DOE/EIS - 0138
Volume II A.1 Pages 1,504-2,006

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Volume II
Comment Resolution Document

A. Comments
1. Letters

December 1988

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

225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 1

LETTER 856

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments
(Expanded version)

Wayne O. Larson, D.V.M.
46W385 Locust St.
Elburn, Ill. 60119

Department of Energy
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Sirs,

My name is Wayne O. Larson, D.V.M. I received my degree from the University of Minnesota in 1973. I practiced large animal medicine in South Dakota for three years and have been a mixed animal practitioner for the last twelve years in Illinois. My wife and I have lived in Kaneville, Illinois with our two sons for 10 years. As a resident of Kaneville and a taxpayer of the State of Illinois, I can only object to the siting of the SSC in Illinois. The cost to the citizens of Illinois in land, water, tax dollars and intrusion upon our lives is more than should be expected of anyone!

1

The Illinois proposal for the Draft E.I.S. would like everyone believe that the SSC will not affect people. Yet table 4-2, Land Acquisition Plans, states that 160 residences and 59 businesses must be acquired. It does not list the number of people affected in either catagory. Site Specific Adaptations Illinois, 1.2.3, page 25-30; of the 26 E - F & J sites, 13 or 50% are expected to be moved and/or relocated because they interfer with subdivisions, roads, individual homes, industrial parks and creeks. Many sites have duel impacts also. 19 sites remove cultivated land from production.

2

Vol. IV, App. 16, Ill. pages 23-29, goes on for 7 pages about mitigating the impacts on Scenic and Visual Resource Assessments for Illinois. It consists of berms, shrubs, trees, moving sites and design of facilities to reduce the unsightly character of these proposed E - F & J sites. Yet the last statement 16.3.3.4 reads, and I quote "For the proposed site, no laws, plans, policies, or regulations apply to scenic and visual resource protection." end quote. The 7 pages represent nothing but lip service to placate nearby home owners.

The only state where this is taken seriously is Arizona. Why? Because much of the land is unden control of the Bureau of Land Mangement. Where Government is dealing with Government, then the problems become a reality that have to be dealt with.

I take exception to a study that gives more paper work to the Indiana bat that might inhabit an occassional dead tree for a few months and a clover bush that they, the state, doesn't even know if it exists at any fo the sites, than it does to children. I have found 3 sentences scattered through this report that pretains to children. One, Affected Environment III, page 106, refers to Moose Heart with a declining enrollment. The second on page 138, refers to the enrollment at Kaneland Jr/Sr High School and Elementary School and its 1831 students. The third, Socioeconomic Assessment III. page 131, refers to "children of the west campus as far as disruption of educational activities at Kaneland High School." This last one refers to children that would be relocated, what about those who are still here? More than 1/3 of the children attending Kaneland schools, those from Kaneville and Sugar Grove, kindergarden through high school, use Dauberman Road as a main travel route to and from school. The most direct route for spoils removal from sites F 5&6, E 6, and K 3,4.5,&6 would be from Dauberman Road into Kaneville on Harter Road and out of Kaneville on Main Street to Quarry #4. The intersection of Harter and Main is in the center of Kaneville. Located at this intersection are the following: child day care center, Public Library, community gymnasium, Post Office, and baseball field for organized baseball and softball for both girls and boys from Kaneville and the surrounding countryside. Also the grocery and ice cream store is located at this intersection. The spoils hauling and construction will go on in this area for 8 years. Nowhere is it stated how many trucks per day will be trveling through Kaneville! Also the most direct route for travel

3

from Fermi Lab to the West Campus involves the use of Main Street Road. Main Street Road is not even listed on the tables of road traffic increses due to the SSC. The endangered species are not the Indiana bat and the clover bush. They are the children who will loose their homes and also more importantly, they are the children who will still be living here in Kaneville. The State of Illinois has not addressed this major problem at all and niether has the E.I.S.

Illinois proposes that we have abundant water supplies and they will be of no concern. This is a gross misrepresentation. There are already overdrafts of acquifers in the region, as stated in the E.I.S. DuPage County is building a pipeline to use Lake Michigan water. The Fox Valley towns are either using Fox River water or are making plans to use it due to declining quality and supplies of well water. Vol. IV, App. 7, page 108, states, "Water level overdraft impacts from induced population growth during construction and continuing through operations would be measurable a the regional level and of long-term consequences. The State of Illinois contends some 20 to 30 wells would be affected by a 150 foot restriction on either side of the tunnel. The Environmental Consequences and Mitigative Measures, 5.4-1 states that a 1000 foot restrictive zone would be enforced and an estimated 320 wells would be affected. This is a gross error on the State of Illinois! Also more careful study and more recent study will show more homes with private wells having been built in the designated areas. Also, the State of Illinois has proposed to offer city water to the residents of Kaneville. Why? Is it because we can not have any private wells that close to the K sites? This is adding to the total of well closing whether it be direct or indirect. After installation will we now have to pay for our water instead of maintaining our own wells? The wells of homes and businesses are not taken into account because it will become Federal

4

land. But tunneling and the digging of shafts may and will disrupt the flow of water and would result in other wells going dry or fouling the water. Also a sewage treatment plant is planned for Kaneville and the West Campus. One has to read carefully to find where the lagoon system will be located, because the State of Illinois would not tell us or put it on a map. But Site-Specific Adaptations Ill. page 35, does indicate its location. More farm land taken. Now, if the state could send this information in for the E.I.S. Draft in August of 1987, why couldn't they tell us at the January 12, 1988, meeting in Kaneville? The state has deliberately not told us anything so there would be less opposition. The effluent will be discharged into Welch Creek which has had no effluents previously dumped into it.

