas Medical Center
Houston, Texas 77030
William T. Butler, M.D
President
(713) 799-4846

September 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

Baylor College of Medicine is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

As a research-oriented institution, we strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a state. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate. 1

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. The quality of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

William T. Butler, M.D.

WTB:dem

LETTER 31

Howard County Junior College District

Office of the President

September 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

Howard College is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

The predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result. 1

Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech State will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Bob E. Riley
President

1001 BIRDWELL LANE • BIG SPRING, TEXAS 79720 • 915:267-6311

LETTER 32

Sept 5, 1988

Dr. Hsao,

I have a few comments I would like to make.

First of all, I think it is very unfair that we
1 homeowners will only get fair market value for our homes and property.

I have worked my tail off on my place. I built my home the way I wanted it. It took me
2 about 1½ years before I began my property because I wanted my house in a certain direction with a view that I wanted to see the rest of my life.

(2)

had to scrape and save every penny I could to get my place built. I am a poor man and it is hard as hell to make ends meet, especially when you have so many costs in building a home. My home is also filled with memories of raising my family. I am being forced out of my home. I am not leaving on my own free will. So I feel market value is a crock of bull. My little home is much a fortune to me.

3 Secondly, I don't appreciate

(3)

all this waiting around
and extending the date
of making a decision.
There are several things
that I needed to do
around the place for
a long time. But since
I heard that I may
loose my home, I haven't
had the years to do
any of it. I wanted to
plant 12 new trees this
past early spring. But
why should I spend several
hundred dollars for trees
and accessories that I
may loose and not get
my money back. As the
saying, market value is for

4

(4)

the birds. I need to paint my workshop and replace fences. But why should I do it with the ~~chance~~ chance of loosing it all. I have lost a whole year's work around my home. Let us know what is going to happen. Make up your minds so we can get on with our lives. We owners are like puppets on a string just being dangled in the air with no direction to take. Make up your minds and stop hanging us on.

And lastly, I am not

(5)

one to stand in the way of progress. I don't want to give up my home, but if progress needs it, I'll agree. This is not to say that I will be happy, but I will welcome it. I believe so much can and will be learned from the SSC. Research has come a long way. Some has to be upset as progress means, but I guess that is just a big part of life.

I thank you for your time. My comments may not make any difference,

(6)

but I felt impelled to
write what I feel.

Thank You Again,

Fani L Chiles
Rt 3 - Box 130
Waxahachie, Texas
75165

LETTER 33

DAVID F. McCOOL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

1603 EAST BELT LINE ROAD, SUITE 102
CARROLLTON, TEXAS 75006

TELEPHONE
(214) 242-1120

September 12, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy

Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of David F. McCool, CPA is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which SSC will generate.

1 Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

David F. McCool, CPA

LETTER 34

NOTES:

Sept 10 - 88

Dr. Wilmot Hess:

I live very close to the proposed site, and worried about the Environmental impact on the people.

1 Dust: I understand the dust will be 10 ½ times that allowed for Health - People with respiratory trouble as Asthma, emphysema will not be able to tolerate breathing the dust -

2 Water: Digging the Tunnel will take all the underground water - which may not recover. We can not depend on Above ground water - as the rains are slow & the drouth & heat evaporate Safe Water -

3 Roads: the roads we have will not carry immigrant traffic, 600,000 Truck loads of rock from the site.

4 We do not want or need the Super Colorado.

/ Conner Allen
Mesa Verde Inc

LETTER 35

MAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.
SEPT 1988

V... DESS
SS.C. SITE

DEAR SIR:AS A SUPERVIENT TAXPAYER ALLOW ME TO THINK THAT THE S.S.C. S A FOUR BARREL W.P.A. PROJECT THAT IS A COLLIDER THEORY THAT IS ALREADY OUTMODED BY THE USE OF TRACTOR LASER BEAMS -USE PLUS THE NUCLEAR RESULTS SCIENCE ALREADY KNOWS,IT IS LIKE

1 THROWING A BONE TO STARVING DOGS,WITHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MOUSEER TRAPS AND TRAPPERS AND SOME,YELLING PROGRESS AND GROWTH:BUT NOT TELLING US WHOM?WITH EVERY LITTLE BURG SHARPENING UP THEIR TAXES TO BUILD ROAD ETC,ETC, FOR A 100 MILES AROUND,I PREDICT AT MINIMUM A 40% INCREA IN LOCAL AND STATE TAXES FOR A 20 YEAR PERIOD ----EQUALING 4 times

2 THE 5 MILLION DOLLAR COST OF THIS PROJECT POCKET-BOOK IMPACT.

NOW IF THERE WERE AN EINSTEIN OR A TESLA AROUND(UNPOLITICAL SCIENTISTS) WHO COULD GUARANTEE THAT THAT FAMED COLLIDER COULD SMASH PARTICLES TO THE 186,000 MILES PER SECOND SPEED,LETS HEAR FROM HIM:WHEN IN FACT A TRACTOR LASER BEAM ,IN MY OPINION COUPLED WITH THE OTHER NEW THEORY WOULD HAVE A CHANCE.LIGHT THE FASTEST CLOCKED

3 SPEED-186,000 M per Second-------IF SEEMS A COMET HAS BEEN CLOCKED FASTER THAN THAT.

ALL OF OUR WORTHY SCIENTISTS HAVE GLEANED 3 FULL 4 DIMENSIONS SO FAR-------AND THERE ARE PROBABLY 20+----OF COURSE WE SHOULD SEARCH F FOR THEM.----THE U.S. GOVT OWNS more THAN 1/3 of all the land OF THE 50 STATES--IF MUST BE:HURY IT ON GOVT LAND.

I HAVE READ THE DRAFT IMPACT BY THE U.O.E.-IT'S HAS MULTIPLE

4 FAULTS AND ASSUMPTIONS AND USES THE WRONG SOURCES OF INPUT.
ONE GLARING ERROR:SITE SPEC. ADAPTATION:PAGE 78 TEXAS,2,7,12 WASTE C. THE F.R.A. REGIONAL WASTE TREAT.PLANT DOES NOT EXIST .ITS PLAN IS IN CONTEST:WHO GAVE YOU THIS INFORMATION?
THIS IS JUST ONE ROOF THAT THROWS OUT YOUR DRAFT.THERE ARE MANY.
THE IMPACT WILL BE DEVASTATINGLY BAD-HUMANS,FLORA AND FAUNA,& ECONOMY.
I,M NOT LOOKING FOR A FIGHT----JUST THE TRUTH,THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NO TOOLY COOLEY.

5 I LIKE THE DIS F.A.-BUT WHO SUPPLIED THE INGREDIENTS? OR THE TASK IT IS CONTAINED IN? THIS DATA TAKEN FROM A TAX NEWSLETTER I READ

(OVER)

THANK YOU

J. DERRY

EVOLUTION IS A FINE THEORY;BUT DARWIN DID NOT INFER
WHAT;MANY TEACH THAT HE DID.THEY ARE SHORT ON THEIR
-EPISTOPOLOGY.

THE DRAFT OF THE IMPACT IS MOSTLY UNCHECKED HEARSAY
AND FROM MANY WHO MIGHT HAVE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS. INC ATTY,S
ENOUGH OF THE BOLD ASSERTERS:LETS HEAR FROM WISE MEN.

TAKE APPROX 725,000 LAWYERS FOR THE 50 STATES OF AMERICA
WITH CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS-COULD BANKRUPT THE WORLD
THEY SHOULD BE BARRED FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE IN GOVT
AND NOT ALLOWED NEAR AN AMBULANCE,OR AN AUTHORITY OF ANY KIND.

LETTER 36

THE NADER DESIGN GROUP

September 15, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

Our firm is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. There are many reasons why this site would be beneficial to our area and State, but we believe that our State's reputation as a progressive, "can-do" place leads the reasons why it would be in the best interest of the scientific community to locate the project here.

Sincerely,

James R. Nader

James R. Nader, A.I.A.

JRN:kn

1401 Ballinger, Suite 202
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
817/336-9010

LETTER 37

September 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

I am pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

I strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

The predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty. The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affilliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual
1 benefit both to SSC developement as well as for our technology base will result.

Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech State and Region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here is Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record my favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Ronny Burran

Ronny Burran
Concerned Texan

LETTER 38

HENRY S. MILLER CO., REALTORS® [illegible] TEXAS AMERICAN BANK BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS [illegible] TELEPHONE [illegible] METRO [illegible] TELEX [illegible]
A Grubb & Ellis Company

Denwood Butler
Vice President, Department Manager
Investment Properties Division
Income Property Specialist

September 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Butler & Butler Associates is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SCC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. The predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

1 We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate. The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development, as well as for our technology base will result.

Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which can be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

NOMINAL AND CORPORATE MEMBERS INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL REALTORS URBAN LAND INSTITUTE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF REAL ESTATE COUNSELORS INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE FEDERATION

Page Two
Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 16, 1988

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

HENRY S. MILLER/GRUBB & ELLIS

Denwood Butler

Denwood Butler
Vice President
Investment Properties Division

DB/ceh

LETTER 39

JOHN R JOHNSON
6022 CENTRALIA ST
LAKEWOOD, CALIF 90713

RE: TEXAS SSC SITE

DR. WILMOT HESS, CHAIRMAN
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

DEAR DR. HESS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER IS TO ADVISE YOUR STAFF OF MY CHANGE OF ADDRESS (RECENT ENVELOPE ENCLOSED) & TO THANK YOUR STAFF FOR UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE SSC PROJECT.

1 MY INTEREST IS THAT OF A PROPERTY OWNER IN TEXAS OUTSIDE OF WAXAHACHIE WHICH IS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES THAT THE D.O.E. IS LOOKING AT FOR A POSSIBLE "BEST QUALIFIED" LOCATION.

MY 20 ACRES (NOW AGRICULTURE USE) IS ON MAP 4-6 #00-6315-000-006-00-112 & 00-6315-000-007-00-112 OF THE ELLIS COUNTY RECORDERS OFFICE.

I NOT ONLY WELCOME THE D.O.E.'S INTEREST ON THE TEXAS SITE BUT HOPE THAT THE TEXAS LOCATION IS CHOSEN FOR THE SSC PROJECT.

YOU & YOUR STAFF HAVE MY 100% SUPPORT RE: THE TEXAS LOCATION.

I AM INTERESTED IN RECEIVING FUTURE MAILINGS FROM YOUR OFFICE AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE.

VERY SINCERELY YOURS,

(213) 429-1738
(213) 420-1915
(213) 974-4851

LETTER 40

Lichliter/Jameson & Associates, Inc.
CONSULTING ENGINEERING PLANNING SURVEYING

September 13, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Suite 903, LB-100
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Lichliter/Jameson & Associates, Inc. is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas. We feel the predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated easily.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region, but Texas as a State. By affiliating Texas' universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Very truly yours,

John C. Lichliter
Chairman

William O. Jameson
President

mmg

[illegible] HOUSTON, TEXAS [illegible] [illegible]

LETTER 41

Kendall County Board

County Office Building
P.O. Box 549
Yorkville, Illinois 60560

September 16, 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

RE: Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 We have reviewed the above documents and have some very real concerns about some of the data and assumptions outlined in both these documents and in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I and III, Volume IV, Appendix 4 promulgated by the United States Department of Energy. Our primary concerns are with the Socioeconomic Assessments relating to the assumed impact on Public Finances of Kendall County, Illinois and on the existing and projected baseline population figures for Kendall County, Illinois.

2 Concerning the assumed impact of the SSC Project on the Public Finances of Kendall County, there is data presented in the Draft EIS, Volume I Chapter 5, paragraph 5.1.8.4 and Table 5.1.8-8 that would indicate that Kendall County, Illinois, along with Bedford and Marshall Counties in Tennessee would be the only counties in the United States who "would experience negative annual impacts throughout the life of the SSC". This statement for Kendall County is based upon the data shown in Table 5.1.8-8 wherein it has been assumed that Kendall County would experience a cumulative total loss in public finances of $400,000 in 1989 and $300,000 in each of the 11 subsequent years through the year 2000. This data is apparently based upon the statement in Draft EIS Volume 4 Appendix 14, page 129, and Table 14.1.3.3.3-17. The statement on page 129 states, "Annual direct tax revenue losses in the county of $400,000 would result from the loss of real property tax collections from land transferred from private to federal ownership". Table 14.1.3.3-17 shows that while Kendall County is realizing indirect revenue increases approximately $100,000 per annum, the assumed real property direct tax loss of $400,000 per year puts the county in a negative condition by the cumulative sum of $300,000 per year.

3 We have been advised and it has been stated to us that the SSC project would require no more than 15-16 acres of land in Kendall County. The only property required would be for 1 or 2 Service Areas, each requiring a maximum of 5.7 acres and 1 or 2 Intermediate Access Areas, each requiring a maximum of 0.9 acres. This would be a total acreage required in Kendall County of 13.2 acres. We cannot conceive of the formula used that would show Kendall County losing $400,000 in direct Real Property Tax Revenue by transferring 13.2-15.0 acres of farmland from private to federal ownership. We would

Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 16, 1988
page two

anticipate a total Real Property Tax Revenue loss of certainly no more than $10,000 per year by the removal of this 13.2-15.0 acres from the tax rolls.

Concerning the population figures and projections, we feel that the State of Illinois estimates and projections are considerably below realistic figures. The population of Kendall County, according to Federal Census figures
4 has consistently increased as follows:

1960 - 17,540
1970 - 26,374
1980 - 37,202

Kendall County is now located adjacent to one of the most dynamic and fastest growing residential and commercial areas in the State of Illinois - the southwestern Aurora, Naperville area. As a result of being in this dynamic corridor, single family building permits in Kendall County increased from a low of 38 permits in 1982 as follows:

1983 - approximately 16% increase
1984 - approximately 25% increase
5 1985 - approximately 47% increase
1986 - approximately 38% increase
1987 - approximately 110% increase
(projected)1988 - approximately 103% increase

These facts, coupled with the extremely low vacancy rates which have characterized our county during the 1980's and are alluded to on page 117, Volume IV, Appendix 14, Socioeconomic Assessment, Illinois, should be very real evidence of the growth, which we are now experiencing in our county.

We feel that the figures computed in the early 1980's for population projections within the Northeast Illinois Region for Economic Data, by the State of Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, most accurately project realistic population figures for Kendall County. These figures show a population of approximately 42,439 in 1985 and a projected population of 47,739 by 1990. These figures compute to a population increase of 14% from 1980 to 1985, and 13% from 1985 to 1990. A close look and reasonable
6 analysis of the demographic and growth patterns occurring in and around Kendall County would show a very conservative projection fo a 30-35% population increase for the period 1990-2000. A further interesting fact supporting our contention of erroneous population projections is the fact that Kendall County has a Retail Sales Growth of 9.5% in annual percent change for the period of 1980-1987. This county was surpassed in Illinois by only Schuyler County at 16.2% and Lake County at 9.6%. This is based upon figures published by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs in the July, 1988 issue of Illinois Economic Report.

These unrealistic projections and assumptions by those responsible in the Federal Government and in the State of Illinois do a very strong disservice to Kendall County. In the first place, statements relating to the assumed negative impact of the proposed SSC upon this county reflect very badly on the
7 competancy and diligence of the members of the Kendall County Board, who have endorsed this project and supported it in every way possible. You can be assured that the Kendall County Board very seriously considered the impact that the project would have on our county before offering our Resolution of Support to the project. Had this Board felt that the project would have

Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 16, 1998
page three

created such a negative impact on our county, or if we should discover facts htat would lead to such a conclusion at this time, we most certainly would have to reconsider our position of support.

Concerning the unrealistic population figures and projections, they provide erroneous information to local, state and federal planning agencies and greatly hamper those of us who must locally prepare for the growth and development we are experiencing now and anticipate for the near future. It is extremely difficult to arrange funding for required infrastructure expansions and improvements when state and federal agencies regard this area in a negative growth status.

8 We respectfully request that you review the data and the facts that led to these conclusions. If, after your review, you feel that the conclusion relating to a $400,000 annual tax loss for Kendall County, Illinois is a realistic figure, please advise us as to how the determination was made. If, after your review, you feel that an error has been made, we would greatly appreciate an addendum or a revision be published to the Draft EIS, showing a more realistic assumption. We hope that this review can be done as expeditiously and as thoroughly as possible and that the results be made available to me, personally, prior to the next public hearing to be held in Illinois.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Franklin B. Coffman
Chairman

FBC/vvc
CC: Congressman J. Dennis Hastert
Congressman Jack Davis

LETTER 42

Department of Energy
Texas SSC Environmental Impact Hearings
Ellis County, Texas
September 26, 1988

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Department of Energy (DOE) for allowing me and other residents of Ellis County, Texas the opportunity to voice our opinions regarding the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

My name is Ken Roberts. I reside at 508 1/2 West Baylor, Ennis, Texas 75119. I strongly support the DOE's efforts to construct the SSC and I also support the construction of the facility in Texas.

Since the Industrial Revolution, the United States has been the world leader in scientific research, technology and innovation. In recent years though, our position of leadership has been steadily eroding. We must reverse this trend and ensure that our international prominence is maintained.

The residents of Texas are also committed to our nation's future as a scientific leader. In fact, Texans, by an overwhelming margin or two to one, authorized the issue of $500 million in general obligation bonds to help pay for the SSC's construction in Ellis County. That alone confirms that we in Texas understand the importance of the SSC to our continued scientific progression as a nation.

At this point in time we do not fully know what discoveries and developments will arise from research conducted at the SSC. That is why it is most important that we proceed with this project and bring it on line as quickly as possible.

1

Environmentally, Texas offers the superior site. We can provide an adequate work force for the construction of the facility. The communities in Ellis and the surrounding counties of Dallas, Tarrant and Johnson ensure an adequate supply of housing and public services. Also, the proximity of the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport and major universities in Tarrant and Dallas counties further enhances the proposed Texas site.

The Ellis County site also offers another bonus in the fact that a large portion of the tunnelling area is contained in the Austin Chalk formation. As has been demonstrated in other tunnelling projects in this very same geological formation, Austin Chalk is the perfect material for tunnelling. Its ability to reinforce itself is, I believe, a most important fact. The fact that the chalk does not require concrete reinforcement will, alone, result in a huge construction costs savings.

Environmentally and geologically, the Texas site provides the most outstanding site for the SSC. But equally important are the people of Texas. We want the United States to build the SSC and we support its construction in Ellis County.

Again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to voice my support for the DOE and its efforts to propel this nation to the forefront of scientific research with the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Ken Roberts

Ken Roberts
508½ West Baylor
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 43

1 The two reasons I am for the superconducting super collider is that it will bring younger minds into the scientific field and it will produce more jobs.

Angela Jarrison

LETTER 44

City of Garrett

Ellis County, Texas 75119

September 26, 1988

TO: The Representatives of the Department of Energy

Welcome to Ellis County, Texas. As Mayor of Garrett,one of Ellis Counties 16 incorporated cities,it is a pleasure to give my support of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Texans want the SSC. In the November, 1987, election Texas voters authorized by more than a 2 to 1 majority the issuance of $500million in general obligation bonds to help pay for construction of the SSC.

1 Texas has supported the Nation with farming, industry and oil. Times are changing, Texas wants to continue to support the nation in the fields of scienc and high tech. The SSC will allow Texas to grow and push the United States ahead in the world of Science.

Ellis County provides a site infrastructure and public service needs connected with the SSC. The public utilities, airports, and highway systems are here and can be upgraded to meet the demand increase. It is easier to improve existing facilities than start from square one.

Accept this letter as support of the Superconducting Super Collider and hope you will make Ellis County, Texas, the number one selection.

Sincerely,

Jan Wilkinson

(Mrs.) Jan Wilkinson
Mayor

LETTER 45

E. L. WEBB
Owner

JIM WEBB
Manager

WEBB TRUE VALUE STORE
129 NORTH 8th St. P. O. Box 945
Midlothian, Texas 76065

COTTER MEMBER
9249-4

September 26, 1988

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,

1 Our small firm, Webb True Value, strongly supports a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County. The positive impact on the building and operation of such a facility in our area would be good for the growth and development of all North Texas.

Texas is known for being able to furnish quality workmen, not only for construction, but for the operation of plants and industry. Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being located in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

E. L. Webb

E. L. Webb

LETTER 46

24 September 1988

1141 Mockingbird
Ennis, Texas 75119

SSC Site Task Force
Office of Engergy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Gentlemen:

1 Based on a review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider Project I am even more convinced that the Ellis County Texas site is viable for this project. The community impact would be welcomed by a majority of citizens from the area.

Sincerely,

Raymond A. Houx

LETTER 47

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

Since first hearing of the Superconducting Super Collider Project several months ago, I have sought to keep informed and to stay in touch with the progress of the Project. I have not read every newspaper article nor have I been able to hear every TV or radio program or comment on the Project. I have been able to hear local involved persons, whom I respect for their knowledge of local needs, speak about the SCC Project. Through these presentations such as at the Lions Club, the local newspaper, the Dallas TV and Newspapers, I gradually began to form an opinion as to whether the SSC Project was one that I could personally support and feel comfortable about its being in our community. I gradually began
1 to feel that if the Project came to Ellis County that the overall impact would be a positive one.

From what I could gather through the sources mentioned, I could see few negative factors and many positive ones related to environmental impact, economic and job related activity. It seemed to me that when the Project was completed it would bring to our community and our county the kind of top-flight jobs and people that would enhance our already stable and healthy communities.

I have had a chance to read the "Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures" paper and I see no reason to change my mind about the Project. I would be in support of the Superconducting Super Collider Project coming to Ellis County of which I am a current resident.

Rev. J. Allen Goss
507 N. Preston
Ennis, TX 75119

Rev. J Allen Goss
9/26/88

LETTER 48

Department of Energy
Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)
Public Hearing / Sept 26, 1988
Ellis County
Waxahachie, Tx

Sept. 22, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Ernie Prestidge. I have been in Business Forms as a purchasing agent for nine years. I am a registered voter and resident of Ellis County for fifteen years, Member of Ennis Lions Club.

My concerns are the well being of my family, community, county & state. The SSC offers nothing but good for all my concerns.

During this past year at Ennis Business Forms I have seen more people apply for work than all of the other years put together. This tells me we have and have had a serious problem in Texas that is now really hitting close to my home.

1 The SSC will help these problems in Texas, in that it will create jobs, a better quality of education, revenues and services to our city and county. Benefits from the SSC will help so many people inside & outside our small county and all for the better.

Please select Ellis County, Texas as the site for construction & operation of the SSC.

Ernie Prestidge
1107 Sherwood Hill
Ennis, Texas

Sincerely,
Ernie Prestidge

LETTER 49

C. Edwin Farrar
1219 E. Marvin Avenue
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

Welcome to the Lone Star State!

I would like to address the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider as it relates to our Ellis County, Texas site.

Being a native Ellis Countian, I know our area well. I've seen it develop over many years and have also seen a transition from a primarly agricultural economy to one of industiral. Our County, over the past decade particularly, has experienced a steady and healthy growth.

Having reviewed your draft - EIS, it is my conclusion that we have the perfect setting for the SSC - with practically no negative environmental impact. It would be constructed in a largely rural area - thus no large developments would be affected. We already have an excellent highway network - therefore a minimum of highway construction would be required. Our schools have more than kept up with our growth and will continue to do so.

1

This plus the advantages we have in our proximity to Dallas, Fort Worth and D/FW International Airport combine to form the natural SSC setting.

But what is even more important, Texas possesses a "Can Do" spirit that will insure that the SSC is built. And that it vitally important to the United States.

So we welcome you and the SSC to our State.

Sincerely,

C. Edwin Farrar

~~C. Edwin Farrar~~

CEF:blc

LETTER 50

Rt. 5 Box 125-A
Ennis, Tx 75119
September 22, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance AVE, SW
Washington,DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

1 I would like to give you my idea on the Superconductor Supercollider. The SCSC would bring many, many jobs. Such jobs would include many people in many facets of employment. That is why I am for the SCSC.

Sincerely,
Nicole Havin

LETTER 51

The Honorable John Harrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Harrington,

I think there should be a Super Collider built here in our town Ennis for many reasons. First of all, the economy will be better. Second, it will result in Real Estate going up and bringing better values to home owners. Third, there will be more jobs for people and it will cause more
1 people without jobs ~~moving~~ to move here. * Since there will be more people moving to Ennis, there will be more ~~jobs~~ schools. Fourth, we ~~will~~ ~~have~~ might have the opportunity to meet different Scientists from all over the world. Fifth, it could make Ennis a tourist areas.

All in all, I think the Super Collider would be a great advantage for our town.

Sincerely,
Misty Longy

LETTER 52

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am writing to you to show my opinion on the subject of the super-collider. There are both advantages and disadvantages from my viewpoint. I like the idea of it bringing more jobs to this area, not just in the plant but in businesses also. The economy would also rise in Texas
1 which is very good. ~~To~~ Although there are advantages there are also disadvantages. I like the "small town" of Ennis. I wouldn't like to live in a big city. For one thing, crime would rise as the population rise and drugs would also be a problem. This

brings even more problems in the school system of buying and selling drugs. I guess I just like a small town. I was raised in Ennis and "small-town" is all I know, but I wouldn't want to live in a city like Dallas. Of course this is just my opinion, but these are issues, I know, in this debate. I can't really be on one side because I like some advantages, but there are also disadvantages. Thank you for reading this and taking the time to really see what people think.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Venable

LETTER 53

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am a member of the SCSC.
1 I think it would be a mistake
of good. It would bring a lot of jobs
& economic opportunities.

Sincerely,
Lisa McKinney

LETTER 54

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
The reason I would like to have SCSC in Ellis County, in Texas. Is that it will bring
1 jobs to the different towns in the County. This will help the income. That is why I would want the SCSC in Ellis County.

Sincerely,
Angela Campbell

LETTER 55

The Honorable John Harrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue Sw
Washing, D.C. 20585

September 23, 1985

Dear Secretary Harrington,

I am writing to you about the SCSC. I think the SCSC would be good for the economy. My exact feelings are that any body can put up with the dust
1 and traffic while their building the tunnel. But after the SCSC is built the jobs will be a great help. And one job leads to another. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter

Sincerely,
Ginger Williams.

LETTER 56

September 23, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am in favor of the Superconductor Super Collider because of the many advantages it will bring to the United States. If it is brought to Texas, the SSC will bring many jobs and people to the area. This will help the towns to grow
1 and prosper in the future, as well as, help the economy of Texas.

I am a Sophmore at Ennis High School and I cannot vote yet, but I hope that this letter will help to influence your decision on the SSC being placed in Texas.

Sincerely
Jimmy Hacad

LETTER 57

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am writing to you to inform you that I am for the Super Conducting Super Colider. I am for the Super Conducting Super Colider because it will bring a whole lot of jobs to this territory. It will also bring the population to be greater and greater each year that it is being made. This will also save a greater amount of energy as it is being produced. Above all the other reasons I have stated this is the one reason I really chose:

1 "It will be a great experience to get to work with this type of project."

Respectfully,

Jerry Finar

LETTER 58

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

September 22, 1988

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I very much would like the Super Conducting Super Collider to be built in Texas. I support the research and think it could be very helpful.

I also think that not only would it help Texas economy, but also help the community of Ennis grow. It would also create more jobs for the citizens in and around the Ennis area.

All in all, I think the SCSC is a great opportunity for the people of Ennis as well as Texas. I support it thoroughly and hope you consider this letter when choosing a site.

Sincerely,
Kelly Cook

LETTER 59

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy.
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington DC. 20585
September 22, 1988

Dear Secretary John Herrington:

In my opinion, I am all for the Super Conducting Super Collider being built in Ellis County. I believe it will expand growth of Ellis County. At this minute Texas is depending upon the Oil Industry. Texas needs something else to rely on besides oil and
1 something could go really bad or wrong with that industry. Right now Texas is going into a business like dump so the Super Collider would probably be the thing to help our state. These are some reasons why I am for the SSC being built here in Ellis County.

Respectfully,
Juan Stacey

LETTER 60

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave SW
Wash. D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington

1 I support the SSC because I think it will develope many jobs. It will also make land prices go up which will be good. It will bring alot of high class people in and move the lower class out.

LETTER 61

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington:

1 I believe the project that you in your staff is performing is a good idea. I think the science world will expand with the Super Collider. If it expand our community, make a go head

Your concern citizen,

Kelli Dixon

LETTER 62

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington:

1 I support the Super collider coming to this area. I feel it would be a great scientific accomplishment for our nation. Also it would greatly help our economy. The area around there would also be helped. Because of all the people moving there. All the houses and land would be sold. This is why I support it.

Sincerely,
John Novak

LETTER 63

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C 20585

Secretary Herrington:

I believe that you should build the SCSC in Ellis county because it would boost our economy and bring us jobs. It would also increase our population and enlarge our community.

1

I think that Ellis county would be an excellent sight for the SCSC, and I, myself, ~~am~~ am for it.

Sincerly,
Jason Anderson

LETTER 64

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC, 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
I feel very strongly for the
SCSC. It will bring many jobs
1 to our area. It will also stimulate
business. I hope that you will
take this letter to heart.

Sincerely,
Kristin L Gruen

LETTER 65

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington:

I belive that you should build the super collider in Ellis County. It will bring MORE ~~job~~ jobs. The schools would be larger and MORE teachers would come. Ellis county would
1 become known across the world. Scientist would come to bring intellegance. ~~[illegible]~~ More money would come. The schools would be nicer and up to date. I myself ~~is~~ am for the SCSC.

Sincerly
Nathan Allen!

LETTER 66

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
I am a high school sophmore
1 in Ennis, TX I am for the
Super Conducting Super Collider project.

Sincerely,
Stacie Dean

LETTER 67

The Honorable John Hennigton
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Hennigton

1 I am for the collider because Texas has a depressed economy is weakened and needs help. I feel like this would be a real lift to the economy

Sincerely

Jody Tenney

LETTER 68

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington I think
1 the ~~sup~~ S.C.S.C. would be great for Ellis County.
The S.C.S.C. would bring many new jobs
and would help the Texas economy. I hope
the S.C.S.C. will be built in Ennis.

Truly,
Paul Nard

LETTER 69

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

1 I am for the placement of the Collider here in Texas. I believe it will bring alot of fabulous new entertainment.

Sincerely,
Jason Hall

LETTER 20

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence ~~Av~~ Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington

I think that we need the S.C.S.C.
We could use it to make money, it would
1 bring in more jobs to fill. It would knock
down air pollution, & knock in construction
work. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeff Spain

LETTER 71

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC. 20585

Secretary Herrington:

I fill that we need the S.C.S.C. because it would bring lots of jobs to our small town of 14000 people. The Texas economy is
1 low. If any other plant comes in it would cause more air pollution the town of Ennis would grow along with the rest of the county. The S.C.S.C would help us

Sincerely,
Joe Rogowsky

LETTER 72

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington: I
am for the Super Conductor
Super Collider because of the
1 many things that the SCSC
will bring to the Ellis
County

Thank You Sincerely:
Jesse Tovar

LETTER 73

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am in favor of the SCSC. This will
give Ellis County a more populated County.
This will give the state of Texas a chance
1 for our economy to go up. The SCSC will
be something for our towns, county, and state
to be officialy proud of!

Respectfully,

Corby Calloway

LETTER 74

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

1 I am greatly pleased to be able to know that the SCSC will be placed in our Town. I think this will bring lots of jobs and businesses to our Town. This will populate our town greatly.

Sincerely,

Joe Finney

LETTER 75

Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington,

I am greatly in favor of the
1 Super Conducting Super Collider. It
will bring more jobs and more people.

Sincerly Yours,
Michael Hoyle

LETTER 76

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington,

I am a high school student in Ennis Tx. Even though I am in high school I hope you will count my opinion just like everyone ales's. I am completly for it, because I like the people it will bring to our town, and the economy boost it will ~~bring~~ cause. I hope you will take this vote into account. Thank you.

1

Sincerly,
Michael Chapman
Student, Ennis High School

LETTER 77

The Honorable John Herrington
secretary of energy.
Department of energy.
The forrestal Beulding
1000 Independence avenue, SW
Washington DC. 205 85

Dear secretary Herrington
I think having the SC SC
in Ellis county would be
1 great, because of all the jobs
that would be formed and
also the money that would
came in to Ellis county

Sincerely,
Susan Herrera

LETTER 78

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Dept of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:
I would like to see the SCWC in Ellis
County. It would be a great boost
1 to the Texas' economy. It would mean
many jobs for Texas. The SCWC would
also help the educational system.

respectfully,
Danny HH

LETTER 72

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I would like to voice my opinion in favor of the super collider. I believe that it will be a great source of jobs and an economic boost. It will also help to bring our area to the forefront
1 of the scientific community. Although it will have some undesirable effects, it will be more than made up for with good effects.

Respectfully,
Danny Cave

LETTER 80

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I am very excited to have the passiblity of the SCSC coming to Ellis county. It will bring many jobs to this area. It will aslo make Ellis a very booming town.

Sincerly,

Chris Hollingsworth

Chris Hollingsworth

LETTER 21

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I hope that the Texas site is selected to help the falling Texas economy. Even though it may not affect me directly I still want the SSC so that it can help the county, state, and eventually the country. If Texas is not selected I hope its for a good reason. I am all for the SSC.

Sincerely,
Todd Mitchell

LETTER 82

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am really enthused about the possibility of the Super Conducting Super Collider being chosen to be constructed in Ellis county. In my opinion Ellis county is a good choice because of several reasons. It would increase the population greatly. It would also provide many new jobs. It would be extremely fantastic to be known as the home of the greatest science research center in the world. That would bring many opportunities to many people.

1

Sincerely,
Tracey
Thomas

LETTER 83

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am very interested in the SSC development. It would be greatly appreciated to have the SSC in Ellis county. The SSC would bring
1 tremendous impact of the town of Ennis. I am looking forward to the construction of the SSC in Ellis county.

Sincerely,
Chris Anderson

LETTER 84

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
I hope this ~~super SCSC~~ SCSC
1 come to Ellis County, because if it comes
it will offer alot of jobs to people. And
if this SCSC comes it will bring alot
of great scientists to our county.

Respectfully Sincerly
Billy Frosch

LETTER 85

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am so happy that the SSC may be put in my community. It will provide many jobs for the community. Since we have such a stable environment it would be great. I hear that Texas and ~~North Carolina~~ Illinois are in the running. They have said they will give them Fermilab if they put the SSC in there State. Which is a strike against us. We also have a stable geological ground. Illinois has the universities that we don't. We have the universities to that capability.

1

Respectfully Sincerly

Clint Barton

LETTER 86

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

1 I am very excited to have the possibility to have a chance to have the Super-Collider in Ellis county. It will bring very important scientist to Ellis county. It will also make Ellis county a lucrative place.

Sincerely,
David Markley

LETTER 87

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secratary Herrington:

I am very excited about the possibility of the SCSC coming to Ellis County. It will be a great operturnity for scintific advancement in our comunity. The SCSC will help us economicly and help the population and real estate of our comunity also. I hope very much that the SCSC will come to Ellis County.

1

Respectfully yours,

Cassandra Steed

LETTER 88

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am a high school student in Ellis County. The idea of having the SSC in our area would be great. Everyone is talking about the possibilities. The ~~SSC~~ SSC would give the people of Ellis ~~coun~~ County ~~would have~~ such a future. Please take us into consideration.

1

Respectfully,
John Anderson

LETTER 89

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am from Ennis High School. I
think it would be a good idea for
the SCSC ~~to~~ to come to Ellis C. for
1 a number of reasons. It would bring
money to Texas The growth of ~~Ent~~ Ellis
County will also help our realestate.

Your Friend
Chas Woodard

LETTER 90

9-20-88

The Honorable Jhon Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am so excited about the
S.C.S.C. possibility of coming to
1 my community. It would bring a
lot of new people. We would become
the top math scientific lab in
the world

Sincerely,

Stephanie Strunc

LETTER 91

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington;

I am very excited about the
possibility of the super collider coming into Ennis, Texas.
1 I would appreciate if you could do everything you
could to bring the SSC and its impact to Ellis
County.

Sincerely,
Kevin Rogers

LETTER 92

The Honorable John Herrington.
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I would love to have the SCSC
in Ennis. It will bring many jobs
to Ennis, that will boom the town.
1 I would love to see Ennis grow and have
a fantastic science community. Please
bring it here. Illinois wouldn't know what
to do with it. Thank You!

Your friend,
Stephen Oglesby

LETTER 93

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington;

I am very pleased that Ellis County has been selected as a sight for the SCSC. It will bring many jobs to our community and will make Ennis grow. The SCSC will attract many important scientist to the county. Texas is also a more responsible state than the other states. Thanks for you time.

1

With respect,
Jason Miller
Ennis High School
Ennis, Texas

LETTER 94

The honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear John Herrington:

I like the idea of having the site of SSC. SSC will bring many jobs to Ennis. I would love to see tourists, scientists, and many other people come to this area. The SSC will make Ellis
1 County one of best scientific research facility in the world. It will finally put Ennis on the map. I'm looking forward to host the site of the SSC.

Sincerely,
Brandon Haggard

LETTER 95

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am thoroughly excited about the idea of the S.C.S.C. ~~possibly~~ coming
1 to Texas. It will provide many great things for our growing region of Texas. I am all for it.

Sincerly,
Yvette Little

LETTER 96

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building

1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear, Secretary Herrington
I agree on the coming of the
SC S.C. I believe it will be a
1 great experience for Ellis co. if you'll
will agree on our site. I think it will
mean great opportunities for everybody.

Sincerely,
Robert Jones

LETTER 97

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

Hello sir, I would like to express my deepest thanks to you and your crew of scientists who have spent countless hours studying the environments around this glorious country of ours searching for the best site for the Superconducting Super Collider. I know you have worked hard for a very long time and that the SSC is a very important project to you. Let me assure you
1 that the proposition of the SSC is very important to me too! The people of Ellis County want this Superconducting Super Collider's home to be Texas.

One reason why the Superconducting Super Collider should be put here in Texas is because the state of Texas has a very high unemployment rate and the state's economy has been very low ever since the oil business declined. If you permit

the SSC to be built here in Texas the economy's problems will no longer exhist in such great amounts. The collider will bring thousands of jobs and billions of dollars. With your help the economy of Texas will no longer have to suffer.

Another reason why the SSC should be built is that it will further scientific technology. This huge labotory will search for the Higg's particle, which will explain how each particle has a perticular mass and it will also explore possible interconnections among the weak, strong, electromagnetic and gravitational forces. The project will also try and help us learn more about the origions of the universe. The answers to these pure science questions will probably result in some Nobel Prize winners and there is no better home for these accomplishments then here in Texas.

The most important reason for

the SSC to come to Texas seems to have been left out thus far. This reason is that the people of Texas and Ellis County understand what the building of the SSC seems will can and will do anything for this country. These citizens care about this project and can't wait until the building in Waxahachie begins. I know that this is the most important item to consider now and I can assure you that we the people of Ellis County are ready and willing to do all we can to learn more about us and the universe God gave us. If this project is built in Texas we, the pure scientists and the people of Ellis County, will work together for the furthering of knowledge. You can bring the Superconducting Super Collider home where it belongs — Texas!

Thank you,

Patrick Wilson

LETTER 98

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The ~~Forest~~ Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am strongly in favor of the SCSC for many reasons. The major reason is because of the economy of Texas. Texas economy is steadily going down, and we need a boost for it. The SCSC would do just that. The thousands of jobs created by it would be the push in the right direction that our economy so desperately needs.

1 When the construction crews come, they will need food to eat and homes to live in; That will give the food + construction industries a start. Overall, the

LETTER 98 (CONTINUED)

construction of the SCSC would be the best thing that has happened to Texas in a very long time.

Sincerely,

Michelle Enders

LETTER 99

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal of Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C.
20585

Secretary Herrington,

I support the SCSC to help the economy of not only Ellis County, but the whole state of Texas. Ellis County is an ideal place because of its location and also the enthusiastic support
1 of the people. The economy of Texas is a deep recession and therefore the building of the SCSC will advance the economy and bring upper class, intelligent people of the world to Texas.

Respectfully,
Gyslin Dellinger

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 6

LETTER 100

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

My name is Renee Pool and
I am a supporter of the SCSC project
1 being built in Ellis County. I feel
that the Super Collider will be
a great addition to our town's
growth.

Respectfully,
Renee Pool

LETTER 101

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue S.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington -

1 I think S.C.S.C is a good idea. It will create more jobs for people and will enlarge our community. It will bring more people to the State of Texas for site seing and for enjoyment.

Yours Sincerely,
Misty Schwatz

LETTER 102

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington
I am writing on behalf of the
SCSC. I believe that the super
1 Collider will be a great addition to
our community and therefore I
support it. Because of Texas'
economy I think that this will help
us to become a more productive
state. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,
Sara Shoddard

LETTER 103

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

TX-062

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I believe that the super collider might turn out to be one of the best things that will happen to us. The reason for this is because there is alot of people in need of a job. Plus the economy will rise. With it there will be more people cause there will be a growth in the employment area. We would be able to get bigger and better school also.

1

Sincerely Yours,

Mary Fuller

LETTER 104

The honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independance Avenue, SW
Washington D.C, 20585

Dear Mr. Herrington

My parents are very excited about Ellis County being one of the choices for the Super Conducting Super Collider. They think it will bring many jobs and a better economy to our area. In addition our area would become the greatest scientific research area in the world. We would like to see Ellis County chosen for the Super Conducting Super Collider site

Respectfully,
David Baron

LETTER 105

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independent Ave. S W
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Secretary Herringto

Although I don't know alot
about the Supercolider I am
1 all for it being in the Ellis
county area. I think it will
help Texas alot economicly.
I hope you chose Ellis county
for the site.

Sincerely yours
Justin Mixon

LETTER 106

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary John Herrington,

I'm Marian Champion, a ninth grader and recently attend Ennis High School. I am writing you concerning the SSC, which my family and I support.

This will help us in many ways. Few of the ways are our population rising, students will learn more information in science, it will bring over one billion dollars to Texas, and best of all unemployment will drop in Texas especially around Ellis County.

I know this will be a GREAT success for Texas. Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely yours,
Marian Champion

1

LETTER 107

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Herrington,

The Super Conducting Super Collider would mean so much to me and the citizens of Ellis County. The SSC would provide many jobs for
1 those just out of high school, college, or people who got laid off. The population would increase greatly for Ennis, ~~Waxahachie~~ Waxahachie, and neighboring towns and communities. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Kari Kucholtz
Kari Kucholtz

LETTER 108

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear John Herrington,

I feel that the production of the superconducting super Collider will benefit the surrounding communities of Waxahachie and Ennis.

1 If it was contructed, it would bring several jobs to the two towns as well as others. The superconducting super Collider would also help in the scientific field, and help improve human life through many aspects.

Sincerely,
[illegible]

LETTER 109

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary John Herrington

1 The Super conducting Super Collider will be alright. It will bring more jobs for people. It will bring more people to the town. It will make the town have more schools and more homes.

Sincerely,
Chris Marshall

LETTER 110

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
I deeply feel the Super
Conducting Super Collider
would be very beneficial to
our economy. As you know,
it would definitely affect the
area around it. Not only will it
1 create jobs, but it will give
surrounding towns a chance
to grow. One of the proposed sites
is in my county, and I strongly
hope it will be chosen for the
Collider's location. Thank you
for taking time to listen to my
concerns.

Sincerely,
Julie
Shiler

LETTER 111

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary John Herrington,

1 The Super Conducting Super Collider is something that is very hard to understand. I think it should be built in Texas. It would help alot of people who need jobs and it would help the economy around here. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michelle Zapletal

LETTER 112

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I feel that the Super collider is a good move for Texas. I think that if it is here it would bring jobs to this area. It would also increase the population and help the economy. These are the reasons Texans need the Super Collider.

1

Sincerely,
Christy Bishop

LETTER 113

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear John Herrington,

I feel that the creation of the super conductor will benefit the city of Ennis and Waxahachie.

1 I also believe that the first day we are going to blow up. And crime will increase in Ennis and Waxahachie. There will be new things coming in and also bad things.

Sincerely,
[illegible]

LETTER 114

Chris Lee
PS 4-5
9-23,-88

THE HONORABLE JOHN HERRINGTON
SECRETARY OF ENERGY
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
THE FORRESTAL BUILDING
1000 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am writing to you on behalf of people in Ennis wanting the Superconducting SuperCollider (SSC). I prefer the SSC to be here because we have good digging ground here. If we got it Waxahachie and Ennis would become metropolitan areas. Restaurants, shopping malls, grocery stores would be needed more here. The only bad thing I can think of is that the crime rate will go up here. Please advise Ronny to choose the Ennis-Waxahachie area. Thank you for your time.

1

Sincerely,
Chris Lee

LETTER 115

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Buildings
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC. 20585

Dear Mr. John Herrington,
I would like to kindly ask a few seconds
of your time. I am one of many who would
like to see the Super Conducting Super
Collider come to our area. It would mean so
1 much to us, It would mean a big growth
in population. It would mean a grate deal
of money to the cities and the state. I think
it would do good for the sientific field in
Texas. But not just Texas, in time it could
teach the hole world something. Well thats
all I have to say. Thank you for your time.

Sincerly yours,
Jeff S. Slama

LETTER 116

Dear John Herrington, The Forrestal Building
Secretary of Energy 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Department of Energy Washington, D.C. 20585

I think the Super Conducting Super Collider would be great. You surely have picked a great spot for it. A town that needs more people in it, a place where people all over the world would come and visit. People that are not for it just here about something being here and instead of learning what it is about they act stubborn. I am for the Super Conducting Super Collider and I wish you a lot of Luck.

1

Yours Truly
John McGraw

LETTER 117

THE HONORABLE John HERRINGTON
SECRETARY OF ENERGY
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
THE FORRESTAL BUILDING
1000 INDEPENDENCE Avenue, SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I don't know much about the Super Conducting Super Collider, but if it will help the people & the environment I'm all for it. I think it will help create more jobs and increase population. I hope everything goes according to plan.

The one and only,
Walter R. Beasley Jr.

LETTER 118

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Buildings
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I think that it would be a good idea about the super conductivity
1 super collider because it would bring more jobs, increase the economy, and bring more recognition. It would also increase a great deal in population.

Yours Truly
Terrance Freeman

LETTER 119

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington.
The Super Conductor Super Collider is going to be built and you trying to choose the area in which to build it. We're hoping you will choose the Ennis Wanatachie area. So that many jobs will be available and our population will increase during this time. It will also help us learn through the scientist who come to study this Super Conductor Super Collider. So please, choose the area in Ennis. Thank you

1

Your Friend
Steve Kaybal

LETTER 120

THE HONORABLE John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I think the Super Conducte Super Collider is a good thing to have. It can make Ennis more interesting and maybe the people at
1 school can learn a little from the scientist who come to do experiments. Some unemployed people can get a job helping building it, if it decided to be built. I think you should give it another thought.

Your friend,
Darrell Birdow

LETTER 121

Super Conducter Super Collider

The Humedrable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Secretary John Herrington,

I think that the super collider should be built in Texas because it will provide more jobs add more to the population, will give students opperturnity to learn more about science and some would probably want to become scientists meet famous scientists from all across the world.

Thank you for your time
Mary Moa

1

LETTER 122

The Honorable John E. Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
Forrestal Building
1000 Independence
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington

I believe that Super conducting Super collider is a good project. It would bring lots of jobs in our area. Might also increase the population. It would be a great experience to the students in Ennis High School. Thank you for your time

1

Sincerely
Maria J. Olmonga

LETTER 123

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary of Energy:

Although I do not have the true meaning of the Superconducting Supercollider, I give it my support on building it. It will not only give Ennis a chance to increase in size but also Waxahachie. The Supercollider will also give Science classes an opportunity to learn about the technology and environment around them. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Monica Macdonald

1

LETTER 124

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

1 I don't know a lot about the Super Conducting Super Collider, but I do know that it will bring more jobs to the area. I know that there are several people Need jobs. It will also mean more population. So I'm all for it. I hope that everything works out for this operation.

Yours Truely

Kenneth Robbins

LETTER 125

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:
I would like to acknowledge that I Amy would very much like to have the Super Collider located in Ellis County, Texas. I think that it would bring more jobs for people, more business in our community and would add to our population. That's why I'm for the Super Conducting Super Collider.

Sincerly,
Amy Guerrero

LETTER 126

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I think that you should build the Super Conducting Super Collider here in Ennis, because it will be useful for science and it will give lots of jobs to people in our area.

Sincerely,
Edilia Martin

LETTER 127

Super Conducting Super collider

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington it
will increase technology for science.
1 It will increase jobs for people. And
increase the population of Waxahachie, Bard-
well, and Ennis. It will increase Texas
Economy

Sincerely,
David Hughes

LETTER 128

The honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

It is great such a thing like this plant in our community. It would be great to know that all the great and famous scientists would be working there. It would be great for the unemployed because there will be lots of jobs there. It would also be [illegible] [illegible] Thank you for your time. And please make it here. Thank you.

1

Your friend,
[illegible]

LETTER 129

John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington D.C. 20585

1 We need the superconductor supercollider to bring jobs. We need it to praise the population and increase the knowledge of science.

yours truly
Jeff Sim

LETTER 130

The honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I believe that the Super Conductor Super Collider would make a good impression on the state. There will be more jobs available for more people that have no jobs. The collider will teach us new things that we don't know about now. And hopefully they could also make Bardwell bigger. You have my support all the way.

Thanks,
Guy Hendrickson

LETTER 131

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I don't quite understand
about what the Super Conducting
1 Super Collider is supposed to
be for or what it is supposed
to do. But from the way my
teacher talked about it, it sound
interesting and I do think
it will bring lots of money.
I would like it to be put
in.

Sincerely yours,
Leigh
Ann
Jarrell

IIA.1- 191

LETTER 132

The Honorable John Herrington

Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:
Although I don't understand what the major uses of the SSC are, I think that it is a good idea.
Ennis is a small city and there is not a big choice in shopping. People
1 have to go all the way to Dallas to get a good choice of clothing. Therefore, it would be convenient if we had our own shopping malls.
Another good reason for SSC is to provide jobs which would keep people off the streets.
I think the SSC will be very helpful for the city of Ennis.
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,
Dana Fisher

LETTER 133

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington

1 I think that this is a good idea to build that here in this area. It will bring a lot of jobs. The SSC might even bring some well known scientists to this area. One thing I don't understand is what this really is. Why

2 does this have to be so big? If all this works out what will be accomplished?

Sincerely,
John Paul Johnson

LETTER 134

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington
I think the Super conducting
Super Collider would be good
for science. Plus it will give
1 people jobs, and give stores
more profit. We could find
a cure for diseases with
atoms such as aids, cancer
and leucemia. So I am
all for the atom Smasher

Sincerely
Dennis Reno Jr.

LETTER 135

The Horonable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington

The Super conducting Super collider will bring new business and people to this area of Texas as well as the technology and information to be found from this institution.

1 There is concern about waste from this building, however, energy will be received by us from the SCSC. Texas should be the site for the SCSC, since things are bigger and better in Texas.

Sincerely,
Charles L. Daniel

LETTER 136

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear, Secretary Herrington,

I believe that the super conducting super collider will help us to better understand the
1 action of atoms. It will also bring in a lot of work for our area. This will help our town and schools to prosper. I am in favor of this project and I am glad it will be in our area.

Sincerely,
Shelley Marnook

LETTER 137

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I think the super colider would be good for both Ennis and Waxahachie. More jobs for the people who are layed off or just doesn't have a job. The population in both Ennis and Waxahachie will grow. There will be new people to meet. My family and I are supporting the super colider.

Sincerely,
Bill Clark

1

LETTER 138

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,
It is exciting for me a high school student in Texas to think that our county, Ellis County, is being considered for the site of the Super Conducting Super Collider. If Ellis County is chosen, this would make a major growth in our small community because as I understand it, the Super Conducting Super Collider
1 will be one of the greatest scientific projects of this century, and would provide thousands of jobs. To think that some of the greatest scientists in the world might be here, and that we possibly could hear them speak would be a great privilege and

LETTER 138 (CONTINUED)

would inspire other people by this great project.

Yours sincerely,
Elizabeth Williams

LETTER 139

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I believe that the Super Conducting Supe Colider should be built in Texas, in our area. It will be very useful in studying atoms. The Super Colider will create many jobs for the people of our area and people from all over. Also the Super Conducting Super Colider will be able to answer many questions in Science. It will make billions of dollars for the state. The population will grow. It will make Texas a focal point of physics and lead us into the 20th century.
Thank-you

1

Sincerely,
Gaupen St. Clair

E.H.S. Student

LETTER 140

John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

Even though most of the students, including me, do not really understand the true purpose of smashing atoms, I am in favor of the Supercollider. I feel in will create many jobs for the ten or more
1 years it takes to build and get the collider going. It will add the the prosperity of the Waxahachie and Ennis areas by raising the population and helping the business in the two towns. It will also bring in much more money and will make Texas a focal point in physics. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Brian Dixon
Brian Dixon
EHS Student

LETTER 141

The honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

We appreciate the fact that you have chosen Texas as one of the finalists for the Super Conducting Super Collider. We hope that you will choose Texas as the sight for the
1 project. It would help Ellis County grow and improve the industry. Once again we thank you and hope that you will choose Texas for the Super Conducting Super Collider.