Vol. IV, App. 14, Socioeconomic Assessments for Illinois page 131, "this is the heart of the 'black soils' country in northern Illinois, and agricultural production is high." Page 114 states that the single year 1990 to 1991 growth would be 43.9% beyond the projected baseline growth. Growth is not going to be vertical as in downtown Chicago, the growth will be horizontal as proposed by the secondary growth potential of bringing the SSC to Illinois. This growth
5 will spread more rapidly over the fertile soil of Kane County. We have just experienced a severe drought in this country of which everyone is aware of or should be. Yet the farms of the West Campus area and all of Kane County have crops to harvest this year. This was not due to irrigation, but to timely rainfall. As stated, Affected Environment at Site Alternatives page 122, 2/3's of our precipitation falls during the growing season. Historically this area has always harvested a crop, even in the Dust Bowl Era! Farmers report 40 bushel per acre soybeans, that's a normal average. Corn varies more, but is still yielding 1/2 to 2/3's normal average. The SSC and it's accelerated population

growth will destroy the most valuable asset this state has to offer. Without food and clean reliable potable water and land to grow crops, all the particle physics research is meaningless!

Vol. IV, App. 14, SocioEconomic Assessments Ill. page 124, D. Public Finance, the principal public financal effects of the SSC are expected to occur at two levels of government: the State of Illinois, and jurisdictions within three primary impact counties- DuPage, Kane, and Kendall. This analysis identified these revenue sources and types of expenditures which would either directly or indirectly be affected by the SSC. Table 14.1.3.3-14, page 125, shows a Net Revenue Impact to the State of Illinois Government from siting the SSC here of $83.2 million, from years 1989 to 2000 in direct and indirect taxes. But, it does not say one word about the $570 million the state will sell in b onds, nor the interest incurred during the life of these bonds. Why?

6 Vol. I & III & IV, App. 4, Methodology for Site Selection page 2, 1.1 Solicitation; "Amendment 2 (July 4, 1987) made the ISP conform to legislation which had been enacted to prohibit DOE from considering financial or other incentives in the selection of a site for the SSC? App. 4 Land Acquisition Plans; (4.1), "While there may be impacts associated with land acquisition costs, these are outside the scope of this E.I.S.!" " The state is responsible for proposing the site location." By convienently being able to leave out the major costs to the taxpayers of Illinois this completely discredits the validity of any economic gains that could be incurred by bringing the SSC to Illinois. The $570 million the state will expand for land, tunneling, support, etc. will start incurring interest. By the year 2000, principle and interest will be approaching $1 billion. How does $83.2 million of increased State Government Revenue began to finance a debt that is approaching $1 billion? The finance charge will continue to raise with the lenght of the bonds to even higher levels while the state

revenue taxes will level out and raise accordingly. This does not even take into consideration the sealed incentive offer by the State of Illinois. That's taxation without representation! And there has already been one war fought over that! This increased financial load on the general state revenues leads to decreased spending in all areas of state government, most notably schools. The debt incurred will compete directly for these funds. With reduced tax base from land acquisitions, and as indicated, an increase of pupils and a need for more teachers, comes an increased need for more classrooms, the expense goes up. Who will pay? The property owners in the tri-county area! These needs will need to be meet immediately and directly by us through increased real estate taxes. The recently enacted legislation by our State of Illinois legislature is meaningless and punitive in this respect. All of this increased burden for a project that will impact the ROI by only .3% increase in jobs out of a projected baseline future employment of 4 million jobs. (SocioEcon. Assess. Ill. page 98) Peak year projected employment of the year 1992 states there is an estimated 10,500 jobs. Only 3,400 are expected to be direct work force. And of these only 2,600 will be construction jobs. At this point many of these jobs will be state supported jobs, tunneling and spoils hauling etc. It is not all Federal jobs and Federal money being spent. This is not clearly presented in the charts and tables of the Draft E.I.S. The other 7,000 jobs are secondary jobs arrived at only by multiplier effects. This is pure conjecture and can vary downward greatly as to actual numbers. There will be a tremendous amount of disappointed people looking for 8 years of construction work when the reality confronts them in the comparison of news, State of Illinois, and E.I.S. figures to actual numbers and lenght of jobs.

7 "The Sate of Illinois has not made specific recommendations concerning the disposal of industrial wastewater generated by the SSC." Waste Disposition page 16.

The State of Illinois officials have constantly tried to keep the public of Illinois uninformed of the ramifications the the SSC siting costs and acquisitions. Most citizens outside the immediate Chicago and Fox Valley area do not even know what an SSC is much less what it is going to cost each of them. As you are well aware, the Federal Department of Energy had to send a letter to the state officials to disseminate the information on the State of Illinois proposal and the SSC impact to the people of Illinois. We have asked early and repeatedly to talk to Governor Thompson, Congessman Hastert, other government officials and also members of the Federal Department of Energy to meet with us an discuss our concerns and problems over this project. All requests have been ignored. We are the most affected, yet we are portrayed as second class citizens of no consequence. Who generates the income to pay government officials. Governor Thompson went off to an antique shop after saying he would meet with some people opposed to this project. Quasi- government bodies have been formed to negotiate mitigations involved with the SSC. They are all people who are for the SSC and notgreatly affected by it. This is a state that can't even draw up plans for their own government building in Chicago adequately. It started raining inside when the air conditioning was turned on. The floor was so slick people couldn't walk on it, the granite had to to scuffed. It was imposible to maintain security. Don Etchison, head of the Ill. Depart. of Energy, who is and was supposed to be the head of securing the SSC for Illinois has resigned his job. Bill Kempiners purposely misled people at a meeting at Grace Lutheran Church of Lily Lake, when I asked him where the money would come from to pay the States'cost of this project. He said the money would not come from any funds that go to financing education! The money to pay for this project will eventually come out of the state general treasure, exactly where school financing comes from! Dr. Ledderman of Fermi Lab, stated in a telivision taping that $5 billion could be spent on this project with the end result being zero!

That's right, he stated that we may not discover anything new with this project! Governor Thompson withdrew his name from any contention of being a Vice Presidential canidate with George Bush. His reason being amoung others that he did not want to disrupt his daughter's life and his family's life by having to move to Washington, D.C. That was his choice, but it's fine for his to put 160 families and all of them children out of their homes and not even have the courtesy to meet with them. Some government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Let Fermi Lab run out its life expectancy while the SSC is being built elsewhere and return the 6,800 acres back to the private sector. The private sector will produce jobs, goods, and be of a benefit financially to the State of Illinois and the tri-county area. Not a financial drain of Federal, State, and local tax dollars as the SSC will be. The Draft E.I.S. contains assumptions and mitigations from start to finish. It leaves the back door open innumerable times for the possibility of more land acquisition as development on the project continues. The final design has not even been agreed upon. We can not afford this SSC project in terms of land, water and taxes and intrusion upon our lives with the distastfull regard as has been shown us by the State of Illinois. The best position the Federal Department of Energy to take is to mitigate this entire Supercollider- Superconductor out of Illinois!

Yours sincerely,

Wayne O. Larson, D.V.M.
46 W 385 Locust St.
Elburn, Ill. 60119

LETTER 857

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

Comments on the Draft E.I.S.

Wayne O. Larson, D.V.M.
46W385 Locust St.
Elburn, Ill. 60119

LETTER 857 (CONTINUED)

My name is Wayne Larson, I am a Dr. of Veterinary Medicine

As a resident of Kaneville, Illinois and a state taxpayer, I can only oppose the siting of the SSC in this state. A few of the reasons are as follows.

1) Of the 26 E-F-&J sites, 13 or 50% are to be moved or relocated due to subdivisions, individual homes, industrial parks, roads and creeks. Many sites have dual impacts also. 19 of these will remove cultivated land from production.

2) Appendix 16 - Mitigating Impacts on Scenic and Visual Assessments; goes on for 7 pages discribing ways to reduce the unsightly nature of the E-F-&J sites. Yet the last statement 16.3.3.4 reads, and I quote "For the proposed site, no laws, plans, policies, or regulations apply to scenic and visual resource protection." end quote. Another words 7 pages of lip service that do not have to be applied. Only Arizona applies because it is MOSTLY Government Land.

3) I take exception to a study that gives more paper work to an Indiana bat and a clover bush, neither of which they know for sure will be affected, than it does to children! I have found 3 sentences in the EIS report that pretains to children in the proposed area. What the EIS leaves out, is the fact that all of the children from Kaneville and Sugar Grove use Dauberman Road as a main travel route to and from school.- Kindergarden through high school. The most direct route for spoils from F5 & 6, E 6, and E 3-4-5&6, would be from Dauberman Road into Kaneville on Harter Road and out of Kaneville on Main Street to Quarry #4. Located at the intersection of Harter and Main are the following: grocery and ice cream store, child care center, Public Library, community gymnasium, Post Office, and baseball field used by all age levels of organized ball for the Kaneville children. The endangered species are not the Indiana bat and the clover bush, they are the children of Kaneville. This has not been adressed at all in this EIS report!

4 4) As stated, this is the heart of the "black soils" country in northern Illinois. And as stated, 2/3's of our precipitation falls during the growing season. Even though this country has suffered through a severe drought, crops are being harvested at near normal levels and without the need of irrigation. Not only will the SSC take this excellent soil with its adequate rainfall, but future secondary growth as constantly proposed by bringing the SSC here will envade more farm land more rapidly.

5 5) By conveniently being able to leave out the major costs to Illinois taxpayers for land, tunneling, etc., the K.I.S. completely discredits the validity of any economic gains that could be incurred by siting the SSC in Illinois. The total increased state government revenue from 1989 to 2000, is $83.2 million. How is $83.2 million supposed to pay off $570 million in state bonds and interest? The bonds and interest by the year 2000 will be nearing $1 billion. Added to this a sealed incentive that we are told we can not know the value of. That's taxation without representation on the part of both the state government and the Federal government. All this state incurred cost for a project that increases the projected baseline 4 million jobs for the Region of Influence by only .3%. All of this cost for misleading job opportunities that try to indicate a maximum of 10,500 jobs? Only 2,600 of which are construction jobs based on peak year projections, and some of these short term. The majority are 7,000 secondary jobs that are arrived at only by multiplier effects. Accelerated in-migration will burden school systems that are already in financial difficulties. Local taxpayers will have to deal with this immediately through increased real estate taxes.

Let Fermi Lab run out its life expectance and return the 6,800 acres back to the private sector. The private sector will produce jobs, goods and be of a benefit financially to the State of Illinois and the tri-county region,

not a financial drain of federal, state and local taxes as the SSC will be. The Draft E.I.S. contains assumptions and mitigation from start to finish. It leaves the back door open innumerable times for the possible need for more land acquisition as development on the project continues. The final design has not even been agreed upon. We can not afford this SSC project on the terms presented in this Draft. The best position for the Department of Energy to take is to mitigate this entire project out of Illinois.

Yours sincerely,

Wayne O. Larson, DVM

Wayne O. Larson, D.V.M.

LETTER 858

DR.WILMOT HESS
CHAIRMAN,SSC SITE TASK FORCE
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U.S.DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON,DC 20545
ATTENTION:SSC DRAFT EIS

10-6-1988

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT,DATED AUGUST 1988,APPENDIX 4,LAND ACQUISITION PLANS,PAGE 21 CLEARLY SHOWS THAT GOVERNOR THOMPSON'S ILLINOIS ADMINISTRATION HAS INVITED THE HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY OF FERMILAB TO BE VIOLATED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WHO OWN AND OPERATE FERMILAB.

THIS POLICY MAY HAVE BEEN VIOLATED IN SPIRIT IF NOT IN FACT BY SOME HIGH LEVEL FERMILAB PERSONNEL.

IF THE HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY IS VIOLATED,HUNDREDS OF RELOCATIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR THE RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES INVOLVED

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SHOULD ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY OR DELETE IT FROM THEIR PUBLISHED MATERIAL
1 AND NOT MIS-LEAD THE PUBLIC ANY LONGER.

THE POLICY CITED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:
THE POLICY AT THE FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY IS TO PURSUE ITS SCIENTIFIC GOALS WITH AN EMPHASIS ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND A SPECIAL DEDICATION TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY. IN ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN TECHNICAL EXPEDIENCY AND HUMAN RIGHTS WE WILL STAND ON THE SIDE OF HUMAN RIGHTS.THIS IS BECAUSE OF OUR DEDICATION TO SCIENCE.THE SUPPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN OUR LABORATORY AND ITS ENVIRONS IS INEXTRICABLY INTERTWINED WITH OUR GOAL OF MAKING THE LABORATORY A CENTER OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE. THE LATER IS NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED WITH SUCCESS WITHOUT THE FORMER.