Sincerely,
Nestrice Crosby

LETTER 142

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave SW
Washington, D.C

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I am for the SSC. I think it would be a very good and outstanding idea for you and your co-workers to do. I think that if it is far enough under the
1 water than the people on the upper level should not worry. In case something should go wrong. Then I know that you will have a way to dispose this. I think it should be for it.

Your Truly
Jennifer Johnson

LETTER 143

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal building
1000 independence Ave, SW
Washington D.C 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington

I am supportive of the Super
Collider, because it will increase
the technology of science as well
1 as industry. It will help us with
bring the value of land up, and make
business a little better, and will
make more business with all those
who come.

Thank you,
Rachel Zapata

LETTER 144

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary John Herrington,

I feel the Super Conducting Super Collider will benefit our state and our area greatly.

1 I don't understand exactly what it will do, but I do know we will benifit from the increase in population in the surrounding areas.

Thank you,

Marie Stewart
EHS Ennis, Texas

LETTER 145

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary John Herrington,

I feel that the collider is a very good project. The collider would bring many jobs to our area. Futhermore the population would
1 increase, business would be alot better in both major towns, Ennis and Waxahachie. I am for the collider totally. I feel that it would be the best thing for our area.

Sincerely,
Jonya Umuson

LETTER 146

September 23, 196

The honorable John [illegible]
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary [illegible]

In my opinion the [illegible] to [illegible] will grow in population and help with the energy [illegible] 1

[illegible]

Sincerely,
[illegible]

LETTER 147

September 22, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Herrington,
I am a freshman student at Ennis High School. I am in support of the Super Collider to help give others the great opportunity of learning and experiencing nuclear science.
1 It would give all surrounding areas a boost in economy.
Your hard work is being appreciated in every way.
Thanks.

Sincerely,
Kara Roberts

LETTER 148

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Secretary Herrington:

If the Superconducting Super Collider is placed in Ellis County, it would be a valuable asset to Texas. New jobs would be created, increasing knowledge and not to mention the economical growth. Even though there are disadvantages, I am in full support of the Superconducting Super Collider.

1

Sincerely,

Heather Hefner

LETTER 149

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C 20585

Dear Secratary Herrington,

I am in total favor of the SCS for many reasons rapid growth toward jobs a population increase in Texas which will help many
1 people in many ways. Although it can help increase many other things such as industrial activity future reaserach and others will help people to live better lives.

sincerly yours,
Mark Wisdon

LETTER 150

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
100 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

TX-109

Mr. Herrington:

I am all for the Superconducting super collider. I am very interested in learning more about SSC. Many people are happy that Texas will grow and prosper, but all I am concerned with is learning more about science.

1 The SSC will help scientists all over the world learn more about scientific technology. Please consider placing the SSC in Texas, thanks for your time.

Sincerely,
Angela Scott

LETTER 151

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

1 I think I speak for almost everyone in Ennis when I say we would love to have the Super Collider in our area. If we get the Super Collider in our area it would increase jobs, sales, and profits.

Sincerely yours,
Keith Goodman

LETTER 152

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington

1 The E.E.C. will bring a list of Business and job opportunities to Ellis County. And make Ellis County bigger.

Sincerely yours
Stacy Hyatt

HA.1- 213

LETTER 153

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

TX-112

Dear Secretary Herrington,

I'm writing to tell you that
I'm for the Super Collider production.
I think that this Super Collider
will bring more attraction to
our city and the other surroundings.
1 It will help more unemployed
grownups and teenagers to find jobs.
This production is really going to
bring a lot of opportunities for our
society. I hope and asked that this
production will be a very bright and
supporting success.

Sincerely,
Shaulronda Hartney

LETTER 154

Lone Star Gas Company

MARY WNOROWSKI
District Manager

2705 N. Kaufman • Suite E • Ennis, Texas 75119

On behalf of Lone Star Gas Company and myself I would like to say that I am behind the prospect of the SuperCollider being built in Ellis County 100%.

1 The economic impact and employment impact it would have on our community at the present time is just what we need. The opportunities in these areas would be unlimited. Everyone in the state of Texas would benefit from it.

The educational impact for our children would also be a benefit. Their interest would be stirred up and make the want to learn more.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to give me a chance to say how I feel about this project, and to thank all of you for considering the State of Texas.

Sincerely,

Mary Wnorowski

Mary Wnorowski

LETTER 155

To: The Dept. of Energy

Dear Sirs:

I would like to say that I am thrilled that Texas and especially Ellis County is a high contender for the SSC Project.

1 The people of Texas and Ellis County want this project and all indications are that the area is perfect. We have the facilities to make this project a success and it would certainly be an asset to our State.

"Thumbs Up" for SSC in Texas!

Sincerely,
Sandra Kellar
Broker-Associate
Coldwell-Banker

LETTER 156

A MEMBER OF THE SEARS FINANCIAL NETWORK
COLDWELL BANKER

2405 YORKSTOWN
ENNIS, TX 75119
BUS (214) 875-5867

FBM
REAL ESTATE, INC.

Sept. 15, 1988

S.S.C. Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Sirs:

1 Ellis County, Texas, is a natural place for the Super Collider Project. Texas is and always has been forward thinking in ideas. We want your project in our front yard. We will be proud to help you in all ways.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Rull
Broker/Agent

An Independently Owned and Operated Member of Coldwell Banker Residential Affiliates, Inc.

LETTER 157

WALTER P. McCALL, M. D.
DOCTORS BUILDING
500 W. LAMPASAS ST.
ENNIS, TEXAS 75119-4500

As a native of this area and having practiced medicine here for 45 years, I am in a position to see the tremendous
1 advantages as a result of the accident being built here.

The primary impact in housing, labor and income are sorely needed in this area so we are very much in favor of the SSC in the Ennis area.

Dr & Mrs Walter McCall

9-26-88

LETTER 158

ENNIS, TEXAS
9-26-88

DEPT. OF ENERGY,

AS A CITIZEN OF ELLIS COUNTY AND INVOLVED IN REAL ESTATE SALES FOR SEVERAL YEARS I AM WRITING TO TELL YOU WE OF ELLIS COUNTY ARE VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF THE SUPER-COLLIDER COMING TO OUR AREA. AS A REALTOR, I FIRMLY BELIEVE WE IN ENNIS ARE CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE INFLUX OF NEW FAMILIES
1 TO OUR AREA. WE HAVE AMPLE HOUSING AND PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR NEW BUILDERS. I'm WELL AWARE SOME 2700 UNITS COULD BE NEEDED EARLY ON AND I'm CONFIDENT THE REALTORS OF ELLIS COUNTY COULD HANDLE THE NEED. THE BOOST TO OUR TOTAL ECONOMY WOULD BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED AND NEEDED. OUR CITY IS WELL EQUIPPED TO PROVIDE OTHER SERVICES FOR THE NEW FAMILIES AS WELL.

THANK YOU KINDLY,
Allen P. Morris
ALLEN P. MORRIS
RT 3 BOX 256
ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

LETTER 159

Century 21
ACTION REALTORS®
401 E. Ennis Ave.
Ennis, Texas 75119
Business (214) 875-8471
Residence (214) 875-5085

RAYMOND CALDWELL
Owner / Broker

September 26, 1988

To The Department Of Energy,

The heading readily reveals my position. Last year as President of the Ellis County Board of Realtors I conducted and attended numerous meetings all designed to fascilitate and encourage the locating of the SSC on our Ellis County site. In the process of this concentrated emphasis I encountered only one objection and his view was based upon fear and no fact.

1

I am very impressed with the thoroughness of the DOE in this selection process. The several public information meetings and hearings plus the Environmental Impact Statement that you have made available shows your concern for the taxpayers' money and well being. All of these actions on your part are pointing with surety that Texas is the logical path of least resistance. Use these tools and you will come to the same conclusion.

raymond caldwell

LETTER 160

September 25, 1988

SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 205 45

As citizens of Ennis, Ellis County, Texas we are supportive and in favor of the Superconducting Super Collider. We feel it will be economically beneficial to Ellis County, Texas and the United States. Not to even mention the scientific advantages.

1 As parents of three children and one grandchild, we feel the opportunities for them are limitless. As business people in the community, we feel the opportunity for growth with the SSC would boost our economy, provide jobs for many people, help improve our educational system and have continued positive effect in our area.

We look forward with great expectations to your decision in November.

Respectfully yours,

Kathleen G. Fox
Dudley W. Fox

Kathleen G. Fox
Dudley W. Fox

P. O. Box 324
1218 Crestridge
Ennis, Texas 75120

LETTER 161

United Publishing Co., Inc.

UPCO Print Shop

The Ennis Daily News · Ellis County News

Charles E. Gentry
President

213-15 N. Dallas St.
P.O. Drawer 100
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-3801

September 26, 1988

SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

1 The Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) would be the largest single economic project to ever come to Ellis County, Texas.

Ellis County citizens are first rate people and certainly the people the SSC would bring into the area would also be first rate.

Respectfully,

Charles E. Gentry

Charles E. Gentry,
President-Publisher,
United Publishing Co., Inc.

CEG/mhg

LETTER 162

United Publishing Co., Inc.

UPCO Print Shop

The Ennis Daily News • Ellis County News

Charles E. Gentry
President

213-15 N. Dallas St.
P.O. Drawer 100
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-3801

September 26, 1988

SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

As a native of Ennis in Ellis County, Texas, I would like to voice my full support for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County.

1 I take pride in our nation, state and our county, where I serve as an officer in several civic organizations, and I feel that the SSC will be a great asset to our community and county and will boost our economy in many ways. Our churches and educational institutions will also benefit from the SSC.

It would be a welcome opportunity to be the home of this outstanding and scientific research project for our nation and our world.

Respectfully,

Mary Helen Gentry

Mary Helen Gentry
Secretary-Treasurer
United Publishing Co., Inc.

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 8

LETTER 163

United Publishing Co., Inc.

UPCO Print Shop

The Ennis Daily News · Ellis County News

Charles E. Gentry
President

213-15 N. Dallas St.
P.O. Drawer 100
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-3801

September 26, 1988

SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Sirs,

As a life long resident of Ennis, Ellis County, Texas, I would very much like to see the Superconducting Super Collider come to our area.

1 Being the manager of UPCO Print Shop and Office Supplies, I believe the Superconducting Super Collider would be very beneficial to our community. It would provide jobs for many people, it would boost our economy, it would help improve our educational system and it would have continual positive impact on our area.

Reseptively yours,

Charlie Gentry Jr.

Charlie Gentry, Jr.
1st Vice President
United Publishing Co., Inc.

LETTER 164

ENNIS STATE BANK

BOX 370 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75119 • 214-875-9676 • MEMBER FDIC

Winston Webster
Senior Vice President

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

As a member of the financial community in Ennis, Texas, I favor the SSC location in our area.

The bank I am associated with, Ennis State Bank, has been a part of the growth of Ellis County since I joined the bank over thirty-
1 five years ago.

Our bank will have no problem in providing the financial services that is expected to be required if the SSC chooses to locate in Ellis County.

Our bank has always and will continue to be a promoter of growth.

Sincerely yours,

Winston Webster

Winston Webster
1417 Sundale
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 165

ENNIS STATE BANK

BOX 370 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75119 • 214-875-9676 • MEMBER FDIC

Phillip G. Newsom
President & Chief Executive Officer

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

As a representative of the financial community, which will be greatly impacted by the SSC location, I want to express a favorable comment toward inducing the SSC to be located in Ellis County.

1 The financial institutions of Ellis County have been viable leaders in promoting growth in this area. The county is well diversified with independent bankers, as well as, holding company bankers. Our area has both state and national charter banks, which helps provide a competive banking enviroment. As a whole, these banks have the financial stability to accommodate the expanded growth that the SSC would induce.

Sincerely yours,

Phillip G. Newsom

Phillip G. Newsom
2105 Princeton
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 166

September 25, 1988

Dear Sirs:

My name is Greg Vineyard. I am thirty-seven years old and I have been a resident of Ennis, Texas since 1959.

I am a member of the Parks and Recreation Board and President of the Ennis Jaycees.

I am a local business man .

1 I have read the Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC, and feel that this will benefit our City and the surrounding area. The SSC has been discussed at ou Parks Board meetings and everyone on the Board feels that this will be of great benefit to all concerned.

Sincerely,

Greg Vineyard

LETTER 167

Southwestern Bell Telephone

Jim Acker
Area Manager - Ext. Affs.
214-874-7483

Box 1797
Corsicana, Texas 75110

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Taskforce
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Sir,

I am Jim Acker, Area Manager - External Affairs - Southwestern Bell Telephone Company - Corsicana, Texas.

I appreciate the opportunity to present the following facts regarding the proposed Superconducting Super Collider site and the Regional Environmental Impact Statement.

After reviewing the Impact Statement, Volume I, Chapter 5, I would like to make the following remarks:

Regarding the employment forcast - With 9,651 employees in 1992 and a forcast of 6,513 employees in the year 2000, Southwestern Bell has already completed installation of two, one hundred per cent digital switching systems in Ennis, Ellis County and in Corsicana, Navarro County. There are currently 19,986 access lines in service in both offices. Since both are state-of-the-art equipment, only minor changes in electronics within the systems would be required, should the growth exceed the forecast.

1. Housing Impacts - With a total impact of 2,700 units in 1992 to 1,880 units in the first year of operation, we are prepared to provide service within our approved boundries of both Ennis and Corsicana. In 1988 our outside plant facilities budget will exceed $1,593,000. We have already budgeted over $1,140,000 for facility improvements and upgrading in 1989.

Both offices are now equipped to handle simple and complex voice and data transmission services. Features offered out of both offices include One Plus Access to over twenty-five long distance carriers, Call Forwarding, Call Waiting, Speed Calling, and Plexar - a central office based business communications system. A variety of data transmission services over digital facilities is also available.

By January, 1989, all long distance service in both offices will be transmitted over fiber optic cable into the regional toll switching center in Dallas.

We are very confident with the impact figures and feel that we will be more than ready to provide excellent telephone service within the impact area.

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to share these facts with you and I look forward to serving the Superconducting Super Collider project.

Respectfully your's,

Jim Acker
Area Manager
Corsicana, Texas

LETTER 168

ENNIS
TRANSPORTATION CO., INC.

TO: Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

DATE: September 26, 1988
RE: Location of SCC Site

Ennis, Texas, Ellis County and the State of Texas needs and wants the Superconducting Super Collider. This community and this state desperately need the economic boost that the Super Collider will bring to this immediate area.

As the chief officer of a trucking company whose primary business is the transportation of building materials, we have had a first hand opportunity to observe the decline of construction in the State of Texas. For each of the four past consecutive years, intrastate shipments of building material products has declined. For sale signs are everywhere on all types of property - commercial and residential. We need the new people the Superconducting Super Collider will bring to this area to help fill those homes and create needs for additional commercial enterprises. The construction workers in this area need the jobs that will be afforded them through the Superconducting Super Collider. The retail merchants need the sales that will be made as a result of increased jobs in this area from the Superconducting Super Collider. 1

The Superconducting Super Collider located in this area will have a greater bearing on our economy than most employed people realize.

The State of Texas has endorsed the Super Collider at the voting polls. This should be proof to the Department of Energy that we, as Texans, support and want the Superconducting Super Collider in Texas - in Ellis County.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Butler

Margaret Butler
President

North Interstate Highway 45
P.O. Drawer 776
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-5801
(Metro) 227-1200

LETTER 169

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

Ennis Public Library - 501 W. Ennis Ave. - Ennis, Texas 75119

September 26, 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;

After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the Texas site for the superconducting super collider the only items of concern to me as a resident of Ellis County are the dust and noise levels during construction. However, when compared to the economic impact of the project this will be of minimal importance. 1

While the communities in Ellis County are small and have limited resources they are commited to providing the best services possible to the project. With assistance from the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and the State of Texas you have found the best of two worlds, a rural setting with urban services.

I enthusiastically endorse the Texas site for the SSC.

Sincerely,

Ann Peeler

Ann Peeler
Library Director

LETTER 170

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement and I find no adverse consequences for Ellis County. Furthermore, I am in full support of Ellis County being selected as the site for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider project.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. TRAYHAN
Administrative Assistant

/mc

LETTER 171

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have read the applicable sections of the SSC Impact Statement and, in my capacity as the Ennis Building Official, I find no area addressed in the Statement that will present a problem should the Super Collider be located in the Ellis County. The City of Ennis and other local municipalities of Ellis County have the capabilities to absorb the projected impact and to provide the necessary services to enhance the SSC Project and its personnel. We welcome the opportunity to be a part of this technological advancement as well as the challenges and opportunities that the SSC will present our City, offering our total support for the Project.

Roger L. Peden

ROGER L. PEDEN
Building Official
City of Ennis

klk

LETTER 172

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Sir

1 Having read the Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures from the SSC, I see relatively little impact on the environment in surrounding Ellis County. Implications on current land use, surface water, and ecology will be minimal. As Environmental Health Inspector with the City of Ennis, I feel great opportunity for achievement and advancement in technology if this project becomes a reality in our State. The City of Ennis and other local governments will be in full cooperation with this scientific and educational endeavor.

Ron Munday

Ron Munday, R.S.
City of Ennis
Environmental Inspector

LETTER 173

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department Of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the impact the SSC would have on the provision of recreation and leisure services here in Ennis.

The City Of Ennis currently has thirteen municipal parks and two city lakes providing over three hundred acres of recreation space to serve a population of approximately 14,000. Facilities include childrens playgrounds, athletic fields, tennis courts, picnic areas, boatramps, docks, fishing piers, and a community center. After reviewing The Department Of Energy Impact Study I can see no reason to believe that the SSC would have any deleterious effect on any of these facilities or lands. 1

Due primarily to an aggressive captial improvement program over the last eight years The City Of Ennis is in a very good position regarding user/availability rates on recreation facilities. Accordingly, I do not believe that

Ennis will suffer the drastic negative fiscal impact during the initial stages of the project that are likely elsewhere. This situation will, of course, change as our community grows, however, I believe that the positive financial effects of the SSC will more than offset any requirements for new recreational facilities.

Sincerely,

Larry Skinner

Larry Skinner, Director
Parks and Recreation Department

LS/ce

LETTER 174

COLLIDER YES YES

I have lived all my life in Ellis County - school, family, and a small business here in the County. When I was a kid - agriculture was king; when I was a young man, we had agriculture and a few blue collar jobs. Now we have some agriculture, some blue collar jobs, and a few white collar jobs. Over the years a majority of our kids have had to leave the county to get a education and to find work; even now a forth commute. A dream of mine is that a young person can decide to live here or leave not based on have to but by choice alone.

1 Our State is great because our people are a can do type. But we can no longer rest on agriculture and energy to survive and grow. The future demands education and diversification. The Collider provides a major step in the right dfirection for both.

As a Texas I have seldom asked for anything from anyone especially the Federal government (only a fair tax and to be left alone). But now the banking and S&L industry in the Southwest is a disaster. The Federal government will have to address this problem and soon. I believe the difference of bailout monies that will have to be spent with the Collider and without the Colliderwill pay the cost of the Collider. Fiscal responsibility along these lines necessitates the Collider being built in Texas.

Thank you

Ronald McCoy

Ronald McCoy

LETTER 175

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 22, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have reviewed the SSC environmental impact statement regarding law enforcement and the possible staffing problems. I believe that we can furnish proper police service to our citizens if we were to get the project in our county.

1

This department supports the project, and we stand ready to help in any way.

Sincerely,

Dale D. Holt

Dale D. Holt
Chief of Police
Ennis Police Department
119 W. Brown Street
Ennis, Texas 75119
214-875-2685

LETTER 176

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the SSC environmental impact statement regarding law enforcement. I believe the Ennis Police Department can provide adequate personnel to the citizens if we were to be selected.

Sincerely,

Wallace Page

Wallace Page
Asst. Chief of Police
Ennis Police Department
119 W. Brown Street
Ennis, Texas 75119
214-875-2685

LETTER 177

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Sir,

1 I recently review the SSC's "Enviromental Consequences and Mitigative Measures" statement. I believe that the City of Ennis and in particular the Ennis Police Department can provide quality police service to our present population and future population in the event that Ellis County is fotunate enough to have the project situated in our county.

I support the project and stand ready to assist any way.

Sincerely,

W. A. McBee

W. A. McBee
Investigator
Ennis Police Department
119 W. Brown Street
Ennis, Texas 75119
B: 214/875-2685

LETTER 178

1900 Yorkstown Dr.
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 21, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess,
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the environmental impact information compiled by the Department of Energy pertaining to the proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). As a resident and property owner in Ellis County, Texas, I am comfortable with the overall affect that the SSC project will have on our area. I fully support the selection of Ellis County as the SSC site, and am confident that the citizens of this area will help make the project a success.

Sincerely,

Dick Betts

Dick Betts

LETTER 179

1305 Williamsburg Dr.
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 21, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess,
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the environmental impact information compiled by the Department of Energy pertaining to the proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). As a resident and property owner in Ellis County, Texas, I am comfortable with the overall affect that the SSC project will have on our area. I fully support the selection of Ellis County as the SSC site, and am confident that the citizens of this area will help make the project a success.

Sincerely,

Les Harris

LETTER 180

1317 Fredricksburg Cir.
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 21, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess,
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the environmental impact information compiled by the Department of Energy pertaining to the proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). As a resident and property owner in Ellis County, Texas, I am comfortable with the overall affect that the SSC project will have on our area. I fully support the selection of Ellis County as the SSC site, and am confident that the citizens of this area will help make the project a success.

Sincerely,

Jim Rodenberg

LETTER 181

CORSICANA-AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
POST OFFICE BOX 428 • CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110 • (214) 874-4731

ACCREDITED

Members In Hearing
Department of Energy, U.S.
SSC Texas Project Bid
September 26, 1988

Corsicana/Navarro County/Texas serves some 44,000 citizens which are included in the 9-County SSC Impact area.

In recent years, the international oil decline has had a direct and residual impact on Corsicana. As a result, by September, 1986, the rate of UNemployment was 13.8%. Five plants closed and a multitude of firms servicing as a vendor or other, also closed.

Our Industrial Team has worked feverishly and is proud to point with pride, to the past 14 months, in which six new industries have chosen Corsicana.

1 Nevertheless, we are still at a 8.1% UNemployment rate, involving 3,000 persons desperately needing work and jobs; we have nearly 1,000 housing units vacant, and, retail sales have understandably been from 27% to 11% below previous contemporary years.

With a beautiful and highly respected Navarro College, a unique scholarship endowment for graduating high school seniors, an extraordinary arts council, community theatre, a new lake, hundreds of housing units available, and a couple-thousand citizens needing jobs, we will be very able to assimilate our share of the positive impact of the SSC location in Ellis County.

Ed Phelps

Ed Phelps CAE,RCE
Exec. Vice President

EP:p

LETTER 182

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Collin at Fifteenth
Corsicana, Texas 75110
214/874-6551

B. F. Risinger, Jr.
PASTOR

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
S.S.C. Site Task Force
Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I appreciate this opportunity to speak a word in behalf of our city for the Superconducting Super Collider project under consideration for Ellis County. I am persuaded that economic impact made in this region would be most beneficial for Corsicana as well as Ellis County.

Our present need for employment in this community and area is significant. The possibility of 3,800 - 3,900 jobs when the S.S.C. is in full operation surely would boost the job market in Corsicana. It would be a welcome experience for our churches in this area also. With increased income there would be more available funds for important projects the area churches have planned.

1

With the current lessening of sales in retail businesses over the past two to three years, fewer dollars have been available for people to spend in any way - and the churches have felt that impact.

The attitude of the vast majority of people in our city is favorable toward the S.S.C. project and would eagerly welcome its location in Texas. It is our earnest hope that this will be the finding of the Site Task Force.

Thank you for your consideration of my interest and concerns.

Sincerely,

B.F. Risinger, Jr.

B.F. Risinger, Jr.

Where Jesus is LORD

LETTER 183

COOPER'S

Cooper & Sons Inc.
214 N. Boston Street § Phone 874-8301
CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110

September 26, 1988

Doctor Wilmont Hess
SCC Sight Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Subject: Superconducting Super Collider (SCC): Location of Same

While any positive impact on the Texas business community would be well received at this point in time, the SSC represents a particularly attractive opportunity.

1. An influx of quality members for our communities.
2. An industry based on something other than the whims of OPEC.
3. An opportunity to expand our career situations for our young people into an are of high tech enviormental science.
4. An opportunity to aid in the technological growth of our area, state and nation.
5. An industry of lasting value to our communities.

For these reason, and many more, the SCC will have a more positive impact than most industrial opportunities that have and will come our way in last several years.

1

The Southwest in general and Texas in particular has too long depended on the oil and gas industry to carry the economic burden of our state. Obviously, that dependance has ill served our state in the past few years, and it has become evident that we have a need of industrial interests that are both varied and futuristically directed.

The SCC represents an opportunity to move us into the rapid growth of the 20th century. It is safe to say our state would be receptive and grateful for such an opportunity. There is a real need in our area for economic and cultural aid. And there is a real ability to facilitate the mechanics and population growth involved.

By last November's passing of a 500 million dollar issuance of cost sharing bonds for the construction of the SCC, I believe we have shown our willingness to fully cooperate in the locating of the SCC in our area.

My contacts in the business community have indicated to me that we all share an interest in this opportunity and that we would, as a group, feel privileged in hosting the SCC to the Ellis County area of our state.

Mack Cooper
President, Cooper and Sons Inc.

LETTER 184

September 26, 1988

United States
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545
ER-65/6TN

Sirs:

The following staements are my opinions concerning the environmental impacts of construction, operation and subsequent de commission of the Superconducting Supercollidar at the proposed Texas site:

1 After having read and studied the DOE/EIS - 138D volumes I and II, Volume IV Appendix 4 and making a brief visual survey of the areas that would be affected, I am convinced that the environmental impact of the SSC project would in fact be minimal. I concede that some damage will occur, it is inevitable with a project of this magnitude, but the damage to all aspects can be mitigated through careful planning and monitoring.

2 My only real concern in the area of environmental impact would be the additional draw on already over taxed water supplies. This problem can be overcome, or further reduced by planning for recycling in so far as possible; and by expanding existing surface supplies. I feel that this would be preferable to additional use of subsurface supplies which are dwindling at best.

3 In the aggregate I am certain that any detrimental environmental impact, at any level, will be by far exceeded in value by the knowledge that we stand to gain. There can be little progress without some risk. It is obvious that we must strive to minimize those risks while continuing our quest for understanding of the basic building blocks of our universe. We did not become the greatest nation in history by cowering on the east coast fearing environmental change, we went forward to plow the great prairies, and harbest the forests, and mine the soils.

We paid a great price for doing so it is true; but would any of us erally care to give thought to returning to the past and foregoiing

3 the progress we have made in standard of living. I hardly think so. Let us continue into the future; but as we go, let us be cognizant of the lessons of the past. This project will probably have less impact on the environment as a whole than D/FW airport or any number of projects past and future, and has the potential of opening new doors onto a better healthier life for the entire population of the world.

Thank you,

Tom F. Keener

Tom F. Keener
2509 Woodlawn
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 125

September 26, 1988

Dear Department of Energy,

I'm 14 and I think the Super Collider will be a great asset to North Texas, as well as humanity. Scientists will be discovering things we never knew existed. It will indeed bring jobs to Ennis and Waxahachie alike. Plus people all over the world will be coming to Ennis and Waxahachie to see the SUPER CONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER.

The Super Collider itself will be the largest particle accelerator ever built, and it will be the world's leader in high energy physics research. I myself am planning to become a scientist and I would like to work there someday. There might be some dangers but just about everything man has ever done has had its dangers. As president Reagan said during the memorial service for the seven astronauts killed in the Challender accident " The future is not free; the story of all human progress is one of a struggle against all odds."

Sincerely,

Matt Kitchens

Matt Kitchens
8th Grade Student Ennis Jr. High

LETTER 186

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy

Dear Secretary Herrington:

It is with eager anticipation that I look forward to the Ellis County site being the one selected by the Department of Energy for building the world's largest and most powerful superconducting super collider. As a science teacher, I find the prospect of being near a facility that can give us more knowledge about the origin of the universe to be most exciting.

Our educational system in Ennis, Texas is ready to accept the challenge of providing for the education of those transient students who will be here during the construction phase. We have a solid school system at this time, but we are fully capable of providing the higher academic atmosphere that will be needed by those students who will enter our schools with the coming of the permanent work force when the collider is completed.

The increased air pollution during construction and the small number of displaced families is a small price to pay for a facility that can be so economically valuable to our state. Just as important, is the prestige of having a scientific research facility of this caliber in Texas.

Respectfully,

Melinda Boon

Melinda Boon
Science Teacher
Ennis High School

LETTER 187

Why I Support The Super Colliding Super Conductor

The SSC should be built in this area for many different reasons. One of the main reasons is the Ellis county area's stable bedrock layer which would provide for a long lasting, low maintainance facility. Another reason is the jobs it will bring to Texas. During the construction period it will bring in approximately 4500 jobs. After the construction period it will supply 2500 permanent jobs. In turn this will ultimately increase the economy of Texas. The SSC would bring in some of the world's greatest scientists to the North Texas area. The scientists moving into the the area will encourage the school systems to upgrade their academic programs. The SSC will possibly provide a job for me in the future. It will also provide a better school system for my children.

1

Wes Rice

Wes Rice

Ennis High School

LETTER 188

Ennis High School
1405 Lake Bardwell Drive
Ennis, TX 75119
September 26, 1988

Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As a science educator, I am totally in favor of the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider on the Texas site. The economic and scientific advantages of such a facility are obvious to any thoughtful person, but as an educator, I see another significant value of the SSC.

Those of us who teach science on the secondary level have a common goal in mind and that is to produce scientifically literate citizens when they graduate from high school. Since we live and work in a largely rural and light industrial area, our students rarely have the opportunity to see that science exists outside their classroom. Their physicians, dentists, and pharmacists notwithstanding, they are not exposed to scientific role models.

1

The SSC would not only provide an example of pure science in practice, but would also demonstrate to our young people that there are scientific professions other than in the medical and dental fields. Invitations to scientists to visit our class rooms, plus the possibility of actual field trips to the facility would further support our efforts to present science as a valid and worthwhile profession.

I am sincere in my hope that the Texas site will be given every consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Melinda Ludwig

Melinda Ludwig

LETTER 189

Friday, September 23, 1988

To Department of Energy:

Gentlemen:

My name is Kalpesh Patel. I am a student at Ennis High School. I believe the Superconducting Super Collider will be a valuable asset to the State of Texas in several ways. I think that it will favorably influence the economy by the enormous number of jobs it will create. I also believe that our colleges and universities will become much better equipped to attract leading scientists and to train future scientists. Through this extraordinary research facility, much knowledge will be gained. This knowledge, in turn, may help scientists toward a greater understanding of the structure of our universe. As a young person with an interest in science, I am excited by the prospect of having such a facility this close to my home. I believe the State of Texas is the perfect site for the Super Collider.

1

Thank You,

Kalpesh Patel

Kalpesh Patel
Rt. Box 327
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 190

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

TX-151

Dear Secretary Herrington,

The discussion about the Superconductor Super Collider has drawn me to understand the real need for this "atom machine." This Superconductor Super Collider will bring growth to both towns of Ennis and Waxahachie. It will
1 provide new jobs for many people in different fields, and it most likely will better the communities. But better yet, it can help further the study of science in all sorts of directions. I believe that the building of the Superconductor Super Collider at the Texas site would be a smart move for all concerned.

Sincerely,
Julie Patak
EHS Student

LETTER 191

The Honorable John Harrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Harrington,

I am in favor of having the Superconducting Super Collider located in Ellis County, Texas. This county is in a constant state of change.

1 Technologies have advanced beyond that of our parents. VCR's, microwave ovens, and home computers are now common in every household.

Not many years ago, this area was largely farmland. Now many new industries have come into this area. Older companies have grown and produced more for our country.

Since Ellis County is growing at a rate that reflects the pattern of growth to the north of the Dallas/Ft. Worth Metroplex area, I feel that the SSC project will accelerate this growth.

Respectfully,

Susan M. Preston

Susan M. Preston

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 9

LETTER 192

Science Department
Ennis High School
1405 Lake Bardwell Rd
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 26, 1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

The opportunity for Ellis County to serve the nation, and the world, as the home of the proposed Superconduction Super Collider (SSC) would be deemed an honor. To have some small part in turning hypothesis into knowledge as the SSC undoubtedly would is a privilege we Texans enthusiastically embrace.

1 The voluminous Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) compiled by the Department of Energy points out that virtually no significant impact to the environment would occur as a result of locating the SSC in Ellis County Texas. The majority of the Texas site is agricultural land which could be placed back into crop production following the cut and fill construction of the tunnel. With more than adequate water supplies, a very geologically stable stratigraphic column, and with the dominant lithology being gravel, sand and silt through which to dig, the Texas site represents the ideal location for the SSC.

Nothing about the projects region of influence portends anything but mutual benefit for the SSC and the state of Texas. The inmigration of workers would be easily absorbed by our communities presenting no significant impact on the levels of public service provided by local and state governments. No appreciable competition would be generated in the housing market because as the DEIS points out the market is overbuilt. A boom town atmosphere would not result and later decommissioning would, for the same reason, not result in a busted economy. The Texas site offers access to both a sophisticated urban environment with many cultural amenities and rural surroundings for those who perfer a less complicated life style. Traditionally Texas has been forward looking and welcomed newcomers. The tradition has not changed.

Sincerely,

Loy D. Kidd

Loy D. Kidd

LETTER 193

SUBMITTED TESTIMONY OF

Lance A. Waggoner

REPRESENTING

REALTORS, BUILDERS AND DEVELOPERS
OF
NAVARRO COUNTY, TEXAS

TO

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
US Department of Energy
Washington D.C. 20545

Monday, September 26, 1988

network realty

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Task Force, I appreciate the opportunity to submit this brief testimony for consideration in your final decision for the site of the Super-Coliding-Super-Conductor (SSC). I have reviewed the DEIS, Volume I, Chapter 5, concerning the indirect and induced economic effects on housing demands, and with the prior approval of various realtors, home owners, builders and developers, the following comments summarize our support and capabilities to meet the demands of the SSC.

1 The availability of homes is presently at an all time high. We have recently suffered the closing of several major industries which has created an abundance of houses that are now "for sale." Presently, there are over 500 homes available for in-migrant workers.

Recently, a water reservoir and recreational lake was completed by Tarrant County Water Control District, encompassing over 45,000 acres of land, with approximately 330 miles of shoreline. There are over 15 different subdivisions representing 1500 lots ready for construction and many more being developed. Richland Chambers Creek Reservoir is a lake offering beautiful homesites, fishing, skiing, sailing, and other types of recreation coupled with the advantage of being a mere 26 miles south of the proposed site of the SSC.

319 N. 12th Street • P.O. Box 39 • Corsicana, Texas 75110 • (214) 874-5697

We the realtors, builders, developers and individual home owners of Navarro County recognize that the SSC is not an overnight solution to our depressed housing market. We acknowledge and will make every effort to assist the in-migrant workers and the SSC project. We are eager and willing to steadily meet the demands of the SSC, directly or indirectly.

In closing, let me express my sincere appreciation once again for receiving the opportunity of appearing before you today and submitting this brief testimony. This concludes my brief statement and I would be willing to entertain any questions that you and the Task Force might have.

LETTER 194

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
FIRE DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9051

DATE: SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

TO: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
SITE EVALUATION TEAM

FROM: DAVID W. HOPKINS, FIRE CHIEF
FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

SUBJECT: IMPACT STATEMENT

Dear Sir:

As Chief of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Division for the City of Ennis, I have studied the impact that the SSC would have on the public services which are supplied by this department.

I have found that the impact of the SSC during construction and operation would not cause a negative impact on our ability to deliver services to the citizens and industries within our service area. The SSC project would not impact our services beyond the limits which have been set by the City's Master Plan and the ten year growth plan of our department. The ten year growth plan for our department has set the expected impact upon our department, and has set a timetable for the addition of fire stations, personnel and equipment. The SSC project will not effect the plan and will fit into the present infrastructure and the projected master plan. 1

The City of Ennis has a comprehensive emergency plan and this would also help us in dealing with the impact of the SSC as well as assisting the SSC in dealing with any on-site emergency.

I therefore fully support the SSC project and support this project being built in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

David W. Hopkins
Fire Chief

Protecting the Past . . . Planning the Future

LETTER 195

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
FIRE DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9061

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Harvie Cheshire. I reside at 1100 Smith #52 in Ennis, Texas. I am employed with the City of Ennis Fire Department, where I hold the rank of Lieutenant.

I have come today to offer my professional opinions on the Superconducting Super Collider, and why I feel that the Ellis County site would be the best choice in regards to the environmental consequences and mitigative measures effecting the area in which it enters. In the studies supplied, Texas falls under the mid-range point for in-migrant work force needs during peak construction and first year operation. With this in mind, Texas would only be over .20 percent of its baseline for housing demands. After all capital improvement costs are incurred, Texas would experience very positive effects from the SSC as in regards to net revenue effects for the State as well as local governments. In the public services area, the Texas site would be able to absorb the SSC-related demands with less disruption than other sites being considered.

1

In conclusion, my evaluation of the data supplied on the SSC and its effects all adds up to a big plus for the SSC, the Department of Energy, and the State of Texas. Texans have been known for handling grand size projects. We have a sense of pride that is unsurpassed, and an attitude of professionalism that is beyond compare. There is no doubt in my mind that Texas could handle a project of this magnitude. Therefore; I ask you to take another hard look at the Texas site, not only at the site itself but look at all that Texas has to offer; then make your decision, I know it will be the right one.

Respectfully,

Harvie Cheshire
Lieutenant

Protecting the Past . . . Planning the Future

LETTER 196

September 26, 1988

Gentlemen,

My name is George Sewell. I have resided in Midlothian for over 70 years.

I was instrumental in helping Texas Industries Cement Company locate in Midlothian many years ago. I am proud of the jobs created by TXI and their help in improving our community.

1 Like TXI it appears the SSC project will have some negative affect on the environment. In the articles I have read the adverse elements seem small compare to the positive elements to be provided by the project. Both research and economical benefit appear to be very import to our society.

Thank you for coming to Texas. Please favorably consider us for the SSC project.

Sincerely,

George Sewell

George Sewell

LETTER 197

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ENNIS
P.O. Box 10 • 207 S. Clay Street • Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-8461

Edward E. Greenlee
Senior Vice President and Cashier

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy

To Whom It May Concern:

1 I have reviewed the environmental consequences report for the SSC project and am in favor of the project for the Texas site.

Sincerely,

Edward E. Greenlee
Senior Vice President and Cashier

EEG/dj

LETTER 198

Investment Planning Associates, Inc.

FIRST REPUBLICBANK BLDG.
P. O. BOX 1358 - PHONE 214 874-6576
ITASCA, TEXAS 76110

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The purpose of this letter is to express my wholehearted support for Ellis County as the site for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

Having lived in Navarro County since World War II, I know that our area would welcome the SSC. I believe we offer the following outstanding advantages:

(1) Ample housing available at affordable prices;

(2) Good public and private education;

(3) An energetic and diligent work force;

2 (4) An excellent climate that is most condusive to outdoor recreational activities;

(5) Extremely high quality health care;

(6) Top flight professional services, such as lawyers and accountants; and

(7) Competent, customer-oriented financial service firms to help with home mortgages, business and personal loans and investments.

I know I speak for a great many of my friends and neighbors of this area when I say, "We would be delighted to have the SSC as our newest neighbor." And I believe all the people who work on and for the SSC project would be equally pleased with the quality of life they will enjoy in Texas.

Sincerely,

Billie Love McFerran

Billie Love McFerran (Mrs. Jack)

LETTER 199

PATSY CASS

MRS. L. C. HOLLOWAY

The Fashion Shop
PHONE 875-2161
117 NORTH DALLAS ST.
Ennis, Texas 75119

LADIES FINER READY-TO-WEAR
LINGERIE AND ACCESSORIES

Sept. 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Sess
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

TX-160

Dear Dr. Sess:

WELCOME! WELCOME! Super Collider to Texas! We want you. We need you. We feel that the impact the SCC would have on Ellis County and the State of Texas would help to get our economy thriving again.

1

The many phases of the economy, such as labor, housing and public utilities are adequate in Texas. We feel that geographically Texas is the best area of the sites being considered.

We hope you choose Texas!

Sincerely,

Patsy Cass

Patsy Cass

Rosalind Holloway

Rosalind Holloway

/s

LETTER 200

Addison Securities, Inc.

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy:

1 We look forward to Texas being selected for the site of the Super Collider Project. This will be an excellent way for Texas to wean itself from it's dependency on oil as an economic base.

Texas has a world class airport nearby, ample land and the ability to meet all of the projects needs. We see far reaching positive benefits for our state and it's citizens.

Martin Jaffe

Bruce Zucker

Sam Pedraza

901 Waterfall Way, Suites 301 & 303 • Richardson, Texas 75080 • (214) 699-7600

LETTER 201

Gentlemen:

1 I am W C Estes, 8925 Briarwood Ln., Dallas, Texas 75209. I was born and raised in Ellis County and am a property owner in the County. The lengthy study by the Government refers to "prime farm" land in our County. My family moved here in the 1850's. We have been involved in agriculture since then in Ellis County. I have hunted most of the County and have driven all over. I want you to know that there is not one square inch of "prime" farm land in Ellis County.

Thank You
W C Estes

LETTER 202

OPINION STATEMENT

TO: DR. WILMOT HESS
SSC SIGHT TASK FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20545

FROM: L. DON STRICKLIN
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
NBANK CORSICANA, N.A.
CORSICANA, NAVARRO COUNTY, TEXAS 75110

DATE: SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

I have been asked to review the Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures draft developed by your department and present you my opinion on the impacts discussed.

Overall, I believe the SSC project would have significant and positive impact on our area. Community support for the project is excellent. Although five areas of impact are discussed in the report, I will limit my comments to economics, employment, and housing. As you are probably aware our state has experienced extreme economic depression. The situation crosses several industry sectors such as oil and gas, banking, real estate, construction and agricultural. Through state wide collective efforts progress has been made, however, much remains to be accomplished. Because of this situation the circumstances present an opportunity for a win/win situation for the state, SSC project and the migrate work force. 1

We will be in a position to offer migrate workers affordable and abundant housing. The availability of existing workers is also abundant. With so many industry sectors depressed, underemployment, as well as unemployment, exist across the state. Due to heavy loan losses many banking organizations have re-emphasized consumer or retail lending which will also center around home mortgages and consumer lending. All of this means good things to the SSC project and area residents.

In summary, I wish to offer my total support to the project and should you need additional input, please do not hesitate to call me at 214-874-5661.

LDS

LETTER 203

1 What guarantees do the people of Waxahachie, Ellis County, the State of Texas, and the United States have that the Department of Energy and its contractors will abide by and comply with state and federal environmental laws?

2 Will the DOE guarantee that federal and state environmental agencies, such as the EPA, be permitted to enforce these laws without interference? from any source?

Tx-164

KIRK P. HUNTER
1112 W. JEFFERSON
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

LETTER 204

MINORITY DESIGN PROFESSIONALS COUNCIL

OFFICERS

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GUILLERMO A. VIDAUD, A.I.A.

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR

DOUGLAS O. LEE, P.E.

RESOLUTION

1

WHEREAS the United States Department of Energy intends to cause to be sited, planned, designed, constructed and operated; the "Superconducting Super Collider" commencing in the calendar year 1988 A.D.,

and

WHEREAS the Ellis County, in the State of Texas has been identified by the United States Department of Energy as a highly likely site for the "Superconducting Super Collider",

and

WHEREAS the impacts upon the local academic, technical, and service industries are considered enormous and positive,

and

WHEREAS successful site selection, planning, design construction and operation are particularly dependent upon support from all local socio-economic strata,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THIS 26TH DAY OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1988 A.D. BY THE LISTED FIRMS

TO support those public, quasi-public and private entities working toward successfully causing the Ellis County in the State of Texas to be the selected site of the "Superconducting Super Collider",

P.O. Box 802307 Dallas, Texas 75380-2307 (214) 960-1137

and

TO provide the United States Department of Energy and/or its designees, agents and/or contractors assistance in bringing to bear resource availability for successful site selection, planning, design, construction and operation of the "Superconducting Super Collider",

and

TO offer the United States Department of Energy and/or its designees, agents and/or contractors services pursuant to successful site selection, planning, design, construction and operation; so far as capabilities can cause to be borne.

FIRMS

A.R.S. ENGINEERS, INC.
5401 N. Central Expwy., Suite 350-A
Dallas, TX 75205

KOMATSU & ASSOCIATES, INC.
1300 S. University Drive, Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76107

P.S.A. ENGINEERING, INC.
13747 Montfort Drive, Suite 112
Dallas, TX 75240

AGUIRRE ARCHITECTS, INC.
1349 Empire Central, Suite 300
Dallas, TX 75247

ARRENDO, SOLARTE & BRUNZ, INC.
9330 LBJ Frwy., Suite 950
Dallas, TX 75243

CAMPOS ENGINEERING, INC.
6320 LBJ Frwy, Suite 228
Dallas, TX 75240

CHARLES GOJER & ASSOCIATES
11615 Forest Central Dr., Suite 302
Dallas, TX 75243

DIKITA ENGINEERING OF TEXAS, INC.
8200 Brookriver Drive, Suite N-612
Dallas, TX 75247

GUTIERREZ, SMOUSE, WILMUT & ASSOCIATES
11171 Harry Hines Blvd., Suite 113
Dallas, TX 75229

JOHN S. CHASE ARCHITECTS
3626 North Hall
Dallas, TX 75219

MSQ ENGINEERING
5495 Beltline Road, Suite 380
Dallas, TX 75240

VIDAUD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
5440 Harvest Hill, Suite 203
Dallas, TX 75230

WILLIAMS-RUSSELL & JOHNSON
1999 Bryan Street, Suite 3200A
Dallas, TX 75201

ARMAND CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
Commerce Plaza, Suite 124
12820 Hillcrest
Dallas, TX 75230-1511

LETTER 205

Marcia J. Pannill
407 John Arden Drive
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

I have listened today to detractors of the SSC proclaiming doom and gloom with regard to dust, noise, inconvenience, higher taxes, relocated population -- any negative feature which can be spotlighted. My very simple talk touches on only two of those factors, but I am sincerely concerned that <u>any</u> of these factors can stand in the way of this outstanding scientific facility coming to Ellis County. 1

It has been brought to my attention that one of the loudest objections to the Superconducting Super Collider is that the installation will be a noisy, dusty procedure. This may be right, but perhaps if I tell you a story, you will be able to put these objections in their proper perspective. My story is entitled:

What Price Progress?

Once upon a time, a long time ago, Og the Caveman sat by his fire thinking that there should be an easy way to get that mammoth he had just killed up the hill to his cave so his wife could skin it, dress it, and cook it.

Putting their heads together, Og and his friends came up with the wheel, a hand-hewn, irregular stone disc which kicked up a cloud of dust as it clattered noisily along.

Centuries later, wheeled carriages conveying folks from place to place rattled over the cobblestones and splashed mud on passers-by.

Eventually, the locomotive thundered its way across the nation, belching black smoke and soot as it united our country into one vast commercial entity.

Marcia J. Pannill

The first automobile was a frightening thing, sending livestock and humans alike scattering as its comubstion engine fired -- or misfired -- repeatedly. There was so much dust that the drivers had to protect themselves in broad brimmed hats and ankle-length coats.

And today, sending a craft into space creates incredible noise and dust.

The price of progress is almost always some dust and noise. I'm sure Og and company soon smoothed out the lumps on that first wheel. Paved roads and shining rails alleviated many of the later problems, and of course the space program is subject to strict environmental controls.

But what if Og's friends had said, "Hey, Og, that thing is just too noisy. And look at the dust! Forget it, Og, ol' buddy. We don't need your wheel.

Where would you be today? Well, many of you would probably not be here, because you would have had to walk. And you might not know what time it is because your watch wouldn't have been invented. And you'd still be carrying that mammoth up the hill on your back because there would be no elevators or fork-lifts.

We have been assured that the noise and dust of the SSC will be kept to a minimum. But let's look beyond these relatively minor considerations. The SSC will bring sorely needed employment
2 to Ellis County and Waxahachie in particular. The scientific benefits from this installation may save lives some day. Some of the world's greatest intellects will be drawn to this facility, and the quality of our educational system could be enhanced beyond

Marcia J. Pannill

the limits of our imagination

This installation is progress on a grand scale. Let's not deny Texas and Ellis County the greatest scientific advancement since Og's wheel, simply because we're not willing to pay the price of progress -- a little noise and a little dust.

LETTER 206

MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

RE: Scope of Medical Services and Facilities Available in Advent of the Super Collider Location in Ellis County

Dear Dr. Hess:

It is fully recognized that the location of the Super Collider in Ellis County would bring an influx of a large number of temporary, as well as permanent, personnel and support facilities. The Medical Arts Clinic of Corsicana and Ennis is a fifty-man multispecialty clinic with major facilities in both cities. Immediately available are specialists in family care, general and vascular surgery, pediatrics, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, dermatology, allergy, gastro-enterology, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), urology, oncology, neurology, orthopedics, and other fields. In addition, there are numerous individuals in solo practice and family practice and other specialties in both Waxahachie and Ennis.

The Medical Arts Clinic Association is prepared to commit to provide indicated services including management of industrial accidents, pre-employment physicals, and management of care for employees and their families. As other physicians are needed, they would be brought into the system. This commitment, along
1 with the commitment of individual practitioners in Ennis and Waxahachie, could assure an exceptional level of ambulatory and hospital care. The Baylor Health Care System operates hospital facilities in both Ennis and Waxahachie in addition to its major secondary and tertiary care center in Dallas, which is second to none in the nation. Baylor Health Care Systems, along with the physicians, has facilities to provide all needed services from local hospital care to tertiary care in organ transplantation at Baylor Hospital Dallas.

The medical community will look forward to working with this futuristic enterprise and the development of an exciting scientific complex unequaled on this planet.

Sincerely,

Louis E. Gibson & Kirk Sluter

Louis E. Gibson, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Chairman of the Board
Medical Arts Clinic Association
Corsicana, Texas

Medical Arts Clinic

LEG/mlm

☑ 301 Hospital Drive • P.O. Box 841
Corsicana, Texas 75110
214/872-4611

☐ 800 South Chatfield
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-8631

☐ 408 E. Tyler • P.O. Box 687
Mexia, Texas 76667
817/562-9321

LETTER 207

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
FIRE DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I have reviewed the environmental impact statement of the Superconducting Super Collider and would like to offer my views. I submit this on the basis of being a resident of Ellis County, and Texas, for the most part of my 33 years.

1 These views are offered from both a personal and professional standpoint. I am employed as the Assistant Fire Chief/Fire Marshal of the City of Ennis and feel that the SSC, located in Ellis County, would not jeopardize the quality or quantity of service that we now provide. The City of Ennis, along with at least a dozen other cities, have worked together as a team to provide excellence in public service. This type of cooperation and mutual agreements have better prepared the involved agencies for advancements into the requirements of the future. The City of Ennis Fire Department also works with State and local government on maintaining, upgrading, and testing emergency operation procedures. Through the process of planning and evaluations, we feel that we are prepared for the SSC.

In closing, I want to thank you for allowing me to express my opinions, and offer my help in any way possible.

Sincerely,

H.L. Markham, Jr.
Asst. Fire Chief/Fire Marshal

Protecting the Past Planning the Future

LETTER 208

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
FIRE DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

This letter is written with the intent of expressing my feelings about the proposed SSC and with the possible site selection of Ellis County Texas. I have been a resident of Ellis County for approximately 20 years and am employed by the City of Ennis Fire Department as a Lieutenant.

I feel this site is not only the best in respect to its geographical location but because of the people of this area. The people of Ellis County will stand behind this project because we believe in it.

The Texas site selection will be best suited for various reasons which will include the following brief facts:

1. Texas has the labor force and workmanship to construct such a project.

2. The housing market will tolerate the arrival of new families to this area.

1

3. Public service will be able to handle very efficiently their duty to serve the public and will grow with the rate of the SSC.

4. Private housing and land that would be changed over to federal ownership will be less than other areas selected.

5. With the Ellis County site selection in particular, our region contains a relative large and dominant urban area to the north, and the project extends into vast rural areas making this an ideal location.

With these five brief facts to consider I hope you will find our area to be best suited for this project. As mentioned before the people of Texas believe in what they do, and the people believe and support the SSC coming to Texas.

Sincerely,

Jeff Haycock
Lieutenant

Protecting the Past . . Planning the Future

LETTER 209

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS
FIRE DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9061

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my views on the Environmental Impact Statement of the SSC. I am a life-long resident of Ennis, Ellis County, Texas. Also, I have been employed by the City of Ennis Fire Department for almost ten years, currently with the rank of Captain.

1 In regard to the impact of the SSC on public services in Ellis County, there are several facts that I feel need emphasizing. The Ennis Fire Department along with all other City of Ennis Departments developed a ten year growth and development plan in 1986. This plan provided for an expected increase in population and an increased demand on public services. For the Fire Department, this plan called for an update of the fire codes, water distribution system upgrading, the purchase of a 100 foot elevated aerial platform, additional fire stations, and additional manpower. The provisions of this plan will allow the City of Ennis to easily cope with the increase in demand for public services.

The scope and intent of the ten year plan illustrate the willingness of our City government leaders to look forward to the future and anticipate needs of our citizens. The Ennis Fire Department is proud to be a part of this progression into the future. Indeed we are "Protecting the Past...Planning the Future".

Sincerely,

Billy D. Rose
Captain

Protecting the Past . . . Planning the Future

LETTER 210

The White's House

Sarah Lee and Hayes
1910 Yorkstown
Ennis, Texas 75119
Phone (214) 875-7125

September 26, 1988

Dear Friends,

I'm writing about a positive view of having the Superconducting Super Collider built in Ellis County. I want to write about the spirit of Texas which I believe is something special. Others will write about more concrete reasons for building on the site in Ellis County but the emotions and the openness of Texas toward new and different projects is extremely important.

My name is Hayes R. White, semi-retired Presbyterian minister. When I was twenty-two years of age I left Altoona, Pa. I met my wife in Norfolk, Va. We came to Texas in 1950. After being in Texas for only a short time, maybe two or three weeks, we knew this was where we wanted to live the rest of our lives, the Lord willing. We felt the warmth of the people in Texas, we had not found elsewhere.

1 The chief reason we like Texas is that the people here expect good things to happen, and they expect to help it to happen. There is still a pioneer air to the state. The people have a vision that this is a great time to be living and that life will continue to grow and be better. Times have been great in the past, but the future will be even better.

The White's House

Sarah Lee and Hayes
1910 Yorkstown
Ennis, Texas 75119
Phone (214) 875-7125

Texans welcome one with a feeling of sincerity and with an open mind that is seldom felt or seen elsewhere. Your word is accepted as your word. Texans expect you to do as you say, and they are willing to help you achieve that goal.

To me, this spirit is very important for the success of the Superconducting Super Collider project. This project is important for the future of United States. Texas has a vision for the future and is open to that which is new and right. Not only will the Superconducting Super Collider be well received in Ellis County, but all new people will find a real Texas welcome.

Sincerely,
Hayes R White

LETTER 211

TERRY GREGORY
FORD MERCURY
ENNIS, TEXAS

September 23, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I support the Administration's position on funding for science research. I want to pledge to you my support of the funding of the Superconducting Super Collider. To put it simply, I feel that the SSC is a must for the Nation, to keep our people ahead of any other Nation on earth in scientific exploration of our universe. We must commence this project now and not waste our valuable time.

As a Texan, we need this project for out State. As you know with the support of the business and civic communities behind any project, we cannot miss!

Let's get the funding, and put it in Ellis County. Any help I can personally be, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Terry Gregory
President
Terry Gregory Ford-Mercury, Inc.

CC: Sugar Glaspy
Executive Vice President
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

Metro 821-3072 (214) 875-9067

LETTER 212

JERRY F. McCARTY
TOBY L. MASH
JOHN RICHARD WILSON
JOE F. GRUBBS

McCARTY, WILSON, MASH & GRUBBS, P.C.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
ALMA MOORE BUILDING
107 S. GAINES ST.
P.O. BOX 580
ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

ENNIS (214) 875-5051
DALLAS METRO 227-6090

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
United States Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Re: Locating the Superconducting Super Collider Project in Ellis County, Texas

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have been advised that testimony for the hearings next week in Waxahachie, Texas may be submitted in writing; please accept this letter as my testimony for inclusion in the record and as my comments pertaining to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The DEIS attempts to compare the various impacts among the states under consideration in statistical terms. While I am certain that the draft attempts to fairly analyze potential impacts, statistical approaches do not always accurately or adequately portray the human-related impacts. It is to those human-related concerns that I address these remarks.

The DEIS does not accurately compare the relative status of the economy in each of the states. As is well known through national news coverage, the Texas economy is "soft" at present and is projected to remain in that pattern for the immediate future. The DEIS neglects to note that the SSC-related jobs would virtually strengthen the Texas economy and provide needed jobs. Further, there is no question that the labor force and available resources to fulfill the construction requirements for the project are abundant in Ellis County.

1

Secondly, the softness of the Texas economy directly affects the availability of housing for in-migrant workers and their families. The Texas location is centered in an area which is adjacent to the Metroplex on the north but which is in Ellis County having cities, towns and communities, both urban and rural, with an extremely wide population range. Not only can the workers decide whether they wish to reside in a small, medium or large city, but in almost any of those residential areas, a large inventory of existing housing in a wide range of types, styles and market values is immediately available. Thus in-migrant

workers would be able to choose among a brood range of living and housing opportunities, from apartments to small, intermediate and large homes, suitable to each of their individual preferences and resources. There are also ample housing opportunities for persons who desire to live in a rural environment on tracts of land containing small or large acreage. In addition, in-migrant workers can effectively, if not beneficially, transfer their existing home equities into the acquisition of a new residence due to the relatively depressed Ellis County real estate market.

Thirdly, the extreme variance in community sizes in the Ellis County area affords the parents of school-age children to select from a plethora of schools. Classification of Texas public schools is based on high school enrollment; the lowest category is Class B, then Class A, Class 2A, Class 3A, Class 4A and Class 5A, which is the highest classification for high schools having an enrollment of approximately 1450 or more students. Ellis County as 4A high schools in Ennis, Waxahachie and Midlothian. Red Oak has a 3A high school, Ferris has a 2A high school and Italy has a 1A high school. DeSoto in extreme southern Dallas County has a 5A high school. In addition, Ennis has a parochial Catholic school for grades K through 12. The varying sizes of available schools would allow each parent to select the size school system that the parent desires to meet the needs of his(her) child.

Finally, the most telling part of the DEIS is Table 5.1.8-8 detailing the negative impact on public finance for local governments. You will note that Ellis County is the least negatively impacted area when compared to the cumulative effect in the other locations under consideration. Though at a pause due to the recent stagnation in the Texas economy, the Ellis County area is already prepared for growth and development. At the time the stagnation occurred, considerable building and development plans were in progress. Schools and local governments in Ellis County have already addressed and, in some cases, fully implemented service capabilities and capital construction projects to accommodate anticipated growth and development. Locating the SSC in Ellis County would therefore have the least negative effect upon those presently residing here and upon those moving into the area.

Those of us who reside in Ellis County take pride in this environment where many of us have raised our children and staked

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
September 23, 1988
Page 3

TX-176

our future. The SSC would be favorably received and I feel certain that the in-migrant workers and their families will be favorably impressed with the living opportunities afforded in Ellis County, Texas.

Thank you for accepting this testimony.

Sincerely,

John Richard Wilson

John Richard Wilson

JRW:vwk

LETTER 213

JERRY F. McCARTY
TOBY L. MASH
JOHN RICHARD WILSON
JOE F. GRUBBS

McCARTY, WILSON, MASH & GRUBBS, P.C.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
ALBA MOORE BUILDING
107 S. GARRIS ST.
P.O. BOX 580
ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

ENNIS (214) 875-3600
DALLAS METRO 227-6080

September 22, 1988

Mr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
United States Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

I have taken the opportunity to review applicable portions of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

I concur in its findings and assert that its location in Texas will have a positive impact on Texas and the quality of life for all Texans. Texans are qualified to fill all positions
1 needed in the construction and operation of such a facility.

All Ellis County members of local governing bodies that I have spoken to are positive that the housing and public services needed if such a project were located in Ellis County, Texas are in place or readily attainable.

Thank you for your time in reviewing my thoughts concerning the SSC project in Texas.

Sincerely,

Toby L. Mash

TLM/bjs

LETTER 214

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75119 • (214) 875-9081

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed DEIS Volume I, Chapter 5, with careful attention to the five types of impacts presented in the section titled, Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures.

Ellis County has been my home for twenty-five years. I know its people. We continue in our heritage of industry, and adaptability. Change and progress have characterized our history and we welcome the opportunity to contribute to the success of this greatest of forward scientific steps in the twenty-first century.

Ellis County has the unique position of space held by owners who have declared the SSC acceptable, and desirable. We adjoin the Dallas/Ft. Worth Metroplex with outstanding educational, social, economic and transportation facilities.

The direct economic impacts are important to this area. The response of our people to the demand for a labor force, will be met with the appropriate facilities to receive them.

1 Of significant concern is the opportunity to enhance the level of educational, scientific, and cultural aspects of our region.

This region has met the challenge of burgeoning growth in the recent years, and now is overcoming the difficulties of economic decline. The presence of the SSC will enlarge our capabilities, strengthen our economy, and help provide our nation with scientific advantage that the complexities of our society and our world demand.

The citizens of Ennis, Our City Commission and the surrounding area recognize the demands that the coming of SSC will bring, and are committed to embracing the challenge with vigor and victory.

Very sincerely,

Jno R Percival

JOHN R. PERCIVAL
Commissioner, Ward One
City of Ennis, Texas

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 10

LETTER 215

BAYLOR MEDICAL CENTER AT ENNIS

803 West Lampasas Street
Ennis, Texas 75119
(214) 875-9071

Ronald P. Hudsperh
Executive Director

September 26, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
Department of Energy
The Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington:

1 I am writing this letter in regards to Ellis County being chosen as the site of the Superconducting Super Collider. I, along with many of my colleagues, feel this would be a great asset to this community. Not only would the project benefit the Ennis area, the Ennis area would benefit the Super Colider project. Ennis is an attractive, centrally located community with a wide range of housing, shops and businesses, an excellent school system and an up to the minute medical center with a top of the line medical staff. Most importantly, Ennis has an urgent need for jobs. With the current lagging Texas economy and widespread railroad layoffs, many hardworking people have been left without jobs and without many prospects.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my whole-hearted support for this project.

Sincerely,

James M. Hennessy

James M. Hennessy
Director of Marketing

LETTER 216

September 26, 1988

To: Department of Energy

From: Hylan B Lyon Jr
Vice President for Science and Technology
Texas Superconducting Super Collider Authority (TSSCA)

Subject: Review of the Environmental Impact Statement section regarding decommissioning. Volume IV Appendix 3

1. Volume IV Appendix 3 covers the Decommissioning Plan for the SSC at the end of its useful life. Decommissioning is estimated to take place 25-35 years after commissioning in 1996; that is the years 2021 to 2131. The plan is based upon a "well supported" assumption that there will be little residual radioactivity at the SSC at the time of decommissioning and that measurable amounts of radioactivity would only be present in local, well-defined areas.

2. The report draws upon a study done at the Argonne National Laboratory (1). These "well supported" assumptions draw upon the experience of decommissioning other accelerator sites. The analysis is based upon the following:

-The main sources of residual radioactivity at the time of decommissioning, namely the beam absorbers, would be completely removed and disposed of as low-level radioactive waste.

-The entire complex of tunnels would be sealed to prevent accidental or unplanned access.

1

-All accelerator components not salvaged for use elsewhere will be left in place in the sealed tunnels, even though their measured level of radioactivity would be very low or negligible.

-The above-ground service areas would be dismantled; the equipment and structures salvaged, if possible, or removed from the site as waste material.

-The linear accelerator (Linac) may be used for medical or educational purposes.

-The campus complex would be left in place for future use.

3. The Decommissioning Activities described in the report systematically describe how each component of the SSC would be treated. Each component part will be purged of its low level

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1 Chen, S.Y.; Opelka, J.J.; Chambers, M.C.; and Stavron, J. Technical Assessment of Environmental and Cost Implications of Superconducting Collider Decommissioning. Argonne, Il: Argonne National Laboratory, Mar 1988. NLA/EES-TM-347, July

radioactive components and these will be disposed of in DOE or State owned low level nuclear waste disposal areas. The rest of the non-radioactive material will either be salvaged for use elsewhere or left to remain if it is non-obtrusive. A decommissioning plan and compliance with NEPA requirements for that plan would have to be completed before the end of the SSC operations.

4. The major impacts of decommissioning operations relate to the exposure of the workers to the low-level radioactivity. For the cleanup of the beam lines and the interaction halls the total exposure per worker is forecast to be equivalent to less than one years exposure to the naturally occurring average background radiation in the U.S. This exposure is 300 mrem per person for the beam lines and 100 mrem per person for the interaction halls. The background radiation naturally occurring in Ellis county is one of the lowest in the nation at 100 mrem/yr. Previous analysis by the TSSCA indicates that these levels of exposure result in no clinical incidence of radiation related diseases.

The exposure of workers decommissioning the main ring beam absorbers would be 1/2 of that allowed as the occupational exposure dose limit for workers (which is 5000 mrem/yr). Public exposure as a result of these activities would be immeasurably small.

5. Costs are estimated to be 15% of the annual operating expense, approximately $38 million. Decommissioning would take about one year to complete.

6. The EIS scenario used to generate these conclusions is the only point of departure we have to form our opinions. In making this judgement local citizens have to give a certain amount of credibility to the expert opinion referenced in this report. We can point to the fact that the TSSCA had earlier sought independent expert views on the DOE low level nuclear waste disposal and hazardous waste disposal plans. Our review by active professionals in the field residing in Texas did agree with and support the DOE's conclusions on these points.

There will be some challenge that even today's professionals are not meeting tough enough standards, which can be a point of debate. However, the weight of experience and scientific opinion appear to support the conclusions of the EIS study.

7. Four issues were not covered directly in the study.

First, there may be medical research interest in more than the LINAC, the LEB and HEB are accelerators in their own right, by the time of decommissioning these may be desired as medical treatment and research facilities. The report discusses only the LINAC as a possible salvageable facility. 2

Second, there is no mention of reversion of title to the 3

land to the original owners, or to other private citizens. These questions were of public interest early on in the SSC discussions and were addressed by DOE at the early Q and A sessions. They have not been addressed in the EIS, we feel that they should be addressed as part of the hearings process.

4 Third, there is the issue of inadvertent access to the tunnel. DOE plans on sealing off the ring by blocking the access points. There is the possibility over the years of some other construction project breaking into the ring through an alternate path. There should be no radioactive danger if this occurs but this needs to be verified by DOE.

5 Fourth, there is a low probability of surface effects due to any possible collapse of the ring, these are not covered in the study. In the austin chalk this should have a very low probability of occurrence, in the taylor marl the tunnel is so deep that the effect would be minimal. However, the issue is not covered and should be addressed.

8. Speaking as the Vice President of the TSSCA I have the responsibility to raise these four issues at these hearings to make sure the DOE response is on the EIS record.

LETTER 217

TO: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WAXAHACHIE DEIS HEARING
SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

FROM: CLAIRE PIERCE
ROUTE 1, BOX 58M
PALMER, TEXAS 75152

SUBJECT: INTRODUCTION TO GEOLOGIC REVIEW OF QUATERNARY DEPOSIT STATEMENT BY STEPHEN E. PIERCE

MY NAME IS CLAIRE PIERCE. I AM PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU GEOLOGIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. THE STATEMENT I AM ABOUT TO READ WAS WRITTEN BY MY HUSBAND, STEPHEN E. PIERCE, A PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST WHO REGRETTABLY COULDN'T BE HERE TODAY. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO TELL YOU THAT MY HUSBAND HAS A MASTERS DEGREE IN GEOLOGY AND OVER TWELVE YEARS PRACTICAL GEOLOGIC EXPERIENCE IN OIL EXPLORATION.

TO: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS
SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

FROM: STEPHEN E. PIERCE
ROUTE 1, BOX 38M (HIGHWAY F.M. 813)
PALMER, TEXAS 75152
214-449-3620

SUBJECT: GEOLOGY OF THE QUATERNARY TERRACES, ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

FIRST LET ME SAY THAT I BELIEVE THE SSC IS VERY IMPORTANT NOT ONLY FOR THE CONTINUED LEADERSHIP THE U.S. NEEDS IN HIGH ENERGY PARTICLE RESEARCH BUT ALSO TO THE ECONOMY OF TEXAS.

HOWEVER, I HAVE GRAVE CONCERNS ABOUT THIS PROJECT BEING PLACED WHERE IT COULD HAVE POTENTIAL HARM FOR THE CITIZENS OF ELLIS COUNTY. PARTICULARLY, PEOPLE WHO DEPEND UPON THE QUATERNARY TERRACE DEPOSITS FOR THEIR WATER.

MY PRIMARY CONCERNS ARE: (1) THE "LOW LEVEL" RADIATION (SODIUM-22 AND TRITIUM) CONTAMINATING THE QUATERNARY RESERVOIRS AND (2) POSSIBLE DISRUPTION OF THE QUALITY OF THOSE RESERVOIRS THROUGH TUNNELING TO BUILD THE PROPOSED SUPER COLLIDER.

1 ACCORDING TO THE SSC DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CALCULATIONS FOR POTENTIAL RADIATION DANGERS WERE MADE ON ALL OF THE SITES EXCEPT FOR TWO. SEC 5.1.6-14 STATES THAT "ARIZONA AND TEXAS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATIONS BECAUSE THERE IS ESSENTIALLY NO GROUNDWATER FLOW AT TUNNEL LEVEL AT THOSE SITES." I HAVE STRONG RESERVATIONS AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THIS STATEMENT.

ACCORDING TO THE GEOLOGIC MAP PRODUCED FOR THE SSC THERE ARE FOUR TERRACES THAT WILL OVERLIE THE SSC TUNNEL. THE TERRACE THAT I AM MAINLY CONCERNED ABOUT IS THE NORTHEAST TERRACE WHERE I AND MY FARMING NEIGHBORS RESIDE. THIS TERRACE ENCOMPASSES A LITTLE UNDER 11 SQ. MILES (10.79). I AM PRESENTLY STUDYING THE AREA AND HAVE USED THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DATA TO BUILD MY OPINION:

(1). BOREHOLE DATA FROM SSC BOREHOLE TESTS (LITHOLOGY AND ELECTRIC LOGS), THE SSC REPORT, AND THE GEOLOGICAL REPORTS OF THE DALLAS AREA FROM THE LITERATURE.

(2). DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PRINCIPLE TECHNICAL PEOPLE INVOLVED WITH SURVEYING, DRILLING, AND THE GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE SITE.

(3). MY OWN GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS WHICH INCLUDES MONITORING MY OWN WATER WELL TO DETERMINE RESERVOIR CAPABILITY AND "WALKING THE OUTCROPS" AND COMPARING MY OBSERVATIONS WITH THAT IN THE SSC REPORT.

(4). IN COOPERATION WITH A GEOPHYSICIST, WE RAN FOUR ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY 1000' LONG SOUNDING LINES NEAR SELECTED BOREHOLES (F-3, E-4, F-4, K-3) TO TRY AND DETERMINE THICKNESS OF TERRACE DEPOSITS AND THEIR STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY. AT PRESENT WE ARE STILL INTERPRETING THE DATA.

MY CONCLUSIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

2 THE PEOPLE SELECTED TO EVALUATE THE SSC SITE WERE GOOD, HONEST, AND COMPETENT PROFESSIONALS. HOWEVER, THEY WERE NOT GIVEN ENOUGH TIME TO DO A THROUGH EVALUATION. I REPEAT, THEY WERE NOT GIVEN ENOUGH TIME TO DO A THOROUGH EVALUATION.

IN REGARDS TO THE BASIC BOREHOLE DATA, NEITHER THE DRILLERS NOR THE SURVEYORS KNOW EXACTLY WHERE THEY DRILLED THE BOREHOLES. THIS IS MORE THAN OF ACADEMIC INTEREST. IN THE K-3 87 BOREHOLE THERE ARE RECORDED TWO ZONES OF FAULTING, WHILE IN THE F-4 87 BOREHOLE AT LEAST FIVE ZONES OF FAULTING (SLICKENSIDES).

3 WHILE IT IS RECOGNIZED BY THE SSC COMMISSION THAT FAULTING EXISTS IN THE AREA, I BELIEVE THEY DO NOT REALIZE HOW EXTENSIVE IT IS. THE GEOLOGIC MAP THAT IS PROVIDED IN THE REPORT IS A GOOD OVERALL MAP OF THE AREA. IN THIS AREA, IT SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR PRINCIPLE FORMATIONS OF INTEREST, QUATERNARY TERRACE AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS, TAYLOR MARL AND THE AUSTIN CHALK. HOWEVER IT WAS DONE PRIMARILY FROM AIR PHOTOS.

WHILE THE AUSTIN CHALK CAN BE DISCERNED EASILY FROM AIR PHOTOS THE TAYLOR MARL AND QUATERNARY TERRACE DEPOSITS CANNOT. MY SMALL 15 ACRE FARM IS A GOOD EXAMPLE. FROM THE AIR, THE TAYLOR MARL AND THE TERRACE DEPOSITS CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED. INDEED THAT IS THE WAY IT IS ON THE GEOLOGIC MAP. BUT IF OBSERVED CLOSELY IT WILL BECOME APPARENT THAT BOTH THE TAYLOR MARL AND TERRACE DEPOSITS ARE PRESENT. IN FACT, A LARGE FAULT IN OUR CREEK SEPARATES THE TWO.

THE PRECISE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE QUATERNARY TERRACE DEPOSITS AND THE TAYLOR MARL IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE TERRACE DEPOSITS ARE A PERMANENT WATER RESOURCE FOR THE FOLKS LIVING ON THE TERRACES. IN ORDER TO DISTINGUISH THEM ONE MUST LITERALLY WALK IN THE FIELD WHERE THEY CROP OUT. IN THIS CASE, THE GREAT AMOUNT OF FAULTING THAT I HAVE OBSERVED IN THE FIELD AND IN THE SSC BOREHOLES MAKES AN EXACT DETERMINATION VERY DIFFICULT.

TO DETERMINE THEIR RESERVOIR CAPABILITY ONE MUST ALSO DETERMINE THEIR THICKNESS AND ANY POSSIBLE LATERAL AND VERTICAL POROSITY AND PERMEABILITY BARRIERS. ACCORDING TO THE SSC REPORT THESE WATER RESERVOIRS ALTHOUGH USED ARE NOT SIGNIFICANT TO THE ECONOMY FOR SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER; THIS DUE TO THERE DEPENDENCY FOR FREQUENT RECHARGE.

I STRONGLY BEG TO DIFFER. HOW DOES THE SSC KNOW THAT OUR WATER ISN'T SIGNIFICANT TO THE ECONOMY? AS FAR AS I AM AWARE NO RESIDENT IN THE ENTIRE AREA WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT THEY DEPENDED UPON THE LOCAL GROUNDWATER. ON THE OTHER HAND, I KNOW FOR A FACT THAT MANY PEOPLE HERE DEPEND UPON THEIR WELLS FOR DRINKING WATER, WATER FOR THEIR STOCK AND WATER FOR THEIR CROPS. I PERSONALLY KNOW IT WOULD BE A HARDSHIP FOR MANY RESIDENTS IF THIS LOCAL RESERVOIR IS LOST. UNFORTUNATELY NO ONE HAS QUANTITATIVELY STUDIED THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS WATER SUPPLY.

I HAVE BEEN MEASURING MY WELL CAPACITY BY OBSERVING WATER LEVELS FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS AND CONDUCTING DRAW DOWN AND RECOVERY TESTS OF THE WELL AND RESERVOIR. I HAVE FOUND THE WELL TO BE PRODUCTIVE IN ALL SEASONS EVEN DURING OUR RECENT DROUGHT. I PERSONALLY DRAW AT LEAST 500 GALLONS PER DAY TO WATER OUR PECAN ORCHARD.

I BELIEVE THE TOTAL EXTENT OF THIS MOST PRECIOUS WATER RESOURCE IS STILL UNKNOWN AND UNFORTUNATELY NOT APPRECIATED BY THE SSC COMMISSION. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE STATE OF TEXAS WISHES TO PROTECT THE ELLIS COUNTY FARMING COMMUNITIES IT SHOULD THOROUGHLY MAP, AND DETERMINE THE EXTENT AND CAPACITY OF THESE WATER RESERVOIRS. IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE, INDEED PROBABLE, THAT THIS WATER RESOURCE, THAT MANY PEOPLE DEPEND, COULD BE EITHER CONTAMINATED WITH "LOW LEVEL" RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND/OR DESTROYED BY INDISCRIMINATE BORING THROUGH THE FAULT FRACTURED TAYLOR MARL THAT DIRECTLY UNDERLIES THESE VALUABLE RESERVOIRS.

AS EVERY GEOLOGIST RECOGNIZES MANY FAULTS ALLOW THE MIGRATION OF FLUIDS ALONG THEIR FAULT PLANES. IF AS I STRONGLY SUSPECT THE TAYLOR MARL AND AUSTIN CHALK ARE HEAVILY FAULTED THEN A THOROUGH GEOLOGICAL STUDY SHOULD BE MADE. IF THIS IS NOT DONE THEN THE 227 PEOPLE THAT WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE THE TEXAS SSC SITE WILL BE THE LUCKY ONES COMPARED TO RESIDENTS WHO WILL BE LEFT BEHIND.

4 I THINK THE SSC IS IMPORTANT BOTH TO AMERICA AND TO TEXAS BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE LOCATED IN A PLACE WHERE NEITHER ITS POTENTIALLY HARMFUL RADIATION NOR TUNNELING EFFECTS WILL HARM THE PEOPLE IT IS SUPPOSED TO BENEFIT.

LETTER 218

James Fleehr
400 West Crockett
Apt. D
Ennis, Tx. 75119

September 26, 1988

SSC Public Hearings -- (SSC Site Task Force; Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman; ER-65/Gtn; Office of Energy Research; U.S. Department of Energy Research; Washington, DC 20545)
Department of Energy

To whom it may concern:

As a member of the local Ellis County Community, my capacity as a journalist has been one of observance for over a year. In an effort to remain unbiased, I feel it is my concerned responsibility to commend the local proposal as conducted by the local citizenry. There is no greater feeling than to witness Americans working together for the betterment of their home, and I assure you nowhere in my travels has the patriotism exhibited in Ellis County been greater both before and during the project of the SSC (Superconducting Super Collider).

1 It always seems the cream rises in any genre of experience.

My responsibility to inform the public through the words I have written is a part of the check and balance system our nation has been founded on.

There is still another check and balance, ladies and gentlemen, that being the Journalist's Creed. I feel that my expressing these heartfelt facts is a part of my duty as stated under these statutes.

Again, from a factual standpoint of unbiased witness both the people and the land (as outlined by the EIS, Environmental Impact

Statement) are the best qualified Texas site and the best qualified for national site selection.

The world, ladies and gentlemen, would be done an injustice (both the scientific world and humanity itself) if final judgements are not attended to in regards to the Dallas/Ft. Worth SSC effort.

I, as a journalist, do hereby attest to this statement this day of Sept. 26, 1988.

Sincerely,

James Fleehr

Staff Writer
Ennis Daily News

LETTER 219

Tony Sanders
Real Estate and Investments

9-26-88

Gentlemen,

Thank you for taking time to come to Texas and listen to our concerns.

My name is Tony Sanders. I reside in Midlothian and own property in the Maypearl area. I have reviewed your studies from both an economical and environmental standpoint.

1 I believe the environmental impact should be considered, but it appears the negative impact would be minimal. The information to be obtained from the SSC Project appears to me to outweigh the adverse effect on the enviroment.

I urge you to favorably consider Texas the site of the SSC Project.

Sincerely,

Tony Sanders

Tony Sanders

117 North Eighth • Midlothian, Texas • (214) 775-2356 • Metro 200-5026

LETTER 220

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

Distinguished members of the DOE,

There is no need for me to reiterate the immense public support felt in North Central Texas and especially in Ellis County for bringing the Superconducting Super Collider to Texas. Surely, with each of the previous visits by those trying to determine the most beneficial site for this facility, this overwhelming support of the people whose lives would be most affected should the SSC come has been readily apparent and noted. If public support was the only prerequisite for siting the SSC, I feel quite certain that Texas would have a lock on the race.

Fortunately for those of us that want to see the project come to our area we are also well suited in the areas aside from public opinion that will determine the efficiency of the SSC once in operation.

One of the most important aspects of the physical operation of the SSC will be the geology and it's stability in the location where the project is sited. In task force reviews, the geology of the Texas site was the only one rated as "excellent".

1

Another area of concern for the smooth operation of the facility is the ability of the infrastructure of the final location to handle the influx of construction and technical personnel who will serve as the gear teeth of the project and their families. With access to one of the world's finest airports, a railroad system and excellent highways with expansions and improvements on the latter in the construction stages, transportation should be no problem. With the thriving Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex rapidly becoming an internationally recognized area, the quality of life available is all that can be asked for.

It should also be noted that in the DOE/Environmental Impact Statement (Volume 1, Chapter 5) that most counties would experience a negative financial impact during the early phases of the project but that some would not recoup their losses throughout the life of the facility. Ellis County was certainly not one of these and would benefit handsomely from the fiscal input of the project. Similar areas studied for large projects of this nature suggest this area could feel the positive aspects of the facility for years to come.

In addition the EIS states that the local services in

Texas could absorb SSC-related demands with little disruption to the status quo. This is certainly not the case in several other alternative site prospects.

To go full circle in the impacts on the Texas site, one would look at the public and local government capital outlay that will be required to upgrade necessary services and SSC-related demands. What other site prospect has shown the kind of public support for the project including the willingness to pass bonds to help pay for these expenditures?

In my estimation, as I said in February, the DOE would be hard pressed to find an area more receptive to this project and the different facets of life and change it will undoubtedly bring to it's eventual home than Texas. However, after reviewing the EIS it becomes apparent that the Texas proposal is strong in more ways than just public support as it is physically capable of withstanding the closest technical scrutiny.

Highest regards,

Mark Atwood

Mark A. Atwood

Editor/Ennis Daily News

LETTER 221

Route 6, Box 116
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 21, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess,
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I have reviewed the environmental impact information compiled by the Department of Energy pertaining to the proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). As a resident and property owner in Ellis County, Texas, I am comfortable with the overall affect that the SSC project will have on our area. I fully support the selection of Ellis County as the SSC site, and am confident that the citizens of this area will help make the project a success.

Sincerely,

David G. Holmes

David G. Holmes

LETTER 222

PRATER
DESIGNERS & BUILDERS

CUSTOM ONE®

September 26, 1988

To: Department of Energy Officials

From: Navarro County Builders and other Construction related Industries

1 I, Hal Prater, represent the builders of Navarro County and the many other construction related industries who are enthusiastic and supportive of the Super Collider Project. We understand and accept the challenges that lie ahead for our undustry in the event that Ellis County is the chosen project site. The estimated 4,500 construction related jobs that this project will generate are greatly needed in this area. We have many capable and skillful construction workers and craftsmen residing in this region that welcome the opportunity to work. With the decline of the oil and gas business, Texas desperately needs this project to create jobs and industrial growth. We have reviewed the Environmental Impact Study Guide extensively and are aware of the significant role we, as leaders of our community, will play in helping make the Super Collider Project a success.

Sincerely,

Hal W. Prater

Hal W. Prater

P.O. Box 1118 Corsicana, Texas 75110 (214) 872-3882

LETTER 223

TO: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT HEARING
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS
SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

FROM: JANET GRAY
ROUTE 1, BOX 57E
PALMER, TEXAS 75152

SUBJECT: COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS PRESENTED TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AT DEIS WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS HEARING.

MY NAME IS JANET GRAY. I LIVE ON HIGHWAY F.M. 813 NEAR THE SSC SITE. I HAVE GRAVE CONCERNS REGARDING THE SAFETY OF THE SUPER COLLIDER.

MY NEIGHBOR, CLAIRE PIERCE HAS WRITTEN LETTERS TO THE DOE ON THE PROBLEMS IN OUR AREA. ONE OF HER MAJOR COMPLAINTS: THE DAMAGE TO ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS BY FIRE ANTS WAS EXCLUDED FROM CONSIDERATION IN THE DEIS. I AM REFERRING TO THE BIOLOGIC HAZARDS SECTION 4.6.2.2 WHERE IT STATES "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ARIZONA SITE, NONE OF THE OTHER SITES WERE FOUND TO CONTAIN ANY KNOWN BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS, POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS ORGANISMS SUCH AS POISONOUS SNAKES, INSECTS, OR PLANTS WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ASSESSMENT." THIS WAS A SHOCK BECAUSE WE PERSONALLY KNOW THE DEVASTATION OF FIRE ANTS. I WAS TOLD THAT THE DOE WAS SENT THE BOOKLET IMPORTED FIRE ANTS: LIFE HISTORY AND IMPACT FROM THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PLUS LOCAL NEWS REPORTS VERIFYING
1 THIS PROBLEM. I WILL PRESENT THE DOE WITH ANOTHER COPY OF THIS BOOKLET FOR THEIR RECONSIDERATION. I REQUEST YOU PAY ATTENTION TO PAGE 17 WHERE IT STATES "ANTS ALSO APPEAR TO BE ATTRACTED TO ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. THE REASONS FOR THIS ATTRACTION TO ELECTRICITY ARE NOT YET CLEAR. NEVERTHELESS, THE ANTS DO CROWD INTO ELECTRICAL CONTACTS CAUSING THEM TO SHORT. THIS IS A MAJOR PROBLEM WITH HEAT PUMPS AND AIR CONDITIONERS LOCATED ON CONCRETE SLABS. THEY CAN ALSO SHORT JUNCTION BOXES, CAUSING PROBLEMS WITH TELEPHONE CABLES, ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS AND AIRPORT LANDING LIGHTS. THEY SOMETIMES CHEW THROUGH ELECTRICAL CABLE INSULATION, RESULTING IN SHORTS IN TELEPHONE LINES, TRAFFIC LIGHTS, STREET AND SECURITY LIGHTS. ALSO " SINCE THE FIRE ANT IS ATTRACTED TO MOISTURE, IT IS OCCASIONALLY A PROBLEM IN DRIP IRRIGATION LINES, WHERE THE ANTS GNAW AT THE PIPE AND ENLARGE THE DRIP HOLES.

IN PALMER, OUR SOIL IS HEAVILY INVESTED WITH FIRE ANTS AND WE KNOW THAT FIRE ANTS CAN'T BE FULLY CONTROLLED. NEIGHBORS TELL ME HOW THE FIRE ANTS HAVE REPEATEDLY DAMAGED THEIR AIR CONDITIONING UNITS, PHONE LINES, SECURITY LIGHTS, ELECTRIC GATES, WELL PUMPS, AUTOMOBILES, FUSE BOXES, SWITCHES, AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS MAKING THEM ALL INOPERABLE. IN FACT, PAT AND MARY MCKENNA WHO LIVE ON THE SSC SITE WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THEY HAD THE MAIN SWITCH ON THEIR WATER WELL DESTROYED 3 TIMES THIS SUMMER BY FIRE ANTS.

RECENTLY 200 FEET OF OF OUR LAND WAS TRENCHED OPEN TO INSTALL AN ADDITIONAL SEPTIC LINE, ALL WE SAW WAS ONE CONTINUOUS FIRE ANT NEST. ALSO, MY HUSBAND WORKS FOR THE LOCAL PHONE COMPANY AND TELLS ME OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE CAUSED BY FIRE ANTS. SINCE THE ANTS TUNNEL DOWN TO THE WATER TABLE WE BELIEVE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AT THE SSC ACCESS LOCATIONS AND POSSIBLY THE TUNNEL ITSELF. IF THE PHONE COMPANY AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SOLVE THE FIRE ANT PROBLEM, CAN THE DOE? ..

I AM ALSO PRESENTING THE SSC WITH ANOTHER COPY OF THE ARTICLE ON FIRE ANTS WRITTEN IN THE AUGUST TEXAS MONTHLY MAGAZINE BY EMILY YOFFE. IN PARTICULAR, SHE REFERS TO A 1986 STUDY DONE BY HOUSTON LIGHTING AND POWER THAT ATTRIBUTED 28 MAJOR OUTAGES TO FIRE ANTS. ISN'T THE DANGER OF POWER FAILURE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO THE SSC TO BE CONSIDERED A BIOLOGICAL HAZARD?

A READER IN THE OCTOBER TEXAS MONTHLY MAGAZINE SAID IN RESPONSE TO THE YOFFE ARTICLE: "AN IMPORTANT ASPECT IS THE POTENTIAL FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRES BECAUSE OF THE FIRE ANTS' ATTRACTION TO ELECTRICAL APPARATUS. THE INSECTS CAN PACK A CIRCUIT BREAKER SO THAT IT CANNOT FUNCTION PROPERLY. ANY DOWNSTREAM ELECTRICAL ARCING FAULT MAY THEREFORE NOT BE INTERRUPTED, AND A FIRE COULD RESULT."

THE DEIS IDENTIFIES A FIRE IN THE TUNNEL AS A SERIOUS DANGER. SHOULDN'T THE DOE BE CONCERNED ABOUT FIRE ANTS IF THEY CAN CAUSE FIRES?.

2 THERE IS ALSO THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE PESTICIDES THAT THE DOE MAY USE TO TRY AND CONTROL THE FIRE ANTS. YOUR USE OF PESTICIDES CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR CROP AND PASTURE LANDS AS MOST FIRE ANT CHEMICALS ARE NOT LABELED FOR SUCH USE.

3 IN ADDITION, HOW CAN YOU SAY THE SSC IS SAFE FOR US WHEN THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL FACILITY WITH UNKNOWN END PRODUCTS? SHOULDN'T THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO THE SSC RISKS BE EVALUATED? THE BEST YOU CAN DO IS INTELLIGENTLY GUESS AS TO THE SAFETY OF THIS EXPERIMENT.

4 I THINK THE DEIS SHOULD CONSIDER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS FROM LIVING NEXT TO AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT? I AND MY FAMILY ALREADY ARE WORRIED ABOUT THE UNIDENTIFIED DANGERS. WE DON'T LIKE THE WAY THE DEIS ANNOUNCED THE BIOLOGIC HAZARD OF "NEUTRON SKYSHINE" AND THEN DIDN'T GIVE US MANY DETAILS. I WORRY THAT THE SSC WILL CONTAMINATE OUR LAND WITH THE RADIATION FROM THE SOIL AROUND THE TUNNEL.

5 I KNOW THAT OUR LAND SHIFTS DRAMATICALLY AND LARGE HOLES APPEAR AND DISAPPEAR. THERE ARE SEASONAL CRACKS UP TO 10 FEET DEEP AND A FEW INCHES ACROSS . WE ALSO HAVE THE COMPLEXITY OF MANY NATURAL SPRINGS. I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW YOU CAN SHUT DOWN WELLS WITHIN 150 FEET OF THE TUNNEL AND CONSIDER THAT SUFFICIENT. MOST OF US USE THE WATER FROM THE SPRINGS OR SHALLOW WELLS YEAR AROUND. OUR MANY SPRINGS COME FROM THE SAME WATER RESERVOIR THAT SITS ABOVE YOUR TUNNEL. HOW CAN IT NOT LEACH OUT SUBSURFACE RADIOACTIVITY?. MAYBE IT IS BECAUSE THE DEIS SAYS OUR WATER RESERVOIR DOESN'T EXIST?.

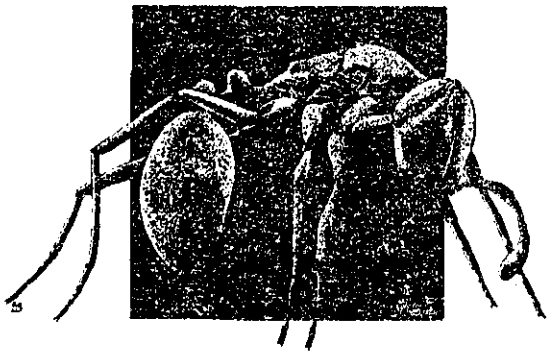
LETTER 223 (CONTINUED)

6 WHY DOESN'T THE DEIS GIVE OPTIONS TO RESIDENTS NEAR THE SSC WHO WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THIS EXPERIMENT? OR IS OUR ONLY REDRESS THE COURTS? I PERSONALLY WOULD LIKE TO SEE RESIDENTS LIKE MYSELF BE GIVEN A HOMESTEAD PURCHASE OPTION.

7 IN CONCLUSION, I WANT TO REMIND YOU OF YOUR PREVIOUS PROMISE TO US. YOU SAID THAT YOU WOULD ANSWER ALL OF OUR QUESTIONS. I HOPE YOU WILL KEEP THIS PROMISE AND NOT CONTINUE TO IGNORE AND EXCLUDE OUR WRITTEN OR VERBAL COMMENTS. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE SSC BENEFIT TEXAS BUT IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THERE ARE TOO MANY UNANSWERED SAFETY QUESTIONS TO JUSTIFY PUTTING IT IN ELLIS COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF 70,000 HUMAN LIVES....THE SUPERCOLLIDER IS MORE SUITED TO AN ISOLATED ENVIRONMENT IN THE TEXAS DESERT AWAY FROM PEOPLE.

LETTER 223 (CONTINUED)

IMPORTED FIRE ANTS:
LIFE HISTORY AND IMPACT



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

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LETTER 223 (CONTINUED)

IMPORTED FIRE ANTS:
LIFE HISTORY AND IMPACT

S. BRADLEIGH VINSON AND A. ANN SORENSEN

DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS 77843
AND
AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
P. O. BOX 12847
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

1986

The Imported Fire Ant is small in size, but it has presented much of Texas with a big problem. The Texas Department of Agriculture has put together a comprehensive, realistic program aimed at controlling this pest. The program features specially trained TDA inspectors working hand in hand with homeowners, farmers, ranchers, school and park personnel, county extension agents and others having trouble in the infested parts of the state.

In addition to getting the right information out on the proper treatment procedures, it's important to learn all we can about the life history and biological nature of the Imported Fire Ant. By studying the ant, we learn how and where it lives, what it eats, how it reproduces and how it survives in various geographic locations. All of this information may eventually give us some clues on how to counteract the Imported Fire Ant with natural predators or other means of control.

This booklet, produced with the help of Drs. Ann Sorensen of TDA and Brad Vinson of Texas A&M, is designed for those people wanting to know more about the Imported Fire Ant than the fact it provides a very painful sting.

Jim Hightower

JIM HIGHTOWER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Imported Fire Ant 4
The Spread of the Imported Fire Ant 4
How Does an Imported Fire Ant Colony Begin? 6
Life in the Colony 8
What Do Fire Ants Eat? 11
The Fire Ant Mound--A Castle in the Ground 12
Multiple-Queen Mounds: A New Threat? 14
Problems Associated with the Imported Fire Ant 15
Do Fire Ants Wear a Black or White Hat? 18
Historical Efforts in Control 18
Present Control of the Imported Fire Ant 19
Additional Reading 22
Appendix: How to Identify Fire Ants 23
Glossary 27

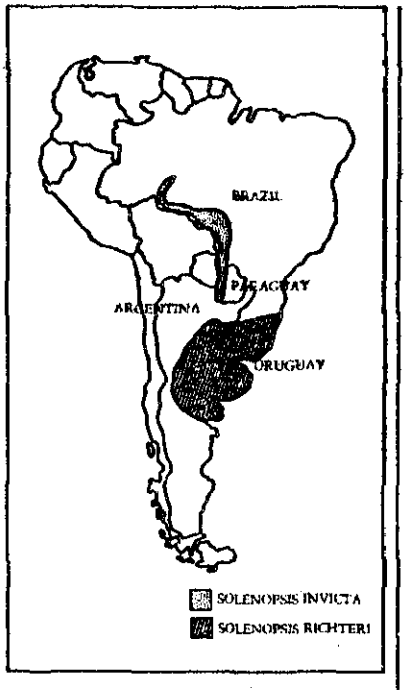


Fig. 1, above. The homeland of the two imported species of fire ants is South America. The black imported fire ant, Solenopsis richteri, originated in southernmost Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay and Argentina. The red imported fire ant, S. invicta, comes from the state of Mato Grosso in Brazil. There it lives on the large flood plain formed by the headwaters of the Paraguay River and its tributaries. It is the red imported fire ant that causes most of our problems here in the U.S.

THE IMPORTED FIRE ANT

The imported fire ant is a difficult problem throughout most of the Southern states, including a good chunk of Texas. In fact, the imported fire ant presents a Texas-sized problem because of its fiery sting. Research continues on the best methods of controlling the imported fire ant, although it should be emphasized that no one is thinking any longer in terms of eradicating the problem. The key word is "control."

It should also be emphasized that while the imported fire ant is a *persistent and sometimes painful pest, it can also serve some useful* purposes. It is clear that the ant presents many more problems than solutions, but it does feed on boll weevils, ticks and cockroaches among other things. Nevertheless, the ants can prevent people from enjoying their own backyards, damage crops, pose a threat to pets, and invade homes to threaten the elderly and small children. They are also attracted to electrical equipment, causing power outages. Clearly, the imported fire ant has achieved a status that deserves our ongoing efforts to bring it under control.

The following report summarizes what we've learned about the fire ant since its arrival here in the United States from Brazil in the 1940s.

THE SPREAD OF THE IMPORTED FIRE ANT

The imported fire ant (IFA) (Fig. 34) came to the United States from South America. There were probably two separate accidental introductions. The first introduction occurred in Mobile, Alabama, in about 1918 and resulted in the arrival of the black IFA which came from the mouth of the Parana and Uruguay rivers in Argentina and Uruguay (Fig. 1). How this fire ant got to the United States from

South America is not known, but ships transporting products like copra (coconut) to Mobile for processing and refining may have been responsible. Once in Mobile, the black IFA slowly spread into the local area.

In the 1940s the IFA suddenly showed up in five new states (Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina). Most of the spread was due to a different ant which we now know as the red IFA. The red IFA was probably introduced into the Mobile area in the 1930s along with cargo from South America, perhaps in the dirt that was being used as ship ballast. The red IFA appears to have come from the headwaters of the Paraguay River located in Northern Argentina, Paraguay and Southern Brazil, a broad flood-plain known as the Pantanal (Fig. 1).

The spread of the red IFA in the 1940s was largely due to the transport of sod and nursery root stock infested with IFA from the Alabama Gulf Coast to other areas of the South (Fig. 2). This inadvertent movement of ants was recognized in the 1950s, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture instituted regulations to monitor the shipment of sod and root stock. However, the IFA had already spread to eight Southern states.

Much of the information concerning the source, introduction and early movement of the IFA was unraveled in 1970 when a researcher at the University of Florida realized that two species of imported fire ants had been introduced into the U.S. Although the black IFA was the first species introduced, today it is found only in northeast Mississippi and northwest Alabama.

The red IFA has continued to spread, first entering Texas in 1956. This population was destroyed, but the ants reentered Texas in 1957 (Fig. 2). By 1985 the ants had infested about 250 million acres in much of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, and had invaded parts of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and over a third of Texas. As the red IFA has spread, it has replaced the black IFA on the Gulf Coast of Alabama and displaced native fire ants (see Appendix) from many areas of their range. In 1977 the red IFA was discovered in Puerto Rico. It apparently entered the island during the construction of oil refineries on equipment brought in from the Southern United States. It now infests one third of the island.

The red IFA continues to spread primarily in Texas where, from 1957 to 1982, it moved west at the rate of 20—30 miles per year. While its spread has slowed as it has encountered the drier parts of West Texas, the ant is still moving westward. It is expected to move into irrigated areas and along permanent lakes and rivers of West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

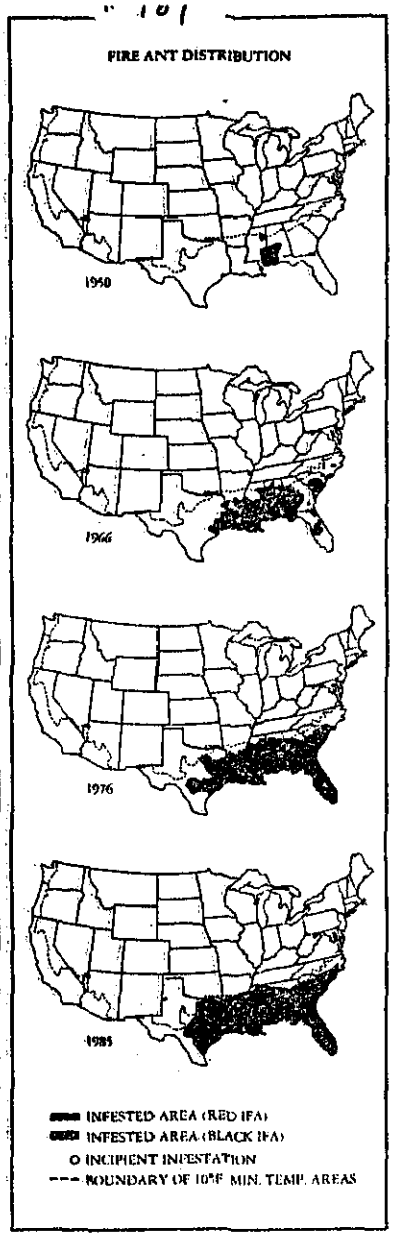


Fig. 2, right. The red imported fire ant has rapidly spread across the Southern United States. The ant first appeared in Mobile, Alabama, in 1918, apparently coming in on ship cargo from South America. By 1940, the ant had infested five Southern states. It was being rapidly spread by shipments of fire ant-infested sod and nursery stock. This inadvertent movement was slowed in the 1950s by regulations imposed by the USDA. But in 1956, the fire ant entered Texas. It presently inhabits 250 million acres in eleven Southern states and also infests part of Puerto Rico.

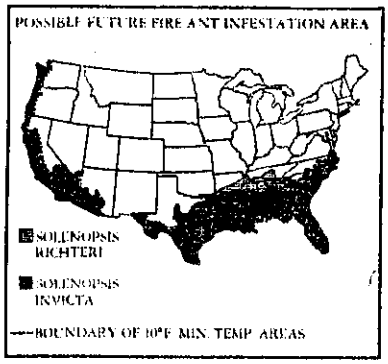


Fig. 3, above. Based on what is known about the temperature and moisture requirements of the imported fire ant, they may infest a large part of the United States in the future. The black imported fire ant, S. richteri, is not expected to greatly expand its range. The red imported fire ant, S. invicta, is expected to eventually occupy nearly one-fourth of the United States.

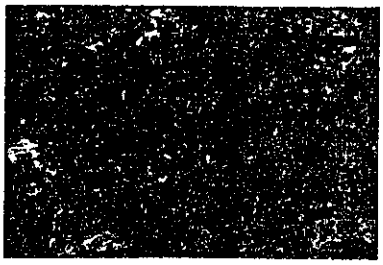


Fig. 4, above. One of the ways in which imported fire ants can spread is by the flooding of their mounds following heavy rains. The fire ants float on top of water, forming rafts to protect the larvae (immature ants) and queen. They then float to new locations where they reestablish a mound in drier soil. Fire ants can survive long periods of submersion under water, reviving once the water is removed.

The red IFA has been moving slowly north through Georgia, and while it invaded southeast North Carolina some years ago, its northeastern movement has been less than expected (Fig. 2). The fire ant cannot withstand long periods of dry or cold conditions. However, it can withstand frost for short periods.

Based on present information, the red IFA is expected to eventually occupy nearly one fourth of the United States wherever average minimum yearly temperatures are greater than 10° F. (Fig. 3). It will be patchily located in those areas receiving less than 10 inches of rain per year.

The red IFA is presently spreading by four methods. These include (1) transport of colonies or mated queens in nursery root stock and sod or in soil used during construction; (2) during natural mating flights, reproductive forms leave the nest, mate in the air and then fly or are blown into new areas; (3) the mated queens may land in trucks, train beds or in other open containers that are moved from place to place; and (4) after being flooded from their mounds by heavy rains, colonies form rafts that float to new locations (Fig. 4).

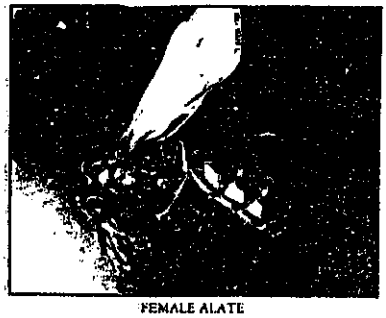
HOW DOES AN IMPORTED FIRE ANT COLONY BEGIN?

Colonies are individually established by newly-mated queens following a mating flight. When large numbers of newly-mated queens land in the same area they may form small groups that cooperatively begin a new colony. This cooperation may be beneficial to the ants because, as a group, the queens are then better able to defend themselves against competitors and predators. However, once the colony is established, the workers kill all but one of the queens (there may be exceptions to queen killing by workers in multiple-queen colonies, which are discussed later). During the warmer months, mature colonies (a year or so old) produce large numbers of winged male and female ants. These are referred to as reproductives, sexuals or alates, a word meaning "winged form." The winged female is about 3/8-inch long, brownish-red in color and has a head just slightly smaller than her thorax (Fig. 5a). The winged male is black in color and slightly smaller than the female, but his head is distinctly smaller than his thorax (Fig. 5b).