FERMILABS PUBLIC INFORMATION ADVISED ON OCT.4,1988 THAT THE ABOVE CITED POLICY IS STILL IN EFFECT.

THE INTENT OF THIS LETTER IS TO HELP THE DOE AVOID ANY EMBARRASSMENT LEGAL OR OTHERWISE.

THE WRITER OF THIS LETTER IS NOT A MEMBER OF CATCH,BUT HAS CONCLUDED THAT THE SSC SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AN AREA THAT PRESENTS THE LEAST AMOUNT OF PROBLEMS FOR ALL CONCERNED PARTIES,NOW AND IN FUTURE YEARS.

IRVING K. HANSEN
5 S 381 SCOTS DRIVE
NAPERVILLE, IL. 60540

LETTER 859

DEIS Comment by Christopher Petschke

Illinois should not be named as the preferred site for the SSC because of the serious and severe effects it will have on the people of the Fox Valley.

We do not want increased levels of radiation that you would
1 subject us to, we do not want a legacy of buried radioactive accelerator parts after you leave. If you get this project funded, put it where it belongs, away from people. For some strange reason this project was originally called a Desertron by Leon Lederman, does he know something he is not telling the people of Illinois] This leads to some larger questions concerning trust. The affected people have lost their trust in you (DOE), the state, and the paid proponents from Fermi-Lab. We have been told in the draft EIS that every problem, no matter how large or complex can be mitigated. That is false. How can
2 we trust you when you make such ludicrous statements? How can we trust a Governor that doesn't have the guts to come here and listen to how the people really feel about the SSC. How can we trust the state when they didn't disclose the facts until you forced them to last January?

3 Specifically your poorly written DEIS in Volume 4, Appendix 9,

page 48, noise assessments map, doesn't show a 87 home subdivision on the ring approximately 1000 feet southeast of F4, people living on the ring where it crosses Ashe Road in Sugar Grove Township and 10 homes along Galena Road in Bristol Township east of F3. The baseline noise level is only an estimate of 50 dBa. Actual noise levels, if they had been taken, would average much lower. The majority of land around the F and E sites is residential or agriculturial. Levels in these areas would be 30- 40 dBa. The 50 dBa baseline is too high, construction and operational noise impacts would be more severe because of this greater deviation from the true baseline.

Visual impact assessments are also lacking in Vol. 4, Appendix 16, pgs. 24-29. No assessment was made at proposed sites E5, E6, E10, F1, F3, F5, F6, and F8. Do you care if these sites are assessed? Specifically the visual assessment at E4 is wrong. It should be VM Class 4, visually dominant. The industrial complex at this vent site will be viewable from a cemetary located on top of a hill. It is contended that fencerow plantings and a east-west road for access makes this site "probably" not viewable.

4

(3)

Access can also be gained to the cemetary from a North-Southroad and the plantings lose their leaves in the Fall, negating the minimal screening it affords in the summer. The electric transmission lines, as stated in the DEIS, are viewable from the cemetary and the roads by E4, but due to their distance to the south, it will not dwarf E4 as contended.

The air quality assessments, Vol. 4, Appendix 8, Fugitive Dust emissions factor parameters Table 8-22, uses a wrong factor, specifically vechile speed for spoils hauling.
5 The factor used is 35 mph, realistically the speed should be 55 mph. Only a tiny fraction of hauling will be in a city speed limit zone. Since you used a low factor for vechile speed the dust emissions are wrong. Thesefigures need to be recalculated to a higher level.

Though out this travesty you have subjected usto, we have been lied to, threatened, and treated like second
6 class citizens. We know our facts and we are not going away. If you are foolish or stupid enough to name Illinois the preferred site, then you should be made aware that we will never let this boondoggle be built.

LETTER 860

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
D.O.E.
Washington, D.C. 20545

This information is contained in Volume IV Appendix 1-3:

Appendix 1 - Page 7 section 5

1 This discussed ~~about~~ fire protection systems. Why is this necessary? What type of fires could occur and the probability are not address at all. It also tells of a need to have personnel and trucks for the far service buildings. Who will provide this fire protection? The D.O.E., county or local fire departments? will additional land be needed for a fire department in the far service areas?

2 This pertains to site-specific adaptions for Illinois. Figure 1.2 3-1 on page 26 lists the town of Kaneville in two different areas. If the State of Illinois made this error on a simple mape, what other descrepencies has the state made through the proposal?

3 I am concerned about the homes and businesses that will be taken by quick take. Will they be torn down? If not, who will live in these homes. Who will maintain these homes? Won't these homes be unable to use their existing wells? How will they obtain water and at whose expense? Will additional police be needed to prevent looters and vandals? The Illinois Neighbor bill does nothing to prevent lowered property values adjacent to these condemed homes and businesses.

Page 33 1.23.9 Rail

If ~~an additional~~ 4.8 miles is requested by the D.O.E. this would remove an additional 38 acres. Also, it could impact an additional 1-3 homes on its route to Kaneville. Why would it be needed? What type of material will it be hauling?

Appendix 2 Cost Estimates

4 We believe that figures for the construction and decommissioning are vastly understated. A study conducted by Robert Alvarez for the Department of Congress said that the Department of Energy had a very poor record in long construction projects-5 years or more. This survey found 21 projects which had an estimated cost of 2.7 billion when they began ended up costing 12.9 billion when they were completed or abandoned. This 4.47 billion project could cost the U. S. Taxpayers 16.5 billion and the decommissioning could also jump from an estimated 38.5 millions dolars to 143 million in current dollars.

Appendix 3 Decommissioning Plan

5 It is impossible to believe you only wrote 8 1/2 pages addressing this concern. Nearly everything is written in one paragraph such as 3.2.1, 3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.3., 3.2.1.4 etc. Then your final sentence is "Decomissioning would take about one year." It took you years to put this in the ground and only one to decommission this questionable project. Who is kidding whom!

LETTER 860 (CONTINUED)

6 Page 47 discusses the air quality. During this past summer there were 19 days that exceeded the E.P.A. air quality standards IN THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA.