A mature colony can produce as many as 4,500 alates during the year, with six to eight mating flights occurring between the spring and fall seasons. As many as 97,000 queens are produced per acre each year in infested land in the Southern United States. Reproductives mature and accumulate in the colony and only start a mating flight under certain weather conditions. Such flights usually begin around 10:00 in the morning one or two days following a rain, if that day is warm (above 75° F.), not too windy and generally sunny. Usually the males

leave the mound first, climbing onto small objects and flying off. Females emerge an hour or so later and join the males in the air. During this period IFA mounds are very active with workers running over and around the mounds. Although mating flights can take place in any month of the year in Texas, the best conditions for successful colony establishment occur between April and September.

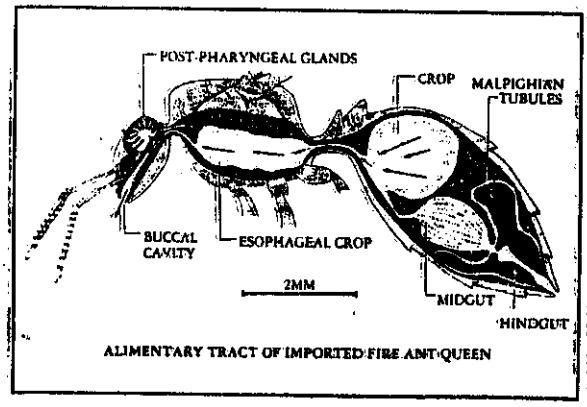
We know very little about the mating habits once flight has begun. Mating probably takes place 300 to 800 feet in the air. After mating, males drop to the ground and die. Females continue to fly and seek reflective or moist areas on which to land. Newly-mated queens can fly as far as 12 miles from their mother colony, but most land between 1/4—1 mile away. Often during the warmer months large numbers of newly-mated queens can be found in swimming pools where they have landed following a mating flight. While this indicates that a mating flight has occurred and that the area may experience increased problems with IFA colonies in the future, the queens themselves are harmless since they never sting. If they land on more suitable sites, they remove their wings and dig a small burrow in the soil, usually under a leaf, rock or in a small crevice. They excavate a small chamber at the end of the burrow and seal it up to prevent the entrance of unwanted guests. It is during and immediately after a mating flight that the fire ant is most vulnerable to predators. During the mating flight, large numbers are eaten by dragonflies and some birds. Many are attracted to bodies of water, such as swimming pools, where they land and drown, or they land in ponds where they are eaten by fish. In fact, a fish may eat so many ants that the sheer number of fire ants consumed kills the fish. Once on the ground they may be consumed by predatory ground beetles, earwigs or spiders. If the queens should land in an area already infested with fire ants, they are killed by workers from established colonies. In areas where fire ants do not occur, the queens may be killed by other ants, generally underground species. Mortality of newly-mated queens may be as high as 90—99% during the mating flight and colony-founding period.



FEMALE ALATE

MALE ALATE

Fig. 5a and 5b, above. Fire ant colonies periodically produce reproductive forms during the warmer months. They mate in the air, and the female drops to the ground, removes her wings and starts a new colony. The male dies shortly after mating. The winged female (top, 5a) is about 3/8-inch long and brownish-red in color. The winged male (bottom, 5b) is black in color, slightly smaller than the female, and his head is reduced in size. The reproductive forms are also called sexuals or alates, a word meaning "winged form."



ALIMENTARY TRACT OF IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUEEN

Fig. 6, left. The newly-mated fire ant queen begins a colony by herself. Since she doesn't leave her burrow to find food, she must feed the developing larvae from her own body's resources. Oils are stored in her crop before the flies and are regurgitated to the larvae. In addition, her wing muscles degenerate and supply nutrients, and she lays infertile eggs (trophic eggs) which she feeds to the larvae. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

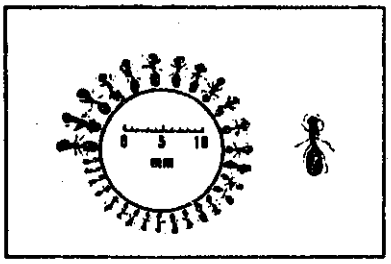


Fig. 7, above. Mature fire ant colonies contain a whole spectrum of different worker sizes. The largest workers are called majors, the medium-sized workers, medias, and the smallest workers, minors. The majority of workers are minors. Although size can be important in determining what kind of food a worker retrieves, the age of the worker largely determines which tasks the worker will perform. All workers are sterile females. A queen is shown on the right. Illustration provided by S. D. Porter.

Fig. 8a and 8b, above. Fire ant larvae have four stages of growth called instars (top, 8a). Only the last instar can digest solid food. The first three instars are exclusively fed liquids. The fourth instar larva has a small depression in front of its mouth called the "food basket" (bottom, 8b). Solid foods are placed in this depression by the workers. The larva then regurgitates enzymes that digest and reduce the food to a liquid that can easily be sucked up by the workers.

If the newly-mated queen survives all of these dangers, she will begin a new colony. Within 24 hours the queen begins laying eggs. The first cluster contains 10 to 15 eggs, which hatch in about 8—10 days. By the time these have hatched, she has laid from 75 to 125 more eggs. She then stops laying until the first brood of workers is reared in about two weeks to a month. Later batches of eggs are cared for entirely by the workers. When the first eggs hatch, the queen feeds the young larvae with oils regurgitated from her crop (or stomach), secretions from her salivary glands and infertile eggs (called trophic eggs) which she lays (Fig. 6). The queen's wing muscles, which are no longer needed, break down and supply nutrients for the secretions and trophic eggs which she produces.

The queen does not generally seek food and must successfully rear these first few workers if the colony is to survive. These workers are very small due to the limited amount of food provided by the queen. They are called "minims." Minims open the small burrow made by the queen, locate food, feed the queen and new larvae, and begin construction of the new mound. Within a month, slightly larger workers are produced daily, and the mound begins to grow. Within six months the mound will contain several thousand ants and is readily visible in the field. Such colonies may contain a few large workers (major workers), some medium-sized workers (media workers) and many small workers that are slightly larger than minim workers (minor workers) (Fig. 7). The largest workers in a fire ant colony may weigh up to 10 times as much as the smallest workers. These three types of workers are sterile females that carry out all the tasks of colony life except egg production, which is exclusively a function of the queen. A queen in a large colony is capable of producing her own weight in eggs every day (1,500 or more). A typical mature fire ant colony will contain 80,000 workers, but some mounds contain as many as 240,000 workers.

LIFE IN THE COLONY

While fire ants may be serious pests, an observer cannot help but be impressed with the complexity and order of social insect life. The larvae that hatch from the eggs are fed liquid food provided by the workers who regurgitate the food from their crops (Fig. 11). Larvae have four stages of growth called instars (Fig. 8a). The fourth stage, in addition to receiving liquid food, is also fed bits of solid food brought in by workers. This solid food is placed in a small depression just in front of the larva's mouth (the "food basket") (Fig. 8b). The larvae regurgitate enzymes that digest this food, which is then sucked up. The digested food is regurgitated to adult ants who are not able to digest protein foods by themselves. Some of this digested protein is fed to the queen who needs it for egg production. The protein cycle, in effect, allows a fire ant colony to rapidly respond to food supplies (Fig. 9). As proteins in the form of other insects are brought into a colony, larvae are fed first, and they regurgitate digested proteins or amino

acids to workers who feed them to the queen. These amino acids stimulate egg production. As long as there is sufficient food, egg production is maximized. However, if the food supply becomes limited, the larvae regurgitate less, thus reducing the amount of amino acids received by the queen. This results in decreased egg production. If food shortages become serious, workers may even cannibalize some of the larvae, thus reducing the food needs of the colony.

If food is abundantly available during spring through fall, eggs are laid and hatch in 7—10 days into legless, grublike larvae, which are dirty white in color and sparsely covered with recurved hairs. They are dependent on other members of the colony for their care and cannot even move about unassisted. The larva is a stage specialized for feeding and growing, and almost all growth occurs during this period. As in all insects, growth is accomplished by a periodic molting or shedding of the larval skin (cuticle) which allows the larva to expand. Larvae molt three times over a 6—12 day period. On the final fourth molt the larvae enter the pupal stage. For the first time adult structures, such as legs, become apparent. The pupae are shiny white and resemble adult workers in shape. This transitional stage between larva and adult lasts 9—16 days as larval tissues break down and reform to create adult structures. In insects in general, the adult stage is specialized for reproduction and dispersal. With ants, only a few adult individuals are capable of reproduction (queens and males), and the remainder are sterile workers. Newly emerged adults are light in color and are called "callows." They darken within a few days. These younger ants spend several days to weeks with the larvae and act as "nurses." The nurses take care of the eggs, larvae, pupae and the queen. They feed, clean and groom the larvae and queen and help larvae shed their cuticles as they grow and develop. The life span of a worker depends on its size. Minor workers live 30—60 days, medias 60—90 days, and majors 90—180 days or longer. Queens live 2—6 years.

As the nurses age they become "reserves." Reserves help feed and groom the larvae, defend the colony, build and maintain the mound and are recruited to bring back food discovered by the oldest ants, the "foragers." The foragers hunt for the food needed by the colony. Only 10—20% of the workers are foragers, and they are responsible for bringing back enough food to feed the remaining 80—90% of the colony. If a large food source is discovered, the forager lays a chemical trail on the ground (Fig. 10). The chemical comes from a small gland near the sting (Fig. 20). When the forager returns to the colony, it communicates its find by feeding the reserve workers it encounters some of the food it has discovered. Reserves then follow the chemical trail back to the food's source. Through this recruitment system, the ants can find food, return to the colony and rapidly send out legions of other workers to obtain the food before any competitors can reach it.

While adult ants can chew and cut with their mandibles, they can only swallow liquids, which they store in their crops (Fig. 11). In the field, adult ants drink liquid food they encounter and carry it back in their crop. Solid food chunks are chewed up into manageable sizes, picked up in their mandibles and carried back to the colony. Chunks are then cut up into appropriately small sizes, passed from reserves to nurses and finally to the larger larvae which digest them outside their bodies with powerful enzymes that they secrete (Fig. 9).

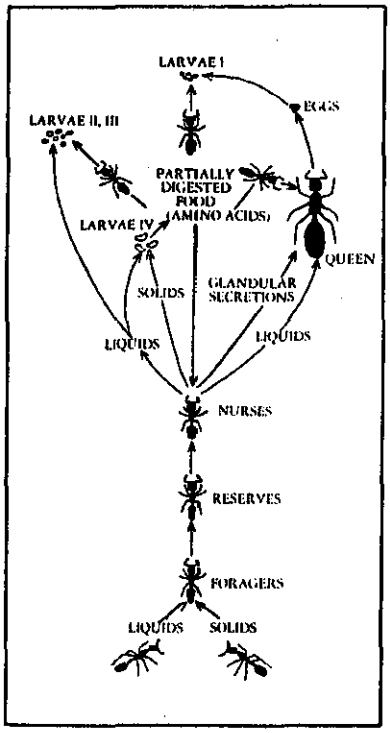


Fig. 9, above. Food, mostly in the form of other insects, is continually being brought into the fire ant mound. Only the fourth instar larvae can digest solid food, so it is carried directly to them. They break it down into liquid form, making it available to all of the other colony members. As long as the queen receives these liquids, she continues to produce eggs. When food supplies are scarce, the workers will cannibalize the larvae rather than allow the queen to starve. Illustration by A. A. Sorensen.

Fig. 10, right. When a fire ant worker encounters a rich food source, it lays a trail of chemical back to the mound that other workers can then follow. It does this by wiping its sting along the ground. The chemical, known as a trail pheromone, is produced in a small gland (Dufour's gland) attached to the sting. Other workers follow this trail by waving their antennae over the ground. Their antennae have special scent receptors that detect the presence of the chemical. The trail is constantly reinforced by excited food-laden workers returning from the food source. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

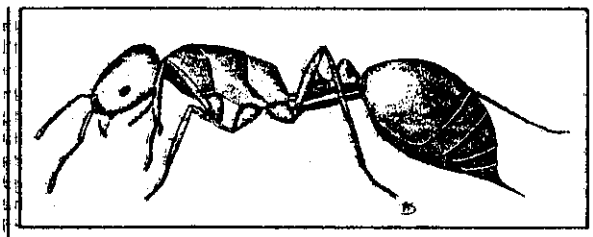
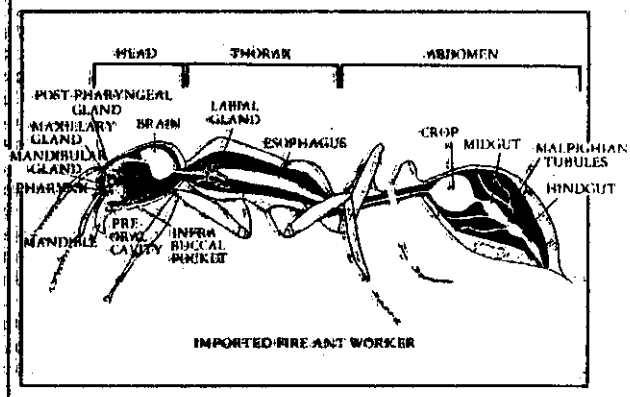


Fig. 11, right. Fire ant workers have an enlarged stomach, called a crop, which allows them to carry and store liquid foods. The workers can carry solid foods in their mandibles, but they cannot digest them. They have an elaborate screening system in their throats which prevents them from swallowing even very fine particles. Particulate matter which is screened out in this manner is stored in the infra buccal pocket and later ejected. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.



As food is dissolved, larvae drink the liquid portions. In addition, workers may drink some of this digested liquid or solicit the liquid food already swallowed from the larvae. It is the workers that blend and store the food. When a worker encounters another colony member, they touch head to head. In some unknown way, each ant can tell if it has more or less food than another ant. If it has less, it begs to be fed, and the better-fed ant feeds it. In this way liquids are passed from one worker to another and to queens, larvae and the rest of the colony.

This transfer of food by social feeding is known as trophallaxis. It is a unique way to pass information in the form of chemical messages to all members of a colony. Insects often communicate by the use of chemicals. In the case of social insects like ants, what better way to spread messages to the many thousands of workers than through the use of food. While almost any member of a colony can add chemicals to the food (and may), the queen, because of her central importance, is believed to be the most important member of the colony to do so.

Actually, most ant behavior is mediated by chemicals. These chemical messages are referred to as pheromones, and some of the behaviors pheromones elicit are the following:

(1) Alarm responses are caused by the release of chemicals from workers that have been disturbed or injured. In addition to the release

of chemicals, alarm can also be spread by vibration. (2) Attraction to other workers is usually a response to chemicals, although movement may also be important. (3) Recruitment to a new food source or nest site is mediated by pheromones. Workers mainly follow a trail of chemical laid down by other workers (Fig. 10), although some visual landmarks are also used. (4) Grooming, including assistance at molting, is mediated by chemicals and by touch. For example, larvae produce pheromones which stimulate workers to groom, feed and carry them to favorable locations in the nest. (5) Trophallaxis (exchange of liquid food), as mentioned previously, can result in the transfer of chemical messages. Exchange of solid food particles can also result in the transfer of chemical messages. (6) Group interactions increase the exchange of pheromones. Social insects often need the presence of others of their kind to behave normally, probably due to the need for continual chemical stimulation. (7) Recognition of nestmates or castes may be mediated by chemicals and by touch. For example, the queen produces a chemical which identifies her as a queen and stimulates workers to groom her, feed her and take away any eggs she may lay. (8) Chemicals produced by the queen may determine whether a larva will develop into a worker or a new queen. (9) The queen also prevents new reproductives in the mound from laying eggs by producing an inhibitory chemical. (10) Workers recognize dead ants by chemicals that are released within 1 hour after death and respond by removing the dead worker from the nest.

Workers are constantly attracted to and lick the queen, where they presumably pick up the chemical messages she produces (Fig. 12). Through this licking, these messages enter the food chain and within hours have been spread throughout the colony.

The queen controls a colony through both the secretion of chemical messages and the production of replacement workers or reproductives. Because of her importance she is very effectively shielded from her environment by her workers. Such protection makes our efforts to control social insects difficult. All liquid foods are first consumed by workers; thus, fast-acting poisons kill the expendable workers, thereby protecting the larvae and queen. Solid toxic foods are fed directly to the larvae, killing them and reducing their effect on the queen. Small microorganisms and granular poisons are filtered out by elaborate screening systems in the workers' mouths that allow only liquids to pass through. The nurses surround the queen, and any kind of disturbance sends the queen and nurses to deep parts of the mound. Even if thousands of workers and larvae are killed, as long as a couple of workers or pupae survive along with the queen, the colony can survive.

Fig. 12, above. The queen controls her colony both by secreting chemicals that can control the behavior of her workers and by producing replacement workers or reproductives. She is surrounded by workers that groom her, feed her and take away the eggs she lays.

WHAT DO FIRE ANTS EAT?

Fire ants are omnivorous and will feed on almost any type of animal or plant material. Generally they feed on other insects which they locate and sting. The sting paralyzes the insect, and the ant then consumes it at its leisure (Fig. 13). If the insect is very small, the ant

Fig. 13, above. The imported fire ant is an effective predator and may even control certain key pests on crops. Here, the ants attack a corn earworm (Heliothis zea). The ants overwhelm their prey by stinging it, leaving the insect paralyzed. They can then bite and chew on the insect, carrying back the pieces to their mound.

Fig. 14, above. Mature imported fire ant mounds can be very large, measuring as high as 1 1/2 feet and as wide as 1—2 feet. The size and shape of the mound depends largely on soil type. The drink can on top of the mound indicates the relative size of the mound.

can simply crush it with its powerful mandibles. Because ants are earthbound, they generally prey on insects that cannot rapidly escape them. Thus, they consume ticks, larvae of other insects, ground inhabiting insects and worms. The fire ant is also attracted to oil (a component of insects and seeds). This behavior was exploited by USDA in the development of an oil bait consisting of soybean oil formulated on a corn cob grit carrier. The oil acted both as a food and as an insecticide solvent. This combination of insecticide, oil and corn grit led to the present insecticide baits. However, oils and sugars are generally passed among workers rather than directly to the larvae and queen, thus delaying the movement of pesticides to them. This delay renders fast-acting insecticides useless, since the worker is killed before it can feed its nestmates.

THE FIRE ANT MOUND — A CASTLE IN THE GROUND

The mound begins as a small cell a few inches deep in the ground where the queen seals herself in to begin the colony. As workers are produced, they begin to tunnel into the surrounding soil, making many interconnected chambers. The soil removed during the formation of the chambers and tunnels is carried above ground where it is used to form many more chambers and tunnels.

A mature colony (a year or so old) consists of a mound (a conically shaped dome of soil) that may be one to two feet in diameter and a foot to a foot and a half high (Fig. 14). The average mound is 15

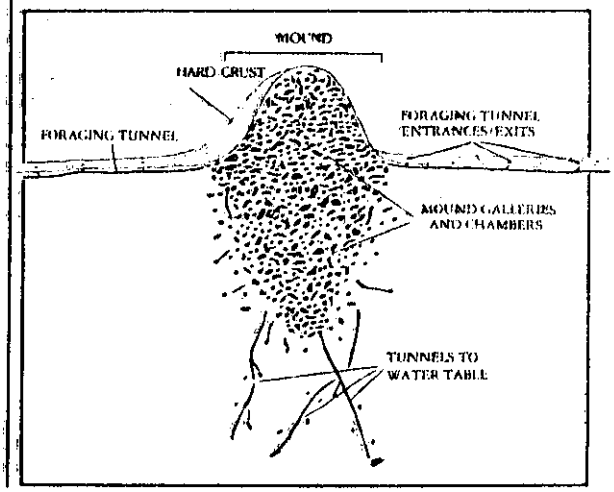


Fig. 15, right. The fire ant mound consists of a series of interlocking galleries, tunnels and chambers that extend downward into the ground. Galleries can extend anywhere from 1—3 feet into the soil, usually forming an inverted cone. Foraging tunnels just below the soil surface extend several yards out from the mound with periodic exits from which workers emerge to search for food on the soil surface.
Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

inches in diameter and 10 inches in height. In low marshy terrain, mounds may be three or more feet high and up to 3—3 1/2 feet in diameter. During the hot dry months of summer, the ants do not maintain their mounds, and they may be easily overlooked. However, as soon as rains and cooler weather return, the mounds are reworked and become quite noticeable. The mound surface usually has a slight crust that protects it. The inside of the mound is filled with tunnels and chambers (Fig. 15). These chambers form a cone which extends 1—3 feet into the ground. Some of the tunnels may extend down five feet or more depending on the water table. Most mounds have no visible entrances or exits except during mating flights. At these times, the workers open numerous holes on top of the mound. They promptly close the holes after use. The workers leave and return to the mound in lateral tunnels just under the soil surface that radiate out from the mound. These shallow tunnels are 1—4 inches underground and may extend many yards from the mound. They may branch, and at points along their length are openings that lead to the surface from which the ants emerge to forage. Openings have been found as far as 132 feet away from the mound.

Mound size and shape depend, in part, on the soil type. In sandy soils, mounds are less well-developed, while in clay soils they may become quite large. In Texas, where summer droughts sometimes cause the clay soil to form large, deep cracks, ants may move into these natural tunnels and not form a mound. In lawns that are frequently mowed, the mound is often flattened because the top is continually removed during mowing.

Fire ants readily defend their mound from intruders. Any disturbance of the mound, which includes the surface tunnels located several yards away, results in hundreds of workers rushing out in all directions, usually attacking anything that moves. The worker ants are sensitive to vibrations, which seem to stimulate them to attack. When a worker uses its sting, it releases a chemical which alerts other workers and incites them to sting as well. Each worker can sting repeatedly, leading to multiple stings in a short period of time.

Although the ants readily defend their mound from intruders, the mound is not permanent. If the mound is disturbed, the ants often move and build a new one several feet to many yards away. Sometimes the ants move for no apparent reason. At other times, they move due to unfavorable conditions, such as too much shade or the presence of pesticides. However, some mounds may be repeatedly disturbed (such as mowing over them) without causing the ants to move. Thus it is hard to predict when and if the ants will move.

While a fire ant mound is elaborate, the ants cannot regulate its temperature and humidity. Instead, they continually move the larve and queen to the most suitable location within the mound. Thus, in the early morning during summer, the larvae and queen are usually near the top, on the sunny side of the mound, to take advantage of the warm, humid conditions. As the sun dries out and heats up the mound, the larvae and queen are moved deeper into the mound. During periods of drought the ants may remain deep in the ground for long periods.

During cold weather, ants also seek deeper cover and become very sluggish. The younger ants can withstand short periods of freezing conditions. Workers can also survive being under water for long

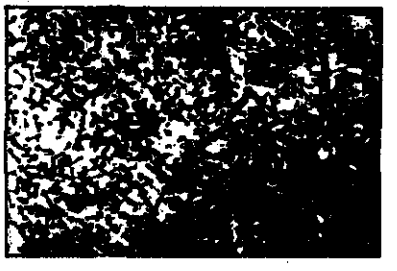
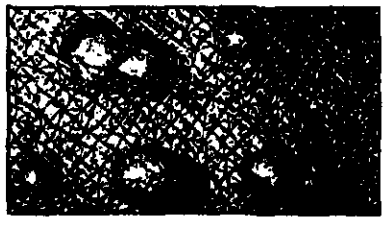


Fig. 16, above. Some fire ant colonies have more than one mated queen. These are called multiple-queen colonies, and they differ from the more common single-queen colonies in many aspects of their biology. They pose problems in our attempts to control the fire ant because their mounds are more densely spaced and all of their queens (normally 20—60) must be killed or the colony will survive.

Fig. 17. above. The major problem with the fire ant is that it stings and in doing so, injects a venom that causes blisters or allergic responses in people. The victim usually receives more than one sting because the ants can sting repeatedly.



periods; they appear to be inactive, only to revive after the water is removed. If water slowly invades a mound, the ants float out and form a raft of worker ants with the workers in the middle holding the larvae, eggs and queen safe and dry as the raft floats to new nest sites (see Fig. 4).

While mounds are important, they do not appear essential. As long as there is a small protected space that is dark and damp and a source of food and water, the ants may not form a mound but nest instead in walls of buildings, in logs, cracks, crevices in stone walls or under sidewalks.

MULTIPLE-QUEEN MOUNDS: A NEW THREAT?

Early studies of fire ant biology indicated that each of their colonies was controlled by a single queen. However, from 1973 on, reports began to appear of colonies with many queens (Fig. 16). In Mississippi, an extremely large colony, dubbed "queen city," was found to contain more than 3,000 queens. Multiple-queen colonies have also been found in limited areas in Florida, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas. They seem to be more common on the western edge of their range. Multiple-queen colonies differ from single-queen colonies in many important aspects of colony life: (1) their mounds are closer together (250 mounds/acre instead of 40 mounds/acre) and are more spread out in appearance; (2) their workers are much smaller, with very few large workers present, and they tend to be lighter in color; (3) the workers are less aggressive towards workers from neighboring mounds; (4) the queens lay fewer eggs and weigh less (although collectively more eggs are produced in a multiple-queen colony because

Fig. 18. left. To sting, the imported fire ant first takes hold of the skin with its mandibles to steady itself. This causes a pricking sensation. It then pushes in its sting and injects its venom. This produces a fiery, burning sensation. If not dislodged, the ant may continue to rotate around, stinging two or three more times and leaving a characteristic circular pattern of blisters.

Fig. 19. left. Imported fire ant stings always form pustules. These blisters itch and can easily become infected if the skin is broken. They sometimes require medical attention and in many instances, leave a small brown scar that lasts for many months.

there are so many queens laying eggs at once); (5) the female reproductives they produce weigh less, and the males are often sterile; and finally, (6) fewer reproductive forms are produced by multiple-queen mounds. Although multiple-queen mounds represent only a fraction of the fire ant population overall, they are serious cause for concern. Their mounds are closer together so that areas are more heavily infested with fire ants. In addition, it is much harder to eliminate a multiple-queen mound because all of the queens (typically between 20—60 but sometimes 300 or more) must be killed, not just one.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPORTED FIRE ANT

The major problem with IFA is that the workers sting and inject a venom that causes blisters or allergic responses in people. Whether a person considers the IFA beneficial or damaging for the environment in general, these considerations are overshadowed by their impact on people.

For a variety of reasons the imported fire ants are frequently encountered by people. First, they defend their mounds from invaders. Large mounds may reach a foot or so in diameter and height, and thus are avoided by most people. However, stepping on a mound may be almost unavoidable in some areas where the number of mounds can reach from 50 to over 200 per acre depending on the location and the behavior of the ants in the area (single or multiple-queen colonies). Furthermore, some mounds are not easily seen or are hidden from view so that a person may step onto or lean against an object in contact with a mound without knowing it. Lastly, each mound has many lateral tunnels just beneath the soil surface that may lead from several feet to several yards from the mound with openings along the tunnel that the ants defend as part of their mound (Fig. 15). Thus, it is easy for people to inadvertently stand on one of these tunnels or lean against a fence post and have hundreds of ants rush out and climb onto them for 10 to 20 seconds before they realize it. Since each ant can sting many times, a person may receive many stings before the ants can be removed (Fig. 17).

When stinging, the worker attaches to its prey with its mandibles causing a pricking sensation and then it doubles under its abdomen and forces its sting into the tissue (Fig. 18). The sting hurts for a few minutes, then the area reddens, swells into a wheal and a pustule forms within a day (Fig. 19). The intense burning sensation which occurs when the venom is injected accounts for the popular name of "fire ant." These pustules may become infected and require medical attention. For most people, the pustule dries up in a week or so, but for some people the pustule may lead to a brown scar that may last for many months.

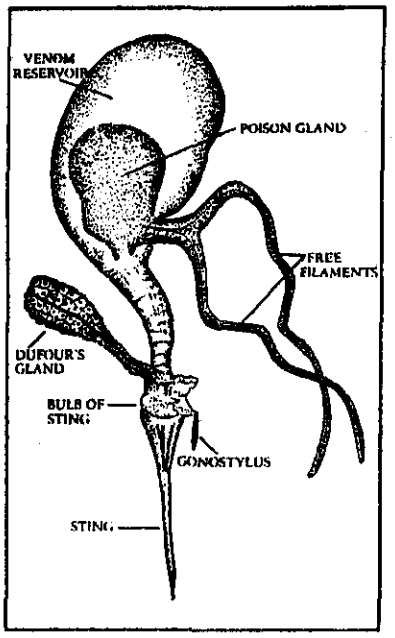


Fig. 20, above. The venom which the fire ant injects into its victim is produced in the poison gland. This gland is located inside of the venom reservoir which opens into the poison bulb at the base of the sting. The chemicals which are responsible for trail-following behavior by workers are produced in the Dufour's gland. Chemical trails are laid by workers as they drag their stings along the ground. Other workers can then follow these trails. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

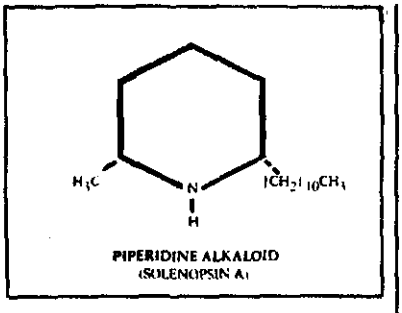


Fig. 21, above. The major component of fire ant venom is an oily alkaloid called Solenopsin A. Alkaloids are toxic to cells and cause a pustule to form by killing cells in their vicinity. These dead cells then attract the body's defensive white cells, which accumulate at the venom site and form pus. Fire ant venom also contains some proteins which may produce allergic reactions in people sensitive to them.

Fig. 22, above. Farm and pasturelands may become heavily infested with fire ant mounds. Pastures with 30—50 mounds/acre are common in some areas. Along the western edge of the fire ant's range, where multiple-queen colonies occur, up to 250 mounds/acre may be present. Mounds can cause problems during harvesting, damaging equipment and making hand harvesting of a crop virtually impossible because of the numbers of ants produced.

The venom is produced in a gland which is connected to the sting (Fig. 20) and contains two major components. The oily alkaloids (Fig. 21) are toxic to cells and cause a pustule to form by killing cells at the site of the injection. These dead cells attract the body's defensive white blood cells, which accumulate at the venom site and form pus. If the skin is broken by scratching, bacteria may enter, and an infection can develop. The venom also contains a bit of protein (less than 10 percent) which has little or no effect on most people. Others are sensitive to these proteins, and a sting can lead to anaphylactic shock. The symptoms of shock include dizziness, nausea, sweating, swelling of the affected area, headache and shortness of breath. If any of these symptoms occur, the person requires immediate medical attention. Anaphylactic shock can lead to death. People who show symptoms indicating anaphylactic shock should seek advice from an allergist before entering known fire ant infested areas.

For those suffering just pain and the development of pustules, a simple solution of half bleach and half water applied immediately to the area can reduce the pain, itching and pustule formation. Speed of application is essential.

The presence of fire ants deters certain outdoor recreational activities, such as sitting on the ground, pulling weeds in a backyard garden, enjoying a picnic on the lawn, sitting on the grass near a lake, sitting around a camp fire and sitting or even standing on a stream bank to fish. Playgrounds, athletic fields and parks are either heavily treated to control fire ants or they are not used.

In the campsites of state and national parks in fire ant infested areas, it is difficult to put up a tent, let alone face the prospect of taking down a tent covered by angry fire ants. To ensure freedom from such difficulties, some people treat the area with chemicals. In time, the tent area is heavily contaminated with pesticides which, at the very least, endanger the wildlife the park was designed to protect.

The imported fire ant is one of only a few insects that are a problem to both rural and urban areas. In rural areas the imported fire ant is a threat to domestic animals. Animals, like man, are susceptible to anaphylactic shock, and their sensitivity can change with age and amount of exposure. Fire ants are quick to attack moving objects and are attracted to mucus surfaces. Young animals which are unable to escape may be blinded or killed.

Animals may try to avoid fire ant infested areas, causing other problems. For example, in poultry houses young chicks are reared in large numbers. Fire ants invade these chicken houses to feed on the insects that are attracted there. In doing so they cause the chicks to crowd into uninfested areas where they trample each other, resulting in large losses.

Fire ants also cause other economic losses. Mounds built in clay soils can bake in the hot summer sun and become as hard as rocks (Fig. 22). These hard mounds can damage farm machinery that encounter them (for example, the cutter bar of a hay mower, combine equipment or hay bailing equipment). In soybean fields, the farmer can either risk equipment damage or raise the cutter bar 6 to 10 inches to avoid the mounds and thus lose some of the crop.

Fire ants were not considered a pest of crops until recently. When the fire ant first invaded the Southeastern U.S. between the 1940s and 70s, most of our cropland was treated with residual (long-lasting)

pesticides that may have kept ant populations at low levels. As these residual pesticides have been replaced with shorter-lived chemicals and with biological control techniques, fire ant populations have increased on agricultural lands. Ants feed on germinating seeds, thus causing serious damage to corn and soybeans. They feed on the buds and developing fruit of certain crops, such as beans, citrus, berries and okra (Fig. 23). They girdle young trees, particularly citrus and pecans. Damage to plants often increases during droughts, possibly because the ants are attempting to supplement their water needs. Lastly, the ants deter hand picking and harvesting of many crops.

In urban areas, fire ants cause additional problems. They nest under patio slabs, walks and roads, causing these structures to crack and collapse when the ants leave. The ants not only deter backyard activities (as discussed earlier), damage plants and threaten pets (similar to the rural problem), but they may also invade houses where they can threaten young children and the elderly. House invasion is often a problem following heavy rain. During floods, the ants seek high ground and have been found in houses, businesses and even under the rugs inside cars. A driver can lose control of a car if he is covered with stinging ants halfway down the street. In the home, the ants often move between the walls or under rugs and into other closed spaces. If moisture is present, such as found in a leaky bathroom pipe or drain in a wall, the ants may be content to remain in the house.

Ants also appear to be attracted to electrical equipment (Fig. 24). The reasons for this attraction to electricity are not yet clear. Nevertheless, the ants do crowd into electrical contacts causing them to short. This is a major problem with heat pumps and air conditioners located on concrete slabs. They can also short junction boxes, causing problems with telephone cables, electrical transformers and airport landing lights. They sometimes chew through electrical cable insulation, resulting in shorts in telephone lines, traffic lights, street and security lights.

Since the fire ant is attracted to moisture, it is occasionally a problem in drip irrigation lines, where the ants gnaw at the pipe and enlarge the drip holes. As the IFA moves into areas where drip irrigation predominates, this problem may increase.

The imported fire ant is often accidently transported along our major highways, thereby extending its range. Highway shoulders and rights of way are often ideal fire ant habitats. These areas represent open, disturbed land with an abundant food supply. The food comes from the trash tossed from cars and the wildlife, particularly insects, continually being hit by cars. Thus, infestations are often very heavy along the highways. This leads to an additional problem for accident victims who may end up on the side of the highway, unable to escape from ant attacks.

The effects of fire ants on wildlife are not well documented. However, fire ants reduce the number of other ant species in areas they have infested. Fire ants also have a major impact on ground nesting animals from insects to mice and birds. In some cases the ants may eliminate certain ground-inhabiting species from an area. The elimination of just a few soil insects may reduce the food supply of some animals which in turn affects the abundance of yet other animals. The altering of the food web in an area may have profound effects on animal abundance and diversity.

Fig. 23, above. Fire ants may be attracted to young seedlings and saplings where they can cause extensive damage by girdling stems and branches. They can also destroy buds and developing fruit. Here ants are shown feeding on citrus. Damage to plants often increases during droughts, possibly due to a search for an alternative source of water.

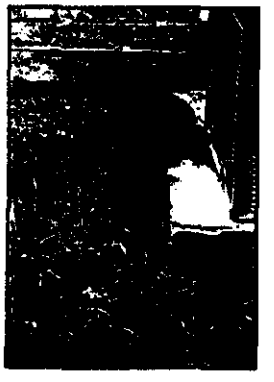


Fig. 24, above. Fire ants are attracted to electrical equipment for unknown reasons. They are a major problem for heat pumps, transformer boxes and air conditioners where they can short out electrical circuits. They can sometimes chew through electrical cable insulation, causing shorts in telephone lines and traffic lights.

Fig. 25, above. Imported fire ants can enhance populations of certain insect pests. They often tend plant-sucking insects such as aphids (shown here) and scales for their honeydew. They protect these insects from parasites and predators, thus allowing them to increase in number.

DO FIRE ANTS WEAR A BLACK OR WHITE HAT?

Fire ants feed on many things, and whether we consider them to be beneficial or a pest may depend upon our viewpoint. In fields of sugarcane, cotton or corn, where there are heavy losses from insects such as the sugarcane borer, boll weevil or corn earworm, fire ants may eliminate the problem (Fig. 13). Thus, we might consider them beneficial for these crops. We may also feel positive about the fire ant when it kills ticks or cockroaches. However, they may also kill beneficial insects, such as ladybug larvae that are important in the control of insect pests. Furthermore, the ant will tend and protect aphids that transmit various plant diseases (Fig. 25). Also, they may directly damage crops, attacking the buds, young fruit, roots or girdling the plant (Fig. 23). In these respects, one may label the fire ant a pest. Further, the ants attack invertebrates that inhabit the soil, thus reducing not only the diversity of an area, but also reducing food for other organisms. Fire ants may adversely affect ground-nesting birds and mammals such as mice, moles and rabbits. Whether this is considered beneficial or detrimental may again depend on your point of view.

HISTORICAL EFFORTS IN CONTROL

Although the IFA had invaded eight of the 11 presently infested states by 1950, the problems IFA caused were not immediately recognized. In 1949, Mississippi was the first state to appropriate funds ($15,000) to study the problem. At the same time, the state of Alabama made chlordane available to farmers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also began studies on the IFA problem and issued its first report in 1954, two years after Louisiana had also made chlordane available to farmers.

Heptachlor was found to be more toxic and more stable than chlordane, and thus ants were controlled for a longer period of time. This chemical was applied as a granular formulation to the soil and killed any ant that came in contact with it over a period of many months. The result was good control.

The United States Congress was approached in 1957 by various state, local and private organizations to initiate action on the IFA problem. Later that year Congress appropriated $2,400,000 to begin an eradication program against the IFA, but the amount was far short of what was needed. The program began with the use of Heptachlor. However, over the next several years, funding varied to such an extent that program goals were virtually unattainable. During the same period, the amount of Heptachlor used in treatment was reduced from the original 1958 dose of 20 lb. of 10% Heptachlor (2 lb. active Heptachlor) per acre to two applications of 1/4 lb. active Heptachlor per acre by 1960.

Although the amount of Heptachlor was reduced, the environmental effects had not been considered. Heptachlor was not only killing ants, but also many other species of insects, invertebrates, birds and mammals. Further, residues began to accumulate in many animals. Texas, Florida and Alabama withdrew from the program in 1960 due to mounting environmental concerns. The effects on wildlife alarmed conservationists, and the IFA eradication program became a critical stimulus that led Rachel Carson to write the book *"Silent Spring"* (1962, Houghton Mifflin Co., NY) which resulted in public disenchantment concerning the widespread use of pesticides and led to the subsequent banning of Heptachlor.

Although about 20 million acres of land were treated with Heptachlor from 1957 to 1962, the IFA continued to spread from 80 million to over 100 million acres. The program, as conceived, appeared to be a poor one, the detrimental effects on wildlife being greater than the effect on the ant itself.

Mirex was discovered in 1961 and was utilized as a fire ant bait by U.S. Department of Agriculture researchers. It rapidly gained in popularity, becoming the standard control agent. Use of this pesticide began at the rate of 10 lb. of bait containing 0.15 oz. of Mirex per acre, but by 1966 the Mirex dose had been reduced to 1 1/4 lb. of bait containing 0.11 oz. of Mirex per acre with at least two applications recommended. Although dosages had been reduced, the program also suffered from inconsistent funding. From 1967 to 1969 a little over 36.1 million acres were treated with the Mirex bait while the ant continued to spread from 126 million to over 150 million acres. There were increasing concerns over the use of Mirex, and by 1969 the program ran into legal problems. Environmental problems were becoming more apparent, and what had been hailed as a "perfect pesticide" in the early '60s actually proved to be dangerous in subtle ways. While research continued to uncover more problems with the use of Mirex and legal difficulties mounted, Mirex was still used extensively until it was cancelled in 1978.

With the loss of Mirex, the hopes for an eradication program also failed. Experience with past programs now indicates that eradication of the IFA is not possible with any presently conceived techniques. The high rate of reproduction, extensive geographic infestation and difficulty in killing all of the mounds within an area make the IFA a very difficult insect to manage.

PRESENT CONTROL OF THE IMPORTED FIRE ANT

Many pesticides are currently being marketed for control of the IFA, and along with other control techniques, consumers have several options as to the control method they wish to use. There are two basic approaches to IFA control, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. While we provide a summary here, we recommend that

Fig. 26. above. Mound drenches: Mound drenches are contact insecticides that must come directly in contact with the workers and queen(s) in order to kill them. A small amount of concentrated insecticide is diluted in water and either sprinkled or poured onto the mound. Care must be taken not to disturb the mound prior to drenching it. The queen will be taken deep into the mound if the ants are disturbed.

*Fig. 27, above. **Surface dusts: Surface dusts or granules are shaken over the mound and then watered into the soil. The dissolved granules must come directly in contact with the ants in order to kill them. If you disturb the mound in any way, the queen will be taken deep into the mound and the chemical will not reach her.***

*Fig. 28, above. **Injected toxicants: Some insecticides can be pressurized and injected into the mound. Normally, the insecticide is injected into the mound in a number of places according to the directions. The chemical must come in contact with the workers and queen(s) in order to kill them.***

those who are interested in the latest control recommendations and practices obtain "Fire Ants and Their Control," B-1536, from the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

The two basic approaches available for use against the IFA are either (1) individual mound treatments or (2) broadcast treatments:

(1) ***Individual mound treatments*** - There are several methods available for individual mound treatments. The main advantage of individual mound treatments is that there are more choices available, and when effective they usually kill a mound in a few hours to a few weeks depending on the approach. The major disadvantage is that each mound must be located and individually treated. This is labor intensive and thus can only be practical for small areas. In all cases some mounds may not be killed and may move to new locations. Some mounds cannot be found, or they are too young to be seen and thus are not treated. Reinfestation of the treated area from overlooked mounds may occur within 6 to 12 months, and retreatment may be required. There are seven different methods available.

(A) Mound drenches. The mound is flooded with a large volume of liquid which is toxic to ants. One choice is to simply pour several gallons of hot water over a mound. Insecticide drenches are mixed with several gallons of water and poured into a mound. Active ingredients include acephate, chlorpyrifos, pyrethrins and diazinon. Problems include inability to reach the queen who may be deep within the mound.

(B) Surface dusts. Insecticidal dusts or granular formulations are shaken over a mound and then watered into the soil. Dust treatments are very similar to mound drenches.

(C) Injected toxicants. Some insecticides are available that can be pressurized and injected into a mound. These are often more effective than mound drenches, but are more expensive. Equipment may be subject to leakage which can be dangerous to the handler, and injection may require more time than other methods. As with mound drenching, some queens may escape.

(D) Fumigants. Presently methyl chloroform is the only fumigant available. A few ounces are poured into each mound, but like the drenches, not all mounds will be destroyed. The material is toxic to plants.

(E) Baits. Only a few bait products are available. They may be used for individual mound treatments although they are primarily sold for broadcast treatments. For individual mound treatments, a small amount of bait is scattered around a mound. Baits are generally slower to act but are more effective than drenches, dusts or fumigants.

(F) Biological deterrents. Biological control approaches such as the use of mites or nematodes have promise, but their effectiveness has not been thoroughly examined. They are presently being used in a manner similar to a mound drench or dust. They have many of the same problems, although they have the advantage of being nonpollutants.

(G) Mechanical devices. Various mechanical and electrical devices are available, but their effectiveness has not been documented and the equipment is often expensive.

(2) *Broadcast treatment* - There are presently only a couple of products available for broadcast treatments. They are baits composed of soybean oil and a toxicant formulated on a corn grit carrier. The ants find and carry the grits into the mound where they feed the poisoned oil to their queen and nestmates. To be effective the toxicant must be slow acting or not too toxic to the foraging worker. The advantage of the broadcast baits is that they are less labor intensive since large areas can be quickly treated, and unseen and small mounds can also be controlled. However, they often do not give complete control because (a) some mounds are well fed and don't feed on the bait; (b) the bait fails to drop close enough to some colonies and they don't discover it; (c) the bait is light sensitive and does not remain effective very long; and (d) the baits are not specific to the fire ant, and competing ant species may remove the bait and subsequently die. This provides open ground for a reinvasion of the IFA which often reaches greater levels of infestation than before.

Fig. 29, above. Fumigants: Methyl chloroform, the only fumigant currently available, is a liquid that rapidly turns into a gas when poured out of its container. Measure the recommended amount of liquid as specified on the label and pour it into holes poked into the top of the mound.

Fig. 30, above. Baits: Baits can be used for both individual mound treatments and for broadcast treatments. They consist of a mixture of corn cob grits, soybean oil and a toxicant. The ants find the grits when they are foraging for food, carry them back to their mound, and feed the poisoned oil to their queen and nestmates. Baits should be sprinkled uniformly around the mound about one to three feet away and not on the mound itself. Ants will only recognize the bait as food when they encounter it at some distance from the mound. They may confuse the bait with building material if they find it on top of their mound.

ADDITIONAL READING

Hamman, Philip J., Bastiaan M. Drees and S. Bradleigh Vinson. 1986. "Fire Ants and Their Control." Texas Agricultural Extension Service Publication B-1536.

Lofgren, C. S. 1985. "The Economic Importance and Control of the Imported Fire Ant in the United States." In *The Economic Impact and Control of Social Insects.* (S. B. Vinson, Edit.). Praeger Press, N. Y.

Lofgren, C. S., W. A. Banks, and B. M. Glancey, 1975. *Biology and Control of Imported Fire Ants.* Ann. Rev. Entomology 20:1-30.

Sorensen, A. Ann and Mark Trostle. 1986. *Answers to Your Questions About Imported Fire Ants.* Texas Department of Agriculture.

Symposium on Imported Fire Ants. 1983. Florida Entomologist 66(1). 92-184.

Vinson, S. B. and L. Greenberg. 1985. "The Biology, Physiology and Ecology of the Imported Fire Ant." In *The Economic Impact and Control of Social Insects.* (S. B. Vinson, Edit.). Praeger Press, N. Y.

APPENDIX:
HOW TO IDENTIFY FIRE ANTS

HOW TO IDENTIFY FIRE ANTS

The fire ants comprise a large group of small reddish brown to black ants found in the warmer regions of the Americas. As a group, these ants belong to the genus *Solenopsis* (Fig. 31). Ants belonging to this genus can be recognized by their 10-segmented antennae topped by conspicuous two-segmented clubs, unarmed propodeum (no spines on the propodeum, although it does have a few hairs), a two-segmented pedicel (the petiole and postpetiole) and the presence of a sting which may be exposed. Worker ants vary in length from 1/8 to 1/4 inch.

Fig. 31, right. Fire ants belong to the genus ***Solenopsis****. They all share the characteristics shown here: 10-segmented antennae with 2-segmented clubs, an unarmed or spineless propodeum, a 2-segmented pedicel and a conspicuous sting. They are reddish brown to black in color and 1/8-1/4 inch in length. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen*

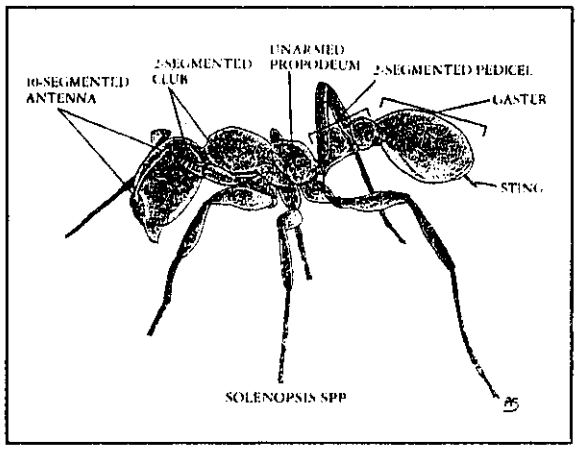
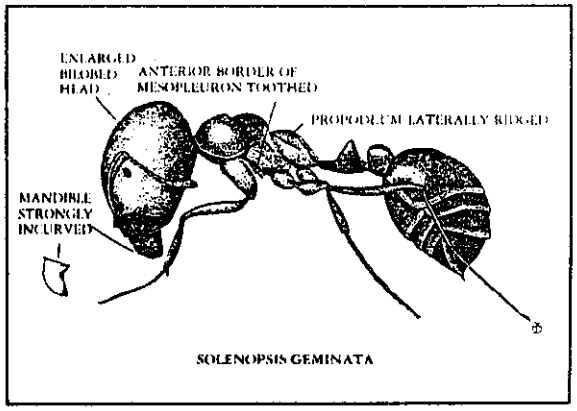


Fig. 32, right. The tropical fire ant, ***Solenopsis geminata****, is sometimes confused with the imported fire ant. Some of the larger worker ants in* ***S. geminata*** *colonies have enlarged bilobed heads as shown here. Both large and small workers have a laterally-ridged propodeum and a toothed mesopleuron. Their mandibles are strongly incurved. The tropical fire ant stings but does not leave a pustule. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.*



There are several species or types of fire ants that are found in the United States from the Carolinas to California, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Two species are common in most areas and have been present in North America for centuries. They are referred to as the "native" fire ants. One native species is known as the tropical fire ant (*Solenopsis geminata* Fabricius) (Fig. 32). It differs from the imported fire ants in that some of its worker ants have enlarged heads. If a mound contains a few large ants with disproportionately large heads among its workers, the colony is composed of tropical fire ants. Other differences include the presence of a laterally-ridged propodeum, a toothed mesopleuron and strongly incurved mandibles.

The second native species is known as the southern fire ant (*Solenopsis xyloni* McCook) (Fig. 33). This species is generally difficult to distinguish from the imported species. The mound of the southern fire ant is often more flattened, but mound shape is not a reliable character.

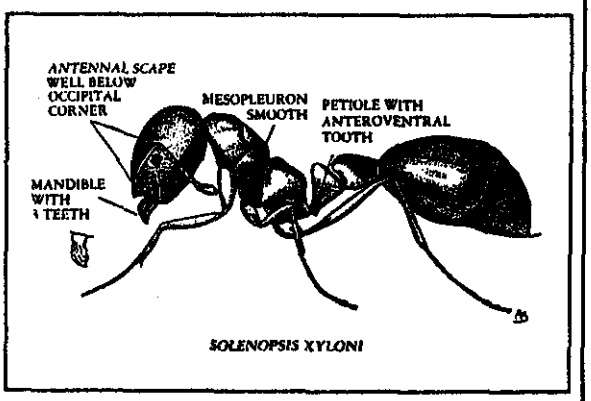


Fig. 33, left. The southern fire ant, Solenopsis xyloni, closely resembles the imported fire ant. They differ in a few key characters as shown here: the mandibles have three teeth instead of four, the antennal scape stops well below the occipital corner of the head, the mesopleuron is smooth instead of rough, and there is an anteroventral tooth on the petiole. The southern fire ant stings but does not leave a pustule. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

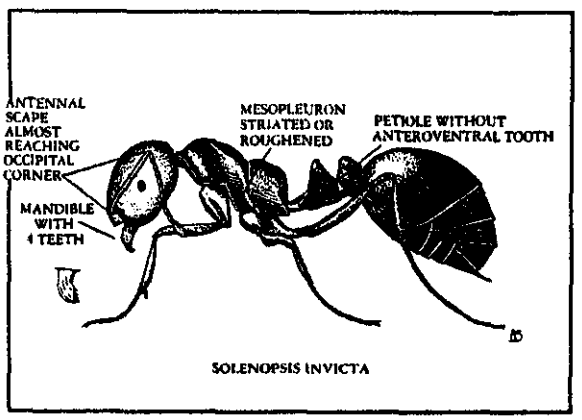


Fig. 34, left. The imported fire ant, Solenopsis invicta, can be confused with other fire ants, but it differs in the key characters shown here: the mandibles have four teeth, the mesopleuron is striated or roughened, and the anteroventral edge of the petiole is smooth. When the imported fire ant stings, a characteristic pustule forms within a day. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

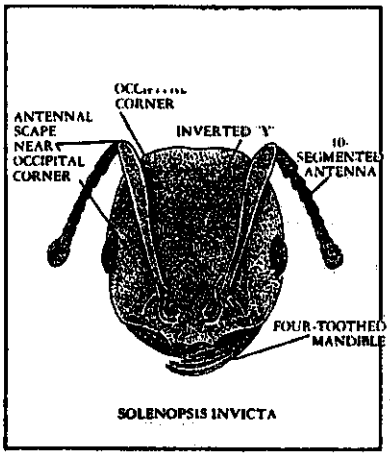


Fig. 33. above: A useful character that can sometimes be used to distinguish the imported fire ant from other native fire ants is the presence of an inverted "Y" shaped line on the front of the head between the eyes. Drawing by A. A. Sorensen.