7 Page 57 Figure 5.3.5.1 - Again another omission by the state of Illinois. Please note that the Kaneland Schools, Big Rock Grade School, St. Charles High School and Waubonsee High Schools are omitted. The proponents certainly should have known of these schools. Again, you should be aware of ~~all the~~ glaring omissions.

Gentleman: Trust is very important amongst citizens in this audience, the nation and the world. Trust cannot be given it must be earned. Your department has not earned my respect. Here is why!

1.) Officials in the General Accounting estimates it would cost 175 billion dollars to clean up this countries nucluer waste. There are sights so contaminated that they will be never cleaned up and will be permanently guarded. The Richmond, Washington facility has shown that nearby reservoirs have tritium and strontium as does the Columbia River.

8 2.) The New York Times reports of your desire in opening an underground disposal facility waste in New Mexico. However, a group of scientists from the University of New Mexico says water is seeping rapidly into what were supposed to be dry underground chambers. This could cause a radioactive slury and contaminate nearby water supplies of the Pecos River if it were allowed to be placed at this time. The E.P.A. is trying to set higher standards and as such this site would be unable to open at this time. But you still want to place radioactive waste in these chambers just to see if it's safe over the objections of the E.P.A.

3.) Brookhaven National Labatory on Long Island has shown that radioactive material has entered the drinking water of nearby homes.

It was also reported in the New York Times that the Department of Justice is blocking the E.P.A. from a law suit against your department. Rep. Thomas Luken, Chairman of the Subcommittee of House Committee of Energy and Commerce said that the D.O.E. is "hiding behind a shield of immunity and it's resulted in cesspools of nucluer waste and all kinds of waste."

Knowing what I have stated ~~your initials D.~~O.E. IF YOU PLACE THE SSC IN ILLINOIS stands for Department ~~of Errors~~.

~~Until~~ the DOE will be better known as the Department of Errors

Roger Soudees

Roger Soudees
25 260 LOCUST CT
ELBURN, IL 60119

LETTER 861

Becky Petschke
EIS Comments
October 6, 1988

Today is the day
we've come to say,
"Tell the DOE
no SSC!"

IIA.1- 1522

We received all 10 of the Environmental Impact Statements. They look impressive at first glance, although they're a bit wordy and much of it goes beyond by comprehension. The area I am truly dissappointed in, and found totally lacking is the impact on the people that has taken place so far, and the impact that would occur should you make the unfortunate decision to locate the SSC here in Illinois. I'm all for the Indiana bat, but you found more space for them than you did for us. You barely touched upon the amount of protest (and the reasons for that protest), much less the emotional aspect of the people that would be affected. You, and the state of Illinois officials have completely deleted this area in <u>any</u> discussion. It has left most of us with the distinct and obvious feeling that you and our state officials simply do not care about that angle of the SSC. There has been absolutely no feedback from you or our state concerning this matter.

1

One of our state senators told me that the prospect of kicking people out of their homes was the unfortunate part of the SSC. And yet he is still whole-heartedly endorsing this project. In fact, he is the one that introduced into the state senate the "Good Neighbor Bill," a bill, in part, meant to protect our financial investments in our homes. We have never asked for this legislation. We have maintained all along, and still do, that this experiment simply does not belong in a populated area such as ours.

2

It is a worthless piece of legislation at best. It would

return only 80% of a loss on a house sale based upon an appraisal performed by the state. This initial appraisal is the figure that would be used for the 3 years that this bill would be in effect. It makes 2 outrageous assumptions. One, it assumes that property values will not increase within those 3 years, and two, it assumes that people living on top of the proposed ring will be able to sell their homes at all. There is much evidence already that houses on the proposed site are not selling because of the mere threat of the SSC coming here.

Although this legislation was introduced to protect home-owners that would be affected by the SSC, not once was any of us that would be affected asked for any input into this bill. I suppose that our legislatures just assumed that we would be thrilled with losing 20% of, for most of us, the major financial investment of our lives.

When it came to Governor Thompson's signing of this bill, the very people this bill was meant to protect were not even allowed in the building until we insisted, and then only a few people were admitted inside.

Even the name of this bill is ridiculous. My good neighbors do not attempt to confiscate my property, my home, my job, my well, expose me to unwanted radiation, build huge, ugly helium and nitrogen containers in my backyard, or lie to me.

We, the oppostion, have been treated as if we have been the ones committing the wrongdoing. We've been accused of being rude, short-sighted, against "progress," ignorant, and obnoxious. I'm not sure what everyone expected us to do when

we learned that our homes, our wells, our property, and our jobs would be taken from us, that we'd be exposed to radiation, have easements clouding our deeds, have to put up with "minor inconveniences" such as construction noise and traffic, lose money on our houses, and have huge, ugly storage tanks in our residential neighborhoods. I guess our governor assumed we'd roll over and play dead. Wrong. We are doing, and will continue to do anything and everything we can to stop the SSC from being built here.

I think it's a bit ironic that Governor Thompson has publically stated that he would turn down a vice presidential offer because he wouldn't want to move his family, thereby disrupting his 10-year-old daughter's security and routine. And yet, he's perfectly willing to do just that to the lives
4 of at least 160 families. The difference is he was given a choice, but he didn't have the decency or consideration to give these families a choice.

As far as being ignorant, that's absolutely wrong. In fact, it's just the opposite. The reason we are against the SSC is because we have read and learned everything we could about it.

When we were initially informed about the project at the state-sponsored community meetings, we were told that this would be a 350 feet deep underground tunnel. We were then told
5 that we wouldn't even notice it. That was the first lie - the lies have kept coming, and continue to come concerning the SSC.

What we've learned about the SSC has been through our own

efforts. Because of these efforts, we've realized that everything the state has claimed concerning the benefits that would accrue from this project have been highly inflated, and anything negative has been down-played or completely ignored.

Economically, it would be a far greater burden on the taxpayers of this state than a benefit. Paying a couple of billion dollars to create 500 permanent jobs over a 25 year period is not what most people would consider an economicaaly sound investment. What's left of Governor Thompson's list of benefits to the Illinois taxpayer is prestige. Prestige doesn't sound so great when the trust and respect of the people who try and force it down your throat is gone. It also doesn't sound so great when one person is so obsessed with receiving world-wide prestige that he's left our state's educational and social services prestige by the wayside.

The state has not been responsive to its citizens. They have told us only what they wanted us to hear, used strong-arm tactics to ensure local community government's support, and then told the press and the local unions that they'd better support it, too.

CATCH has had to sue the state just to receive information that should be public knowledge anyway. Just recently, the information about where the money has come from to pay for the huge costs incurred so far on the SSC, and how the expenditures have been disbursed, were finally forced to be made public. It's a little late in the game to be able to use this information that we were legally entitled to all along.

They still won't release the tax maps with all the affected home-owners because they're afraid of invading our privacy. What they are willing to do to us if the SSC does come here is the biggest invasion of privacy I've ever seen.

We have been treated unfairly not only by the state and the press, but also by the DOE. I understand that Governor Thompson and a 21-member delegation are meeting today with Energy Secretary Herrington in the only opportunity to plead their case directly with the person who will select the preferred site for the SSC. CATCH also asked to meet with Secretary Herrington to plead our case face to face with him. He denied this request for equal time. It's not fair, but we have found that government isn't really interested in what's fair and what isn't when it wants something.

8

We have over 20,000 signatures opposing the building of the SSC in Illinois. Considering the odds we've been up against, I think this is a significant and noteworthy number. And yet, not once has our governor addressed these 20,000 voters, nor has he been the least bit responsive to our protest. According to state-run public opinion polls, the number of proponents is larger than the number of people opposing the project. If they were to re-word these polls to ask the Illinois taxpayers if they would be willing to spend billions of dollars out of their own pockets to have protons collide together with no economic benefit going to them, I'm confident the results of these SSC popularity polls would come out much differently. And if we

9

were given time, money, and clout on an equal basis with the state, I have no doubts that we could easily convince the majority of the Illinois people of the absurdity of locating the SSC here.

Supposedly, our elected officials are to be working for us and with us, but instead they have only been working against us concerning the SSC. Before the decision has even been made about where to locate the SSC, the state has not had the decency to show consideration to people living near the proposed ring. I'm referring to the well drillers hired by the state to conduct SSC-related testing in the St. Charles area. This
10 company was working on a deadline (so the state could get the results before your visit here), and was drilling this well 24 hours. The noise level of this operation was more than double what the Illinois EPA sets for the allowable limits in a residential area. It took some members of CATCH to get the night drilling ended. What concerns many of us is that, should you make the unfortunate decision to site the SSC here, this incident is just a preview of the inconsiderate treatment we'd have to put up with during construction if the tunnel is built.

Just recently on a local T.V. program, the state claimed that only a dozen or two wells would be taken. CATCH's survey shows at least 610, and they're still counting. That's quite
11 a difference. Not only have they mislead the people who would be affected by the SSC, they have also mislead their own proponents on a number of issues.

They've claimed that Fermilab would have to close down. We know that's not true. They've claimed that siting the SSC in Illinois would save the federal government billions of dollars, even though Dr. Hess has publically refuted that irresponsible statement. We've been told that the SSC project would create a total of 8,500 jobs. Your own statement about the number needed for the temporary construction work is about 800. We know it would create only 500 permanent jobs here. There's quite a difference between 8,500 and 1,300. And the lies go on.

There's a number of things that the state hasn't even bothered to tell us about. Months ago, we received our official notices from the state informing us that our property would be affected by the SSC. Since then, we have not heard another word from the state, officially or otherwise, concerning our properties. We have only been able to assume that these notices do in fact relate to an easement, but we were not told this. No one has bothered to tell us how we would get our water when our private wells are taken. In fact, they didn't even bother mentioning to us that our wells would be gone. We had to find this out on our own.

No one has told us what effect the SSC would have on our
12 water supply, and what the run-off from it would do to our already flood-prone areas. We have not been told how the people that would be living on or near the proposed ring would be
13 monitored for radiation exposure. The only thing we have been told concerning radiation is that the exposure would be insignificant. That's wrong - no amount of radiation is

insignificant. And you have no right to expose us to any unwanted radiation. And because of past experiences with the government's unwillingness to claim responsibility or to even acknowledge wrongdoing when it comes to dangerous chemicals, poisons, or radiation, I will continue to work towards stopping the SSC from being located here.

Your EIS lists the environmental problems, and the solutions to those problems. We "human receptors," as you refer to us in the EIS, are not interested in mitigation as the answer.. Our answer is to locate the SSC somewhere besides Illinois. It does not belong in our highly populated area.

LETTER 862

Wilmot Hess:

As a concerned senior citizen I would not like to see the SSF placed in Illinois.

1 Reasons are that the area is too populated to stand the construction period (the trucks, the blasting etc.). Also the environmental hazards are too

2 great (possible pollution of wells etc.) Also there will be too

3 much displacement of people and businesses.

Thanking you,

William MacVeigh
1240 Gladstone Terrace.
Apt-2A
Aurora, Ill. 60506
Phone # 897-2058

LETTER 863

1

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 Sir:

My name is Billy Hannemann. I am seven years old. I am here to tell you why I don't want the SSC built in my neighborhood.

1 My grandpa and I like to fish in the Welsh Creek just down stream from the F4 site. When they dump the spoils from digging on the ground it will only have to travel 200 feet to the creek. I think that the suspended solids will kill all the fish and the insects that they eat. Then my grandpa and I can't do that together anymore.

2 While they dig and when the compressors run this will be a very noisy. It will disturb the deer and other wildlife. In Big Rock it is very quiet and any noise travels a long way. I hope that I will be able to study with all the noise. In the big blue book my dad says when they talk about people and noise we are called receptors but I know that I am a little boy, a human being, not a receptor.

3 If the SSC comes to my town. There will be lots of people coming here to live. I hope my school will not become overcrowded and the classes to big to learn anything.

4 I live near one of the four quarries that are OK to take the limestone. In my township there are no sidewalks to ride my bike on. We have to ride on the roads. I don't want to die because a one of the 290 big trucks that will carry the limestone each day doesn't notice me. Would the people that work for the Department of Energy be willing to sacrifice there children for the SSC? I hope not, but maybe they don't love there children.

Why don't you put the Superconducting Super Collider some place where there are no houses?