The southern fire ant has only three teeth on its mandible (jaw), compared to four teeth for the imported fire ant (Fig. 34). The antennal scape fails to reach the occipital corner of the head of the southern fire ant by several proximal funicular segments, while the scape of the imported fire ant usually reaches to the occipital corner. The mesopleuron of the southern fire ant is generally smooth, while in the imported fire ant it is dull due to many small striations or ridges in the cuticle.

The desert fire ant (*Solenopsis aurea* Wheeler) is a rarely observed native species largely confined to the arid regions of the Southwest including West Texas. The mounds are small, often under rocks, and the golden-yellow ants are less aggressive than the other species

Of the two imported species, the black imported fire ant (*Solenopsis richteri* Forel) is presently found only in northwest Alabama and northeast Mississippi. While taxonomic differences between the two imported species are difficult to describe, the black imported fire ant is generally darker and larger than the red imported fire ant, and its mounds are often bigger.

The red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta* Buren) is the species of most concern, having spread from Alabama to eight Southern states during the 1940s and '50s. The key identifying characters are shown in Figs. 31, 34 and 35. While both the native and imported fire ants sting, only the red imported fire ant causes the formation of a pustule.

GLOSSARY

abdomen: the third or posterior division of the insect body; consists normally of nine or 10 apparent segments. In ants the globular or ovoid last seven or eight segments behind the pedicel is called the gaster.

alate: winged; in ants alates are winged reproductive forms, both male and female, that are periodically produced in a colony and released to fly, mate and found a new colony. Only the female founds the new colony. The male dies shortly after the mating flight. Alates are also called sexuals or reproductives.

alkaloid: a colorless, complex and bitter organic base containing nitrogen and oxygen. Examples include morphine and codeine. The major components of fire ant venom are alkaloids, unlike most stinging insects which utilize a venom rich in protein.

anaphylactic shock: an intense reaction caused by hypersensitivity to a foreign substance. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, perspiration, cyanosis, asthma and, in severe cases, may result in death.

antenna: *(pl. antennae)* a pair of segmented, flexible appendages located on the head, usually sensory in function.

beneficial insects: insects which are beneficial to man. These include predacious insects which kill and eat plant damaging insects and parasitic insects which develop inside other insects, killing them in the process.

callows: newly emerged ants whose exoskeleton is still relatively soft and lightly pigmented.

castes: any set of individuals in a colony that are morphologically distinct or belong to the same age group, or both, and perform specialized labor in the colony. Fire ants can be divided morphologically as reproductives (males and females), major workers, media workers and minor workers, or by age as nurses, reserves and foragers.

club: the very much enlarged distal (end) segments of the antenna.

crop: an insect's stomach; the dilated part of the alimentary canal which receives and holds food. Fire ants store liquids in their crops and later regurgitate them to other ants.

cuticle: the outer covering of an insect; its exoskeleton.

enzyme: a complex organic substance that is produced by living cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions. Digestive enzymes help speed up the digestion of different food substances.

food basket: a small depressed area near the mouth of a last-stage larva (4th instar); solid food is placed on this basket by workers and held firmly by forked hairs. The larva then regurgitates digestive enzymes onto the food and it slowly dissolves.

foragers: the oldest workers in a colony; foragers are responsible for locating food outside of the nest and recruiting other workers to help bring it back. They represent 10—20% of the workers in the colony.

funicular: referring to a part of an insect's antenna between the club (enlarged end of the antenna) and the ring-joints. The funiculus is all of the antenna, excluding the scape.

gaster: the hindmost body region of an ant.

instars: the period or stage between molts in the larva, numbered to designate the various periods. Fire ant larvae have four instars; only the last instar can digest solid food.

larva: *(pl. larvae)* the immature form of an insect; most of an insect's growth occurs during the larval period. Fire ant larvae are legless, grublike and white.

majors: the largest workers in an ant colony; majors are normally defined by their head width (>0.92mm). They live longer than any other workers in the colony.

mandibles: the first pair of mouthparts in insects; stout and tooth-like in chewing insects.

medias: medium-sized workers in an ant colony; medias are normally defined by their head width (between 0.73—0.92mm).

mesopleuron: in bees, wasps and ants, the piece below the insertion of the wings; the lateral surface of the mesothorax above the second leg.

minims: the first workers produced by a founding queen; minims are miniature workers that normally live only 20—30 days. They are only produced during the founding period.

minors: the smallest workers in an ant colony; minors are normally defined by their head width (<0.73mm).

molting: the periodic process of loosening and discarding the skin or cuticle, accompanied by the formation of a new cuticle. This process allows an insect to grow.

mound: a nest constructed out of soil; mounds can be quite elaborate, with many chambers and tunnels and usually project above the ground surface.

multiple-queen mounds: fire ant colonies which contain more than one egg-laying queen. These colonies normally contain 20—60 mated queens and are characterized by many small workers and high mound density.

nurses: the youngest workers in an ant colony responsible for grooming, feeding and transporting larvae.

occipital: of or pertaining to the occiput or the back part of the head.

omnivorous: feeding generally on animal or vegetable food or on both.

pedicel: the "waist"of an ant. It is made up of either one segment (the petiole) or two segments (the petiole plus the postpetiole). These segments connect the thorax to the abdomen.

petiole: the segment of the pedicel closest to the thorax.

pheromones: a chemical substance, usually a glandular secretion, which is used for communication within a species. One individual releases the material as a signal, and another responds after tasting or smelling it.

propodeum: the first segment of the abdomen which is fused to the thorax to form with it a single structure called the trunk.

proximal: that part of an appendage nearest the body.

pupal stage: the resting inactive instar or stage between the larva and the adult; during this stage the larval tissues break down and develop into the adult structures.

pustule: a small circumscribed elevation of the skin containing pus and having an inflamed base.

reserves: a group of workers in the colony that are between the careers of nursing and foraging. They are involved in nest maintenance tasks, relaying food within the colony, tending larvae and helping foragers carry back food.

scape: the first or basal segment(s) in antennae, sometimes greatly elongated.

single-queen mounds: fire ant colonies which contain only one egg-laying queen. These colonies are characterized by the presence of many large workers and widely spaced, nicely formed mounds.

thorax: the body region behind the head which bears legs and wings (if present). In ants this region should be properly referred to as the trunk, since it is actually composed of the thorax and propodeum.

trophallaxis: the exchange of alimentary liquid among colony members. Chemical messages are often passed along with the food as it is exchanged.

trophic egg: an egg, usually degenerate in form and inviable, which is fed to other members of the colony.

venom: poisonous matter secreted by some animals and transmitted to prey or an enemy by biting or stinging. Fire ants inject a venom through their sting.

wheal: a suddenly formed elevation of the skin surface which may burn and itch. A wheal appears almost immediately after a person is stung by an imported fire ant. Later a pustule forms as pus collects in response to the cells killed by the venom.

The Texas Department of Agriculture would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, The Texas A&M University System, Neville P. Clarke, Director, College Station, Texas in the preparation of this booklet.

LETTER 224

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Ennis, Texas 75120-0756

September 26, 1988

Re: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
September 26, 1988
Conference at S.A.G.C.
Super Collider Site

Dear Sirs:

I am firmly in support of the S.S.C. being located in Ellis County, Texas. I have received the "Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures," and it appears that Ellis County stands to gain the most and lose the least when compared to the other sites. Ellis County has continued to welcome the D.O.E. with open arms and a spirit of cooperation. The project itself, with its far-reaching scientific experiments, stands to catapult the United States into the 21st century. 1

The S.S.C. will also place the U.S.A. firmly at the forefront of experimental physics and technology, a position that we have held in the past but are quickly losing to foreign nations. I support the S.S.C. and I firmly believe that Ellis County, Texas is the best site for the project.

Sincerely,

W. Lee Johnson

W. LEE JOHNSON

LETTER 225

09/26/88

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Super Conductor Super Collider Enviromental Team

1 I have taken a look at the Enviromental Consequences and Mitigative Measures, Vol. 1 Chaper 5, and along with other issues and information I have read and heard, I am in favor of the Super Conductor, Super Collider being built in Ellis County.

I feel the impact to the people of Ellis County as a whole will be both beneficial and positive. Any negatives will be greatly outweighed by the positive.

Sincerely,

A. R. Miller, Postmaster
306 E Waco St.
Ennis, TX 75119

Phone 214-875-7652

LETTER 226

Good afternoon, I'm Mary Howe and I live in Midlothian. Recently I've become the major financial support for myself and my children.

While reading about the SSC I began to wonder what changes it could have on the taxes in our area. First I read that the expected growth in population would offset any increase in taxes, and I thought that was good!
But then I read that officials stated that the new growth would be too little & too wide spread to affect the rural charm of the area. Well to Me that means that there won't be enough people to offset a raise in taxes.

Later I read that the state would be receiving an estimated 3.9 million dollars and local government 1.2 million due to direct sales and taxes levied on machinery, which I thought was good.

But then I read that the 16,000 acre site for the SSC would be tax exempt, so it would no longer be on the Ellis County Tax Roll, creating a deficit.

Then I thought about Property Taxes. I read that the SSC would only create a moderate or more growth rate, but I also read that Waxahachie over the last 5 years has been achieving a moderate growth rate.

1 I ask a friend, who lives in Wax. on Montcello Dr. in a 32yr old 1500 sq. ft. house, how his taxes had grown during the past five years. He said Ellis Co. taxes went up 11.6%/yr or 58% total. City of Wax. taxes went up 12%/yr or 60% total, and WISD school taxes went up 38%/yr for a total of 191%. Now if this is moderate growth and we can expect moderate or better then We're In Trouble.

The reports have all stated the SSC will be good for our childrens education. The increased growth will mean about 200 more teachers will be needed in the area. I ask a teacher what starting salaries were, about $17,000/yr, X 200= $3,400,000.00 in increased annual salaries, not to mention the cost of new classrooms & furnishing. Taxpayers will also have to hire more police, firefighers & city workers of course.

I also read that Ellis Co. will purchase the land for the SSC at an Est. cost of between 35 to 60 million dollars, and the State of Texas will spend another Billion to supply road inprovements, water, electricity and other things to support the SSC. In fact Texas will subsidise the electric cost to about 200 mil.

2 Now it seems they have things pretty well worked out as to how much they want to spend but are very vague on how to pay it back.

One solution is an increased tax base due to inflating property value, but that is not reliable.
Another is increased growth, but that means increased city support.
3 It could be paid back with a bessiness tax which could work, except that bessiness move here because of the tax breaks/and existing ones would only pass it on to the consumer. Then their is always the possiblity of a STATE INCOME TAX which some have advocated or maybe just a hefty increase in the Sales Tax.

Now I'm not a Scientist, a Statistition, aFinancial Analyst o. a Politician. I'm just a working mother with a high school diploma And I've already figured out that those millions upon millions have to be paid back and that no matter how you look at it we are the ones who will pay for it.

During the last year I in my household have had to learn to be financialy responseable, to cut back on non-essencials & cut out some things all togothor.

I've come here today to ask you to also be responsible and not to neglect your duties to those the people you represent, many of whom are on fixed or limited incomes, and cannot afford even a small increase in taxes for a non- essental like the SSC

The other day a friend said it will be all right don't worry. That reminded me of poem I learned as a child, it went:

There are only two things to worry about, weather you are sick or well.

If you are well there is nothing to worry about, if you are sick there are only two things to worry about, if you get better or die.

If you get better there is nothing to worry about, if you die there are only two things to worry about, weather you'll go to heaven or hell.

If it is heaven you have nothing to worry about, and if you go to hell you'll be to busy shaking hands with people you know and won't have time to worry. But what worries me most is I think I see most of the people I'll be shaking hands with if I go to hell, or worse I'll live in hell here with the SSC and be taxed to death.

Mary Howe

LETTER 227

Gentlemen:

1 We have never yet heard or seen in print anything, in our opinion, that would justify the terrible expense to taxpayers and also the terrible destruction of 12-15,000 acres of Ellis County land and the displacement of the people on it in locating and construction of the SSC here locally.

2 It is vague as to what is expected to be accomplished even if the "experiment" is a success. As to "matter" and it's creation, the Bible says "In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth, etc." In school, science teachers told students "early on", the first law of chemistry is that "matter cannot be created or destroyed". It seems that this "experiment" is seeking to re-write the laws of creation and if so, what will be accomplished to better the quality of life on our "only planet"?

3 First, a little more of our good earth will be destroyed forever and at a terrible cost in money and human heartache. The trail of tears of displaced ones in their departure is only the beginning. Waxahachie and Ellis County, as we know it, will be destroyed forever. The noise, dust and pollution in every form is not being "properly" described, but mentioned as being only "minimal"- a word that is being over used and also incorrectly. If all the chaos and misery, cost and suffering is considered to be minimal, what could be considered to be a major disruption except total war and the pestilence that follows in it's wake.

Where will these displaced people go, how will they rebuild their lives? Some have no place to go, many will never be able to rebuild their lives, but those who remain will pay.
Pay for the land, pay for the lost taxes on what will then be Federal land, pay for all the improvements on roads and land, pay for the electricity for the SSC, and pay and pay and pay!

4 How will the Displaced people live? Not many seem to know or can answer that question at all. The jobs created by the construction will not go to them, but to miners, technicians and the brainy elite. Many of the displaced ones are in their autumn years and "have not many miles left to travel" and we are among the last mentioned. We were hoping to stay in the area, to be near where our children were born, to be near the land we love, have worked and lived on, generation after generation since the civil war, the land that some of us now sleep in having finished their work. But now it looks as though even that will be impossible with all the pollution that will occur in this area. But not to worry, the move from what has been our and our ancestors home for so many years will probably "do us in", but we have been through the " " roughs " together now for almost half a century and won't ever give up.

Thank You,

Marvin and Mattie Aday

LETTER 228

1,

DOE Representatives
Ladies and Gentlemen.

Today we are here to share our views of the Draft Environmental Impact Study.

1 This EIS report in my opinion minimalizes the adverse effects the SSC will have on this area, but it does state several losses which I would like to bring to your attention.

2 First of all there will be the highest number of homes and businesses lost compared to the other six sites. A very high figure at 224. If it were due to a tornado that those homes were destroyed it would be called a terrible disastor! All of us would be concerned for the individuals who had suffered the loss of their homes. We could help them to rebuild and they would probably do so on the same piece of land the land they know and love, where they have lived happily for years, where they have roots. However this disastor will not be caused by a tornado, it's called the Supercollider and it takes the land as will as the home.

3 This is the second tragic loss, several thousands of acres of what the Eis Draft lists as prime farmland will be permantly destroyed. Better the land be covered by rushing flood waters. Many would consider a flood to be a tragedy, but reconsider for a moment the fact that flood waters do recede and the land will once again be farmed and cared for.

4 Thirdly the EIS draft states that the water used for the SSC will significantly drain the two major aguifers in this county. Two aquifers that many of our rural towns and water supply companies depend on. Now if the same depletion of our water supply happened because of a drought everyone would be concerned, praying for rain and our state officials would be requesting aid to help alleviate the problem. But this drought is being paid for in full by our state officials and the money is coming from the pockets of the very people who will be the thirstiest until the water supply co-ops can drill new wells lay new water lines or have to switch to surface water as the EIS report says we would prefer any way. Who pays for all the well drilling, water lines and or switching, thats correct the same people who paid to have the water taken over by the SSC in the first place.

5 Not all of us need concern ourselves about the afore mentioned losses because they don't involve us, so I think it's worth mentioning a few of the other losses for instance the clean air over Waxahachie and Ellis County. Yes there will be a heavy dust cloud that will hang over this county a dust cloud 10 times over the EPA standard limits so there goes the beautiful blue skies and sweet country air.

6 The peace and quiet will also be a thing of the past. The blasting, boring, cutting, trucks hauling, construction of near cluster, far cluster, increased traffic flow and of course the thousands more people who apparently won't mind living in a dirty, dusty, noisiey, crowed, contaminated county will cause a mighty racket that I suppose all progressive industrious but unfortunately not so nice to live in or near towns have.

7 Driving in and out of Ellis County will be quite an adventure as well. I-35 will be needing two more lanes. Hopefully they'll be finshed resurfacing it brfore they start any new project. Highway 287 will also be receiving another two lanes, Highway 77 will be widened and upgraded and of course what is now FM 66 will become a fast moving fourlane highway to the grand Campus area of the SSC Facility.

8 Now to be perfectly honest with you the EIS Draft Didn't contain all gloom and doom. I found hidden among all the charts graphs and scientific gargin one bright spot! It was under the heading NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. I quote the draft," In Ellis County there will be continued moderate growth of light industrial, service and suburban development with more rapid growth toward the north because of easy access to the Dallas-Fort Worth area, continued agricultural use of land, especially in the south portion". In other words we will all survive and do just fine, without the SSC.

9 To close my statement I would like to say that Ellis County will not be destroyed by a natural disastor or as the insurance companies phrase it An Act of GOD. No it will be by an act of man, an act of greed, an act of lunacy.

Kathleen Paul

LETTER 229

Ladies & gentlemen I am very glad to see all of us here today to exercize our constitutional rights. To discuss the information contained within the covers of this document, the Draft Enviromental Impact Statement. Some 4,000 pages, an enormus amount of information obtained from many sources and methods. A large portion of which was provided, to the DOE, by the states competing for this project.

1 Those states & the DOE did test, physical studies, servays, theoretical studies, and computer models, compiled the data and drew conclusion based on what they found.

The DOE then took their conclusions & data and the 7 states conclusions & data and wrote this complete & concise document, to help us understand what will happen here if the SSC comes here.

But, What if this Draft is not all that complete? If it is based on conclusions based on data improperly or hastly gathered? What if that data was then incorectly evaluated or presented in such a way as to change its meaning? What if this Draft is part fact & part fiction?

For example, in volume 4 appendix 10 page 37 under Transportation of LLRW Radiation levels it states & I quote, "the estimated radiation levels for shipments of the SSC - LLRW are based on measured radiation levels for shipments of Fermilabs LLRW from 1983 to 1987."

2 It goes on to say that Fermilab would have a curie content of 6.6 Ci & the SSC would by comperson be 10 Ci or 1-1/2 times more. These #'s were then used to estomate the mrem/hr dose rates to the trucks that will haul the shipments & the area around the trucks.

The 6.6Ci &10Ci figures are also used other calculations, but they are not complete figures. On page 98 of the same vol. there is a table (10.1.3-15) which shows the LLRW shipped from Fermilab from 1976 to 1986 and the average is 23Ci not the 6.6Ci as stated. The figure of 6.6Ci was arrived at by using four low years. This means that the estmated 10Ci for the SSC is really much higher, more like 34Ci/yr.

When how about the omissions? Texas was not included in some Assessments of Health Impacts, like Annual Dose Equivalent from contaminated groundwater (Table 12.2.3-6) Maximum Radioactivity in well water (Table 12.2.3-5) & others, because Texas geological

3 reports, studies & tests were done so hastly, a years work done in just a few weeks, that they completely over looked or just dismissed a system of shallow aquifers in this area. Farmers & ranchers in this area will tell you that, even in this year of low rainfall , their well which range in depth from less then 100ft. to several hundred ft. still have water in them & they use those wells.

Then we have the not yet known answers like. The state has not

4 specified the location or size of the landfill to be developed, the state has not made specific recommendations concerning the disposal of, the state has not identified the number of landfills, and it goes on through out the document. That is like an auto salesman saying, I don't know if it comes with tires, there is no specific recommendations or identified problems due to the lack of breaks, but you do want the car, don't you.

2

5 Now we have the assumptions, a lot of assumptions, but the one I like the best is. It is assumed that the SOC LLRW would be disposed of at the DOE's Hanford facility, Richland, Washington. Now I have a small problem with that. The Hanford facility, as well as 9 others are under investagation for mis-management, possible contamation of groundwater supplies & other violations. Even Senator John Glen & the G.A.O. are unhappy with the DOE and this situationand say it may take as much as $170 billion to remidy it.

Well there is a new $700 million dump, a half mile beneath the desert in southern New Mexico, called the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant that might be used, but it is already in trouble and it isn't even open yet. In fact U.S. Rep. Mike Synar of Okla has expressed concern about the Energy Departments apperent

6 inability to manage programs under their jurisdiction. Well then where to put the radioactive waste? How about the LLRW dump in Hudspeth Co. Texas, less then 500 miles away. Oh, it doesn't exist yet, but the state of Texas has made a compact with the DOE to put a dump in Hudspeth Co. if they want it. Now if I were to assume what would happen to that waste I would assume that Texas was the front runner.

Finally gentlemen:

Here in the country we are quite familiar with substances left in the pastures by bulls, but I am somewhat surprised to see that you in the Energy Department are not only familiar with, but quite profissent at producing that same substance as evidenced by this docutment.

Jay L Paul

LETTER 230

REALTY WORLD®

REALTY WORLD® — Braden & Braden
207 West Marvin, Waxahachie, TX 75165
Telephone: (214) 937-3055 Metro: 223-7637

26 September 1988

To: The Department Of Energy
re: Environmental Impact Statement

We, as part of the majority of Ellis County citizens, welcome the DOE and the SSC to our community.

Good people in a good environment with good living standards give enthusiastic support to the SSC and those who are associated with it, now and in the future.

We have an excellent local school system and many institutions of higher learning within close proximity offering virtualy every educational degree level and subject matter. The educational and degree level of those associated with the SSC facility, now and in the future, would be a great asset to our community and would be most welcomed and appreciated.

1

Our proximity to water, power, air and ground transportation, plus the esae of tunneling and geological stability must be incomparable in any other area.

Our small, but sometimes vocal, oposition seems to follow the age old pattern of typical "anti-establishment" and some land owners crying "crocodile tears" because they may not get a very excessive reimbursement for for their land.

WELCOME to Waxahachie and Ellis County.

Brad Braden

Hubert Braden Brad Braden

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LETTER 231

My name is Doris Brown. I live on Route 5 , just a half-mile south of FM 66 where the proposed Campus would be constructed.

First I'd like to say I totally respect the opinion of those who say they are opposed to the project or are skeptical about it, so I hope that they'll respect my opinion for it.

I've lived in Waxahachie for almost 20 years now so I am in a little bit of a position to know where we were and where we've come. We selected Waxahachie because we fell in love with an unusually pretty property and also because the road system was excellent and second to none in order to get to the Dallas/ Ft. Worth metroplex.

However, I've been quite disappointed that this area has not kept up in growth with other counties around the metroplex, as has for instance the City of Plano which in distance is approximately the same to downtown Dallas as is Waxahachie. Furthermore, we don't have Central Expressway to be bogged down on in gridlock fashion as do the Plano residents so we are very fortunate at least in that regard. And yet, Plano has far and away run away with growth and benefits like getting the Penney headquarters. So I think we should be self-supporting as a county without having to commute to Dallas for many of our needs including jobs.

1 Our population in 1970 was 13,105. 10 whole years later, in 1980, during the time when every other county around us was growing by leaps and bounds, has only increased by 4500 people, to 17,600. In 1984, we had a short lived spurt of growth in population until the oil bust got us, when everything hit the fan. What little growth we did make pretty much disintegrated and any future plans that were made were either put on hold or cancelled altogether. In addition to that, many have left town for jobs and greener pastures, because there are just so many service jobs we can service.

What I'm saying, we cannot consult an astrologer as to when we will be back where we were before the bust and so I say what a wonderful opportunity we now have to make our area viable and world renown to boot, and at the same time to prepare ourselves for the 21st century because we cannot go back in time. I think it is hypocritical to want all the amenities like the computer and the VCR without also living in these formidable times. It is no longer the 50s when farms were profitable enough and a large percentage of our population lived on them. So even though I love my privacy just as much or more than some of my pponents to this project, we are talking economy here and as far as taxes go, the population base would support any increases if any. Also, we here don't know what dust is til you've lived in West Texas. I'm really not worried about the dust that is talked about as being some kind of tornado to come because that's what we've got the EPA for which we didn't have back in the old farm days when you are talking about no holds barred as far as any clean standards are concerned. So if we can't trust the environmental agency, who do we trust?

Needless to say, I'm very much for the supercollider coming to my area. Frankly, I can only visualize a spacious and safer 4 lane FM 66 and improved and well maintained right of ways, not to mention looking forward to experiencing a very exciting and educational time if we are fortunate enough to be selected.

LETTER 232

To whom it may concern
I have been a resident of
Midlothian for the past 15 years.
I am employed by Southwestern Bell
Telephone Co., and also own Richardson Const.
1 I have reviewed the Environmental Impact
Report and feel like it can do
nothing but have a positive impact
on Texas.

W. R. Richardson

LETTER 233

TX-197

233

Robert B. Finch
4321 Fairfax
Dallas, Tx

1 As a owner & partner in Black Champ Enterprises in Ellis County — The Collider Program is not only an asset for Ellis County, but as well for the progressive state of Texas. Lets go full speed ahead. R Finch

LETTER 234

September 26, 1988

To: Department of Energy

Re: Site Selection- SSC

My husband and myself are members of the shrinking middle class. We consider ourselves middle of the road politically, and in the maintream of the Waxahachie community. When our community is being considered for one of the most important scientific endeavors of this era, we must rise off our comfortable laurels and offer our whole hearted support. My husband has an MBA in management, 8 years, and millions of dollars constrution experience, yet because of the Texas economic downturn for the past year he has be forced to seek
1 employment outside the state, commuting home monthly. I believe there to be a wealth of working talent locally and statewide standing ready to offer their services. In the final analysis, the bottom line is the SSC means JOBS, locally and statewide. After relocating several times we CHOSE Waxahachie to make our home, We find here the quality of life unsurpassed, and a commitment to the future. We hope that future includes the SSC.

Respectfully Submitted,

Leo Kamerbeek

Vera Kamerbeek

Vera & Leo Kamerbeek
205 La Vista
Waxahachie. Tx. 75165

LETTER 235

9-26-88

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Super Collider Site Task force. My name is Robert Dellinger, Owner of Dellingers Air Conditioning and Heating Company. I service Midlothian and Ellis County with service and repair to their air conditioning and heating problems. My wife and I are the third generation of our familiies to live in Ellis County.

I have reviewied your Enviromental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider and noted the section on Air Quality. The predicted impact of the SSC should be minimal for us.

1 I am in strong support for the Federal Government decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The economic impact building and operating the SSC would be of great to value to this state because of the economic down turn in the Texas economy for the last two years. We are ready and willing to support the needs of the construction group and finally the SSC. We have to look to the future and I feel we will be an important part of the next generation with the SSC project.

I hope you will choose Ellis County, Texas for the site of the Superconducting super collider.

Sincerely

Robert Dellinger

Robert Dellinger

LETTER 236

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

BY

WILLIAM TROY ROGERS

207 HIGHLAND DRIVE

ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

"In light of the recent downturn in economic growth in the region, development and operation of the SSC in Texas would provide needed economic stimulus to the region. Cumulative impacts would be minor at the regional level, but more substantial in Ellis County. However, many of the planned projects in Ellis County are for infrastructure expansion which would complement SSC development by increasing the local capacity to absorb SSC-related impacts."

Thus, for introduction to this written testimony, I have quoted verbatim from the United States Department of Energy publication "Draft Environmental Impact Statement" on the Superconducting Super Collider. And, as I see it, this introductory statement points out one reason of a myriad of reasons as to why Ellis County, Texas would be the perfect location for the SSC. Indeed, within the context of this economic weakness, it assures a broad based local support for the SSC in Ellis County.

However, not only is there a local support base for the SSC. Lest we forget, I would remind the Department of Energy that the state of Texas is virtually the only state of the seven remaining contenders which gave the entire state an opportunity to express support, or lack of it, for the SSC. This was done by placing

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 12

Proposition 19 on a statewide ballot to enable the entire state to express its opinion on the location of the SSC in Texas. Proposition 19 also gave state officials the authority to commit one billion dollars in state funds to the land acquisition and other basic requirements associated with the SSC project if it is constructed in Texas.

Since we are discussing the SSC project as it relates to the state level, I think it noteworthy that two very important high tech operations have chosen Austin, Texas as their home. I am referring to the Microelectronics and Computer Technology (MCC) Consortium and Sematech. Recent newspaper articles have speculated that five years into the future, Austin, Texas may indeed be the high tech capital of the nation. I mention these developments to underline the fact that Texas does possess those related requirements to merit the location of a sophisticated operation such as the SSC within its boundaries.

I would also remind the Department of Energy (DOE) that Dr. Paul Chu, a noted physicist, resides and works in Texas, namely at the University of Houston in Houston, Texas. Dr. Chu recently received international recognition for his discovery of materials which significantly increase the temperature at which superconductivity occurs. Also, Dr. Chu recently turned down an opportunity to relocate in California, and chose to remain

in Texas.

Actually, the positive reasons for locating the SSC in Ellis County, Texas are too numerous to mention in this forum. I sincerely believe that the Texas site is superior to the other six remaining sites in a locational and technical context. Indeed, I believe that all these qualities, tangible and intangible, which will make this project a magnificent success for this nation and the DOE are in existence in this county and in this state at this period in time.

And if the DOE does choose this site as the location for the SSC, I submit that there will be people from this state, of all political and ideological persuasions, standing in line to compliment the Department on its impeccable judgement.

Thank you for your time and attentiveness.

LETTER 237

Representatives of the Department of Energy, I welcome you to Ellis County, Texas.

My name is Linda Gillespie and I am U.S. Congressman Joe Barton's District Representative for Ellis, Hill, Navarro, Limestone and Freestone counties. It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to appear before you today in support of the Superconducting Super Collider, the SSC.

The United States of America is the envy of the world for our economic, industrial and scientific creativity. I strongly believe that the SSC will prove to be THE key element in maintaining that position of worldwide leadership. We cannot allow this country to become stagnant. We must continue to explore the unknown voids of science. Right now we have no way of knowing what benefits mankind will be able to derive from the SSC and there is only one way to find out: build it and staff it with our leading scientists.

As strongly as I believe that the SSC should be built by the United States, I also believe that it should be built in Texas. And the citizens of Texas also believe that it should be built here.

Last November, Texas voters authorized the issue of $500 million in general obligation bonds by a vote of more than two to one to help pay for the SSC's construction should it be located in Texas. To me, this is a very strong endorsement of Texas' commitment to the SSC. No other state has offered such a commitment and in no other state will the SSC be as welcome as it will be in Texas.

I know that a great many variables besides the states' financial commitments are being examined by DOE officials at the seven sites under consideration for the SSC's construction. Included among these variables are public services and infrastructure.

1

Ellis County is fortunate in that it truly lives up to the cliche "we offer the best of both urban and rural worlds." Physically, Ellis County is large and offers a large rural area which allows for the construction of the SSC with a minimal amount of citizen disruption.

Ellis County is also fortunate in that there are 16 incorporated cities within its boundries. This number of communities translates into a well-developed infrastructue of paved roads, water and sewer systems, fire and police protection, airports, electrical transmission lines, natural gas lines, telephone service, etc. The DOE, in its Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures report stated that the Texas site could absorb the public service needs with "less disruption" than most of the other finalist sites.

When one looks at the proposed Ellis County site and its proximity to communities in Dallas, Tarrant and Johnson counties, one realizes that most of the infrastructure and public service needs are already in place. Although some may need to be upgraded to meet the demand increase, it is much easier to improve an existing highway or an existing water system than it is to build them from square one.

Today I welcome you as a visitor to Texas. Tomorrow I hope to be able to welcome the Department of Energy and the Superconducting Super Collider as a permanent neighbor. We in Texas have always been proud of our state and what it has to offer. Now we're enjoying the opportunity you have given us to show it off for a while. As you continue to tour the proposed site and meet the people who call this place home, you will soon understand why we are so proud.

Again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to voice my support for, most importantly, the SSC and, secondly, my support for its construction in Texas.

Linda Gillespie

Linda Gillespie
1109 Bluebonnet Hill
Ennis, Texas 75119

LETTER 238

STATEMENT OF HOWARD SAXION, MEMBER
ELLIS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

My name is Howard Saxion and I am a resident of Dallas, Texas. I serve as the Sierra Club representative on the Ellis County Environmental Review Committee (ECERC). I appear at this hearing for the ECERC. I do not speak for the Sierra Club.

The ECERC is composed of 12 persons who were appointed by elected officials of Ellis County. The members of the committee represent a diverse background and include theologians, educators, industry and business leaders, city officials, health care providers, and agriculture. I was appointed because of my background as environmental scientist, my past leadership positions with Sierra Club on a national, state and local level, and perhaps the perspective of an "out-of-towner."

The committee was formed not to be an advocate for or against the siting of the SSC in Ellis County, but to identify socio-economic and environmental concerns. The committee met nine times during January, February, and March of this year. Our meetings were open to all and well over 1,000 persons attended. These meetings and the work of the committee resulted in preparation of a report which was transmitted to the Department of Energy as part of the environmental impact statement scoping process.

1 The report that was prepared by our committee and submitted to DOE served as the basis for our review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Our responsibility was to make sure that DOE was responsive to those issues the committee felt needed to be addressed in the DEIS. Those issues were the ones raised by not only our committee but more importantly, those residents of Ellis County and others who would be directly affected by the SSC.

The DOE has done a commendable job in distilling a large amount of information into a document that can be carried in one hand. As a person who prepares NEPA-related documents such as EIS's, I appreciate your efforts.

Our committee reviewed that portion of the DEIS that related only to the Ellis County site. In review of environmental concerns, we believe that most of the adverse effects of construction and subsequent operation and maintenance can be easily mitigated.

The major environmental impact that would occur during construction would be increased localized air pollution. The DOE in Table 4-6 (Page 4-27) compares ambient air quality data and uses 1986 data collected at CAMS in downtown Fort Worth and north Dallas and total suspended particulate (TSP) data from a site in Palmer, Texas. Ambient lead data was collected from Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

2 The data reported for lead, ozone, nitrogen oxide, and carbon monoxide are not representative of Ellis County. Additionally, the Texas Air Control Board has published 1987 data and should be used in the DEIS.

The worst case analysis presented in the DEIS fails to incorporate representative data and assess mitigative measures that would be required during construction. This inadequacy makes the worst case scenario unrealistic.

The major area of concern is the effect siting the SSC would have on socio-economic conditions. Given the rural character of much of Ellis County, the influx of large number of people could easily overtax public services and infrastructure. Our committee and government entities have looked at this
3 issue long and hard. For example, the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission retained Southwest Econometrics to assess the impact construction workers and permanent employees would have on tax rates. While all modeling efforts require a great number of assumptions, the best guess is that public entities would experience some shortfalls in revenues to expenditures.

To more fully assess this impact, the superintendents of school districts in Ellis County met to determine the significance of these shortfalls. Similar
4 efforts by other government entities have occurred.

Other socio-economic impacts that were raised by the committee and the public included the issue of quality of life, changes in land use and the rural character of the area, and aesthetics. Some of these issues, such as land use, must be addressed by local planning. Ellis County government entities must take a pro-active role in determining land use and the location of infrastructural elements. Regardless of whether the SSC is sited in Ellis County, the area will grow as the Metroplex area grows. Change for better or worse is inevitable.

5

The ECERC has discussed socio-economic impacts and mitigation plans with the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC). As DOE is aware, the State of Texas has pledged $1 billion for the SSC should the Ellis County site be selected. TNRLC, in its "Request for Legislative Appropriations (August 1, 1988)," submitted to the Texas Legislative Budget board, has identified a task "to develop, implement, and monitor a mitigation plan designed to provide impact assistance to local governments, school districts and special taxing districts." The committee is satisfied that the State of Texas has provided adequate assurance that the anticipated socio-economic impacts will be mitigated with State provided funds.

DOE will also be responsible for mitigating socio-economic impacts. One way that DOE can accomplish this is to require the operation and maintenance contractor to give all possible consideration to mitigation of socio-economic impacts to the region of influence through the contract process. This should be required as a performance requirement regardless of the selected site.

6

In summary, the ECERC is satisfied that the environmental and socio-economic issues it raised in its report of March 14, 1988 have been adequately addressed in the DEIS. Most of these impacts can be mitigated to a great extent with conscientious oversight by DOE and the State of Texas.

7

A plan to mitigate these impacts, especially the impact to local government, should be developed quickly after the Ellis County site is selected.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this panel. The ECERC stands ready to assist DOE in the future.

LETTER 239

DEBBIE RAY
Auto-Life-Health-Home and Business
P O BOX 1434 716 W ENNIS AVE
ENNIS, TX 75119 PHONE (214) 875-4791 office 875-2387 home

September 27, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, Chairman SSC Site Tack Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

To Whom It May Concern,

I am Debbie Ray, State Farm Insurance Agent in Ennis, Texas. I live with my husband and two children approximately one mile outside the proposed Superconducting Super Collider site in Ellis Cty. I have lived in the same home for over seven years. While in Ennis, I have seen controlled growth and development that makes me proud to be a part of this community. I would like to congratulate the community leaders who have moved forward.

Two years ago when I originally heard of the SSC, I had absolutely no idea what it was, what it could do or what the benefit to Ellis County, the State of Texas, the United States or even the world would be. To be honest I'm can only partially imagine the responses to those questions today. I believe the scientists and technical personnel who will work at this facility don't have a total vision as to what this project will mean to mankind in the future either.

1

I am sure that you have heard all the positive comments regarding the impact of locating the SSC in Ellis County already. I can only add that there is no doubt in my mind that the majority of the citizens of Ellis Cty support the location of the SSC here for many reasons. The economic impact as a result of job opportunities, necessary services required, housing development, etc will be a boost to our area. The doors of opportunity for higher educational and technical development will open for Ellis County residents in our own backyard.

I have been overwhelming impressed with the leadership and farsightedness of the individuals in Texas and Ellis County who have delivered all of us to this place in time. It's obvious to me that not only Texas has something to gain by the the choosen site of the SSC being in Ellis County. The Dept of Energy will benefit from the cooperation of the citizens and the excellent leadership to be found here. I personally welcome you here and hope TEXAS will be the choosen site when the final announcement is made later this year.

Sincerely,

Debbie Ray
DEBBIE RAY

LETTER 240

Testimony to Department of Energy
September 27, 1988
Waxahachie, Texas

I'm Helen Giddings, 1508 West Red Bird Lane, Dallas, Texas 75232.

I support the Texas bid for the Super Collider. While I have not read the impact statement the Department of Energy has released....it is my understanding that the more adverse impacts include construction noise, a need for new roads, dust exceeding federal limits and displacement of people.

I feel certain that we can find ways to meet these challenges. I think every one would agree that we must insist that the handling of displaced people be done with the greatest of care, compassion and concern. I believe we can and will do that.

1 We have a wonderful efficient international airport in DFW, that makes it easy to travel to almost any part of the world. Additionally, we have Love Field, and of course, the possibility of still another airport is being actively discussed.

We have some very fine educational institutions in the area which would assure an educated workforce from which to draw.

This area is very diverse and rich in culture which enables us to attract persons from other areas with ease.

I fully support Texas being selected as the site of The Super Collider. The systems to support such a project are in place in this community. Therefore, we urge you to give this site your strongest consideration.

Helen Giddings

LETTER 241

COMMENTS OF
TEXAS INDUSTRIES, INC.
TO
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY
SUPER-CONDUCTING SUPER-COLLIDER

Good morning. My name is Leo Faciane. I reside at 2002 Faulkner Drive, Rowlett, Texas. I am Corporate Environmental Manager for Texas Industries, Inc., whose corporate offices are at 8100 Carpenter Freeway, Dallas, Texas.

Texas Industries, with its subsidiary, Chaparral Steel, is the largest employer in Ellis County. The TXI Cement Plant, located in Midlothian, Texas, is the 8th largest cement plant in the United States. Chaparral Steel, located adjacent to the cement plant in Midlothian, is the 10th largest steel manufacturer in the United States. 1

Twenty-eight years ago, when TXI constructed the original cement mill, businesses and residents of this county were most receptive and helpful in making this venture successful. Since that time, our cement plant has been expanded three times and, with each expansion, the community support has been there.

In 1973, when Chaparral Steel was founded and constructed, the community again was behind this project and continued to support Chaparral Steel through its expansion in 1983.

The complete success of these ventures would not have been possible without the full support of this community and the quality of personnel available from Ellis County and surrounding areas.

The close proximity of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex as an industrial and supply base greatly facilitates TXI's ventures, as it will also be a significant factor in mitigating traffic and transportation concerns expressed relative to the SSC Project.

Major construction and expansion ventures, such as TXI's, involve environmental impact studies. Initially brief, (in the early 1960's) but more recently of extraordinary thoroughness, as witnessed by the studies for the SSC Project, these impact studies are performed in conjunction with local communities, companies, and environmental regulatory agencies. Texas is fortunate to have local environmental regulatory agencies, primarily the Texas Air Control Board and the Texas Water Commission, that have demonstrated exceptional willingness and ability to work with the public as well as industry to the best interest of the community as a whole.

2 For the past year our people at the cement plant have as well contributed to the impact study exploring various disposal options for the excavated material from the tunnel and shafts.

It is possible that TXI will be able to assist in the disposal of these excavated materials.

We see only positive things that will come to our community, state, and nation with the start-up of the SSC program. We also can testify to the Department of Energy that positive things will come to this project when Ellis County is chosen as the site. We made that decision 28 years ago and have never regretted it. Texas Industries, along with Chaparral Steel, endorses this project and will support it any way possible.

3

LETTER 242

GORMAN CO., INC.

OUTSIDE TEXAS 1-800-527-1719

P.O. Box 968 CEDAR HILL, TEXAS 75104 • 2500 S. JOE WILSON ROAD • 214/298-5223 214/291-7606

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Gorman Co.,Inc. is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconduction Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County,Texas.

1 We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County,Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

G.W. Gorman,President

GCi HYDRAULIC, PUMP AND VALVE STEM PACKINGS

LETTER 242 (CONTINUED)

GORMAN CO., INC.

OUTSIDE TEXAS 1-800-527-1719

P.O. Box 988 CEDAR HILL, TEXAS 75104 • 2500 S. JOE WILSON ROAD • 214/299-5223 214/291-7606

September 26, 1988

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,

The Firm of Gorman Co. Inc., is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a state. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Hal W. Gorman

Hal W. Gorman

HWG/klt

GCi HYDRAULIC, PUMP AND VALVE STEM PACKINGS

modified version of the Keystone process.

STATEMENT OF VALCRIS O. EWELL, JR., SPOKESPERSON
FOR THE ELLIS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE -
DOE, DIES HEARINGS, 26 SEPTEMBER 1988, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

My name is Valcris O. Ewell, Jr., a citizen of Ellis County 318 Hi View Drive, Waxahachie, TX and the elected spokesperson for the Ellis County Environmental Review Committee (ECERC).

The ECERC is a group of Ellis County and Region of Influence citizens who were appointed by elected officials of Ellis County using a to represent the interests of the citizens of Ellis County. We believe we have done that job well. At the very least, we did it to the best of our ability, and every member of the committee served with distinction and dedication.

Mr. Saxion's earlier remarks as a member of the ECERC told you how we operated, and I will not reiterate that.

I do believe that it is important to place on the record who those members are. In the interest of time, I will not read them, but they are contained in my written copy, as an attachment.

On balance, the DEIS was very well done, and I would be remiss not to commend the DOE for a job well done, the minor technical flaws that Mr. Saxion and others mentioned notwithstanding. As a report writer and reader of long standing, I would especially like to commend the report writers for the readability of the report. I know how difficult it is to have a report written by a committee read as if it were written by an individual. The committee was responsible for reviewing only the portion of the DEIS that related only to the Ellis County site, however I reviewed it all, and I sincerely believe, as an individual, only on the basis of the review of the

1

DEIS, that Ellis County is the proper home of the SSC. That assessment is borne out by the overwhelming support indicated during this visit.

There is one area however, and Mr. Saxion alluded to it, the area of further mitigation of socio-economic concerns. The selection of a management and operating contractor who is sensitive to and willing to be responsive to the needs of the local community, is in my view, the key to the management and operating contractor and the SSC and Ellis County being good neighbors.

Based on my own background, which is extensive in the world of contracting, that will only happen if it is part of the Statement of work called out in Section C of the UCF, made a part of the Source Evaluation process, included in Section M of the Request For Proposal as a factor for evaluation and is carried forward into the performance requirements of the contract. Based on the level of expertise indicated in the RFP, this is easy to do and we herewith request the DOE to amend the RFP accordingly.

2

The inclusion of the requirement for a small and small disadvantaged business subcontracting plan really does not get you there. There is a need to require substance, and as with my commercial message at the hearings, if there is a need for someone to show how to do it, I know how, and can do it at the local, state or federal level in a heart beat.

In closing, let me again commend the DOE for its outstanding works on the DEIS. Thank you for making room on your schedule for me to make these remarks, and offer my assistance to local, county, and state officials, the management and operating contractor and to DOE. On behalf of the citizens of Ellis County, thank you.

- Tx-206

ELLIS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE
FOR THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

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P. O. Box 650232
Dallas, Texas 75266-0232
(214) 951-2072

LETTER 244

10 m. sq

My name is Jack Mayes
My address is 396 Stout Road, Midlothian, Tex 76065
I am the President of Sardis Lone Elm Water Corp. We serve about 100 sq miles between Midlothian Waxahachie, Cedar Hill and Ovella. The North West quardrant of the Super Conducting, Super Collider will be in our area. We supply potable water to 1,650 customers. We could add 350 new customers immediatly and our surface water reserve from Midlothian surface water of 1,000,000 gallons per day would take care of 1,000 more.

Our Engineer ~~I have~~ studied the E.I.S. and find nothing objectionable. Our aquifers are well below the collider ring - more than 2000 feet and our wells are at least 3 miles from the ring. Our aquifer recharge has been very near constant. The area is switching to surface water as the demand grows so it should remain at a constant level. I feel we can take care of potable water for the Collider and rural or commercial development in our area.

Switzerland will have a smaller Super Collider on line in the near future and Russia will have one completed in the 90's. Our scientists could go to Russia & help them lead the world in this research like they are doing in space and etc.

I would love to see the U.S regain its lead in Physics, which has accounted for 1/3 of our gross National product that has been developed in the last 80 years.

Lets not do our research in Russia, lets do it in Waxahachie Texas!

LETTER 245

SUBJECT: DEPT. OF ENERGY SCC MEETING, WAXHACHIE, TEXAS
DATE: SEPTEMBER 27, 1988
FROM: JACK P. LEIGH, COUNTY CHAIRMAN, REPUBLICAN PARTY OF ELLIS COUNTY

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

I WISH TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF LOCATING THE SCC PROJECT IN ELLIS COUNTY. IT IS A HONOR TO BE INVITED TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE DISCUSSIONS TO FIND A SITE FOR THE SUPER COLLIDER CONDUCTOR PROJECT. FROM A POLITICAL VIEWPOINT, THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THERE IS TOTAL AND COMPLETE BIPARTISAN SUPPORT BY THE ELECTED LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES AND THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE TO WELCOME THE SCC PROJECT TO ELLIS COUNTY TEXAS. THIS, OF ITSELF, IS A HISTORICAL FIRST THAT ALL OF THE ELECTED OFFICIALS WERE UNAMIOUS IN THEIR APPROVAL AND HAS NEVER BEEN REPEATED IN THIS CENTURY AND MAY NOT BE MATCHED IN THE NEXT. THE STATE OF TEXAS BY IT'S PROMISE TO RAISE $1 BILLION THRU A BOND ISSUE IS AN UNQUALIFIED COMMITMENT TO THIS PROJECT. IN FACT, I DOUBT IF THERE REMAINS ANYTHING ELSE FOR THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT.

1

AS FOR POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT IN THIS COUNTY AND REGION, THERE IS A HEALTHY TWO-PARTY POLITICAL CLIMATE DUE TO THE FACT THAT, LOCALLY AND REGIONALLY, BOTH PARTIES ARE WELL REPRESENTED AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

ASIDE FROM THE POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS ACRUING TO THE REGION WILL BE MEMENTOUS. THE UTILIZATIONAL OF OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING THE EMPHASIS AT THE LOWER LEVELS OF EDUCATION SUCH AS HIGH SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE FIELDS OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND RELATED SCIENCES WILL MAKE THIS REGION AN EDUCATIONAL MECCA FOR STUDENTS INTERESTED IN THESE SUBJECTS.

J. P. LEIGH

TV-210

THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME OF THE LEADING UNIVERSITIES OF THIS COUNTRY AND ELSEWHERE MAY FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO LOCATE BRANCHES HERE TO BETTER UTILIZE THE SCC TESTING FACILITIES. ANOTHER ADVANTAGE FOR LOCATING THE SCC PROJECT HERE IS THE FACT THAT THIS AREA WOULD BE A CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN THIS SPECIALIZED FIELD OF STUDY WELL INTO THE NEXT CENTURY.

IN SHORT, THIS STATE AND ITS LEADERS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF CITIZENS ARE MOST RECEPTIVE TO YOUR DECISION TO CHOOSE ELLIS COUNTY AS THE FINAL SITE. THE FALLOUT TECHNOLOGY FROM THE MANHATTAN PROJECT DURING WWII COULD WELL BE A FOREUNNER OF THE USEFUL "SPIN-OFF" TECHNOLOGY OF WHAT WE CAN EXPECT FROM THE SCC PROJECT. SINCE WE ARE LIVING IN AN ERA OF RAPID KNOWLEGE ACCUMULATION; TECHNICAL BREAKTHROUGHS, OVERNIGHT OBSOLETENESS OF CURRENT TECHNOLOGY AND THE EVER-PRESENT PROBLEM OF A MILITARY "BREAK_THROUGH" BY A POTENTIAL ENEMY, WE CANNOT LEAVE TO CHANCE OUR CURRENT LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC PHYICS AND PARTICAL RESEARCH.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THIS COUNTY, I APPLAUD YOU AND YOUR STAFF FOR THE FINE JOB YOU HAVE DONE IN INFORMING THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF THE PROS AND CONS OF PICKING A SITE WITH THE PATIENCE AND FORTITUTDE USUALLY ATTRIBUTED TO SAINTS AND MOTHERS OF ADOLESCENCE CHILDREN. WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL SELECT OUR AREA AS THE UTILTIMATE SITE SELECTION.

SINCERELY,

Jack P. Leigh

JACK P. LEIGH, JD
P.O. Box #751
Waxahachie, Texas 75165
Ph: (214) 937-1607

LETTER 246

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

RE: Text copy of comments of public hearing in Waxahachie, Texas on September, 27, 1988

Dr. Temple, members of the Department of Energy Site Task Force, other special guests and commentators,

My name is Marlow C. Hunter. I reside at 221 Wesley Drive, DeSoto, Texas.

May I first express appreciation for this opportunity to participate in what I consider to be an historic event. I should like to address you today from the perspective of three roles in which I currently find myself-- first as a parent and citizen of the local area which will have unprecedented impacts from this project; second, as the owner of a small business enterprise, and finally as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce.

1

As a parent and citizen of a community adjacent to the proposed site here in Ellis County, I have found myself becoming increasingly enthusiastic about the unique opportunities presented by the SSC program. As I became more knowledgable and informed about the project and its scientific and technological possibilities, I have concluded that the draft EIS perhaps does not do justice to the potential positive environmental impacts of the SSC. I am extremely excited at the prospect of my children and their children being educated in the shadow of the world's most ingenious research tool. There may be no methodolgy available today which can measure the influence on rising generations of young students that this project and the thousands of people who will reside or visit this area will have. The socio-economic impacts on our communities will only enhance the quality of life already present here by contributing significantly to the intellectual, cultural and educational elements of our lives.

2

3

As the co-owner of a local CPA firm in Southwest Dallas County, and as one who is trained to observe and analyze the commercial and economic environment in an effort to provide advice to clients and others concerning factors which impact a person's financial well-being, I can see only positive impacts on this area's economic circumstances. In fact, I have difficulty in visualizing anything else on the commercial horizon that will create jobs, stimulate the

4

depressed housing market and generate a resurgence of the levls of commerical/retail activity with which this area was previously blessed. As I was preparing these remarks, a phrase used by my former swimming coach in high school to motivate us came to mind--there is no gain without pain. While it is true that there will be some painful impacts as a consequence of the SSC project being located here, the economic and other benefits which I previously described will far exceed those few negatives. There is little doubt in my mind that the area surrounding the SCC will be immeasureably better off as a result of this program.

Finally, my concluding comments reflect my position as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce. Our Chamber represents the affiliation of over 500 business and commercial enterprises, ranging in size from the sole proprietorship to 5 Fortune 500 corporate giants. We are already on record by way of a resolution previously provided to you and I will not make any additional comments about our unequivocal support of the SSC project, other than
5 to say that having reviewed the draft EIS, we want to go on the record by indicating that the impacts identified by this document have been adequately addressed, pending the additional information and corrections that DR. Bingler referred to yesterday which will be forwarded to the DOE; and that there are no significant concerns which should still be addressed by the Site Task Force.

May I also take this opportunity to publicly commend the nameless individuals at the local, state and federal levels who spent unnumbered hours exerting their best efforts to prepare this monumental analysis. Arguably, there are imperfections in this document, but I hasten to remind all who read the EIS that there is no "perfect" site and even if
6 there were, frailties of human beings could not produce a perfect study of all impacts of such a massive undertaking as the SSC. May I emphasize that those who ascribe vain and base allegorical allusions to the EIS and those who inveigh against its conclusions with shallow emotionalisms to obscure the view from the vantage point of rationality, are not representative or indicative of the the Spirit of TEXAS.

We appreciate your being here and trust that you will give this most significnt decision your utmost consideration.

Thank You.

LETTER 247

Dolfie Hrabina RT 5,Ennis,Mayor Pro Tem

Gentlemen of the Dept of Energy

On behalf of the City of Ennis,I wish to welcome you to this your second day of hearings here in Waxahachie.

Perhaps in the last two days you have heard 1000 & 1 reasons why we here in Ellis County urge you to consider us as your first and final choice,~~thinxxxxa~~.We have committed ourselves to back the Super conducting super collider all the way.And to prove this the voters in Ennis pledged their support with an over whelming 76% of the votes cast.This was the highest number ever recorded,the highest margin being 71% in a previous election.The voters and citizens are willing to pay their share of the bond debt incurred.

Having reviewed much of the information and statistics in the E.I.S. report,it is my firm conviction that it has been prepared with the best authorative skill and knowledge.

1 This project presents a challenge to us here in Ellis county,to the surounding counties,to the Dallas Fort Worth metroplex.It presents a challenge to the state,county,and city officials,and mainly to the residents.WE have faced many challenges in the past,~~and~~ and this one will prove to be the greatest of this century,for it offers an opportunity to become the center of scientific research,for the whole world.The impact on educational opportunities would be tremendous,serving as a spring board for a great leap into the next century.

The effect of the S.C.C.will impact the socio-economics of this county,but we have taken this into account,and I know we will be able to solve any problems incurred.

We are all looking forward to the day in November.when the D.O.E will select Ellis County for its new Super conducting super collider.

Thanks you.

LETTER 248

KAN-D LAND, INC.

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The SSC project will have a major, positive impact on Corsicana and Navarro County, Texas.

As I read the Draft Environmental Impact Satement for the SSC Project, specifically Table 5.1.8-2, SSC Related Regional Employment Impacts, I see much needed employment opportunities for residents in our community and county.

This potential employment will relieve pressures now on Corsicana unemployment, vacant homes and reduced sales tax revenue.

1 Since our two radio stations serve much of the nine county impact area of the SSC, we feel we can serve and be a very important part of the quality of life and social well being of the people involved with the SSC program.

This program is extremely important to the people of North Texas, especially those in Corsicana and Navarro County.

We look forward to a positive respose from the DOE for Texas and the SSC and are ready and willing to help get that accomplished in any way we can.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terry King
General Manager

KAND
609 W. 7TH AVE.
CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110
K108
(214) 874-7431

LETTER 249

FRANK DAWSON

FRANK DAWSON INSURANCE AGENCY

September 27, 1988

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:

My company would be pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible location of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas.

We support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas due the benefits to our region and to the State of Texas. The positive economic impacts of siting and operating would be tremendous while the predicted impacts of the SSC on the environment would be minimal and could be overcome without difficulty.

1

The beneficial impacts to the scientific community would be of vast importance to the Metroplex region and would compliment our rapid growth as a high-tech State. With our young work force and our right-to-work tradition, we would be providing the Department of Energy the most productive and qualified staffing that could be found.

Please record our strong and favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Yours very truly,

Frank Dawson

FD/mk

200 E. HWY 287 STE. B MIDLOTHIAN TX 76065
(214) 775-8001

LETTER 250

CORSICANA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
601 NORTH 12TH STREET
CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110

MARK M. CULWELL
SUPERINTENDENT

ELVIN E. FRANK
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
FOR BUSINESS AFFAIRS

HAROLD JOHNSON
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

TOMMY WARDELL
DIRECTOR OF INSTRUCTION

"EDUCATING TOWARD SELF-DISCIPLINE"

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Fact Force
Department of Engery
Washington, D.C. 22045

Dear Mr. Hess,

I am writing on behalf of the Corsicana Independent School District to notify you of our support for locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Texas and specifically in Ellis County.

Navarro County joins Ellis County to the south and are in the nine county impact area of Superconducting Super Collider. According to the Superconducting Super Collider, related education and public employment impact study (table 5.1.8-6) the area schools would have to absorb 2,031 new students and employ 113 new teachers. When you consider the number of school districts in the impact area, we would have the capabilities to more than accommodate the new students that would be coming into these districts. Schools and staffing would present no problem if we got any kind of distribution break at all.

The superconducting Super Collider, if located in Texas, would enhance educational institutions and opportunties, rather than create problems for them. The increased property taxes generated by companies locating near the Superconducting Super Collider could be used to upgrade and to enrich public school education.

Historically, public schools benefit in a very special way from the kind of people who would be moving into the area. Scientists, researchers and people involved in high tech projects would not only be supportive of the schools, but demand that their children receive a quality education. Good schools go hand in hand with projects such as the Superconducting Super Collider.

You can be assured that the Superconducting Super Collider would be welcomed by the public schools in the area.

Sincerely,

Mark M. Culwell

Mark M. Culwell
Superintendent
Corsicana I.S.D.

MMC:ek

LETTER 251

CITY OF CORSICANA, TEXAS

September 28, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

My name is Craig Lonon, and I am the City Manager of the City of Corsicana, Texas and have been for the past seven years. Corsicana is the county seat of Navarro County. Navarro is one of the nine counties impacted by the SSC project. I have reviewed portions of the Environmental Impact Statement and feel that those facts are correct, and I want to support the SSC project. I feel the project is good for this region.

The impact on area employment should positively affect Corsicana. Corsicana is just 18 miles south of Ennis. Over the last three and one-half years, the City of Corsicana has lost 1,204 basic industry jobs, beginning with the closing of Wolf Brand Chili in April, 1985 and ending with the announced closing of Anchor Glass earlier this year. Anchor Glass, for all intents and purposes, just completed closing its project by laying off the last 53 employees on Friday, September 23, 1988. According to Texas Employment Commission statistics released for the last 12 months, the City of Corsicana
1 has averaged 9.8% unemployment. This is 71.9% above the national average and 28.9% above the state average. There are over 1,100 people unemployed in the City of Corsicana today. There are over 1,700 people unemployed in Navarro County today. The Environmental Impact statement states that 3,800 to 3,900 direct jobs will be created during construction. Navarro County being only one of nine counties in the impact area can readily provide more than its share of those construction jobs. When the project is fully operational, the Environmetal Impact statement suggests that 3,250 direct jobs will result. The Corsicana/Navarro County area is certainly prepared to provide its fair share of employees for the project.

Additionally, the Environmental Impact statement suggests significant payroll dollars and significant amounts of dollars available for regional spending. With the loss of over 1,200 jobs, the City of Corsicana's sales tax revenue has been on a roller coaster the last 36 months. Most of that roller coaster ride has been down hill. These new sales tax revenues will provide a significant boost to the local economy and to local government revenues.

P. O. BOX 630, CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110 A/C 214 872-4811

The Environmental Impact statement suggests that a large number of in-migrant workers will come into the area. These in-migrant workers will need housing. There are currently over 500 houses for sale in Corsicana; therefore, housing is readily available to meet the needs of the in-migrant workers.

Public services are also available in the Corsicana/Navarro County area. Corsicana has water rights available to service twice its current water service population of 40,000. Recently completed expansion of the City's main sewer treatment plant increased the City's ability to provide residential sewer service by 30%. A new park is planned for the City of Corsicana and will be opened in June, 1989. The new 44,000 acre Richland-Chambers Reservoir will soon open, addressing many new recreational needs. The City of Corsicana and surrounding governmental agencies find themselves to be in good financial condition in spite of past difficult times.

The quality of life in Navarro County and in the Texas SSC Project Area are unmatched in other areas. We have the large diverse metrolpolitan Dallas/Fort Worth area and the rural areas of Central Texas. In other words, everything is available from high quality medical care, the arts, the sciences, transportation while maintaining a rural atmosphere.

In summation, Corsicana wholeheartedly supports the SSC Project and looks forward to meeting the needs of those associated with the SSC.

Sincerely,

Craig Lenon
City Manager

CL/sc

LETTER 252

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ENNIS
P.O. Box 10 • 207 S. Clay Street • Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-8461

Stan Lambert
President

September 27, 1988

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Members of the DOE Panel:

Welcome to Ellis County.

My name is Stan Lambert. I am President of the First National Bank of Ennis, Texas. My views at this time are my own and do not represent any particular organization or entity.

My purpose in addressing you today is three-fold:

1) To discuss any material adverse effects of an environmental nature that pertain to the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County.

1 2) To confirm the contents of the draft EIS as being true and accurate descriptions of potential effects if the SSC is sited in Ellis County.

3) To relate the overwhelming positive repsonse of the vast majority of citizens in Ellis County for a favorable siting here.

First of all, I am convinced that the effects on the environment described in great detail in the draft EIS are minimal and can easily be overcome. The citizens of Ellis County are very aware and informed of this project which became a very active topic almost two years ago. It is my belief that we as citizens are prepared to accept the changes in our county that will transform our county from a rural environment to a small urban area that connects directly with the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. Some would argue that these are negative changes. However, the vast majority

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214/875-8461

of citizens that I have had contact are greatly in favor of these likely changes that will occur. Yes, we enjoy clean air, pure water, space to roam, and independent thinking! But all of these things will still be available with the SSC. What we are proposing to enhance is a quality of life that is good for all citizens of Ellis County where ranchers can still ranch, farmers can still farm, fisherman can still enjoy our lakes and streams, and environmentalists can be assured that no species of animal life, whether fish nor fowl, is subject to becoming endangered as a result of the SSC being sited in Ellis County.

Not only can all of this occur, but the following can occur just as well. If the SSC is located in Ellis County, our children will receive better education, business will flourish with added economic opportunities, charities and non-profit organizations can depend on greater funding because of a more diversified economy, and "quality of life" will take on a new meaning for all residents of Ellis County.

Secondly, the draft EIS reflects the work of many months of dialogue and questions. Several times, we have reflected on what changes will occur if the SSC is located in Ellis County. To the very best of our ability, the draft EIS identifies all areas of concern. These areas of concern are minimal and can easily be mitigated according to our research and study.

Thirdly, the response of the citizens of Ellis County has been overwhelmingly positive. We want the SSC. We desire to live next to the SSC for the next twenty-five to thirty years. Once its useful life is completed, the Department of Energy and the citizens of Ellis County will be able to reflect back on years of warmth, interaction, patience, and love - all the ingredients of a successful marriage. The citizens of Ellis County are prepared and eager to make that long-term commitment.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,

Stan Lambert
President

SDLnw

LETTER 253

NAVARRO COLLEGE
3200 West 7th Avenue
Corsicana, Texas 75110
214-874-6501

NAVARRO COLLEGE
3200 West 7th Avenue
Corsicana, Texas 75110

STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION
AT LOCAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TO: Dr. Wilmont Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

FROM: Lary L. Reed, Ed.D.
Interim President of Navarro College

DATE: September 27, 1988

As a representative of Navarro College, I appreciate very much the opportunity to provide a statement concerning the location of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in the Waxahachie area. I have reviewed parts of the Department of Energy Impact Statement (EIS) and, specifically, Volume 1, Chapter 5.

Concerning SSC related education matters, it is recognized that in 1992 the school enrollment will be affected by 2,031 students and during the year 2000, enrollment will be affected by 1,900 students. Population growth of the area is also recognized.

1 By this statement let it be known that Navarro College is prepared to receive and provide higher education opportunities to the increased number of area students caused by the SSC location. Ellis County is in the Navarro College service area, and College facilities are already in place to admit additional students into the College without placing stress on facilities. Specifically, the Navarro College Waxahachie campus facility has the potential and capacity of providing educational opportunities for approximately 2,500 students; the present enrollment is only 283. Therefore, an additional 2,217 students could be taught at the Waxahachie campus.

Additionally, the home campus of Navarro College is in Corsicana and only 45 miles from Waxahachie. The present enrollment at the home campus is 2,320, but the campus has the capacity to teach 5,000 students. Therefore, another 2,680 students can be taught in Corsicana.

Navarro College is An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer

Also, in addition to a high quality academic transfer curriculum, Navarro College has a strong business and technology program and welcomes the opportunity to serve business and industry through industrial start-up programs and continuing education. Should the SSC locate in the Waxahachie area, Navarro College stands prepared to provide this service.

Based upon the very strong community service spirit and attitude displayed by the Navarro College Board of Trustees, Navarro College strongly supports the location of the SSC in the Waxahachie area and looks forward with excitement to serving the anticipated population growth.

In conclusion, thank you for this opportunity to provide this statement of support.

LETTER 254

My name is Carol Farrar, 9/27/87
1219 E. Morrison, Waxahachie
Texas and I do support
the Super Collider effort
for Ellis County, Texas.
Texas needs & wants this
project!
1 Over. TX-219 Thank you Carol Farrar

P.S. thanks for the
well-researched Environ-
ment Impact Study.
It is an impressive
compilation of data.

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 13

LETTER 255

CORSICANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
POST OFFICE BOX 426 • CORSICANA, TEXAS 75110 • (214) 874-4731

September 27, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

After an in-depth review of the SSC Regional Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I, Chapter 5, the Corsicana Area Chamber of Commerce requests your favorable consideration in granting the SSC Project to the Ellis County, Texas site. Based on the data presented in the Impact Statement, it would be the single most important item in stimulating our troubled economy.

By definition, the Chamber's purpose, goals and objectives encompass all of the areas that would be favorably impacted by the SSC Project. Our present unemployment rate in the Corsicana area is 8%, and our skilled and semi-skilled workforce capabilities are excellent. The SSC would bring immediate relief to the former and the latter would help provide the type of labor force required for the project.

1

We have almost 1,000 vacant homes in our immediate area, some of which have been vacant for upwards of three (3) years, and the in-migrant workforce would find immediate housing availability. The expected influx of both the needed construction personnel and then the operational staff would also help turn around our decreasing sales tax revenues and hopefully many of the in-migrants would become a permanent part of our community providing long range stability.

Navarro College would benefit from the large impact on educational requirements that will result since Ellis County is within the legal district of the college. The influx of associated high tech companies that would locate in the area will provide an additional tax base to upgrade our public educational institutions.

Our city and county governmental resources are stable and in place to be able to handle the long range positive affects of the SSC even if the first phase of construction might provide some short term opportunities. Our public services are more than adequate to provide a comfortable environment and quality life style.

In closing, $1 billion dollar cost sharing package offered by the state is unmatched by the competition. A decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County would be very important to the future of our southwest Gulf states, Texas in particular, and especially for Corsicana and Navarro County.

Respectfully,

Walter Palma, Jr.
President
Corsicana-Area Chamber of Commerce

WP/dmw

LETTER 256

Comments of David Mitchell on Texas site for SSC Project

Waxahachie, Texas September 27, 1988

Good afternoon, Gentlemen. My name is David Mitchell. My address is Route 2, Corsicana, Texas. I am President of the Ennis Banking Center of NCNB Texas National Bank. My comments are directed toward the economic factors discussed in the environmental impact statement.

It is the dream of every banker and anyone else involved in economic development to find mechanisms to create productive jobs in the areas they serve. Growth in employment tends to create economic prosperity, opportunity, and hope for the citizens of an area. Many times, the creation of jobs does cause concern for some people. No one likes to have a factory next door to their
1 home. People have legitimate concerns about pollution, in-migration, crowding, roads, public services and all of the areas very effectively addressed in the DOE environmental impact statement. Some people prefer no change at all, because any change includes some element of risk. Most people, however, understand that being unwilling to change harbors the greatest risk of all.

With its carefully planned, step by step, approach to the SSC Project, the DOE is doing an exceptional job of carefully evaluating the risks--that is, the environmental impact--of the SSC Project. These risks are carefully measured and the majority of the people with whom I visit in this area feel that the risks are very small compared to the rewards.

Our area and our state need an economic boost.

We need a project that will create over 3,200 direct permanent jobs and 6,500 total permanent jobs.

We need a project that will boost permanent annual earnings by 186 million dollars and permanent related annual sales by 268 million dollars.

We need a project that will boost housing demand by 1,680 units.

We need a project that will have even greater economic impact during its construction phase.

Our area and our state need a technological boost.

We need a project that will promote advanced research and technology. We need the professionalism and the scientific know-how such a project will bring to our region.

Our area and our state need an educational boost.

We need the educational emphasis that research and high technology activities will demand from and contribute to our educational systems.

It has been said that the proponents of this project for our area are driven by greed. We are somewhat greedy perhaps in that we desire a project, with carefully measured and acceptable risks, that will create opportunities for improving the economic and social welfare of all our area citizens. In satisfying this desire, what we need doesn't have to be the SSC Project, However, for reasons beyond measure, the SSC Project is way ahead of whatever is in second place.
Thank you,

It is equally true that the SSC Project doesn't have to have Texas, but as you have learned from your research and your hearing the last two days, Texas has to be way, way ahead of whoever is in second place.

Thank you!

LETTER 257

LARRY A. JINKS, M. D.
Internal Medicine
601 S. Clay, Suite 105
Ennis, Texas 75119
214/875-9091

September 26, 1988

Department of Energy
United States Government

Dear Sirs;

1 On behalf of the citizens of Ellis County I heartily welcome your presence and look foreward with great excitement to the selection of Texas as the site for S.S.C. project. I have reviewed the environmental impact study relating to this project and feel that this most exemplary project is a necessary project in our progression as the world leader in technology. It is my sincere hope that the Texas site will be given favorable consideration for this project both for the local economic impact and because this appears to be the most environmentally suitable site for this type of endevor. I think that you can anticipate overwhelming support for this and similar projects from the citizens of Ellis County.

Sincerely,

Larry A. Jinks, M.D.
LAJ/lw

LETTER 258

Kathleen Paul RT3 Box 197 Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to congradulate the panel for their ability to stay awake through the 7pm meeting last night. It had all the appeal of taking a bath in tepid water.

1 At yesterdays 2o-clock meeting we were told at the opening that we would not be allowed to speak on the behalf of others if they found themselves unable to attend said meeting. So we behaved according and abided by that rule. However, not 3 minutes later we heard a representative speak for Cong. Joe Barton and then yet another for Sen. Phil Gramm. So much for rules! Do the rules only apply to nonpoliticians?

2 Having attended yesterdays meetings I can attest to the fact that yes, the opposition was there, I as know am part of it. We stated all of our concerns about the EIS Draft. The dust, noise probablity of ground water contamination and tax increasesaare all mentioned in the text, all you have to do is read it.

3 Besdes those, I found one more problem within the Draft. In the portion that lists all the reasons why the Ellis County site is so worth while it states that part of it is due not only to the geology, hydology and demographics but because of the general attitude of the people, that they are so eager to have this facility in their county. Now I've heard people say that they think it's a good thing if it will give THEM a job or if they will make some money, but the real attitude is one of apathy. They simply don't care. If it's not their home or land to be lost, they don't care. If they don't have to live next door to it, They don't care. I personally don't understand this apathetic behavior on the part of these citizens.

Afer all the scoping sessions and meetings held in this community of over 70,000 people, how many letters were sent to the DOE Both the Pro and the Con totaled 39, 39, says a lot doesn't it!

Well you know what, we aren't fighting for those many who don't care, only those few who do.

4 Yesturday, Rep. Keith Oakly stated to the panel that Texans are fighters, He made a strong mention to the Alamo where Texans As he stated it fought and died for a good cause. Well I suggest to Mr. Oakley that he take a refresher course in Texas history. Not one true Texan fought or died at the Alamo. It was a hand full of Immigrants , Davy Crockett was from Tenn. and Col Jim bowie was a Kentuckian. Others were from Mexico and the rest were from other sites in the frontier days of our country. Aren't we fortunate that those few cared. They were immigrants- yes, they were in opposition, yes. They were only a few Yes Did they win the battle no. Semms history has a strange way of repeating it self.

This is far from a surrender on the part of the opposition, Gentlemen, be assured of that. If Ellis county is chosen as the site for the SSC we will contique our battle to make sure that the DOE and all other Gov. Agn. abide by the the standards & mitigations the DEIS promises. We will be a constant thorn in your neck. We promise to go to all Gov. agencies and the media if any violations occur. We will be watching.

LETTER 259

September 27, 1988 Page 1

My name is Frances McKenna, P.O. Box 189, Kaneadale, Texas 75145.

First I want to state that I am not a politician, nor am I running for any office. I am not a City Manager, nor am I on the Chamber of Commerce. My husband & I do not have a Real Estate office, we don't own a business of any kind, nor do we own extra land to sell. In other words we have absolutely nothing to be gained by having this installation here, but much to lose.

I mention all of the above because, for two days I have listened to an endless line of people, in one or the other of these hearings, telling how they have read the Environmental Impact Study, and they see nothing that would impact the environment very much.

1 Well apparently those of us who have studied it in depth, I mean all 4000+ pages, were sent a different study. There is much to be concerned about.

September 27, 1988 Page 2

The fact of the matter is, they don't know & have no way of knowing what the real impact will be, as this SSC is a first of it's kind.

2 The study was done too fast & not in depth. Apparently some of the information is from questionable sources and checked out further.

The one example that I want to call to your attention is in DEIS Volume IV Appendix 1 Site-Specific Adaptations Report page 78 — 1.2.7.12 Waste Water last paragraph and I quote —

3 "Blowdown water from F3 will be pretreated and transported to the existing Trinity River Authority Red Oak Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal." end quote.

There is not now; nor has there ever been such a Treatment Plant. How many more mistakes are there in this study?

Thank you for your time.

Route 1722 and continue on State Route 1722 until it reaches the collider ring property. It then continues northerly, adjacent to the ring boundary, to an elevated storage tank located 0.5 mi north of State Route 879 and 2 mi west of Interstate Highway 45. The total length of this pipeline is 5 mi.

Industrial water for service areas F1 through F9 will be supplied by new wells drilled at each location. Experimental areas K5 and K6 will be supplied via a 2-mi pipeline from the proposed two Twin Mountain aquifer wells near service area F5.

1.2.7.12 Waste Water

Domestic sewage from the campus area will be collected and transported to a new package treatment plant located in the northwest corner of the injector area. Industrial wastewater will be pretreated by oil/water separation and discharged into the domestic system for treatment and disposal.

Sewage generated at experimental areas K5 and K6 will be treated with septic tanks with disposal by leach fields.

Cooling tower blowdown water from Service Areas F1, F2, and F4 through F9 will be disposed of using evaporative ponds constructed at each facility. Blowdown water from F3 will be pretreated and transported to the existing Trinity River Authority Red Oak Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal (Appendix 5, Figure 5.7.8-1).

1.2.7.13 Natural Gas

A new 3-inch natural gas main will be constructed from the existing twin 6-inch gas mains which serve Waxahachie from the south. The new main will tie in to the existing mains at a point 4 mi south of Waxahachie. The new main will run northwesterly for 3 mi to the campus area (Figure 1.2.7-4).

A new 3-inch natural gas main will be constructed from an existing 30-inch main which is located midway between Waxahachie and Ennis. The tie point will be 0.7 mi south of State Route 878 and 3.6 mi southwest of Palmer. The new main will run southeasterly for 2.7 mi to service area F5 (Figure 1.2.7-4), and then southerly within the SSC property to experimental areas K5 and K6. The total length of this line will be about 5 mi.

1.2.7.14 Communications

Southwestern Bell is installing a fiber run from Dallas to San Antonio and has completed the portion from Dallas to Waxahachie. Also, a new technology in integrated services digital network is being introduced and will be available in the equipment and planned digital switches. A new fiber optic aerial line will connect the campus area and the existing line at Interstate Highway 35E. The line will be constructed adjacent to State Route 66 and will be 5 mi long (Figure 1.2.7-4).

LETTER 260

Department of Energy
Hearing on the
Superconducting Super Collider
September 26, 1988

Testimony of the
Michigan Farm Bureau
7373 West Saginaw Highway
Post Office Box 30960
Lansing, MI 48909-8460

Presented by
Rebecca J. Jeppesen
Manager, Community Activities Department

Good afternoon! If Stockbridge is selected for the home of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider, the SSC, changes are eminent in the community. One of the most important components of this community, agriculture, will face some of the biggest challenges and changes. Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to address these concerns.

I am Rebecca Jeppesen and I am the Manager for the Community Activities Department for the Michigan Farm Bureau. Michigan Farm Bureau is the largest general farm organization in this state, representing almost 100,000 families. Our policy development process is a complex procedure by which farmer members discuss and vote on the direction their organization will take. Upon the recommendation of members in both Ingham and Jackson counties, Michigan Farm Bureau gave conditional support to the SSC last year. Because of the input of these members, our policy addresses the concerns which arise when a large project of this size is proposed. We recognize the fact that with our abundant resources, our state is an attractive site if not for the SSC, then for other projects in future years. However, agriculture should not be overlooked. Our industry is the second largest in this state and is a major player in the economy, particularly in communities such as the proposed Stockbridge site.

1

For these reasons, Michigan Farm Bureau has worked diligently with the Michigan SSC office in assuring the policy set forth by our members would be put in place. In return, the Michigan SSC office has been very responsive to our questions and concerns. They have willingly met with Farm Bureau members. The Michigan SSC personnel have listened to members express their feelings about this project that in some cases will take their homes and businesses.

One of the issues most often repeated has been that of compensation for farmland. "Potential prime farmland is estimated to be about 5,500 acres." This is the amount of prime farmland that will be required for the proposed project according to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC in Michigan. (Volume I, Chapter 4.) The Environmental Impact Statement also provides a table showing that Michigan is ranked second among the seven final states in the amount of prime farmland required. While 5,500 acres will be required for the site of the SSC, the project will also have an impact on surrounding agricultural land.

In recent years, the media has focused on the devaluation of farmland in this country. The value of Michigan farmland also declined as in other states. Projections are optomistic that the end of this decline in value has been reached and that a slow but stable increase has begun. This is not to say that farmland values will rebound to the level set several years ago. Because of this fact, Michigan Farm Bureau was involved with Michigan State University in evaluating information on the value of farmland in the past decade. Senate Bill 788, which was passed by the legislature and signed this past spring by Governor James Blanchard, is now law in the form of Public Act 214 of 1988. This law reflects information and policy set by Farm Bureau members in regards to compensation for prime farmland. This legislation takes into account the recent decrease in value, yet also includes the higher valuation that this land once held. Michigan Farm Bureau supports this legislation as the appropriate answer to the question of fluctuating values of one of this state's most valuable resources.

2

Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to work with the people representing the Michigan SSC office in expressing agricultural concerns from our members in and around the proposed site. These varied aspects include, but are not limited to: Loss of production; access to markets; business interruption allowances; relocation costs; community planning; loss of tax revenue for local governments and schools; maintenance of roads; plus adequate and proper drainage.

3 Once again, I'd like to emphasize that with our state's multitude of resources, Farm Bureau members recognize the fact that Michigan is one of the most attractive states for projects like the SSC. The proposed SSC holds much promise for not only this state, but our country. Farm Bureau members appreciate the cooperation thus far from the Michigan SSC office. If the Stockbridge site is selected as the home for the proposed SSC, sensitivity will need to continue for these farmers who will be asked to give up their homes, their businesses and watch their communities change. Thank you for allowing me to present these concerns.

LETTER 261

Presentation and the DoE SSC Scoping Meeting
Stockbridge, Michigan

Lawrence W. Jones
Department of Physics
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI

September 26, 1988

My name is Lawrence W. Jones. I am a Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. I believe that one of the most important siting considerations for the SSC will be the choice of a location which will facilitate the recruitment of the necessary top level scientists and engineers who will be such an important factor in the success of the laboratory. The vicinity of the SSC must also include a community which long and short term visitors and graduate students will find comfortable and attractive. I believe that the Michigan Stockbridge site fills this requirement very successfully.

Let me consider specifically Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan as a community in which elementary particle physics has been proven to prosper. The Ann Arbor area together with the communities of Dexter and Chelsea and the rolling, wooded countryside
1 between Stockbridge and Ann Arbor provide excellent housing and home sites for the permanent professional staff who will be required to build and operate the SSC Laboratory. My own home is an easy 35 minute drive from this parking lot. The Ann Arbor area provides a rich and varied cultural environment in which to settle and raise a family. Schools are outstanding. Music, theater, and art offerings are abundant. The extensive academic and research programs at the University of Michigan and the wide spectra of businesses and industry in this area provide broad opportunities for spouse activities, education, and employment. Sports activities for participants and spectators are exceptional. Ann Arbor is very proud of its broad racial and ethnic diversity; we know that we have here an environment into which foreign visitors to the SSC will feel welcomed and at ease.

From a recent collection of data from the Department of Energy and National Science Foundation, we see that the University of Michigan is third behind only MIT and Columbia in the support of elementary particle physics through federal grants and contracts. This

listing does not include those universities which are themselves the sites of federal high energy accelerators such as Stanford and Cornell nor does it include DoE equipment funds.

In a map showing the distribution of universities with major programs in particle physics, we see that Michigan is close to the center of gravity. At the University of Michigan, since World War II we have had a continuously active program in high energy and elementary particle physics research. In Table I are shown some of the activities and accomplishments at Ann Arbor relating to advances in the particle accelerator science from the first race track synchrotron to the recent participation of Michigan scientists in a broad spectrum of SSC activities. The next table is a listing of accomplishments in the area of detector technology and development at Michigan. There have been detector developments almost continuously, beginning with the bubble chamber. the development of the scintillation chamber and of spark chamber techniques through recent activities of the HRS group, the IMB proton decay detector and construction of components for L3. Table III is an illustration of some of the results in particle physics in which have been contributed by members of the Michigan faculty themselves or in leadership roles in larger collaborations. Finally, I have tabulated some of the current activities of faculty of the Department of Physics at Ann Arbor in particle physics and related areas of astrophysics. It is seen that this includes work at each of the major accelerator facilities in the United States as well as at CERN and planning for an experiment at UNK in the Soviet Union.

I have been a member of the faculty at the University of Michigan for thirty-six years and can personnally attest to the fertile climate for high energy physics in Ann Arbor. I will be delighted to welcome my physics colleagues to Southeast Michigan when the SSC has been determined to be sited here.

Thank you very much!

LETTER 261 (CONTINUED)

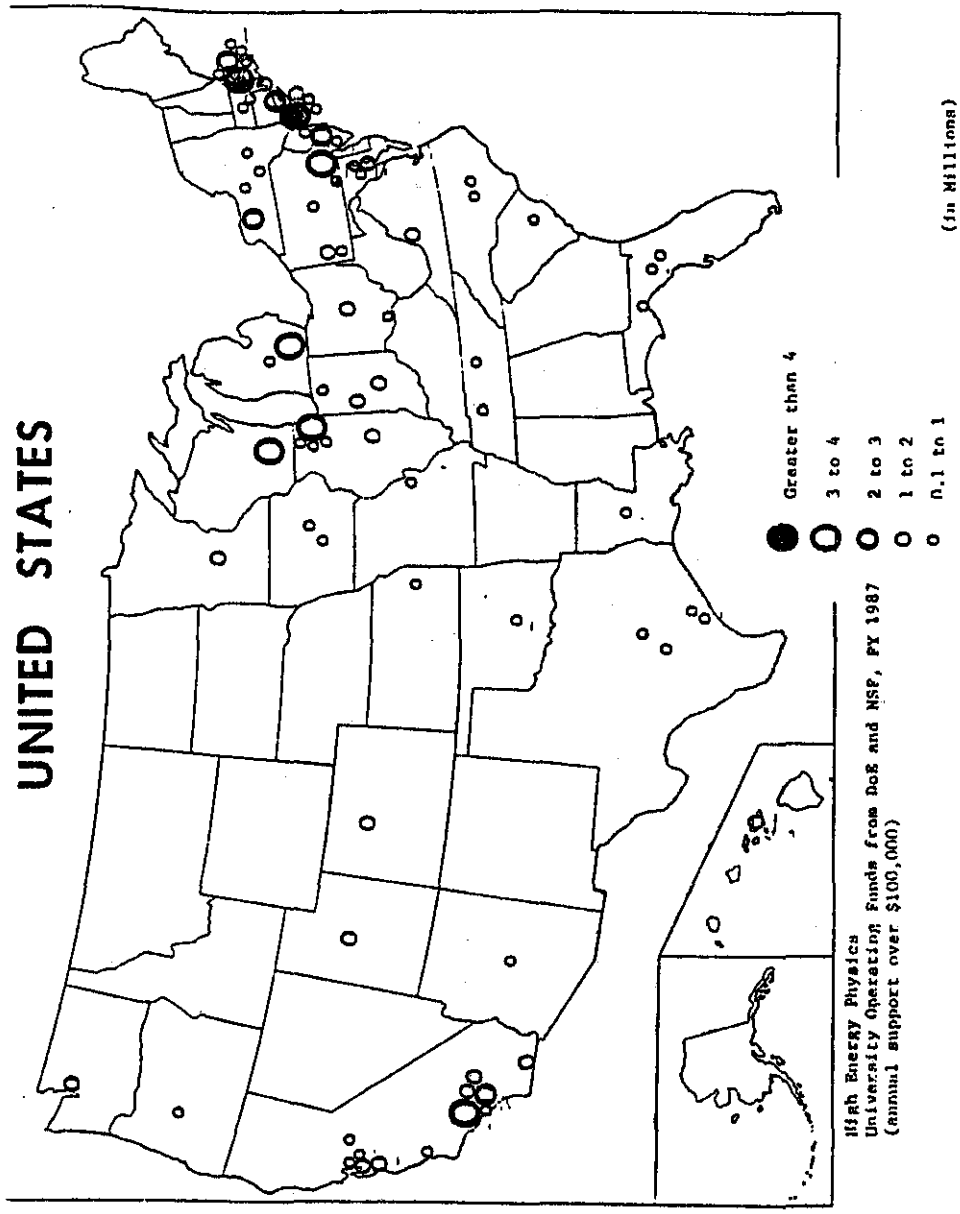

TABLE I

Particle Accelerator Contributions

University of Michigan

1946 - 1988

Race Track (straight section) Synchrotron:

- Invention - Theory - Realization

FFAG Synchrotron:

- First Electron Model
- First Demonstration of RF Phase Displacement
- Beam Stacking

Colliding Beams:

- First Paper Written Here

Acceleration of Polarized Protons - SSC:

- Workshop Host
- SSC Accelerator Concepts
- Tests of the Siberian Snake Principle for the SSC

TABLE II

Particle Detector Contributions

University of Michigan

1950 - 1988

Bubble Chamber:

- Invention - First Physics
- Heavy Liquid Chamber Construction
  - Xe Chamber
  - Propane/Freon Chamber

Luminescent (scintillation) Chamber

Spark Chamber - First Physics

Hadron Calorimeter - First use with Accelerators

IMB Water Cherenkov - Proton Decay Detector

HRS: - Central Drift Chamber - Custom Electronics

Ultra-cold Polarized Proton Target

L3 Hadron Calorimeter:

- Design - Fabrication - Instrumentation

MACRO:

- Scintillator Tanks - Trigger Electronics

TABLE III

Some Physics Results

University of Michigan

- Definitive Measurements of K-decay with Bubble Chambers
- Definitive Measurements of Total Cross Sections and Differential Elastic Scattering of π p, pp, np, $\bar{p}$p, and $\bar{p}\bar{p}$ in various experiments from 1.5 to 400 GeV.
- First Studies of Inclusive Distributions (Rapidity, Multiplicity) in pp interactions at over 100 GeV
- Neutrino Physics with FNAL 15ft. EBC
- e^+e^- Physics with HRS
- Proton Production of Charm
- Lower Limit of Proton Decay Lifetime
- Observation of Neutrinos from SN1987A

TABLE IV

Current Particle Physics

Activities at the University of Michigan

L3/LEP (Roe, Jones)

MARKII/SLC (Chapman, Thun)

D0/FNAL (Neal)

UA6/$\bar{p}$pS (Overseth, Snow)

FNAL Fixed TGT (Longo, Gustafson)

$\bar{p}\bar{p}$/BNL (Krisch, Terwilliger)

MACRO/Gran Sasso (Longo, Tarlé)

IMB/Proton Decay (Sinclair, van der Velde)

Flys Eye Muons (Sinclair, van der Velde)

Gamma-Star/Mount Hopkins (Akerlof, Meyer)

$\bar{p}\bar{p}$/UNK (planned) (Krisch, Terwilliger)

LETTER 262

SSC TESTIMONY
SEPT. 26, 1988
STOCKBRIDGE, MI

GOOD AFTERNOON. MY NAME IS BILL HOLTGREIVE, AND I AM GENERAL MANAGER OF CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY'S SOUTHERN REGION.

AS YOU KNOW, CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY, MICHIGAN'S LARGEST UTILITY, PROVIDES BOTH ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS SERVICE TO THE AREA ENCOMPASSED BY THE PROPOSED SSC SITE. AS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION HAS AFFIRMED, CONSUMERS POWER CAN PROVIDE -- RELIABLY AND AT REASONABLE COST -- ALL OF THE
1 ELECTRICAL AND NATURAL GAS ENERGY REQUIRED FOR THE SSC. THE DETAILS MAKE OUR READINESS FOR THE SSC QUITE CLEAR:

-- IN 1995, WHEN THE SSC BEGINS OPERATION, OUR PROJECTED ELECTRIC SYSTEM GENERATING CAPACITY WILL BE 7,459 MEGAWATTS, WITH A RESERVE MARGIN OF NEARLY 23 PERCENT. AS DETERMINED BY THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, THIS IS OUR OPTIMUM RESERVE CAPABILITY.

9/26/HEARING/LM01

1 -- THE MIDLAND COGENERATION VENTURE, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION, WILL PROVIDE A LARGE MEASURE OF THAT ENERGY SECURITY. THE LARGEST GAS-FUELED, COMBINED-CYCLE PLANT IN THE AMERICA, THE MCV WILL INCREASE OUR GENERATION BY 1,240 MEGAWATTS. INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS, THROUGH THE MICHIGAN ELECTRIC COORDINATED SYSTEMS, AND THE EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY AGREEMENT, OFFER AN ADDED DIMENSION OF SECURITY.

2 -- ALL MODIFICATIONS TO THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN THE STOCKBRIDGE AREA -- TRANSMISSION LINES AND TWO NEW SUBSTATIONS -- WILL BE BUILT AT THE COMPANY'S EXPENSE. IF POWER IS INTERRUPTED, A BACKUP WILL PROVIDE SERVICE.

3 -- AS THE NATION'S EIGHTH-LARGEST NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, CONSUMERS POWER WILL PROVIDE THE ESTIMATED ONE MILLION CUBIC FEET OF ANNUAL FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SSC. THAT WILL COME FROM ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S MOST DIVERSIFIED SUPPLIES OF GAS, ENSURING CONSTANT AND REASONABLY-PRICED SERVICE.

4 -- ALL OF THE ENERGY REQUIRED BY THE SSC WILL BE SUPPLIED UNDER A SPECIAL, LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RATE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ENERGY USERS.

VIEWED TOGETHER, THESE POINTS ADD UP TO RELIABLE, COMPETITIVELY-PRICED ENERGY PROVIDED BY A UTILITY WITH AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION FOR SAFETY, PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY.

9/26/HEARING/LM01

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY, AND WHAT IT CAN OFFER THE SSC, IS VERY PROUD TO BE PART OF WHAT HAS BECOME A VERY IMPRESSIVE CASE FOR MICHIGAN. THIS STATE'S ADVANTAGES ARE CONSIDERABLE: A WEALTH OF SUPPORT INDUSTRIES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE SSC; AN UNPARALLELED RESEARCH AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMMUNITY; WORLD-REKNOWN EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES; AN UNMATCHED TRANSPORTATION NETWORK; AND CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FEATURES THAT NOT ONLY ENRICH THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OUR RESIDENTS, MAKE TOURISM A MAJOR INDUSTRY IN MICHIGAN.

AGAIN, CONSUMERS POWER'S READINESS AND ABILITY TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENERGY NEEDS OF THE SSC ARE MATTERS OF RECORD. AND I SAID, WE ARE VERY PLEASED THAT WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER IS AMONG THE MANY FACTORS IN MICHIGAN'S FAVOR. WE ARE EQUALLY PLEASED TO HAVE WITNESSED, AND TO HAVE TAKEN PART, IN THE STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED.

THANK YOU.

9/26/HEARING/LM01

LETTER 263

Presentation for the Department of Energy
Environmental Impact Hearing
The SSC in Michigan

Stockbridge, Michigan

Gregory A. Marks
The University of Michigan
Information Technology Division
September 26, 1988
Ann Arbor, MI

Distinguished members of the Department of Energy, and citizens of Stockbridge: I am pleased to come before you to express the strong support of the University of Michigan's Information Technology Division for bringing the SSC to this immediate area.

My position at the University of Michigan is Deputy Vice Provost for Information Technology. The Information Technology Division of the University has central responsibility for academic and administrative computing, and for telecommunications including data networking and the telephone system. The yearly budget for the Division is about $50 million dollars, with a staff of over 500 people.

1 My message to you today is that the University of Michigan and this region constitute an exceptional site for the SSC, when looked at in terms of strength in computing, and in information technology more generally, by which I mean not only the computers, but also the data networks and information resources such as on-line library systems and research data bases. I believe that information technology will prove very important to the success of the SSC, and that this Stockbridge site, because of its closeness both physically and intellectually to the University of Michigan, will have access to information technology resources that are truely unique, relevant, and of very high quality. The critical importance of this will be evident both during startup of the site and during its sustained operation.

As you know the University of Michigan is a public university, with about 35,000 students in Ann Arbor, and over 20,000 skilled staff and faculty. The University has a long history of being a leader in computing. In recent years the executive officers of the University have further expanded the investment in computing, or information technology more generally, and I believe we are the leading public university in this nation in the quality of our information technology resources and services, and in many ways comparable to the leading private institutions: MIT, Carnegie-Mellon, and Stanford. I believe you cannot locate next to a finer university with respect to these critical resources.

Furthermore, we are in a region which supports a very strong infrastructure in computing and information technology, with the auto industry and its many suppliers, and with the large number of other industries and businesses, including a very significant and rapidly growing base of new, high technology firms.

An important asset of the University of Michigan and source of talented people to fuel this vigorous activity in information technology is the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science department within the University's College of Engineering. This one department has nearly 2,000 students and is ranked among the finest in the nation, with an impressive research program in many fundamental topics. Many additional departments also have important curricular and research involvment in computing and information technology, including others in Engineering, in Business Administration, in Medicine, and of course in the mathematics and science departments of our College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

Some indicators of the level of this activity and the general quality of the information technology environment on campus: we have over 15,000 personal computers and workstations in use by faculty, staff, and students, with over a thousand of these being advanced function workstations of the type characterized by the Apollo's, Suns, Digital VAXstations, and Macintosh II's. A recent national publication cited the University as the largest concentration of Apple Macintosh's in the nation; in 1987 we were Apple's largest customer. Two weeks from now we will hold our annual "fall kickoff sale" in which another 3,000 or so desktop systems will be bought for use by our people. We have very strong technical relationships with all the leading workstation vendors, such as Apollo, Apple, Digital, IBM, NeXT, and Sun, including a number of joint research projects on advanced technology.

The numbers I have just given you portray something of the scale and nature of activity at the University, but they are only the most visible part. The University also has a very strong computer networking environment. Every office and residence hall room has already been wired with the capability of having a network connection. Over 10,000 desktops are connected to the campus network infrastructure, to communicate with our several mainframe systems, to exchange many thousands of electronic mail messages every day, or to connect via gateways to the national networks and remote computing systems. We are a leader in networking not only in higher education but also nationally.

Since networking will be so important to the SSC's operation and interaction with the rest of the world, let me dwell a bit longer on what the University and the region have done in networking. Almost 20 years ago, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University decided to develop a packet network linking the mainframes on the three campuses. They formed an independent organization, Merit, Inc., to operate this network. It has become a uniquely successful statewide network for higher education and public service. The Merit network was an early leader in the deployment of the X.25 protocols for interconnection to networks, currently supports TCP/IP protocols which are the standard for higher education, and is planning for the use of the ISO protocols in the future. Eight universities are now members, and there are about 9,000 access ports across all these campuses and into almost every corner of the state. The daily traffic on this network is of the same magnitude as the commercial nationwide networks such as Telenet. The success of the Merit network illustrates the interest, cooperation, and investment in information technology being made by people at our State's universities.

The University of Michigan acts as the development and central operations site for the Merit network. The success of this networking effort has lead to an impressive burst of networking advances in recent years. Merit, in partnership with IBM and MCI, was chosen this past year to install and operate NSFNET, the National Science Foundation's network linking the national supercomputing centers and the regional networks, encompassing service to over 400 universities. The network was placed into operation with a speed and quality which has been nationally recognized. It operates today using T1 transmission lines, that is at the speed of about 1.5 million bits per second, and will probably increase by a factor of 30 in 1990, and by another factor of 30 a few years after that as the use of fiber optic technology and lasers matures. NSFNET has gateways to almost every other significant national and international network, and of course this includes HEPNET for high energy physics. There is considerable national policy discussion that points to NSFNET being the central network for science and engineering research in this nation.

2 With the Network Operations Center and the Information Center for NSFNET based at the University of Michigan, the Stockbridge SSC site would not only have very fine connectivity to the entire international community of scientists, there would be every reason to expect high reliability in the service. This could easily be further enhanced by providing redundant, diverse paths for the network links between the SSC site and the University. It is entirely conceivable that the skilled people and facilities of the Merit facility could also act as a higher-level network operations center for the network within the SSC site, with benefits for its reliability and around-the-clock availability.

In addition to the NSFNET facilities, the Big 10 universities plus the University of Chicago are providing another set of T1 speed network lines between their campuses. This is known as CICNET, and is partially funded by the National Science Foundation. This will provide an additional layer of capability for scientists and engineers at these campuses to communicate with each other, with the SSC site, and with information resources at these many campuses, such as searches of the library catalogs and any on-line holdings.

It is important to recognize the very strong and enlightened support that the people of the State of Michigan, such as these citizens of Stockbridge who are here with us today, have provided, not only for the many fine universities in the State, but specifically for networking. I have already described the Merit network, which is one very successful example of this. I want to also note that this State, through the Michigan Strategic Fund, provided $5 million of the nearly $50 million being invested in NSFNET. Most recently, they are investing in the Michigan Information Technology Network or MITN (pronounced "mitten") which will deliver satellite-based two-way television instruction throughout the
3 State, and an upgrading of the Merit network within the State. I think you can see that this SSC site would take advantage of an information technology environment that represents a broadly-based, long-standing, deep commitment to its use for advancing science and education.

I've been addressing primarily national and statewide networking. I would like to return to the topic of networking on the campus of the University of Michigan. On the campus we have yet another key industrial partner that is working with us as a leader in information technology. Northern Telecom has just announced

that the University of Michigan will receive over 23 miles of fiber optic cabling, most of which is in bundles containing 32 strands. We intend to build upon this infrastructure a very high performance campus network for multi-media communications.

That campus network will link what we expect will be in excess of 30,000 workstations on campus by 1990. Those workstations will have access to a great variety of shared resources, including a new Digital VAX 6260 in the Physics Department and a proposed Connection Machine at our Cognitive Science and Machine Intelligence Laboratory. There is currently an IBM 3090-600E with vector facilities at our academic computing center, providing what is widely recognized as one of the finest general-purpose, mainframe-based services at any university. The computing center has a staff devoted to consultation and assistance with advanced scientific computing, including consultation on the use of national supercomputer centers. And further expansion of our support for advanced scientific computation and visualization is a strategic priority for the Information Technology Division.

I have already noted several partnerships with leading vendors in information technology. Another of these has recently been announced: a joint project between the University of Michigan and IBM to develop an institutional file system. This multi-year project, which involves over $30 million in resources, is aimed at providing a unified file system for the campus, linking together and enabling interchange between workstations, mid-range, mainframe, and supercomputing systems from many different vendors. It is built around industry-standard protocols, and is planned for wide distribution to other universities after its development is completed at Michigan. It is the key to enabling truely effective collaboration among scientists and engineers, people who typically need a wide variety of different computing systems to meet their work needs. I am the director of this project and firmly believe it will be of critical importance to fully using all the resources in the information technology environment of today, and will become even more essential in the future. The placement of the SSC at Stockbridge will make it possible to use the institutional file system at the earliest possible date, and provide an excellent context for learning how to extend that system to better meet the needs of scientists and engineers working on the SSC.

The University has many other joint research projects with the major information technology vendors, totalling more millions of dollars per year. This is a very clear way of indicating how the industry regards the University of Michigan as a leader. It is also important to note how strong the whole region is. The industrial, business, education, and government communities in this region have tremendous demand for the use of information technology, and this is reflected in very strong staff and support organizations for all the leading vendors. There are also many, many new high technology companies that have been started in this area to support local and national demand, including everything from software to hardware fabrication, from general purpose service bureaus to companies specializing in robotics and image processing.

I hope it is evident to you that placement of the SSC at the Stockbridge site will make it possible to gain access to a very high quality computing and information technology environment right from the start of the project. The University of Michigan will be able to assist in many important ways well before the site is fully

completed and operational. The University of Michigan has the infrastructure and leadership to continue at the forefront of these applications in the decade ahead and beyond, and indeed push and extend its limits. We will be a tremendous asset to you in getting started and for the long-term.

I have made my comments with the expectation that you regard the computing and information technology resources available for the site as of utmost importance to its success, a major environmental factor. I believe that we are able to offer you unparalled excellence on this dimension: the SSC will be able to build upon and utilize the environment created by a first-rank university with strong science, engineering and information technology, a region with a wide variety of vendor expertise and support capabilities, a large and expert labor base, many opportunities for additional education and upgrading of skills, and a community that appreciates and values this kind of work. I fully expect that the information technology infrastructure of this region will also benefit a great deal if the SSC is placed here. There is a great opportunity for a synergistic relationship here that will multiply the benefits for the entire region and nation. On behalf of the Information Technology Division at the University of Michigan, I pledge our support for making this happen, for enabling access by this SSC to the finest information technology environment possible. I hope you select this site and give us an opportunity to share in the excitement of seeing it advance our science.

LETTER 264

Comments to the SSC Scoping Team Visit
to Stockbridge, MI, Sept. 26, 1988

ROBERT C. BALL
2400 PLACID ROAD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48105

I would like to speak to you today from the perspective of a Michigan native. I was born in Bay City and raised in Caro and Saginaw, all in the "thumb" region of Michigan. Caro is basically a farming community, Saginaw is an industrial town of 80,000 or so people.

I didn't become interested in physics until high school when I was able to spend six weeks during the summer at Michigan State University in a science program. Following this I spent both my under-graduate and graduate years in physics at Michigan State. Since then I've been employed as a research physicist at the University of Michigan. This background gives me a State of Michigan, an MSU, and a U of M perspective on the science of particle physics. Recently I've helped to lead several bus trips of Stockbridge area citizens on trips to Fermilab which has added the thoughts of these people to my viewpoint.

1 Before my college years, I always found the general attitude towards science to be favorable. There are a large number of both small and large colleges in Michigan, and high school students are encouraged to continue their education.

As I mentioned before, since the Michigan SSC site proposal was included among the final 7, I have made several trips to Fermilab as a tour guide for people from the Stockbridge area who wanted to see what a physics lab such as the SSC is like. Rightfully, they want to know what an SSC next door will be like. We tried to show them not just the physics of such a lab (which many find to be pretty obscure) but the day to day connections between the labs needs and the services local communities can provide; welders, plumbers and electricians among others are all needed to make a lab go. Most of these visitors came away as SSC boosters, knowing the lab would be a plus for their community. Many pointed out to me that it would be a fine example for their children, encouraging them to learn more about science, and perhaps even entering the field.

At the same time the State of Michigan has made an attempt to visit every community in this area to inform them about the SSC. There are a large number of people available

both by phone and in person who are willing to talk with the citizens of the state any time they have a question.

The National Science Foundation has decried the lack of science education in the United States. More recently there have been front page newspaper articles on this topic, and the general lack of information about science for the general public.

To my knowledge, Michigan is the only site among the final 7 which has addressed this topic and actively tried to inform the people in the region, through the Fermilab trips, the community visits and the information office. The people of Michigan by a large majority have applauded this information dissemination and would like to see the SSC in Stockbridge.

In conclusion, there is a wide base of support for science and technology from Lansing to Ann Arbor and in all points between. The people of the region are not afraid of science, and would welcome the addition of this facility to the area.

2400 Placid Way
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

LETTER 265

MR. EDWARD GROBE, DIRECTOR
DEVELOPMENT OF INGHAM COUNTY
121 E. MAPLE
MASON, MI 48854

Gentlemen:

My name is Edward Grobe - I am the Director of Development for Ingham County. I am addressing the issue of Community Facilities, Volume 14.1.3.4. The reason for my addressing this issue is to reemphasize the preparedness of this area for the development of the project. The State of Michigan has, through legislation, allowed local communities to create economic development organizations. The organizations are allowed to prepare for development as well as to take advantage of the capturing of taxes to make available the necessary infrastructure. Infrastructure involves sewer, water facilities, roads, parks, and other capital improvements. As the
1 Environmental Statement points out, growth in the area will produce demands for more facilities which in return will produce millions of dollars of additional tax revenues. Creating 5800 construction jobs to operate the facility, will cause a demand on those local communities. To meet these demands there are development authorities in all the large communities such as Lansing, Ann Arbor, and Jackson, but even more importantly in Stockbridge, Leslie, Mason, Williamston, Webberville, Dansville and Delhi Township.