Sincerely

Billy Hannemann

William R. Hannemann IV
45W682 Marie Street
Big Rock, Illinois 60511

LETTER 864

1

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Changes to the Template

Dear Sir:

The first thing you will notice on Table 3-3 is that Illinois proposes using Fermilab as the SSC injector. The State ENR and its supporters have indicated that this is the key advantage of the Illinois proposal. However, upon reading the EIS, it becomes very clear just how important Fermilab is for maintaining our leadership role in particle research. In fact, Fermilab and the SLAC at Stanford are going to play major roles while the SSC is being built, and on into the 21st century. You scientists need Fermilab in full operation while the SSC is being constructed; otherwise you run the risk of losing precious time and prestige to your enviable CERN and Russian counterparts. You and we know that Fermilab therefore becomes the "Fermilab disadvantage" for the Illinois site. Why? Quite simple, you cannot hook the Fermilab Tevatron up as the SSC injector without jeopardizing the loss of Fermilab for 1, 2, or possibly 3 year. Therefore this

major change in the invitation for Site Proposals as proposed by Illinois becomes the major disadvantage of the Illinois site.

Regarding other changes which Illinois has made in their site proposal, Chart 3-3 clearly shows that Illinois has made more changes or adjustments to the so-called ring template than any other state. Illinois proposes moving 5 service access areas (F sites) from their original positioning. Only Michigan has as many as 3 such changes being made. Also, Illinois has changed the ISP so that 4E shaft sites will be moved from their original position. Even more such changes have been recently proposed by the Illinois ENR. Only one other state changes one E site location. And perhaps more importantly, Illinois proposes moving the buried beam zone access areas J at 5 locations. Any and all changes as proposed mean altering the original design concept of the SSC and will necessitate changes which equate to increased time and costs for the Illinois site. As E and F sites are moved further from the ring, additional tunneling and angled shafts become necessary. The Illinois tunnel is already the deepest of the seven proposed sites, and actually exceeds the maximum optimum level of 600 feet below the surface at one stretch. By adding additional angled tunnels to accommodate the altered E, F, and J sites, there will be far more tunneling required at the Illinois site than at any other alternative location. All of this adds up to increased tunneling time and costs that the Illinois taxpayer must pay for this tunnel and not the Federal Government.

225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 2

Without a doubt, the Illinois site provides the most difficult and costly tunneling project of the seven sites.

It bears pointing out that these 14 or more changes proposed by Illinois can be compared to absolutely zero changes to the template as originally proposed in Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, and Texas. The DOE has designed the SSC, but Illinois apparently knows more than you scientists do, because they have chosen to redesign it for you. All I can say to you gentlemen is Good Luck!

Sincerely,

Marilyn Hannemann

Marilyn Hannemann
45W682 Marie Street
Big Rock, Illinois 60511

LETTER 865

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Economic Alternatives & Emotions

Dear Sir:

One of the major reasons why Illinois should not be the final site for the SSC is due to the extensive degree of development which exists at the Illinois site. Page 4-72 and Table 4-21 both indicate that Illinois has the most complex pattern of current land uses available. Also, Page 4-76 states that "of all seven sites, only Illinois presents a situation where growth is triggering not only an intensification of current use, but also major development classification. The remaining six sites do not portray this kind of future growth".

This is a key statement by the EIS. Only in Illinois are current land uses leading to property moving from one land classification to a higher classification. As a consequence, the land available at the Illinois site has potential alternate uses. This is not true at the other six sites. The fact that the property at the Illinois site could be used for other purposes actually makes this

property more valuable than the land located at the other sites. The EIS indicates that no future land use changes are expected to occur at the other basically remote and undeveloped sites. Only Illinois stands off by itself as having alternative land uses available for the proposed SSC acreage. However, this opportunity cost associated with the Illinois acreage is never taken into consideration by the EIS or by any of the economic studies prepared by the Illinois ENR, SSC for Fermilab or by the Department of Energy. The Illinois site is unique in its economic potential, yet this fact is completely ignored by the proponents of the Illinois proposal. All economic discussions have centered around the economic benefits that will be derived from the SSC project while ignoring many of the cost components which must be considered in a true cost benefit analysis. Either the economists involved in preparing the EIS have made a major mistake or there were no economists involved at all.

Another factor that is obviously missing from the EIS is an analysis of the psychological impact which the SSC project is already having upon the affected residents at each alternative site. In Illinois, for example, there is no discussion about the
2 degree of involvement necessary for people to fight this project. Nowhere does it describe the animosity which has developed between affected property owners and the government of the State of Illinois. Nowhere does the EIS describe the tremendous degree of mistrust which the local community has towards our Governor, our local political leaders, the DOE and especially

towards Fermilab. The EIS is deficient in describing local attitudes and feelings toward the SSC and its proposers. As a result, you scientists don't understand the complete hatred which we affected property owners have towards the SSC in general. Nor do you understand from the EIS the resolve that we people have towards insuring that the SSC will not be sited in Illinois. We are prepared to do whatever it takes to impress upon you scientists that you are not welcome here. Every legal means will be exploited in an attempt to force you to site this intrusion elsewhere. The EIS has failed miserably in its judgement of local attitudes and I just want to make one thing perfectly clear--- the only way the SSC can come to Illinois is through the courts!

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hannemann

Jennifer Hannemann
45W682 Marie Street
Big Rock, Illinois 60511

LETTER 866

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Politics and Scientists

Dear Sir:

The EIS makes it very clear that you scientists have but two goals---The SSC must be built as designed at all costs, and it must be on line by 1996. This is all that counts to you, and everything else is totally insignificant. You scientists can be faulted for using your highly regarded station in life as a means to influence public opinion towards a project such as the SSC, wherein the public basically has very little knowledge or concern. You overstep your bounds as scientists and enter the political arena to influence national policy decisions.

The book Policide by Lowi and Ginsberg is a unique description of the process involved in the creation of Fermilab and the demise of the town of Weston. A large part of this book describes how scientists can fall into the trap of actually believing that the ends justify the means. The authors state the following with regards to the criteria used in determining site selection for Fermilab:

1

"the scientists soft criteria left open a vast area of discretion, first because these soft criteria were concerned only about amenities for scientists and their families, and second, because no criteria... were concerned with broader social values that might be affected by a scientific facility of such size and expense." In effect, the scientists were saying,"Give us our site, but don't tell us how you got it."