Each community has completed an economic development strategy or is compiling one at the present time. The communities are developing infrastructure, industrial parks as well as other services.

Other developments taking place in the area include shopping centers, offices, motels, and housing. In a recent survey of housing development in all stages of planning in Ingham County, we found 4304 units of apartments and single family homes being built a planned or planned at this time and each has the necessary infrastructure.

In the Social economic assessment of Volume IV appendix 14, the report points out that a negative fiscal impact will take place during the first 2 years and positive thereafter. We feel this is incorrect because the area is now preparing for growth and has build or is building capital improvements.

2

In conclusion, when the nearly 1200 SSC - and related workers and their families move to Ingham County in 1990, we will be ready with housing, services and infrastructure. We will have available the quality of life desire by the families with safe and sanitary homes and excellent education facilities. The social well being of the SSC families will be met.

Ed Kobe
121 E Maple
Mason, Mich
48854

LETTER 266

MRS. MARY LOU BOYCE
4708 M. 36,
STOCKBRIDGE, MI 49285

September 26, 1988
Statement- questions
re: SSC Draft EIS Report

1 My name is Mary Lou Boyce and we own 63 acres located in the North Stockbridge area which will be directly affected by the proposed SSC. Our area is referred to as the "beam abort dump area" or as identified in your EIS Report "the buffer area and buried beam zone". This is also land that is purchased by the state in stratified fee.

2 This area has been identified as having the highest probable radiation exposure. I would like to know how we property owners are impacted being in this area? Why such a large expanse of land is required in this area? If it is proposed that radiation exposure will not travel to the outer most perimeter, where we are located, then why do you need this land? If this is the area for the greatest possible radiation hazard, then why is it not required that this land be purchased in fee simple as in other high risk areas of the tunnel?

3 Also, I take issue with the fact that we, the strafified fee people, are those considered the ones second most directly affected by this proposed project. Being in the stratified fee area, we are those who must indure the noise, pollution, radiation hazard, ect. plus "boomtown conditions" for periods of time to exceed 8 years or so.

Group A people are those individuals who are in the fee simple "buy out" areas. Even though they must sell their property to the state and relocate, the lasting effects of the SSC are short-lived. How did you come to the conclusion in your report that "group A" people were the ones most directly affected?

No where in your report am I able to locate information regarding "how the people in the stratified fee area will be impacted". With the project decision being just around the corner, could you tell me what I can expect to relinquish as far as my rights/and privileges? Will I get help in paying my property tax because the State and I will share in ownership of my property (their ownership being 60 feet down)? Very little information has been forth coming to property owners in this category, and at this late date something should be in black and white with regards as to what once can expect.

9-26-88

4 It is stated in your report that 2800 acres of wetlands will be disturbed (5.1.5-17) with approximately 56 wetlands greater than 10 acres in size. Why would the DNR allow disturbance of these areas for a project such as this when it is so difficult to get approval for any other proposed project where wetland intrusion is involved? If you propose restoration of these wetland areas, then how would that revitalization be accomplished and how would the damage and loss be recovered?

Please be kind enough to address each of these question in your final E.I.S. report. Thank you!

LETTER 267

HARVEY WOOD, DIRECTOR
EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES
INGHAM INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MASON, MI 48854

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PRESENTATION

September 26, 1988

INTRODUCTION.

Good afternoon. My name is Harvey Wood. I am Director of Educational Management Services for Ingham Intermediate School District, the regional educational service agency which overlays and serves several of the local school districts impacted by the proposed Michigan site of the Superconducting Super Collider, including Stockbridge, Dansville and Mason. I have been asked to testify briefly in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, specifically as it regards the impact of this project on the schools in the area, should it be awarded to Michigan.

The Impact Statement projects a peak year of construction enrollment growth of 1,374 students, with a first year of
1 operations growth of 1,262 students. There is no indication in the Statement as to how these projected numbers were arrived at. However, let me make some observations and assumptions:

(1) Construction is projected to begin in the fall of 1989, and to be completed so that operations could begin by 1996--a
2 seven year span. The peak load of students would occur in 1992; so the immediate impact would be less and there would be a build-up of effect over several years. The whole timetable might be delayed due to funding or unforeseen construction delays.

(2) It is assumed that a good share of the construction period population influx will be transient and temporary. How many of the construction workers will bring their families with
3 them? How many will be workers recruited locally (that is, within the region) who already have their families established and are not likely to move? Although a larger proportion of the indirect population growth is likely to be permanent, school enrollments during the construction phase could be expected to be quite volatile.

(3) Also, the Statement indicates that 216 residences will be
4 displaced by the construction. It is assumed that this will also cause some shift in school populations.

(4) Finally, leaving aside the effect of the passage of several years on turnover in enrollment, it is also assumed that the
5 operating personnel of the project will be quite a different population from the construction personnel, and thus there will be a different group of children enrolled in the schools. This is likely to be a more permanent population.

IMPACT ON SCHOOL FACILITIES.

6 The availability of housing will have a major influence on where school enrollment growth occurs. Again, in the construction phase, it is assumed that most construction workers will be temporary; and will seek locations for trailers or rental property. The new population which is not directly involved in the construction but is attracted to the area because of the increased economic activity may be more permanent, and thus more inclined to buy or build a home. This is also expected to be true of the operating staff of the project once it is completed.

7 It is assumed that the Village of Stockbridge and the area within easy commuting distance of the site will see the greatest population growth, and thus the greatest school enrollment expansion; but in this era of two income families, where the spouse of the project-connected employee finds work may also influence housing decisions, and could cause a broader distribution of the new population.

8 The Statement does not give a profile of the permanent operating staff, but presumably a sizeable share will be highly qualified scientific professionals and technicians. These may have or develop affiliations with the nearby universities, which would make it more likely that they would locate their families in the East Lansing or Ann Arbor areas, again resulting in a dispersal of the school population. Also, it is assumed that a professional-technical working population may be somewhat older than the norm, and have more mature families. Thus, schools may be impacted more heavily at the secondary end of the grade span than in the elementary grades.

9 Some of the schools in the area have experienced a moderate enrollment decline in the past few years, and are now somewhat below their peak enrollments. For example, the following table shows the peak enrollment and year, the most recent enrollment (1987-88), and the differences as numbers and percentages for Ingham ISD local districts.

District	Peak Enrollment (Year)	Current Enrollment	#--Difference--%	
Stockbridge	2,126 (1978)	1,894	232	12.2%
Dansville	1,137 (1979)	949	188	19.8%
Mason	3,493 (1978)	3,370	123	3.4%

All the facilities which were available to house the peak enrollments are still available, although some have been converted to non-classroom uses, and might require varying degrees of reconversion. Likewise, the grade distribution of the new population may affect its influence on capacity somewhat; but the main point here is that these schools could absorb some enrollment growth without having to build new facilities. This cushions the immediate impact of growth and provides some time for planning and construction ahead of anticipated need.

The nearest Jackson County school districts--East Jackson, Grass Lake, and Northwest--do not appear to have had a comparable decline.

Chelsea, to the southeast of Stockbridge, has experienced some enrollment decline from about 2,800 pupils in 1978 to 2,300 currently; but is beginning to see renewed growth. This district reports that most of the classrooms freed by enrollment decline have been put to new uses for new programs; for example, several new special education programs. They are at capacity with their current program, and, in fact, had to lease a portable classroom for the first time this year. However, not having done any new school construction since 1976, and having experienced a considerable rise in taxable valuation in the interim, they are currently levying only two mills for debt and have ample taxing capacity to finance new building if necessary.

10 Pinckney, in Livingston County northeast of Stockbridge, has been experiencing the enrollment growth typical of districts on the fringe of the Detroit metropolitan area. Their recent school construction has recognized the potential of additional growth, and they presently have capacity for 300 additional students at the middle school level and 250 additional students in their high school. They are at capacity at the elementary level, and plan to build an additional elementary building before 1992.

Likewise, several of the schools have land available for additional school construction, if needed. Stockbridge, in particular, has a large high school site (nearly 200 acres). The building is quite new and designed to allow for expansion. The school district also owns land on other sites where building could occur.

Stockbridge's current debt levy is 2.8 mills. The Stockbridge district retired, as of June 30, 1988, one long term bond issue. It has a current debt of $3,125,000 remaining on a 1973 bond issue which is scheduled to be paid off in 2003, and of $490,000 on 1984 energy conservation notes, due to be paid off in 1994. The district has capacity for additional bonding should it need to build new facilities.

Michigan also provides assistance to local districts through the School Bond Loan Program, which allows districts heavily impacted by enrollment growth to build the necessary school housing without having to vote an exhorbitant amount of millage. This is done by pledging the state's credit behind the bonds, in case it lacks sufficient borrowing capacity, and by loaning the district the additional money needed to carry the debt until such time as its growth in taxable valuation permits repayment.

IMPACT ON TEACHER SUPPLY/STAFFING.

The Statement indicates a projected need for 63 additional teachers at the peak of construction, and for 58 additional teachers once operations are commenced. Schools in the area have generally not experienced any difficulty in obtaining professional staff. Michigan teacher pay is among the highest in the nation, and the proximity to the two major universities helps to attract a plentiful supply of teacher candidates.

IMPACT ON CURRICULUM.

The Statement does not address this issue. However, the growth in enrollment, particularly if it tends to be concentrated in one or a few school districts, may have some positive effect on school programs in two possible ways.

11 The first would be more evident in a smaller district, where limited enrollment restricts the number of class offerings that can be economically provided at secondary level. A growth in the number of students might provide the "critical mass" to permit adding some courses to the curriculum.

The second and more important is the value of bringing a world class research facility of this kind into the area. While the facility itself will probably have little contact with neighboring elementary and secondary schools, the kind of a population it will attract will be an asset to any school district they choose to locate in. Highly educated, typically with a very positive and supportive attitude toward schools, and with much talent to offer; this type of person also frequently has a strong commitment to their school-community, and is willing to devote time and effort to it.

SUMMARY.

In summary, while a sudden influx of new students might temporarily inconvenience a local district until sufficient space and staff could be obtained to accommodate them, the growth in enrollments projected appear to be gradual enough in their onset and likely to be dispersed enough across several districts so that the growth can be managed successfully. Ingham Intermediate School District, and, we are sure, the adjoining intermediate school districts, stand ready to assist their impacted local districts in any way possible. Thank you for your time and attention.

LETTER 268

AZIZ KHONDKER, SSCE (Dacca), MSME (Tokyo), MSCE (Windsor), DOCTOR OF LAW (Detroit), Professional Engineer (Iowa, Michigan, Ontario)
PRESIDENT: Pachard Motor Properties • Bioresource, Inc. • Exwocorp, Ltd.
1580 East Grand Blvd. • Detroit, Michigan 48211 • U.S.A.

September 26, 1988

SSC Site Task Force,
ER-65/GTN,
Office of Energy Research,
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

ATTN: Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman

Subject: Comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

Ladies & Gentlemen:

It is a distinct honor and privilege on my part to speak tonight in front of this distinguished gathering.

My name is **Aziz Khondker, President of Bioresource, Inc.**, a Michigan company currently engaged in the field of environmental research. With me tonight in this gathering are two members of our Board of Directors and General Counsel, **Mr. Faisal Khan** and **Richard Tarnas**, respectively.

Our corporation has a group of highly qualified members conversant in environmental technology, physics, environmental medicine and law. We hope to serve the state of Michigan and the U.S. Federal Government in various matters related to the environment. Tonight we shall concentrate on the draft EIS prepared by the **DOE** consultants. This study consists of two main volumes and sixteen volumes of appendices, covering 4000 pages of written materials. I have received the package late Friday afternoon (9/23/88).
1 It is quite unfair of the consultants to make any negative comments based on cursory analyses. Threfore, I shall refrain from any specific comments other than those determinable by such analyses.

Comment on Site Selection Methodology:

The **NAS/NAE** Committee was composed of 21 individuals including **Dr. Paul J. Reardon**, a former co-employee of mine at **Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)**. With due respect to the group, I feel that the six technical evaluation criteria (Section 1.1, DEIS Vol III) developed by the National Academy of Sciences/National Academy of Engineering **(NAS/NAE)** are not specific enough to arrive at a Best Qualified List **(BQL)**. The six criteria, namely,

2

1. Geology and Tunneling
2. Regional Resources
3. Environment
4. Setting
5. Regional Condition
6. Utilities

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AZIZ KHONDKER, BSCE (Dacca), MSME (Tokyo), MSCE (Windsor), DOCTOR OF LAW (Detroit), Professional Engineer (Iowa, Michigan, Ontario)
PRESIDENT: Packard Motor Properties • Bioresource, Inc. • Eximcorp, Ltd.
1500 East Grand Blvd. • Detroit, Michigan 48211 • U.S.A.

are not quantitative enough to make a BOL decision. It is recommended that additional cost criteria be developed to quantify the decision making process. Cost of land, I believe, is a small fraction of the total project cost. The NAS/NAE committee did not recommend acquisition of land inside the collider ring. To prevent any sabotage and various other security breaches, it is recommended that bulk of the land inside the collider ring should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government . Consequently, additional cost of land acquistion, fencing and gate control should be reflected in the total package.

3 Other comments I have is on the life cycle cost (LCC). LCC analysis is based on the construction phase plus a 25-year operating phase. After a careful review of the Decommissioning Plan it is perhaps advisable that the life cycle should be increased to at least 35 years at which time most of the reusable materials and equipment would have served their useful life and there would be no salvage value (DEIS vol. IV, App 3, p.5). Furthermore, the use of the remaining facilities for medical and educational purposes following the SSC shut down would generate certain revenue. These additional activities would reflect more favorably on the total cost of the project.

4 Lastly, I feel that as a minimum the committee should select at least two sites based on criteria #2 to #6, (see above), and decide finally on the best qualified site based on a thourough geological study, (criterion #1) and land acquision cost/complexity factor. Such actions will give us the best and safest site thus reducing project delay due to unforeseen problems.

Thank you very much for your patient listening and good night.

Aziz Khondker, President
Bioresource Inc.,
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LETTER 269

Thomas J. Ratchford
Chairman

BARBARA S. HAMMOND
Vice-Chairman

Area Code 517
789-4536

JACKSON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

JACKSON COUNTY TOWER BLDG.
120 W. Michigan Avenue
JACKSON, MICHIGAN 49201

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September 26, 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:

As Chairman of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, I am pleased that Michigan continues to be a strong contender for the site of the Superconducting Super Collider Project. This 4 billion dollar physics facility would be a significant source of growth for mid-Michigan and especially for the Jackson area. The unique "Stockbridge" location places it in a position of enjoying three large urban centers to absorb development pressure.

Jackson is positioned to respond to those increased demands placed on its shoulders.

1 The public service sector has demonstrated its ability to provide infrastructure needed to accommodate growth and stands ready to provide for expansion of services needed by new industry and residential growth related to this project.

It is the belief of the County Board of Commissioners and the citizens of Jackson County that the Superconducting Super Collider would be a very significant economic asset to this area and, in addition, provide an important stimulus to cultural and educational programs.

Jackson County previously passed a Resolution in support of locating the Superconducting Super Collider in Michigan and on the Stockbridge Site. We are here today to reaffirm that support and dedicate our efforts to that end.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Ratchford
Chairman
Jackson County Board of Commissioners

"EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER - M/F"

LETTER 270

JACKSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

2111 Emmons Road • Jackson, Michigan 49201
(517) 787-0800

PRESENTATION TO S.S.C. HEARING

STOCKBRIDGE, MICHIGAN
September 26, 1988

Dr. Clyde LeTarte, President
Jackson Community College

GOOD EVENING.

I AM CLYDE LETARTE, PRESIDENT OF JACKSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

I AM PLEASED TO BE HERE THIS EVENING TO ADD MY VOICE OF SUPPORT TO THE MANY THAT YOU HAVE HEARD IN SUPPORT OF THE S.S.C. PROJECT BEING LOCATED IN THIS AREA.

LET ME BEGIN BY EXPRESSING MY GENERAL SUPPORT AND COMMITMENT FOR THE S.S.C. AS A NATIONAL PROJECT. THIS NATION HAS ACHIEVED WORLD PROMINENCE AND RESPECT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE PAST BECAUSE OF OUR WILLINGNESS TO CHALLENGE THE FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE IN THESE AREAS. AS A NATION, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO BACK AWAY FROM PROJECTS SUCH AS THE S.S.C. THAT HAVE SUCH DRAMATIC POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE THE LEADERSHIP THAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED.

1 I BELIEVE THAT THIS PROJECT IS ALSO MOST IMPORTANT FOR MICHIGAN. AS YOU KNOW, WE ARE A STATE THAT HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY THE AUTO INDUSTRY. DRAMATIC WORLD-WIDE SHIFTS IN THAT INDUSTRY HAVE FORCED OUR STATE TO RETHINK--AND TO ESTABLISH A COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY.

THE PROPOSED S.S.C. FITS WELL INTO THE STATE'S EFFORTS TO BUILD A NEW CORE AROUND KNOWLEDGE AND ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES.

THE STOCKBRIDGE AREA PROVIDES AN EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION WITHIN THE STATE FOR THE FACILITY. WHILE I CANNOT SPEAK TO THE TECHNICAL MERITS OF THE MICHIGAN PROPOSAL, I CAN SPEAK TO SEVERAL QUALITY OF LIFE ADVANTAGES.

FIRST, THE AREA IS FILLED WITH LAKES, STREAMS, FORESTS AND OPEN LAND, CREATING BOTH A SCENIC AND COMFORTABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PEOPLE LIVING HERE. AS A TRANSPLANT EIGHT YEARS AGO FROM

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

George E. Porter, Chairman · Michael J. Baughman, Vice-Chairman · Betsy W. Dolan, Secretary · Victor S. Cuiss, Treasurer
Lois M. Franklin, Trustee · Robert L. Johnson, Trustee · Mark K. Rosenfeld, Trustee · Dr. Clyde E. LeTarte, College President

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS (NOT TOO FAR FROM BATAVIA) I CAN PERSONALLY ATTEST TO THE EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES THAT LIVING IN THE AREA PROVIDES. I MIGHT ADD THAT IN 1986, JACKSON WAS DESIGNATED AN ALL-AMERICAN CITY.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE ALSO EXCELLENT. FROM FINE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO MULTIPLE OPPORTUNITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION, THE PEOPLE IN THIS AREA HAVE ACCESS TO THE VERY BEST. TWO WORLD-CLASS UNIVERSITIES ARE WITHIN AN HOUR'S DRIVE, WITH MANY OTHER FINE PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES AVAILABLE. THE MICHIGAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM PRIDES ITSELF ON ITS DIVERSITY, OPEN ACCESS AND EXCELLENT QUALITY.

CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE ALSO BROADLY AVAILABLE. I AM SURE THAT YOU ARE AWARE OF THE MANY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN BOTH LANSING AND ANN ARBOR, BOTH THROUGH THE COMMUNITIES AND THROUGH THE UNIVERSITIES. PERHAPS YOU ARE LESS AWARE OF THE MARVELOUS PERFORMING ARTS CENTER IN JACKSON, LOCATED AT JACKSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE. THE GEORGE E. POTTER CENTER HAS THREE SEPARATE PERFORMING AREAS, INCLUDING A 1500-SEAT MUSIC HALL. IT WAS DESIGNATED AS THE BEST ACOUSTICALLY-DESIGNED THEATRE IN THE NATION WHEN IT WAS COMPLETED. IN ADDITION TO NUMEROUS PROFESSIONAL EVENTS BROUGHT TO THE CENTER EACH YEAR, THE FACILITY ALSO HOUSES A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, A SYMPHONIC BAND AND THREE THEATRICAL GROUPS.

I HAVE INCLUDED INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY AND PROGRAMS IN THE PACKET OF MATERIAL I AM LEAVING WITH YOU.

JACKSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE STANDS READY TO ASSIST AND SUPPORT THIS PROJECT IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. WE BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE MANY RESOURCES THAT CAN SUPPORT YOUR EFFORTS. I THINK I CAN ALSO SPEAK FOR THE OTHER COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN THE AREA--LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WASHTENAW COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND KELLOGG COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN SAYING THAT. EACH OF US, EITHER INDIVIDUALLY OR COOPERATIVELY, WILL DO WHATEVER WE CAN IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROJECT.

AS FOR J.C.C., WE ARE A MAJOR EMPLOYER WITH ON-GOING DEMANDS FOR PROFESSIONALLY SKILLED PEOPLE. THE FAMILIES OF THOSE MOVING TO TAKE EMPLOYMENT WITH THE S.S.C. MAY ALSO BE LOOKING FOR PROFESSIONALLY REWARDING CAREERS. OUR COLLEGE WILL HAVE MANY OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS:

+ THE COLLEGE HAS DEVELOPED A VERY FINE PERSONALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM, FOCUSESD ON THE UNIQUE TRAINING NEEDS OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN OUR COMMUNITY. THOSE SAME RESOURCES COULD BE UTILIZED FOR SPECIFIC TRAINING NEEDS AS THE S.S.C. DEVELOPS AND MOVES TOWARD OPERATIONAL STATUS.

+ WE HAVE EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL LABORATORIES AVAILABLE AT THE COLLEGE, MANY ARE TECHNOLOGY BASED, INCLUDING ONE IN LASER OPTICS. THE COLLEGE IS KNOWN FOR EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY IN MATH AND SCIENCE.

+ AND, OF COURSE, WE HAVE NUMEROUS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AT THE COLLEGE AVAILABLE DAYS AND EVENINGS TO ALL WHO WISH TO PARTICIPATE. THE COLLEGE IS APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES FROM STOCKBRIDGE.

AS YOU CAN PROBABLY TELL, I BELIEVE THAT OUR COMMUNITY PROVIDES UNUSUALLY HIGH QUALITY LIVING AND THAT THE S.S.C. LOCATION IN THIS AREA WOULD BENEFIT FROM THAT. WE, IN TURN, WOULD ALSO BENEFIT.

CERTAINLY, THERE WOULD BE ECONOMIC BENEFITS. THE GREATER BENEFIT, HOWEVER, I BELIEVE WOULD BE IN THE INFLUX OF NEW IDEAS, NEW SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE AND THE EXCITEMENT OF BEING PART OF A PROJECT WITH SUCH DRAMATIC POTENTIAL FOR HUMANKIND.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU.

LETTER 271

STOCKBRIDGE SSC HEARINGS

SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

Homer A. Neal
Department of Physics
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1120

I am pleased to have the opportunity to address you today on the environmental impact of the SSC were it to be located at the Stockbridge site.

In my presentation to you last February I had mentioned the unique features of the Michigan site, being near two of the country's major research universities and within a few hours of several others. Today I wish to re-emphasize this point, because it is of such importance to both the future success of the laboratory itself, and because of the positive impact a Michigan siting would have on enhancing the educational offerings of our universities.

1

This week, the University of Michigan Physics Department is celebrating the centennial of its experimental research program. This provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the numerous scientific advances attributed to our faculty, both in the heady days of the early 1900's, when we contributed to the evolution of quantum mechanics, through the recent years where we have had an impact on almost every facet of modern physics.

Transparency #1 lists a few of the milestones in the accomplishments of scientists who have served on the Michigan Physics Faculty. They include truly seminal contributions, ranging from the the discovery of electron and proton spin, through the recent observation of neutrinos

emitted in the remarkable supernova 1987a explosion. In his presentation, Dr. Lawrence Jones goes into greater detail concerning the impact our faculty has had in the area of high energy physics and accelerator physics, presenting a list that is extraordinarily impressive.

It is true that high energy physics is just one aspect of a physics department. But, as illustrated in Transparency #2, the subdispciplines in a modern physics department such as ours are tightly interrelated. High energy physicists interact, for example, quite strongly with astrophysicists, nuclear physicists, and atomic physicists, and vice versa. *Moreover, fields such as high energy* physics benefit greatly from the advances being made in condensed matter physics. Thus, the existence of a nearby large laboratory such as the SSC would strengthen the entire department of physics, which would in turn simultaneously offers a breadth of local expertise to be tapped by the laboratory itself.

The Department of Physics at the University of Michigan is in the *midst of an expansion. We presently are* acquiring an additional 40,000 square feet of space in an adjoining building. In addition, the University Administration has committed approximately $8,000,000 to provide for the renovation of our present research building, Randall Laboratory. Moreover, the University has stated that its highest priority for new construction will be a *new building for the Physics* Department, one that will essentially double the amount of space available for the department.

We are also developing a comprehensive hiring plan. Transparency #3 illustrates the current size of the faculty, and the additions we plan to make in the years ahead, both to expand our overall size and to replace those members of our faculty that will retire.

Using resources already committed to us by the University we have begun a process of expansion that will insure our pre-eminence in a spectrum of physics subfields well into the next century. The quality of our recent assistant professor appointments has been very high, as

witnessed by the fact that of the twenty prestigious Presidential Young Investigator Awards given to physicists this year nationwide, we received two.

I close by reiterating our desire to see the SSC come to Michigan. There is broad community support and University support for the Laboratory being located in Stockbridge. The proximity of our universities is a major positive environmental factor for the Stockbridge site.

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN PHYSICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ELECTRON SPIN

- discovered by G.E. Uhlenbeck and S.A. Goudsmit in 1925

PROTON SPIN

- discovered by D.M. Dennison in 1927

SUMMER SYMPOSIA IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS (1929-1941)

- helped introduce quantum mechanics to American physicists
- participants included Bethe, Bohr, Dirac, Fermi, Heisenberg, Lawrence, Oppenheimer, and Pauli

CYCLOTRON

- first University after Berkeley to construct a cyclotron (1938)
- continual upgrading throughout the 1940's and 1950's

MAGNETIC MOMENT OF THE FREE ELECTRON

- first measured by H.R. Crane in 1953; Crane was awarded the 1986 National Medal of Science

RACETRACK SYNCHROTRON

- invented by H.R. Crane in the 1940's

BUBBLE CHAMBER

- **invented at Michigan by D. Glaser in early 1950's; he was awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize for this work**

ANOMALOUS STRUCTURE AND SPIN FORCES IN VIOLENT PROTON SCATTERING

- **discovered and investigated by A.D. Krisch and collaborators in a series of key experiments: 1966, 1978, and 1985**

FIRST HIGH-ENERGY POLARIZED PROTON BEAMS

- **development pioneered by A.D. Krisch and co-workers in 1973 (ZGS) and 1984 (AGS)**

LARGE LAMBDA POLARIZATION IN HIGH ENERGY COLLISIONS

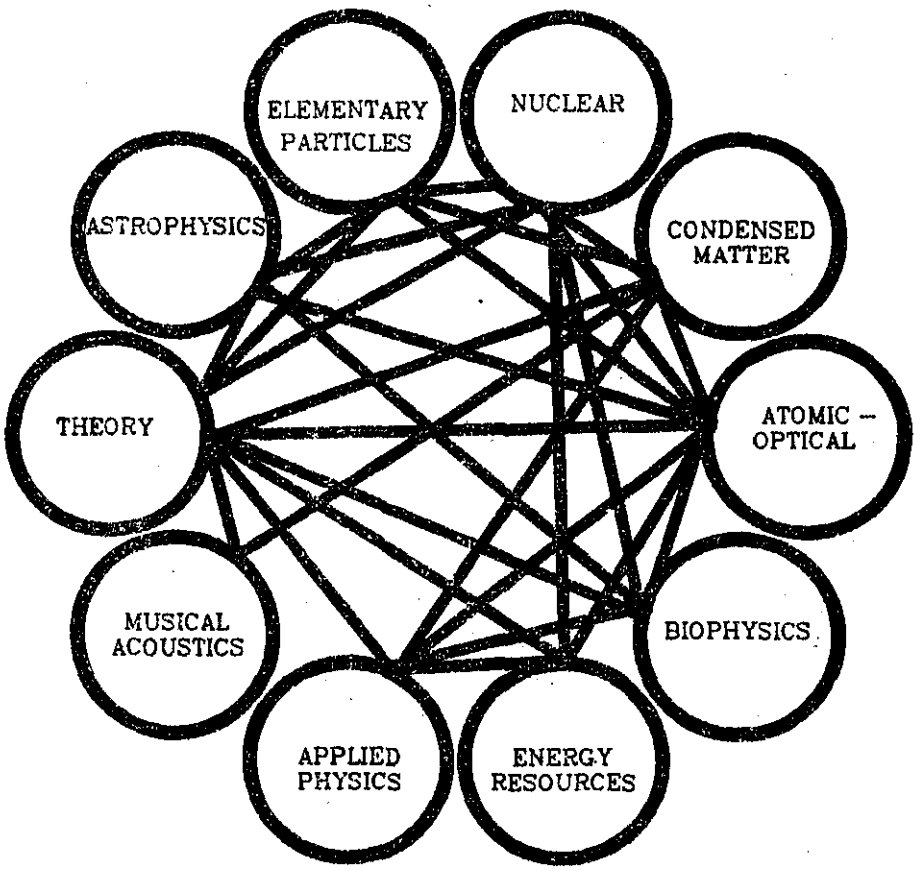
- **discoveries by O.E. Overseth and coworkers in 1978**

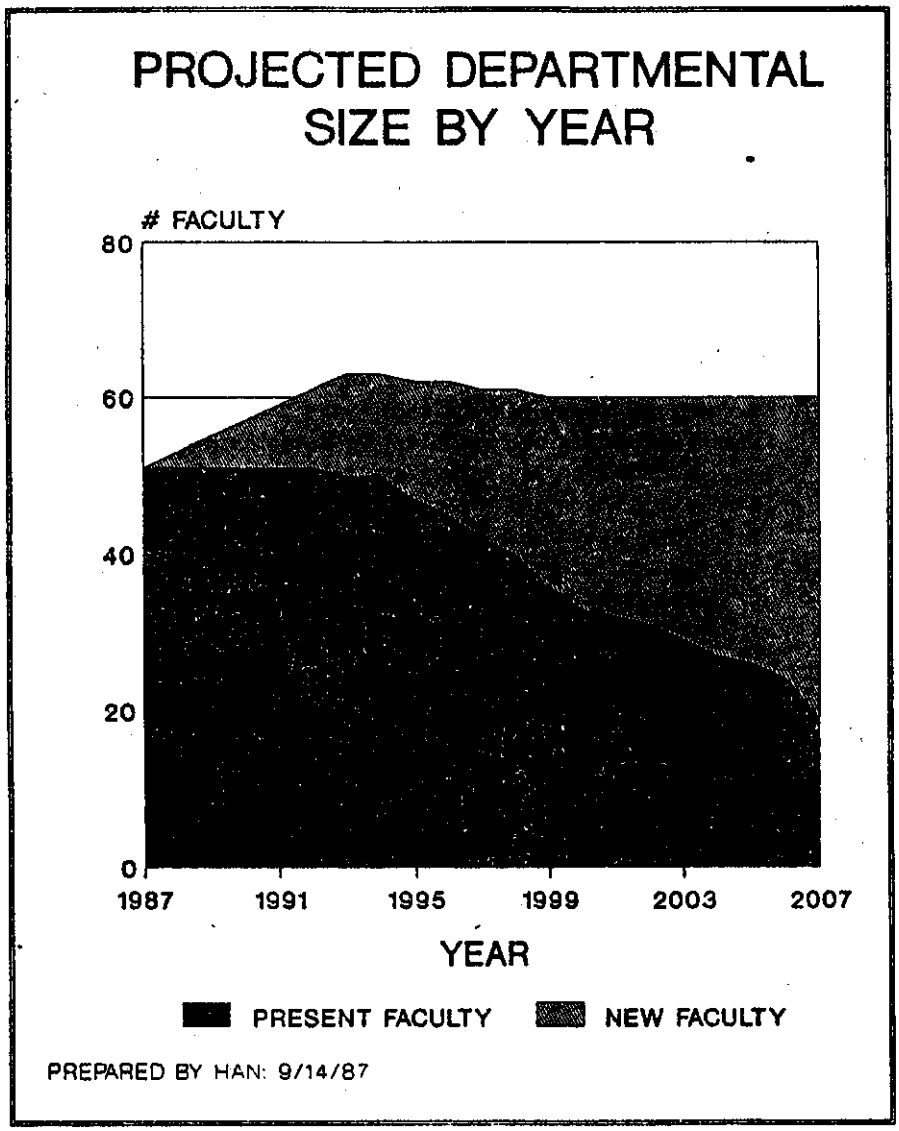
DETECTION OF 5/6 PRONG DECAYS OF TAUS, LEADING TO MASS LIMIT FOR NEUTRINOS

- **discovered in 1984 by HRS experiment, in which Michigan was a major participant**

IMB PROTON-DECAY EXPERIMENT/ DETECTION OF NEUTRINOS FROM SUPERNOVA 1987A

- **set a 10^{32} year upper limit on proton lifetime in 1983**
- **first observation, in 1987, of anything other than electromagnetic radiation from a source outside the solar system, which confirmed theories of supernova collapse and star composition and set a stringent upper limit on neutrino mass**


ELEMENTARY PARTICLES
NUCLEAR
ASTROPHYSICS
CONDENSED MATTER
THEORY
ATOMIC -- OPTICAL
MUSICAL ACOUSTICS
BIOPHYSICS
APPLIED PHYSICS
ENERGY RESOURCES


PROJECTED DEPARTMENTAL SIZE BY YEAR
FACULTY
80
60
40
20
0
1987
1991
1995
1999
2003
2007
YEAR
PRESENT FACULTY
NEW FACULTY
PREPARED BY HAN: 9/14/87

LETTER 272

DWAIN DANCER
12243 Dewey Rd.
Munith, Mi. 49259
(517) 596-2686

I am Dwain Dancer owner and operator of 463 acres of farmland that will be part of the campus area for the SSC. We have lived on this property for 25 years. I support the S.S.C. for Michigan.

Having looked over the draft of the "Environmental Impact Statement" the U.S. Department of Energy has prepared, I am pleased that there are so many positive statements for Michigan, the shallow hard rock tunneling, ~~homogeneous bedrock material~~, abundant water resourses and electrical power supplies, good highways and closeness to recreational/scenic areas. This area is unique as it is placed between two great Universities - the U of M and Michigan State - which can be a great support system to the SSC laboratories.

1 Michigan is the only state to unanimously pass a bill in the Senate and House and signed by the Govonor, which provides for reimbursement to the local units of government the taxes lost due to the purchase of real property for the SSC. It will also cover loss of roads, loss of water, loss of crops and other damages resulting from any aspect of preparation, planning, construction or operation of the SSC.

This project reminds me of another project in our neighboring town of Chelsea that received much opposition when it was beginning, the Chrysler Proving Ground. It has proven to be an asset to the community. It brought employment, executive personnel and tax dollars. The Chelsea school's track and pools are better than some colleges. The small town of Chelsea still remains a small town and the rural areas have not been greatly affected. I don't see Stockbridge and Munith being changed too much after the SSC is in operation.

Michigan has much to offer the SSC and the SSC can be and important economic factor for Michigan.

Change can be scarey but in order to progress some change has to take place.

I support the SSC coming to Michigan in the Stockbridge area.

LETTER 273

MICHIGAN
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY ISSUES
(Questions & Answers)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHARLES P. CUBBAGE
MICHIGAN TOXIC SUBSTANCE
CONTROL COMMISSION
320 N. WASHINGTON SQUARE, SUITE 100
LANSING, MI 48909

Independent Committee on Health and Environmental Safety
September, 1988

PREFACE

The following report responds to the need for a thorough and independent review of the environmental and health safety issues that became apparent as the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider project progressed. It was clear that questions dealing with the impact of the normal operation of the proposed facility and with potential accidents needed to have Michigan site-specific answers from several perspectives.

Clear, understandable and yet comprehensive answers to what seem to the layperson to be relatively straight forward questions actually require input from and cooperative interaction among high energy physicists, hydrogeologists, and radiation experts. While the scientists who use Fermilab know what happens to protons and muons, dialog is needed with hydrogeologists to explain what happens in the bedrock beyond the tunnel of the facility and with health experts to assess safety standards.

Translation of complex responses to citizens' questions into understandable answers is not an easy task. Thus, it seemed clear that the only way to accomplish this goal was to provide for dialog between experts of different disciplines and laypersons.

As a consequence, the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission (TSCC) was asked by the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Commission to form an Independent Committee on Health and Environmental Safety Issues to address the citizens' concerns. The Committee's membership came from the environmental community, citizens from the proposed facility site area, and experts from the hydrogeology, radiation safety, and high energy physics scientific disciplines.

The TSCC and the SSC Commissions equally insisted on independence on the part of the Committee to freely solicit information, examine material from many sources, and evaluate their relevance to the Michigan situation in developing the information presented here.

The Committee has intensively reviewed many documents, including the Michigan proposal for siting of the SSC and reports specifically prepared by the Department of Energy (DOE), the SSC Central Design Group, and other expert groups: examined questions by the public and responses provided by the DOE during and after the DOE 1987 SSC Preproposal Conference: and used materials developed and/or prepared by its own experts and resource people. Several thousand man-hours have been expended in the preparation of this report. We believe this effort fulfills the charge to the Committee and will help Michigan residents better understand the SSC project.

Charles P. Cubbage, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary
Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission

September, 1988

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Commission a committee of experts and laypersons was formed by the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission to conduct a thorough and independent review of the environmental and health safety issues surrounding the proposed Michigan Superconducting Super Collider project.

The Independent Committee on Health and Environmental Safety Issues after extensive review of, in its judgement, the best and most current data available at this time, offer the following comments:

1. The following report presents responses to questions about the SSC, tuned specifically to the Michigan facility;

2. The Committee has closely evaluated the levels of risk to people who would be living as neighbors to the facility and conclude that there will be no significant hazard to the general public;

3. Beam loss accidents will not pose risks to the general public due to the conservative (more protective) safety design, including shielding in excess of that required to meet the minimum Department of Energy (DOE) standards because of Michigan's greater tunnel depth; and

1

4. Even catastrophic accident risk appears to be no greater than for any comparable light industrial facility because of the design efforts to address all safety issues. Workers, of course, are more at risk than the general public. However, health and radiation safety programs are well established for industrial and medical facilities that are appropriate to assure worker safety at the SSC. As with any safety program, implementation integrity is a key factor. Currently, it is the Committee's understanding that the DOE will be responsible for assuring worker, public, and environmental safety at the SSC.

The Commitee has reviewed extensive material including that provided by the DOE, SSC Central Design Group, Gilbert Commonwealth, Consumers Power, Fermilab and others and visited the Batavia, Illinois, Fermilab facility in March, 1988. In doing so, the Commitee has logged several thousand man-hours. However, it is the calculations and evaluations of the Committee's experts from Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Western Michigan University, and the Michigan Department of Public Health that were most valuable in judging the input and in producing the report.

In reviewing the "ISP Preproposal Conference: Post-proposal Conference Questions and Answers" prepared by the DOE, the Committee noted the responses did not always address the questions asked. Furthermore, some of the materials developed by the SSC Central Design Group and used in the DOE responses were not specific to the Michigan site. Several members of the Committee expressed concern that some of the answers were less than responsive, in one case noting recent U. S. General Accounting Office documents criticizing DOE management of radioactive wastes.

The Committee feels that the report with its *Question* and *Answer* format represents the best and most current data that could be obtained at this time. The Committee strived to assure the responses were not misleading and the questions themselves were likewise representative of the concerns and issues expressed by Michigan residents. We emphasize

that the responses contained in the report represent no intentionally omitted important information.

However, for the sake of keeping the responses reasonable in length, many of the discussions that provided clarification for Committee members are not included. The report contains the distilled versions of those discussions as it was the Committee's intent to have answers that were both clear and brief.

It should be recognized that in order to produce a timely document for public use, the scope of the report was necessarily limited by both time and the areas of expertise of the Committee membership. It is not intended as a replacement for the greater detail provided by the environmental impact statement.

The document is divided into two main sections, one on **Radiation Safety Issues** and the other on **Hazardous and Non-hazardous Materials and Miscellaneous Environmental Issues.**

In order to put radiation concerns into perspective, the report details information on the natural radiation experienced by all forms of life, noting that life has always existed in this setting. It also details the amount of radiation received from cosmic, terrestrial, radon, and man-made sources such as medical X-rays, CATscans, and consumer products.

The 10 millirem/year SSC exposure safety standard is contrasted with the Michigan Department of Public Health, DOE, and EPA standards which serve to illustrate the conservative (more protective) approach used for the proposed SSC facility.

2 The report fully describes radiation produced by the facility's operation, muon penetration, and shielding details and supports the conclusion that these issues are of minimal concern. The generic SSC design characteristics provide that anyone living at the surface would receive no more than 10 millirem/year from the facility. Rather than stating Michigan citizens will be exposed to less than that, due to the greater depth of the Michigan site, the Committee has provided for calculations to determine the Michigan exposure, and verify the safety of the SSC especially in the "wing" areas which are designed to absorb the beam energies.

3 Concerns over groundwater and bedrock contamination are discussed and should be alleviated by explanations dealing with potential well-water contamination scenarios. The conclusion is that the hazard from radiation contamination into well-water is extremely remote, based on the limited amounts and short half lives of radioactive isotopes, their immobility, the depth of the facility, and the slow flow of groundwater in the surrounding bedrock at the Michigan site.

4 The disposal and shipment of radioactive waste will vary depending on the research conducted but will be on the order of that produced at Fermilab, in spite of the size difference. This is principally due to the particular design of the SSC and the type of research to be conducted there, both of which are different from the Fermilab accelerator design and research program.

5 In expressing uncertainty about potential hazards associated with the SSC, the layperson may not understand the technical and legal world's definition of hazardous material and the distinction made between "radioactive waste" and "hazardous waste". Radioactive waste may be hazardous but is not included in those sections of technical and legal documents dealing with "hazardous waste" because it is treated separately.

In the section "Hazardous and Non-hazardous and Miscellaneous Environmental Issues" the information indicates risk from hazardous materials to workers and the general public at the proposed SSC facility will not be greatly different from those of light industries using various solvents and other chemicals.

The list of hazardous (nonradioactive) materials generated at the SSC will be very detailed because of DOE and EPA reporting requirements. The Fermilab list includes not only wastes of serious concern such as degreasing solvents but also includes used cans of spray paint, lab cleaning supplies, facility vehicle windshield washer fluid, and other items common to households which may be disposal hazards. The volume produced by the SSC will be roughly 10,000 gallons/year and because of the many different research activities, the wastes will also be highly varied with small amounts of many chemicals.

6 The disposal of cooling water was an issue the Committee carefully examined. Both closed loop and open systems will be utilized with the latter evaporating large amounts of water to the atmosphere. However, impact will be spread over sixteen evaporators each similar to air conditioning evaporators used for large office buildings. The most severe effect in a two hundred foot impact area will be due to winter icing of vegetation. There is no apparent mechanism for significant release of radioactive cooling water. However, the details of this system are yet to be completed; we have requested this issue be dealt with in the environmental impact statement.

7 The Committee identified a number of other concerns it feels should be addressed in the environmental impact statement. As the SSC design evolves beyond the current stages, undoubtedly there will be other environmental concerns which should be addressed as they occur. With that in mind, the Committee wishes the reader to understand that its concerns are not necessarily restricted by the following list.

1. With respect to the sixteen evaporative cooling towers that will evaporate approximately 100 gallons/minute each, in the rural areas not served by a wastewater treatment plant, the method of disposal of the mineral build-up in cooling tower "blow-down" needs to be addressed so that there is no localized environmental impact.

8 2. Within the closed loop cooling water system, leak testing procedures need to be spelled out with regard to methodology and frequency for detection of leakage and radioactivity, and

9 3. Concern has been expressed that electromagnetic fields may have a stress effect on humans and wildlife. Information available to the Committee indicates the superconducting magnet, by design, is focused inward on the proton beam tubes so that no significant external magnetic fields will be generated by the facility. The concern, in the Committee's judgement, is principally related to high tension lines delivering power to the facility. These lines are no different than those already supplying Michigan, however, to the extent that there is concern about all electric high tension power lines (the results of current research appears to be contradictory and calls for further study) the environmental impact statement should review the existing research for relevance.

The interactions among all the Committee members have formed the basis for confidence in the contents and appropriateness of this report. These interactions have bridged any reservations that individual members may have brought to the Committee. The task of making complex and unfamiliar information understandable to the public is not only

necessary but "do-able" and the Committee is pleased to have had an opportunity to develop this report.

Questions and/or concerns regarding this report may be submitted to the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider Commisssion at Suite 100, 320 N. Washington Square, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY
September, 1988

MICHIGAN SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY ISSUES

Dr. Raymond Brock, Michigan State University
Mr. George Bruchmann, Michigan Department of Public Health
Mr. Jack Cady, Area Citizen
Dr. Robert E. Cornish, University of Michigan
Mr. Bob Godbold, RS, Ingham County Health Department
Mr. Lawrence D. Good, Area Citizen
Mr. Craig Goodlock, Area Citizen
Dr. John Grace, Western Michigan University
Mr. Stephen Howell, Jackson Alliance
Mr. Wendell Mason, Jackson Alliance
Rev. Richard Matson, Area Citizen
Mr. David Minnaar, Michigan Department of Public Health
Dr. William Rolnick, Wayne State University
Mr. G.M. Ross, Western Michigan Environmental Action Council
Mr. Roger Sinderman, Area Citizen
Rev. David Smith, Area Citizen
Mr. Vernon Webster, Area Citizen
Mr. Terry Yonker, Michigan Audubon Society

Additional Resource People

Dr. David Adamany, SSC Chairperson
Mr. Timothy Carpenter, PE, SSC Comm.
Dr. Larry V. Coulson, Fermilab
Mr. Ed Grobe, Ing. Co. Dept. of Dev.
Mr. Michael Grover, SSC Information Office
Dr. John Hanieski, SSC Executive Dir.
Dr. Lawrence W. Jones, Univ. of Mich.
Dr. Grahame Larson, Mich. St. Univ.
Mr. Stephon Ott, Gilbert/Commonwealth

Toxic Substance Control Commission

Dr. Charles P. Cubbage, Executive Sec.
Mr. Keith G. Harrison, RS, Sr. Environ. Spec.
Dr. Adalbert Koestner, Commissioner
Mrs. Ardath Regan, Chairperson

LETTER 274

Michigan Audubon Society
409 West "E" Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007
616 344-8648

TESTIMONY

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

by

Terry L. Yonker, Executive Director
Michigan Audubon Society
Stockbridge, Michigan
September 26, 1988

My name is Terry L. Yonker, Executive Director, Michigan Audubon Society. The Society, established in 1904, is the oldest and one of the largest conservation organizations in Michigan. We have 43 chapters located throughout the State, two nature centers, two research stations, and a major new education and retreat center near Manistee. We own and manage nearly 5,000 acres of state designated wildlife sanctuaries, most of which are quality wetlands, one of which sits astride the southeast portion of the Superconducting Super Collider ring. Audubon's 900 acre Phyllis B. Haehnle Sanctuary is situated along the Portage River in Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Leoni Township, Jackson County.

The Society has been besieged with questions from the media asking us why we did not respond immediately to the environmental issues addressed in the Draft Federal Environmental Impact Statement when the document was announced as being available on August 24, 1988. Our answer is simple. Michigan Audubon Society will make a reasoned response within the review framework established for such major federal projects by the National Environmental Policy Act and by the Department of Energy within the time limits prescribed. Audubon has served as a member of the Independent Committee on Health and Environmental Safety which has already completed its final report. We requested that other major environmental issues, including impacts on wetlands and wildlife, be highlighted for review in the Draft Federal Environmental Impact Statement.

Michigan Audubon is concerned, however, that no coordinated State review of this DEIS has been scheduled under long standing procedures established by Governor Milliken under Executive Order 1974-4, the order which provides for the creation of the Michigan Environmental Review Board and the establishment of Michigan's environmental impact review guidelines. To my knowledge, that order has not been rescinded and remains in effect. State agencies which
1 propose major State actions that may have a significant impact on the environment or human life must submit an environmental impact statement for

review. A Draft Federal Environmental Impact Statement may be substituted if the proposed action requires the involvement of state and federal agencies. Should Michigan be selected as the site for the proposed SSC, the Michigan supplement to this EIS should be submitted by the Michigan Department of Commerce, and the SSC Commission to the Governor and the Michigan Environmental Review Board for a final coordinated State review. It would appear that such a step would also help satisfy the State's environmental review responsibilities as set forth in the Anderson/Rockwell Environmental Protection Act of 1970, Act 127, P.A. of 1970.

Michigan Audubon is not opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider in principal. The SSC will likely generate considerable economic and social benefits in the area where it will be sited and built. We view the SSC as another step to ensure Michigan's continued leadership in the conduct of particle physics research. But as a full partner in Michigan's economic and environmental future, we must continue to point out areas where the DEIS does not adequately address potential adverse impacts from the SSC.

2 The DEIS offers no explanation for the statement that 2,800 acres of Michigan's wetlands will unavoidably be lost. While the Society recognizes that the wetland loss estimates quoted in the DEIS are probably too large, we have no firm basis on which to judge how many acres will be negatively impacted without reviewing the detailed Michigan Supplement to the DEIS. More site specific data is also needed to clearly identify potential hydrological impacts related to surface water decline and aquifer overdraft.

3 The Society repeats its offer to provide DOE with detailed information on bird and wildlife populations within the project area. To conclude that sensitive species such as the Greater Sandhill Crane will not be impacted by developmental encroachment is premature without the review of site specific information about the population and natural history of the Sandhill Crane in Michigan. Developmental encroachment and measures to buffer the impact of such encroachment on major wetlands in the Portage River wetland complex must be addressed in greater detail in the Michigan Supplement to the DEIS.

4 In conclusion, it is the position of the Michigan Audubon Society that further review of site specific information to be included in the Michigan Supplement to the Draft Federal Environmental Impact Statement is needed before a final decision is made on the precise location of the SSC in Michigan. The Society believes that Michigan's established procedures, statutes, rules, and guidelines governing the protection and use of the state's natural resources and the review of impacts to those resources must be strictly adhered to. The people of Michigan have a right to expect nothing less.

Thank you.

LETTER 275

SUBMITTED BY JAMES D. DANCER 9/26/88
12230 DEWEY RD.
MUNITH MICHIGAN 49259
517 596 2457

GOOD EVENING, AND THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH YOU.
MY NAME IS JIM DANCER, I AM A RESIDENT AND A FARMER IN THE PROPOSED SECTION A AND C OF THE STOCKBRIDGE SITE OF THE S.S.C. PROJECT
I AM HERE TONIGHT TO PERSONALLY GIVE MY SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN SITE OF THE SSC, AND ALSO AS A MEMBER OF THE JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE SUPPORT TO THE PROJECT FROM THE JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU, WHICH
1 ON SEPTEMBER 14 AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LARGEST FARM ORGANIZATION IN JACKSON COUNTY, A RESOLUTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTING THE SSC PROJECT WITH A FEW CONDITIONS. (SEE ATTACHED RESOLUTION)
AS I GLANCED THRU YOUR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT I SEE MANY ASSETS THAT THE PROPOSED STOCKBRIDGE SITE HAS TO OFFER. EVEN THOUGH THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENTS, I CAN SAY AS ONE OF THOSE, "DON'T LET ME STAND IN THE WAY OF PROGRESS AND IN THE FUTURE OF AMERICA
I CURRENTLY RESIDE IN THE FAMILY FARM HOUSE WHICH I WAS RAISED IN AND FARM WITH MY FATHER 460 ACRES, ALL OF WHICH IS IN THE PROPOSED SSC SITE

OVER →

THIS FARM HAS BEEN GOOD TO MY FAMILY AND I. YESTERDAY AS I WAS PLOWING A FEILD IN THE SSC SITE SECTION A, A TEAR CAME TO MY EYE AS I CAME TO THE REALIZATION OF THE LIKELYHOOD THAT THIS WOULD BE THE LAST YEAR OF WORKING THAT GROUND YET, I WHOLE HEARTEDLY SUPPORT THIS PROJECT. MY WIFE AND I HAVE BEEN PREPARING FOR THE PURCHASE OF A FARM WITHIN THE SAME COMMUNITY WHEN THIS SITE IS SELECTED, AND WE ARE WILLING TO MOVE ON. ALL WE ARE WAITING FOR IS THE FINAL DECISION.

I MIGHT ALSO ADD THAT OUR WILLINGNESS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH FINANCIAL REWARDS, MY PARENTS HOLD FULL OWNERSHIP OF ALL PROPERTIES. THEREFORE YOU MIGHT SAY MY SUPPORT IS GENUINE

THE ONLY QUESTION I HAVE IS, "WHY ARE YOU EVEN CONSIDERING THE OTHER STATES' PROPOSALS?!!" RIGHT HERE IN STOCKBRIDGE IS THE PLACE TO BE

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

James D. Dauer
9/26/88

LETTER 275 (CONTINUED)

JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU RESOLUTIONS
1988

4. *SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER* -- *We recommend* that Jackson County Farm Bureau's position on the Superconducting Super Collider be in support of the Project and recommends the following conditions as part of that support:

2

3

A. We oppose the use of Eminent Domain under its current definitions.

B. Representation of agriculture on the Governor's Force for attracting the SSC to Michigan and the Task Force to keep in contact and work with the Michigan Farm Bureau Staff.

4

C. Use some of the unused land for a research test plot for Michigan State University.

5

D. The homes and facilities of the families and business which must be relocated be valued at the owners insured value as of April 1, 1987; plus appreciation at local rate until time of acquisition, or the cost to reconstruct present facilities, or 1½ times the highest markst value of the last 10 years of documented investment value, which ever is the greatest of the four.

6

E. During and after dewatering the State and/or Federal Government provide an adequate supply of water if wells dry up.

7

F. Give to the farmer the option of selling the whole parcel or parts of the parcel when ever the easement of properties will be the majority of the parcel.

8

G. All Federal and State Capital Gains Tax be waived on livestock, property and machinery.

9

H. Any damage done to property to and from intermediate access and service areas be duly compensated throughout the lifetime of the project.

Moved _____ Supported _____

Adopted ✓ Defeated _____

SUBMITTED 9/26/88
TO THE SSC. COMMITTEE
BY James D. Dancy
JACKSON COUNTY BOARD MEMBER

LETTER 276

1084 W Service Rd
Mason Mi. 48854
(517) 676-4036

GOOD EVENING. MY NAME IS MARGARETE GRAVINA AND I LIVE ON WEST SERVICE ROAD (MASON, MI) WHICH IS SEVERAL MILES SOUTHWEST OF MASON. I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO PUBLICLY COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIS. I HAVE SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME REVIEWING THIS DOCUMENT AND HAVE IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF ISSUES. DUE TO THE TIME CONSTRAINTS TONIGHT, I WILL ONLY BE ABLE TO ADDRESS A PORTION OF MY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS IN THIS FORUM.

I WOULD LIKE TO START BY SAYING THAT I HAVE TWELVE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AS A TECHNICAL WRITER AND FULLY APPRECIATE THE LEVEL OF EFFORT THAT WENT INTO CREATING A DOCUMENT OF THIS MAGNITUDE. THE AUTHORS HAVE MY GREATEST RESPECT. NONETHELESS, I DO HAVE A NUMBER OF COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DRAFT EIS.

VOLUME 1, SECTION 3.2.4.2, SPEAKS OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ON THE SSC INCLUDING SEEKING COST SHARING FROM INTERESTED COUNTRIES. THE DRAFT EIS DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESS THE IMPLICATIONS OF MULTINATIONAL COST SHARING AND ANY IMPACT THAT MAY HAVE ON THE SSC AND LOCAL RESIDENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, HOW
1 MUCH SAY WOULD INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS HAVE IN CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OPERATIONAL DECISIONS? WHAT RESTRICTIONS, IF ANY, WOULD BE PLACED ON ACCESS TO SSC DATA AND THE FACILITIES THEMSELVES? WOULD INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND POLITICAL ISSUES TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT TO APPROVE INVESTMENT BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES? WOULD FOREIGN INVESTORS HAVE A VOTING INTEREST IN THE STATE'S PROPOSED SSC

COORDINATING DISTRICT. THESE ISSUES HAVE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS AND NEED TO BE SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED IN THE EIS.

2 VOLUME 1, SECTION 3.1.4 STATES THAT "INJECTORS AT THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN AND TENNESSEE SITES WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED USING CUT-AND-COVER RATHER THAN TUNNELING AS PROPOSED BY THE TWO STATES...." HOWEVER, SECTION 5.1.4-16 STATES THAT CUT-AND-COVER WOULD BE USED AT THE ARIZONA SITE ONLY. CONSEQUENTLY, THE EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTION NOISE LEVELS WAS NOT EVEN EVALUATED FOR THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN SITE. ACCORDING TO THE EIS, THERE IS ONLY ONE RESIDENCE WITHIN ONE AND ONE HALF MILES OF THE AREA, THEREFORE, NOISE LEVELS WERE NOT DETERMINED TO BE A PROBLEM. THIS IS NOT THE CASE IN MICHIGAN. THE INJECTOR SITE IS IN A POPULATED AREA. IF CUT-AND-COVER IS INDEED PLANNED FOR THE MICHIGAN SITE, THEN AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTION NOISE NEEDS TO BE PERFORMED.

3 APPENDIX 10.1.3.1 (PAGE 100) STATES THAT FOR PURPOSES OF THE DRAFT EIS, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES WOULD BE TRANSPORTED TO THE FACILITY IN RICHLAND, WASHINGTON. HOWEVER, ON THAT SAME PAGE, IT STATES THAT DISPOSAL AT A REGIONAL COMPACT-OPERATED, NRC-LICENSED FACILITY REMAINS A POSSIBLE OPTION. TABLE 10.1.3-16 INDICATES THAT A PLANNED SITE IN THIS REGION IS NOT YET LOCATED. UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD A REGIONAL DISPOSAL FACILITY BE PREFERRED OVER THE RICHLAND SITE? WOULD A DECISION TO USE A SITE OTHER THAN RICHLAND BE MADE PRIOR

TO THE FINAL SITE SELECTION - OR AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE ONCE THE SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED?

4 APPENDIX 5, PAGE 38 DISCUSSES GROUNDWATER USE IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED SITE. THE ANALYSIS IS BASED ON USAGE DATA THROUGH 1984. DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, THIS AREA HAS EXPERIENCED LOWER-THAN-AVERAGE RAIN AND SNOWFALLS, AND IN RECENT MONTHS, DROUGHT CONDITIONS EXISTED. HAVE THE CONDITIONS OF MORE RECENT YEARS BEEN CONSIDERED WHEN EVALUATING THE POTENTIAL FOR AREAL DECLINES OR OVERDRAFTS? CHAPTER 5, PAGE 5.1.2-29 AND APPENDIX 5, PAGE 118 DISCUSSES AREAL DECLINES IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN JACKSON AND LANSING (USING 1984 DATA) AND STATES: "THERE ARE NO EASILY DEVELOPED ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY SOURCES NOR PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT FOR EITHER OF THE COMMUNITIES MOST AFFECTED. CONSEQUENTLY, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE IMPACT CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY MITIGATED WITHIN THE TIME FRAME OF THE PROJECT." IT FURTHER STATES: "A COMPARABLE IMPACT TO GROUNDWATER IS NOT ANTICIPATED IN THE VICINITY OF ANY OTHER POTENTIALLY AFFECTED COMMUNITY, HOWEVER, DATA FOR EVALUATION IS LIMITED." ALTHOUGH THE EIS STATES THAT THE GROUNDWATER SITUATION IN LANSING AND JACKSON IMPROVED SLIGHTLY BETWEEN 1980 AND 1984 DUE TO DECREASED PUMPING, IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT THE EFFECTS OF THIS YEAR'S DROUGHT WERE CONSIDERED. PRUDENT JUDGEMENT WOULD DICTATE FURTHER EVALUATION OF THE GROUNDWATER SUPPLY ISSUE USING CURRENT DATA WHICH MORE ACCURATELY REFLECTS THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

5 TABLE 4-14 (PAGE 4-39) OF VOLUME 1 INDICATES THAT MICHIGAN HAS BEEN ISSUED 700 LICENSES FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS. IF THIS A MISPRINT? IF NOT, WHAT GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IS INCLUDED? THE EIS DOES NOT SEEM TO REFLECT THIS LARGE NUMBER WHEN EVALUATING THE EFFECT OF THE SSC IN COMBINATION WITH EXISTING CONDITIONS.

6 I HAVE A GENERAL CONCERN REGARDING SECTION 5.1 OF VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 5, "IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES AMONG ALTERNATIVE SITES" THIS SECTION DESCRIBES THE POTENTIAL ADVERSE AFFECTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQENCES THAT MAY OCCUR AND POSSIBLE MITIGATIVE MEASURES THAT MAY BE TAKEN TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATED THESE NEGATIVE IMPACTS. A NUMBER OF VAGUE, NONCOMMITTAL PHRASES, SUCH AS "IF REQUIRED, MAY BE REQUIRED, COULD BE, MIGHT BE ABLE TO, ETC." ARE USED WHEN DESCRIBING POSSIBLE MITIGATIVE MEASURES. FURTHER, MANY POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS ARE BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS OR GENERALIZATIONS RATHER THAN ABSOLUTE FACT, OR IDENTIFICATION OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES HAS BEEN DEFERRED UNTIL AFTER THE FINAL SITE SELECTION AT WHICH TIME FURTHER STUDIES WILL BE MADE. ALTHOUGH CURRENT LEGISLATION ADDRESSES SOME OF THE ISSUES IN THE EIS AND PROVIDES CERTAIN PROTECTIONS, THIS IS NOT THE CASE FOR ALL ISSUES. CONSEQUENTLY, THERE ARE NO ASSURANCES OR GUARANTEES THAT THE APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN. I RECOMMEND THAT THE FINAL EIS ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF ENSURING THAT THE NECESSARY PROTECTIONS ARE IN PLACE AND ENFORCABLE.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE DRAFT EIS IS SITE SELECTION AND THAT FURTHER STUDIES OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS WILL BE CONDUCTED ONCE A SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED. IS THERE A POSSIBILITY THAT AN ALTERNATE SITE COULD BE SELECTED IF FURTHER
7 STUDIES AT THE CHOSEN SITE INDICATE THAT IT IS NOT VIABLE TO CONSTRUCT THE SSC THERE? FURTHER, THERE IS SOME SPECULATION THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION COULD AFFECT THE FINAL SITE SELECTION MADE BY PRESIDENT REAGAN, I.E., REVERSE THE DECISION MADE BY HIM. IN THE EVENT THIS SHOULD HAPPEN, HOW WOULD IT BE HANDLED? WOULD THERE BE FURTHER NOTICES AND HEARINGS AND A NEW COMMENT PERIOD?

IN CLOSING, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ONE LAST COMMENT. THROUGHOUT THE DRAFT EIS AND IN CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE SSC, NONPERSONAL TERMINOLOGY SUCH AS "AFFECTED LANDOWNER, SITE (WHEN
8 REFERRING TO RESIDENTS) AND HUMAN RECEPTORS" IS USED. I FIND SUCH REFERENCES PERSONALLY OFFENSIVE. THE IMPLICATION IS THAT WE ARE INANIMATE OBJECTS RATHER THAN PEOPLE. THE FACT THAT WE ARE PEOPLE SHOULD NOT GET LOST IN THE MIDST OF ALL THE TECHNICAL JARGON.

THANK YOU.

LETTER 277

Thomas Segall testimony! State Geologist - Mi. DNR

277

MI-018

R. THOMAS SEGALL

The statement on page 4-8, paragraph 3, Volume IV, Appendix 4, which reads "near the Michigan site natural gas, presumably from poorly-sealed production wells, has been observed in sediments beneath the drift," is a misleading statement.

1 Concerns of escaped gas from poorly sealed oil and gas wells being discharged to uphole rock formations in the proposed area of the SSC are not well founded. The location of the observed gas, "near the Michigan site"..., and the only known case of such an occurrence in the region was in the Cal-Lee oil field. In Cal-Lee a subsurface blowout occurred during the drilling of an oil and gas test well. Gas escaped and traveled several miles through the drift until the well was brought under control. Gas discharged to the drift from the 1968 Cal-Lee blowout has no relation to the SSC site. Cal-Lee is over 15 miles from the SSC site and is located updip.

Further, no gas has been reported or is known to be associated with the Saginaw, Bayport or Michigan formations in the area of the SSC. Tunneling in these formations poses no threat of gas related hazards.

The section concerning drift gas, section 5.4.1.5 geologic hazards, Volume IV, Appendix 5B is excessively long considering that drift gas has not been reported in the area of the proposed SSC site. The nearest reported case is 17 miles east of the proposed site.

2 Although drift gas has been reported in several Michigan counties, the rock units which are primarily responsible for its occurrence, rocks of the Antrim Shale and the Detroit River Group, do not subcrop below the drift in either Jackson or Ingham Counties. Records of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Michigan Department of Public Health show no record of drift gas occurrence in either Jackson or Ingham counties.

The statement in Table 4-1, page 4-4, Volume IV, Appendix 4 which reads "...possibility of unrecorded oil and gas wells," is broad and misleading.

3 The permitting of oil and gas wells began in Michigan in 1927. The first permit issued in a township affected by the SSC site in Ingham County was in 1938 and in a Jackson County township in 1935. While Michigan Geological Survey records indicate a number of oil and gas test wells were drilled in Michigan prior to the issuing of permits, drilling technology and exploration techniques limited these early tests to the periphery of the Michigan Basin in areas distant from the proposed SSC site, i.e. St. Clair, Saginaw, Bay and Muskegon counties.

The probability of encountering an undocumented oil and gas test well in the region of the proposed SSC would be very unlikely.

4 In paragraph 8, section 5.4.1.5. Geologic Hazards, Volume IV, Appendix 5b, the subject of Cal-Lee and encountering poorly sealed and abandoned wells is brought up again. It is implied that because wells have passed through or produced from oil and gas zones they pose an inevitable problem. Permission to plug, plugging instructions, and monitoring of plugging operations are performed by DNR geologists. Plugging procedures have proven effective because there are no reports of gas to the surface in neighboring water wells nor has any gas been observed at any surface location in the area of the SSC site.
As discussed previously, the probability of an unknown pre-permitting well being located in the site area is very unlikely. If such a well existed, the technology during the time of its drilling would not have allowed it to be drilled to the depth of a pressurized reservoir.
If such a well did exist and was poorly plugged, gas to surface would have been noted in surrounding water wells or at other surface expressions. None has been noted.

LETTER 278

ROBERT E. DENOME
16927 DUTTON RD.
GREGORY, MI 48137

To stand here before you and say that I have read the EIS and completely understand all the implications and impacts of the SSC on our comunuity would certainly be untrue. But I have spent considerable hours over the text trying to get a better understanding of the situation. I have come to the conclusion that this EIS is a fair presentation on what will happen in the community but is extremely lacking in what will happen to the community. To illustrate my point I would like to state a few instances.

1 We will lose 80 wells; there will be 3000 new jobs, 15,800 acres will be removed from the tax rolls, 2800 acres of wet lands are affected, there will be a relocation of some 250 individuals, school enrollment will increase by 1374 pupils, more teachers will be needed, blasting-trucking-drilling-vibrations will objectionably affect people within 5 miles of the project during construction, the state & county can anticipate a considerable increase in revenues etc.

While these facts and figures are somewhat inclusive & very important I am deeply concerned that the survey did not deal generally if not specifically with what effect it will have on our community & it's residents. It is some what of a "draw your own conclusion".

Let me cite a few instances.

2 (1.e 1) We are going to lose 80 well's, we are going to need 1830 homes and the SSC will use 2500 gals of water/min. What will happen to our water supply if we experience another drought especially since the EIS states that it is currently being overdrawn

3 (1.e 2) the EIS states that 15,800 acres of

I FEEL IS A INFORMATION SURVEY NOT AN IMPACT DOCUMENT BUT BASED ON WHAT I'VE READ

private land must be made available for the project. What will be the effect on our community when this land is removed from the tax rolls? Where will the tax $ come from to replace the revenue? Indications are that the state will loan us the $ until the SEV increase to where the tax dollars were pre SSC. Does this mean that they will loan us the money until they raise our taxes thru increased property evaluations to get the money back?

4 I.E. #3 the EIS did not provide information as to who will finance the new facilities, buildings etc to handle the 1374 new pupils which it indicates will enter into the school district. Our district is currently examining various methods to resolve building problems with our present school enrollment

5 I.E. #4 Another item for concern is the amount of housing required for the tremendous number of workers (both temporary & permanent) which will invade our community. While real estate dealers are in a state of euphoria because property sales & new building should increase; property values will rise as will property assessments (SEV). Where will the people whose truely based does not increase because of SSC get the additional tax funds. People who work for "outside" companies will not get raises, retirees, social security recipients & people who rent a home will be affected also. The former cannot produce more compensation because of the SSC. What is the environmental impact on these people?

There are many other situations that require clarification which are mentioned below but which I will not elaborate on

6 • How will traffic patterns be affected within the village of Stackbridge. Mayor Lunds' group from Fermilab stated that 50,000 people a year visit their facility. How many visitors are expected to visit the worlds largest SSC

7 • Mayor Lund also stated that no large tracts of land exist in Batavia. Land values & taxes have eliminated this condition. Is this the destiny of Stackbridge

8 • What are the possibilities that funding in future years will not be available to complete the project, and that the district will be saddled with an ugly albatross.

9 I will not belabor the fact that considerable information as to what will happen to our community is lacking.

10 We can be reasonably sure that science will benefit; our status as a leader nation in this field will continue; the state, county and business people will make a bundle, many jobs will be made available & politicians will 'point' with pride & say 'look what I did.

11 But nothing is free so (if we are for or against) someone will pay. If its to be a choice then at least it ought to be based on complete information. You have asked the people of this community to make a very important decision based

on very sketchy or incomplete information. this is not the first government project that has ever been constructed. The history of similar projects must be available as to how it affected towns under similar conditions. I would hope that this information will be made available. that its
12 language will not be slanted to reject or support the project. but will provide honest information to all of our residents (not just the politicians & business people). Only then can they make an intelligent decision.

I do not feel that this has been done. Because of this I do not
13 support the SSC and would recommend to our entire community to withdraw its approval until such time that the data is available

Roland E Deneve
16927 Dutton Rd
Gregory, Mich 48137

LETTER 279

Presented by: WILLIAM ROGERS
VEVAY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE
MICHIGAN S.S.C. TASK FORCE MEMBER
1494 TUTTE RD.
MASON, MI 48854

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER 65 G.T.N.
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attention: SSC Draft E.I.S.

Dear Dr. Hess:

As a local public official, the first I was informed to any extent on this project was at a Task Force Meeting held in Mason in December of 1987. Since that time I have endeavored to become as knowledgeable about this project as possible with less than able assistance from the State - I might add.

The following is a summary of what I have observed:

1. Starting with a January 6, 1988 Vevay Township informational meeting, chaired by myself, to appraise the residents of the project. I charge that agents of the State misinformed residents about the project with inaccurate data (when accurate data should have been readily available), thereby, misinforming the residents as to how they would be impacted.

1

2. I.S.R. - Scoping Report -
My wife and myself were interviewed for this report and witnessed the interviewers using leading statements thereby swaying the responses of the interviewees to a positive response to the S.S.C. I have interviewed

2

others included in the random sampling that were interviewed and found that they too were aware of the leading statements used by the interviewers.

3. Michigan S.S.C. Commission -

3 I charge that the Commission did not and to my knowledge still doesn't conform to Michigan P.A. #26 of 1987 in that it does not have "a local ~~elected~~ government official" as mandated.

4 I further charge that they have held two commission meetings at Wayne State University in violation of the intent, if not in fact of the Michigan Open Public Meetings Act.

4. S.S.C. Task Force Meeting, held at Ingham County Courthouse, Mason, Michigan -

5 I charge that an agent of the State at this meeting asked all the Task Force members to line up at least 10 speakers for the S.S.C. Scoping Hearing held at Stockbridge by the D.O.E. to speak in favor of the project. The effect of this was to limit public comment during reasonable times when people would be able to address the Scoping Committee. Anyone walking into the hearing and requesting to speak at 1:00 p.m. would only be provided a time slot after 11.30 p.m.

5. D.E.I.S. -

6 I have noted that the D.E.I.S. makes no mention of conflicts by the S.S.C. with local zoning ordinances and I submit that the S.S.C. is in direct conflict with

Vevay's Township's ordinance.

I charge that the data incorporated in the D.E.I.S. by
7 the State of Michigan is inadequate and inaccurate and
I suggest that factual data be resubmitted to replace
it.

I would further suggest that the D.O.E. utilize
8 1501.6 of N.E.P.A. and solicit the affected townships
as cooperating agencies.

I would further submit that the State not be used as an
intermediary agency given their past performance.
9 It has seemed to me as a public official that the
State of Michigan has been less than helpful on giving
straight answers to straight questions.

I cite as an example the Research Report,
10 "The Superconducting Super Collider at the Stockbridge,
Michigan Site", by I.S.R. I find this report riddled
with incorrect information.

6. The "Stratafied Fee Areas" is an area inadequately
covered in the D.E.I.S. These people have no idea of
11 how they are impacted and to what extent water resources
in particular are impacted.

It is great for the State to say they will handle
this problem but let's get it spelled out exactly what
they propose to do for each person specifically.

7. I have checked to see if my township's "Fee Simple"
12 homes that would be required to be removed could be
moved in the time frame required. Because of scheduling

LETTER 279 (CONTINUED)

time required for these moves, I have found that able house movers would not have sufficient available working hours to comply with the time frame required.

Sincerely,

William Rogers

William Rogers
1494 Tuttle Rd.
Mason, Michigan 48854
Tel No. 517-676-1412

LETTER 279 (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

NO. 88-01

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

13 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 Tuesday, the 5th day July, 1988.

Signed: Susan C. Kosier
Susan C. Kosier

Next page's date: 9/26/88

Dated: July 6, 1988

PRESENTED BY: WILLIAM ROGERS
VEVAY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE
MICHIGAN S.S.C. TASK FORCE MEMBER
1494 TUTTLE RD.
MASON, MI 48854

September 26, 1988

TO: Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER 65 G.T.N.
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington D.C. 20545

From: William Rogers
Vevay Township Trustee
Michigan S.S.C. Task Force Member
1494 Tuttle Rd.
Mason, Michigan 48854

ATTENTION: S.S.C. Draft E.I.S.

As an agent for the Township of Vevay, Ingham County, Michigan, I request that the attached copy of our Resolution No. 88-01, dated 7-5-88, be received under 1503.1 (2) (i) of N.E.P.A.

LETTER 280

TESTIMONY ON

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

on

Proposed Superconducting Super Collider

Given by

Dr. George P. Graff

Manager, Natural Resources Programs

Michigan State Chamber of Commerce

on

September 26, 1988... 4:40 p.m.

Stockbridge High School, Stockbridge, Michigan

Thank you. I am Dr. George P. Graff. I am Manager of Natural Resources Programs for the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. Our State Headquarters/Conference Center is located at 600 S. Walnut, Lansing.

In my brief testimony this afternoon, I will address the socioeconomic regional influence for the proposed Michigan site. In the Draft EIS you have before you, this is found in Vol. I, Chapter 5, 5.1.8. I call your attention to the 12-county map found on 5.1.8-5.

1 The 12 counties designated in this socioeconomic region are, without a doubt, an area of rich diversity -- recognized worldwide for its leadership in business and industry, education, and agriculture. Job

opportunities exist in all these business and industrial sectors, especially the opportunity for the spouses of workers at the SSC.

Within the region are some of the largest auto assembly plants in the world. However, just as signficant is the great number of supplier industries which employee thousands throughout the region. At these smaller plants, incoming spouses of SSC employees will find job opportunities suitable to many different skills: including parts assembly, secretarial, quality control and systems analysis. Most of these smaller plants are still labor intensive, thus providing many sources of employment for incoming families.

The outstanding public and private educational institutions scattered throughout the region and the State Capitol located in Lansing, are also places where spouses of SSC employees will find jobs for which they are well qualified. These facilities require many service-jobs well suited for members of SSC employee-families. Technical jobs, such as laboratory analylsts, and computer operators are very often available at these locations.

Of course, when we consider the type of products manufactured by major manufacturers and the smaller suppliers, we must also consider the importance of the many service-related jobs. These range from food services and housekeeping at the colleges and universities and manufacturing facilities to maintenance and construction in state and local government buildings and supply centers.

As an illustration of the importance of a diverse economy in this twelve county region, I would like to point out that each county has at least one chamber of commerce in it... with a full-time professional staff. Many of the counties have more than one chamber and large staffs. These local chambers are ready and able to assist incoming SSC employees and their families with a host of important information. People will find these men and women at the local chambers to be good friends anxious to assist in making the transition into this region a pleasant one.

And, finally, I know of no part of the state and nation which has a greater "quality of life" factor than we find here. The State Capitol Complex, in about one month, will include a new State Library, Archieve and Museum, is itself, a tremendous asset.. Other quality of life features, of course, include the public and private colleges and universities of the region, the recreational opportunities including lakes and streams, and plenty of open space.

So, we believe the Socioeconomic influence of this region is very favorable. SSC employees and their families will find many job opportunities, not only in large manufacturing industries but in the smaller, supplier and service industries. Couple these with the favorable "quality of life fact" and we believe that these 12 counties in south and southeast Michigan HAVE IT ALL... We hope you agree.

LETTER 281

DOROTHY BEARDMORE

Vice President
Michigan State Board of Education

Public Hearing
Superconducting Super Collider

Stockbridge, Michigan

September 26, 1988

MY NAME IS DOROTHY BEARDMORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION SUBSTITUTING FOR BARBARA ROBERTS MASON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD WHO IS ILL TODAY.

I WILL BE RESPONDING TO CHAPTER 1.3 ENTITLED "SUMMARY" OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT.

ALTHOUGH EDUCATION IS NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN THE REPORT, ANY CONSIDERATION OF THE SETTING IN WHICH SUCH A PROJECT WOULD BE ESTABLISHED MUST CONSIDER THE EDUCATION PROGRAMS THAT ARE AVAILABLE AND THE QUALITY OF THOSE PROGRAMS.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN IS JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF ITS SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BRING AN INFLUX OF SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS INTO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. FORTUNATELY, THE
1 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THIS STATE HAS A LONG STANDING COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE AND FORWARD PLANNING AND WOULD BE ABLE TO MEET THE EXPECTATIONS AND STANDARDS OF THE NEWCOMERS.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONSTANTLY REVIEWS OUR SCHOOL SYSTEMS, INCREASING STANDARDS, IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT PLANS, REVISING STATE WIDE ASSESSMENT TEST QUESTIONS, MONITORING PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND MATH, AND DEVELOPING NEW STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THE FOUNDATION OF LEARNING FOR OUR STUDENTS.

MICHIGAN HAS IN PLACE A TECHNICAL PREPARATION PROGRAM WHICH INCORPORATES THE LAST TWO YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL WITH TWO YEARS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEADING TO AN ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS IN A PLANNED FOUR YEAR SEQUENCE. IT IS THEN POSSIBLE AND FREQUENTLY DONE THAT A STUDENT WITH TWO YEARS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAN TRANSFER WITH FULL CREDIT FOR THE FINAL TWO YEARS TO EARN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM AT A FOUR YEAR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION. IN ADDITION, AT LEAST

FIVE MAJOR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN THIS PART OF THE STATE -- MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY AND OAKLAND UNIVERSITY -- HAVE FORMAL AGREEMENTS WITH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY TO PROVIDE TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT. BECAUSE OF THOSE AGREEMENTS, MICHIGAN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN BRINGING NEW BUSINESS INTO THE STATE. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE READY TO PROVIDE THE EDUCATION NEEDED. USING AN AVERAGE FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, OVER 1,000 BACHELOR'S DEGREES WERE AWARDED BY MICHIGAN FOUR YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE AREAS OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, COMPUTER EDUCATION, COMPUTER ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS/COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING PHYSICS, AND NUCLEAR ENGINEERING. APPROXIMATELY 250 MASTER'S DEGREES AND APPROXIMATELY 40 DOCTORAL DEGREES WERE AWARDED IN THE PROGRAMS MENTIONED ABOVE.

THE CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SUPER CONDUCTING CYCLOTRON AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS AT WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AND THE MEDICAL CENTERS IN DETROIT AND ANN ARBOR PROVIDE A BASE FOR RESEARCH AND LEARNING.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IS COMMITTED TO BEING RESPONSIVE TO CHANGING NEEDS AS THEY DEVELOP. AS AN EXAMPLE, WHEN THE MAZDA AUTO PLANT WAS BUILT IN SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN, THE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE COMMUNITY RESPONDED TO THE NEEDS OF THE JAPANESE WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO CAME TO THIS STATE. IN THE BATTLE CREEK AREA, SATURDAY SCHOOL IS MADE AVAILABLE. THE SAME CAN BE SAID FOR OTHER GROUPS SUCH AS THE VIETNAMESE AND OTHERS. THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THIS STATE HAS CREATED A POOL OF HIGHLY SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.

THERE HAS BEEN A COMMITMENT FOR THE EDUCATIONAL RETRAINING OF MANY OF THESE WORKERS AS THE INDUSTRIAL PATTERN HAS EVOLVED. THE COMMITMENT INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY BUT ALSO LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF THE RESPONSIVENESS OF EDUCATION TO THE NEEDS OF INDUSTRY, ONE EXPERIENCE IS IN A NEIGHBORING COUNTY (IONIA) WHERE AMERICAN BUMPER COMPANY THREATENED TO LEAVE UNLESS THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY COULD PROVIDE WHAT THEY VIEWED AS ESSENTIAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT, LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MONTCALM COMMUNITY COLLEGE ALL WORKED TOGETHER TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED SERVICES AND, TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, AMERICAN BUMPER COMPANY STAYED AND THEIR NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET.

THE TWO-WAY INTERACTIVE TELEVISION WITHIN JACKSON COUNTY, THE M*STAR PROJECT IN KENT COUNTY, THE TELECOMMUNICATION PROJECT CONNECTING SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE LOWER AND UPPER PENINSULA, AND THE INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION FIXED SERVICES WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF SATELLITE UPLINKING AND CAPABILITY OF INSTANT COMMUNICATION, AND THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROJECT ARE MAKING ARE MOVING TOWARD PROVIDING CAPABILITY AND MAKING AVAILABLE THE CAPACITY FOR MEETING THE INSTRUCTIONAL NEEDS OF THIS STATE.

IT IS THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION THAT HAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF K-12, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND MAJOR PORTIONS OF FOUR YEAR INSTITUTIONS. THERE IS NO OTHER STATE WIDE BODY WHICH SHARES THESE RESPONSIBILITIES. THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY ARE COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE AND ARE EAGER TO WORK COOPERATIVELY WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN FULFILLING YOUR NEEDS.

THANK YOU.

225-775 - 88 (Book 2) - 16

LETTER 282

[illegible] David Hale [illegible]

DAVID HALE, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF MICHIGAN
LANSING, MI 48933

SUMMARY OF HYDRIC SOILS*

INGHAM/JACKSON COUNTY

SSC PROJECT

Soil Type	Acres	%
Adrian muck	213.90	2.72
Barry loam	33.80	.43
Cohoctah silt loam	40.97	.52
Colwood-Brookston loams	223.03	2.84
Edwards muck	195.44	2.48
Gilford sandy loam	116.00	1.47
Gilford-Colwood complex	545.20	6.93
Granby loamy fine sand	169.05	2.15
Henrietta muck	171.20	2.18
Histosols and Aquents, ponded	22.02	.28
1 Houghton muck	615.21	7.81
Keowns very fine sandy loam	274.31	3.49
Lenawee silt loam	11.67	.15
Lenawee silty clay loam	2.91	.04
Martisco muck	.44	.01
Napoleon muck	110.05	1.40
Palms muck	336.57	4.28
Sebewa loam	63.24	.80
SUBTOTAL OF HYDRIC SOILS	3145.01	39.98
ALL OTHER SOILS	4721.86	60.02
TOTAL SCC PROJECT AREA	7866.87**	100.00

*Source: Hydric Soils of the State of Michigan
USDA-SCS, October, 1985

**Note: Land cover/use total = 7868.11 acres. The 1.24 (0.015%) acre differences is due to digitizing procedures.

SUMMARY OF LAND COVER/USE

INGHAM/JACKSON COUNTY

SSC PROJECT

Land Cover/Use	Acres	%
Single Family Residential/Duplexes	162.76	2.07
Mobile Home Park	12.14	0.15
Air Transportation	1.57	0.02
Utilities	6.44	0.08
Open Pit	22.06	0.28
Wells	4.63	0.06
Outdoor Recreation	82.15	1.04
Cropland	5522.27	70.19
Orchards, Bush, Fruits, Vineyards, and Horticulture Areas	102.51	1.30
Confined Feeding Operations	16.30	0.21
Permanent Pasture	196.15	2.49
Other Agricultural Lands	9.21	0.12
Herbaceous Openland	203.18	2.58
Shrubland	78.08	0.99
Oak/Hickory	286.80	3.65
Aspen, White Birch & Assoc. Species	0.96	0.01
Lowland Hardwoods	744.31	9.46
Pine	7.63	0.10
Lowland Conifers	5.80	0.07
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	124.55	1.58
Emergent Wetland	278.61	3.54
TOTAL	7868.11*	100.00

*Note: Soils total = 7866.87 acres. The 1.24 (0.0155) acre difference is due to digitizing procedures.

SUMMARY OF HYDRIC SOILS/WETLAND

INGHAM/JACKSON

SSC PROJECT

Site	Shrub/Scrub & Emergent vs. Hydric Soils	Lowland Hardwoods vs. Hydric Soils
A	4.5 acres	2.7 acres
B	15.3	64.7
C	34.6	226.4
E	0	.7
F	5.7	0
G	217.3	76.4
H	98.3	118.0
J	21.4	0
K	5.6	0
TOTALS	402.7 acres	488.9 acres

LETTER 283

9/26/88

Diana L. Smith
Pastor's Wife
Stockbridge Church of God

I would like to address an area of the "boom-town" effect which I have not seen previously addressed, specifically, meeting the spiritual needs, of the 331 were to come to Michigan.

As pastor's wife, I have only lived in Stockbridge for 2 years, but have had ample opportunity to know the other pastors in the area, as well as some knowledge of local congregations.

1 The Stockbridge downtown area has four (4) different churches on one (1) street, serving Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Pentecostals. Outside the city, we have Catholic, Jehovah Witness, Apostolic, and Methodist, & Baptist churches, just to name a few. Not one of these churches has reached its seating capacity on a regular basis. During the ministers fellowships, the area pastors have never stated a problem with overgrowth. Therefore, it is my opinion that the area churches are adequate to handle the additional people from almost all walks of

2

-2-

faith. And that the area pastors would welcome new people into the area, although I have no specific knowledge as to whether they are all in favor of the SSC or not.

Thank you

Duane L. Smith
Stockbridge Church of God
Pastor's Wife

LETTER 284

QUESTIONS ASKED THE D.O.E.
SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

1 1) Is it not true that once the land is turned over to the Federal Government they can do whatever they wish with it, including a nuclear dump sight?

2 2) What assurance do we have our water will not become contaminated?
3 Why should we feel the government will be honest with us when they have a bad track record of dishonesty?

My parents had a farm in Hungary
4 after W.W. II the communist take
the farm and converted it to a
communal farm. They were given
a small parcel of poor land inplace
of their farm.
The same thing is being
done to me when it isn't necessary
because the Federal gov. does own
5 plenty of land and there is no
need to take more land out
of privet ownership and of
the tax rale.

Attila Pattelky
2857 Tomlinson Rd.
Mason, Mi. 48854

LETTER 285

SAMPLE REPLY TO DOE FROM BUSINESS FIRM

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Dealers Elect is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

1 Sincerely,

Allen Behelec

ADDITIONAL POINTS WHICH CAN BE INCLUDED IN RESPONSES

* The predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

* The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result.

* Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech (State) (region) will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

LETTER 286

DOE FORRESTAL COMM CENTE TEL: 202-586-5067 Sep 21,88 15:05 No.012 P.2

uN1hJP
Carrier Lost

Ring In

Connect 1200

EASYLINK 3883252A001 21SEP88 13:58/13:59 EST
VIA: 7108220176

TO: 62943623

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TWX 7108220176 DOEFRSTL WSH
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ICS IPMBNGZ CSP
817551 3286 FRB TDBN FT WORTH TX 86 09-21 0146P EST
PWS DR. WILMOT HESS, CHAIRMAN, DLR
SSC SITE TASK FORCE, DLR
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON DC 20545
DEAR DR. HESS,
THE FIRM OF MILLER BREWING COMPANY IS PLEASED TO REPLY TO THE DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE SITING OF THE
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) IN ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS.
1 WE STRONGLY SUPPORT A FEDERAL DECISION TO LOCATE THE SSC IN ELLIS
COUNTY, TEXAS. WE LOOK FORWARD TO BEING HOST STATE TO THE RESEARCH
AND THE SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS WHICH THE SSC WILL GENERATE.
PLEASE RECORD OUR FAVORABLE RESPONSE TO THE SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF
THE SSC BEING SITED IN ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS.
SINCERELY,
JIM GRANDINETTI, PLANT MANAGER

1345 EST

1358 EST

DOEFRSTAL WSH

MESSAGE CENTER

	1	2	3	
CONTACTED	Linda			
DATE/TIME	9/21			
OPR. INI	R			

NNNN

"@r<uWOCarrier Lost

LETTER 287

United States Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

310 New Bern Avenue
Room 535, Federal Bldg.
Raleigh, NC 27601

September 16, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Hess:

Because of the extremely heavy workload in implementing the Conservation Provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, we are unable to provide specific comments on the environmental impact statement regarding the superconducting super collider.

Some general comments and recommendations regarding the project are:

1 1. Work with local units of government to minimize impacts on prime and locally important farmlands.

2 2. Utilize soil erosion control measures during project construction activities to prevent off-site sedimentation damages.

3 3. Use locally adapted plants and erosion conservation practices to prevent erosion following project installation.

We regret that we are unable to provide specific comments on your proposed projects relating to soil and water resources in North Carolina. When the conservation provisions of the Food Security Act are implemented, we will again be able to review and provide detailed comments on projects.

Sincerely,

Carl W. Little, Acting

Bobbye J. Jones
State Conservationist

cc: Peter F. Smith, SCS, Washington, DC
Phil Edwards, SCS, Raleigh, NC

The Soil Conservation Service is an agency of the Department of Agriculture

LETTER 288

6N802 Splitrail Lane
St. Charles, Ill. 60175
September 21, 1988

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:

I am a resident of Campton Township, Kane County, Illinois. I live in a residential development known as Splitrail Farm. Splitrail Farm is composed of homes ranging in value from $250,000 to $500,000. The Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) would pass from east to west directly beneath Splitrail Farm. I am writing to you to express my strong opposition to the siting of the SSC in Illinois. 1

I have been following the SSC developments since early 1988 and have recently reviewed a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Having reviewed the DEIS I am convinced more than ever that the SSC should not be located in Illinois. I have many valid reasons for my opposition. The following paragraphs will highlight several but by no means all of them.

First of all I believe that the State of Illinois has vastly underestimated the growth of Campton Township. It is one of the fastest growing townships in the state. Therefore more people are going to be affected than was originally anticipated or indicated in the DEIS. 2 I know several people who own properties directly above the ring who have received absolutely no notification from the State of Illinois. As a matter of fact the land acquisition plan parcel map for our area (PM-3C) which was dated 8-10-88 does not include all affected properties. 3 Do you know that the State of Illinois refuses to release its list of affected properties? Are they afraid that someone might discover what a poor job they did?

The DEIS states that 320 private wells fall within the confines of the proposed collider ring. If a well has to be closed where will the property owner obtain his water? There are no municipal systems in the area and none are planned. The cost would be totally prohibitive. Would you expect the property owner to dig a new well on a neighbors property? 4 Some State of Illinois people have suggested that water could be "trucked in". Who are they trying to fool? The DEIS also states that present groundwater use exceeds recharge capabilities in Illinois. The SSC would add to the problem. During the past drought many private wells went dry.

I am very concerned about the noise and inconvenience that would be caused by SSC construction activities. Intermediate access point E-8 will be located directly adjacent to Splitrail Farm. The DEIS refers to noise levels that will be so intense that in order to mitigate the impact of noise generated by construction activities at E and F areas, spoils loading activities would have to be restricted at the shaft area to 12 h/d (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.). In addition to the noise residents of our development would be subjected to the dozens of trips that large trucks would make daily in order to carry the spoils away. What about the safety of our children? 5 6

Following construction there will be forever a negative visual impact on our area. The DEIS states that in Illinois the possibility of visual impacts on views from residential areas is particularly great because of the urbanization of much of the project site and its vicinity. The DEIS has classified our particular area (E-8) as "highly sensitive" (Class VM 4). It states that the E-8 intermediate access facility would be sited 0.2 mi. from a development of new, expensive homes, the closest of which have been sold already. The one-story building would be fully in view, abutting the entrance to the subdivision. It would be comparatively small but not compatible with the area features. Because it is near the entrance, it could not escape attention. Those exiting the subdivision would be aimed directly at the facility and it would dominate views toward it. 7

The siting of the SSC would no doubt cause an increase in the local population. Our local school system is already overcrowded to the extent that a tax increase was necessary in order to construct two new elementary schools. The two new schools will only offer temporary relief. A population increase will only add to our present and already anticipated future problem. And if the SSC causes properties to be taken off the tax rolls our situation is made still worse. 8

Everyone is concerned about the SSC's impact on property values. People have worked hard to be able to afford the homes in our area. Already we're seeing a negative effect on property values due to the possibility of the SSC being sited here. The State of Illinois has passed legislation which protects property owners located directly over the ring but only to a limited extent. The rules associated with the legislation are so tight that many affected property owners may never qualify. For property owners like myself who are not directly over the ring there is absolutely no protection. How would you feel if you were faced with the same situation? 9

Many of our local and county officials are beginning to understand the potential negative impact of the SSC on our area. One in particular, Dr. George E. Fleming, a member of
10 the Kane County Board, has recently stated his opposition to the SSC. I have enclosed copies of his personal statement and a local newspaper article which detail his opposition. It is interesting to note that in 1985 Dr. Fleming joined other board members in unanimously endorsing the SSC in Illinois. He now admits that the board acted without the knowledge of the harm that the SSC would bring to the area. I personally
11 blame the State of Illinois for either doing an inferior job of educating the public or purposely hiding the truth.

The mayors of two cities that will be affected by the SSC, St. Charles and West Chicago, are beginning to question the impact of the SSC. I have also enclosed a recent newspaper article which outlines some of their concerns.

12 Finally I have enclosed a newspaper article which states how a local school board, once neutral to the SSC, has changed its position and now objects to the SSC. The school board is in Kaneville, a community which will be decimated if the SSC is sited in Illinois.

In closing I would like to request that if the SSC needs to be built that you choose a site where fewer people will be impacted. This area is not suited for a project of this type
13 and magnitude. No matter what is claimed by the proponents of the SSC its construction in Illinois will forever alter our environment and country lifestyle. The SSC does not belong here.

Sincerely,

William J. Funk

William J. Funk

COUNTY OF KANE

COUNTY BOARD
Dr. George E. Fleming - District No. 15
39W460 Silver Glen Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

County Government Center
719 Batavia Avenue
Geneva, Illinois 60134
Phone (312) 232-5931

About thirty-five years ago our family, my wife, children and myself, moved to rural St. Charles Township because of its bucolic, pastoral setting. We did not move here for any economic gain; the love of natural beauty and peacefulness is all we wanted. Natural growth of the Chicago megapolis has altered this to some extent, but fortunately the people who did move out to Campton and St. Charles Townships held the same ideals to their environment as we did. All of us just wanted to be left alone to enjoy the beauty of the Fox River Valley.

14 Now comes the Super Collider. Can the United States Government guarantee that there will be no harmful radiation or that our water supply will not be endangered?

15 Can the ventilation and access shafts really be camouflaged so as to not be a blight on the landscape?

16 Will the property values ever return to normal for those right on top of the ring?

17 And the one thing that the State of Illinois and the United States Government cannot gloss over in any manner whatsoever, in spite of all the assurances, is that the construction phase will destroy and make vestigial the peace and cleanliness of air that we now enjoy. A few months could be tolerated, but we are talking about years (yes, several years) of heavy truck traffic noisily tearing up our roads and blocking traffic, plus creating dust and dirt which by any urban standards will be intolerable.

18 Whether the Super Collider is a boon or a bust to Kane County, as the Tribune poll by the League of Women Voters queries, is not the issue. 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 Super Collider in Kane County.

George E. Fleming

Fleming reverses stand; no longer supports SSC

BY ERIK HIGGINS
Staff Writer

Reversing his support three years ago of the Superconducting 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 to page 7)

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 he leaves office in January.

Mayors pen specific SSC concerns

BY LEE HUSFELDT
St. Charles Editor

St. Charles Mayor Fred Norris and West Chicago Mayor Eugene Roncelli 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 now, 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. Norris has offered a list of five persons to be considered for appointment, but he would not reveal who.

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, 18th 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 5)

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 no 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.

LETTER 289

FORT WORTH
UROLOGY CLINIC
1415 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
P. O. BOX 11340
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76109
817/336-8711

DOLPHUS E. COMPERE, M.D., F.A.C.S.
HUGH LAMENSDORF, M.D., F.A.C.S.
IRA N. HOLLANDER, M.D., F.A.C.S.
J. DANIEL JOHNSON, M.D., F.A.C.S.
A. E. THURMAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.
DIPLOMATES OF AMERICAN BOARD OF UROLOGY

September 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Fort Worth Urology Clinic is pleased to reply to the Draft Evironmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

1 While our medical practice is not directly impacted by business outside of our community, we remain interested in the vigor and progressive of economic conditions in our State. We strongly support a federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. We feel that this will benefit our region and our State. We look forward to having the research and scientific individuals in our midst.

We believe that Texas has the attitude and the habit of supporting such endeavors. We believe that the skilled personnel already present in our state will give us an advantage over other states. We pledge public support for this project in years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being site in Ellis County, Texas.

Yours truly,

Hugh Lamensdorf, M.D.

HL:jk

LETTER 290

Beltway

Development Company

August 29, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

Beltway Development would like to take this opportunity to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

1 We would like to make our position clear in that we do support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. We believe that the economic impact of building and operating the SSC facility would have a positive effect on Ellis County and we anticipate the opportunity to host such a project in the State of Texas.

The people of Texas have shown time and time again their dedication to such projects by meeting deadlines with quality workmanship and a willingness to support such endeavors on a long term basis.

Please make a note of our positive response to the issue of the SSC location in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Daryl N. Snaden
President

DNS/bb

15660 Addison Road, Suite 200, Dallas, Texas 75248, (214) 931-1011

LETTER 291

DeSoto Chamber of Commerce
1001 E. Pleasant Run Rd. • DeSoto, Texas 75115 • 214/224-3565

DESOTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) will be the largest and most ambitious scientific project ever constructed in the world; and

WHEREAS, the Super Collider, a 53-mile oval tunnel consisting of two rings of 10,000 superconducting magnets, will allow scientists from around the world to investigate the basic constituents of matter and to obtain knowledge about the origins of the universe; and

WHEREAS, the knowledge gained from both building and using the Super Collider will benefit the nation now and in future generations; and

1

WHEREAS, Texas is one of seven finalists for this project which will create at least 4,500 jobs during construction and roughly 2,500 positions will become available once the facility is fully operational; and

WHEREAS, Texas is the home of great public and private universities and colleges, which can readily provide much needed expertise for the project and capable resources to accelerate the spin off research and development to benefit mankind;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce strongly endorses the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider and the scientific, economic and technological benefits it will bring the nation, and that the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce enthusiastically supports the location of the Super Collider in Texas.

PASSED AND APPROVED at DeSoto, Texas

this 18th day of AUGUST, 1988

ATTEST:

Marlow Hunter
Marlow Hunter
Chairman of the Board

APPROVED:

Melba Thornton
Melba Thornton
Office Manager

Discover Dynamic DeSoto

IIA.1- 490

LETTER 292

Trammell Crow Company
Commercial
5565 Red Bird Center Drive
Suite 130
Dallas, Texas 75237

214/330-6000
FAX 214/330-9977

September 16, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

Trammell Crow Company would like to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider.

We believe this area is uniquely qualified to support the construction and maintenance of this important facility. Our educational and technical resources, infrastructure, and plentiful labor make this site an ideal location. 1

The Superconducting Super Collider project has the enthusiastic support of the Texas citizenry. Texans recognize the tremendous economic and scientific benefits to be derived from this project.

Please record our enthusiastic support for locating the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

TRAMMELL CROW COMPANY

Thomas A. Leiser

Thomas A. Leiser

TAL/bel

LETTER 293

1435 Cardinal Creek
Duncanville, TX 75137

September 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

I would like to take this opportunity to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the location of the Superconducting Super Collider.

1 The citizens of this area overwhelmingly support the Super Collider program and recognize its tremendous scientific and economic potential. We are certain that this region can provide the labor, industrial materials, and support services vital to the success of the program.

Texans are excited about the possibility of bringing this scientific prize to our state, and will give enthusiastic public support to the project.

I urge you to give favorable consideration to locating the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lusk

Barbara Lusk

LETTER 294

ARK ANIMAL HOSPITAL

Craig A. McDowell, DVM

1117 East Pleasant Run Road • Suite B • DeSoto, Texas 75115

224-0583

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

I strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. I look forward to being host state to the research and the potential scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

1 Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will ensure not only timely quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record my favorable response to the socioeconomic and environmental impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Craig A. McDowell, DVM
Ark Animal Hospital
1117 E. Pleasant Run Road
Suite B
DeSoto, Texas 75115

p.s. As a Texas Aggie (1976), I have seen the pool of graduate engineers and scientists in high energy physics in Texas grow during the past decade. There are also some fair quality graduates coming from a school in Austin, Texas. The talent, the desire, and the will exist in Texas. If the Superconducting Supercollider facility is located in this region foreign scientists will be welcomed to an area where scientific investigation is warmly embraced. Thank you.

Hours: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri.: 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. • Wed.: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. • Sat.: 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Doctor's Hours By Appointment

LETTER 295

Susann Everett
Owner

BODY TONERS

Area Sales Director
Body Magic

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess,

The firm of Body Toners Inc. is pleased to reply the Draft Enviornmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

1 * The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result.

* Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech state and region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Cynthia R. Manning

Cynthia R. Manning, President

3250 W. Pleasant Run • Suite 220 • Lancaster, TX 75146 • 214/223-8849
The Courtyard Plaza • I-35 & Pleasant Run

LETTER 296

TM

TABBERT & MANNING
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
911 N. Hampton, Suite 104
DeSoto, TX 75115
(214) 230-0241

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess,

The firm of Tabbert & Manning, CPA's is pleased to reply the Draft Enviornmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

1

* The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas's universities and our private sector research capabilities with SSC programs, a mutual benefit both to SSC development as well as for our technology base will result.

* The predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural enviornment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

* Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech state and region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Tabbert & Manning, CPA's

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Members of Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants

LETTER 297

ADVANCED TELECOM communications systems
1516 Osprey, Suite 206 DeSoto, TX 75115
214-228-1788

September 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

The firm of ADVANCED TELECOM is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possibility of locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

1 Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech State will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businesses will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill pools here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being located in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Rik Hansell

LETTER 298

SSC Site Task Force
Dept of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

This letter is to show support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. I am with the firm of K. John Realty - Gallery of Homes in DeSoto, Texas and I'm also a Director on the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce. In this capacities, I come in touch with a large number of people. I can assure you, it is unanimous that the people in the S.W. Dallas County area are in strong, strong support of this project.

1

Sincerely

Donna Gasaway

LETTER 299

DR. WILMOT HESS
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
DEPT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Prestige Custom Homes of DeSoto is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building & operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We need the SSC in our area to boost our economy.

1

Texas is the best location for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, & our rapid growth as a high-tech State.

Sincerely,

Robert Preston

LETTER 300

Waddell & Reed
FINANCIAL SERVICES

DEXTER L. THOMAS
Division Manager

PECAN CROSSING, SUITE 216
1229 EAST PLEASANT RUN
DeSOTO, TX 75115
214/224-7547

September 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am Dexter L. Thomas, representing the firm of Waddell & Reed, Inc. and am pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit not only the region but Texas as a State. We look forward to being host State to the research and the scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate.

1

Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech State and region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found.

Texans are rightfully known for our "can-do" spirit and work ethic. These qualities of our people and our businessess will insure not only timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the skill polls here in Texas, but also long-term public support for the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Dexter L. Thomas
Division Manager

DLT/sk

A Torchmark Company

LETTER 301

EADS, HUNTER & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
A Professional Corporation

August 18, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The firm of Eads, Hunter & Company is pleased to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the possible siting of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

We strongly support a Federal decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. Building and operating the SSC here will produce positive economic benefit for the region and state. We look forward to serving as host state to the research and scientific discoveries which the SSC will generate.

The beneficial impacts of the scientific community which will grow with the SSC are important to the Metroplex region and to Texas. By affiliating Texas universities and our private sector research capabilities with the SSC, a mutual benefit will result.

1 The impact of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County is predicted to be minimal. Any resulting impairment can be easily mitigated.

Texas is the best location in the nation for the SSC. Our right-to-work tradition, our young labor force, and our rapid growth as a high tech state will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified, and committed staffing to be found nationally.

Texans are known for our "can do" spirit and high work ethic. These qualities of our work force and businesses will insure the timely, quality construction and operation of the SSC by the people of Texas. Texans are dedicated to the long-term public support of the SSC program for years to come.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas.

Sincerely,

Marlow C Hunter, CPA

Marlow C. Hunter

851 South R.L. Thornton Freeway, Suite 100, Dallas, Texas 75203 (214) 943-2138