This was the attitude of you scientists towards the public over 20 years ago, and as far as we affected property owners are concerned, this is your attitude to this day. It's obvious from the EIS that any and all problems that occur at any of the seven sites is delegated to a level of insignificance by you scientists. No problem is insurmountable. Everything can be mitigated. Your lack of concern for our families and our homes is well documented throughout the EIS. You couldn't care less that the SSC facilities fall directly in residential neighborhoods. All local building and zoning

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

restrictions which would prohibit the existance of your "tank farms" near our homes, have been conveniently illiminated. You couldn't care less that thousands of people in the Fox Valley are dependent upon private wells as their only source of water.

What is important though, is that you and your families must have all the necessary social amenities at your disposal. This type of attitude cannot and will not be tollerated. You were able to get away with it back when Fermilab was created, because the local townspeople were actually fooled into believing that Weston would live on and prosper. Let me quarentee you gentlemen that this will not happen again. Your opposition here in the Fox Valley is too great, and we will not back down. We will continue to fight you and thwart your efforts to site this project here in Illinois. We have as many People, if not more, opposing this project as opposed it in New York. Their Governor had the common sense and decency to withdraw New York's bid. Shamefully, our doesn't.

Let me conclude with another quote from Poliscide:
"The story of Weston reveals a great deal about the requirements of proper exercise of power. It is an illustration of how institutions can be the enemy of rational men of goodwill, because it is a story of how such rational men of good will were led, by their own responsibilities, to abuse public authority or to allow its abuse on their behalf."

You gentlemen have that same responsibility and authority. Don't abuse it. Don't select Illinois as the site of the SSC. Put it where it belongs; in one of the other sites where people's lives don't have to be sacrificed for your scientists and your families well being.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen Hickey

LETTER 867

Dr. Wilmot Hess

SSC Site Task Force

ER-63/GTN

D.O.E.

Washington, D.C. 20545

This meeting tonight is to attack the E.I.S. Unfortunately, five minutes is not enough time to do this report justice. We note numerous errors such as the Human Receptor picture Figure 5.35.1. Please note that Big Rock Grade School, Kaneland Schools, St. Charles High School and even the building we are in tonight were omitted. The fact that schools directly effected are not shown on the human receptor map tells me that someone didn't do his/her homework. This very school is only yards away from a beam abort area. The bottom line is that the state doesn't want any notice of our children being anywhere near this thing. Dr. Hess in a news conference in Colorado stated that the ideal sight would not have anybody living above the ring. I would concur with his statement. It's obvious then not to site this project in Illinois as we have the most affected property holders than any of the other six sites combined.

6

1

I truly resent the fact that we are referred to as human receptors instead of human beings! It is pretty pathetic that the Indiana Bat rates higher on the list than human individuals. Keep in mind that we are the ones who will be paying the taxes for this pork barrel project. I certainly don't believe that "Mr. Indiana Bat" filed a 1040 tax return last year.

Volume IV, Appendix 5B of 16

On page 25 it should be noted that local citizens are concerned about the Aurora and Kane County until the problem is solved. Page 37 states that West Chicago has been placed on Illinois' Environmental Protection Agency's restricted list because of the high radium levels in the water supply wells. If deeper wells will provide the water necessary for daily living, won't this high radium level pose human health problems in the years ahead?

2

LETTER 867 (CONTINUED)

3 Your EIS also states that the State of Illinois is second to last in the student teacher ratio and last in social services. Is that the Fermi-advantage we here so much about by state officials. All Fermilab and the SSC is welfare for the over educated.

In the last E.I.S. scoping, Senator Dixon commented on the convenience of O'Hare Airport location to Fermi-Lab. Of course, he had the luxury of flying by helicopter. If you read today's Chicago newspapers, the headlines were about the cutback on the number of planes that can arrive between 4:45 P.M. and 9:15 P.M. The numbers were reduced from 95 to 80.

4 Why was this necessary? It was because, in the last five days, five mistakes occured by the understaffed air-traffic controllers. The FAA also stated that a total of thirty errors have been committed this year. This will cause additional delays already taking place at O'Hare. Runaway. We certainly wish there are no delays or errors when you fly back to Washington, D.C. after these hearings.

5 Finally, the last nine months have been agonizing to our family, especially my children. I have spent numerous hours in rallys, meetings, debates, parades, to obtain signatures against this project. My children have spent more time with babysitters than their own mother the last few months. I realize that my childrens' school work has suffered and they too have experienced the stress that you have brought upon them. But, I am doing this for their future because I truly believe after reading the E.I.S., the State of Illinois is not the preferred site.

BLANCA SOUDERS
25260 LOCUST CT
ELBURN, Il 60119

LETTER 868

2

Bradley Scott

SUPER COLLIDER

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

October 6, 1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Siltation of Streams Near F3 or F4?

Dear Sir:

Page 16 of Appendix #10 indicates that 19 lined ponds are proposed at the various E and F sites where tunnel spoils will be removed. These ponds will be 1/3 acre in size. The exception is at site F3 where 3 seperate 2 acre ponds will be required because of the extremely large amount of water that is expected to infiltrate the tunnel over the 5 mile stretch between E3 and E4. This is anticipated because of the results of test core samples that were conducted by the State Geological Survey Division. These results showed that extremely large amounts of water saturat[redacted] the area near Big Rock. There is a discrepancy however, between the Draft EIS and the Illinois Geological Survey material. The core samples as presented would tend to indicate that it would be service area F4 between shaft access points E4 and E5 that would be the one where this large amount of water would leak into the shafts and tunnel - not at F3 as the EIS states.

This discrepancy between the EIS and the Illinois proposal is very critical because of the damage which may result from the siltation of our waterways. The 3 ponds designed for the F3 site total 10 million gallons of storage. But this area is expected to leak at the rate of 5200 gal/min/100 feet or nearly 2[redacted] million gallons per day over this 5 mile stretch. As a result, the holding ponds as designed are inadequate to hold the amount of water being pumped into them on a daily basis. Also, the EIS states quite clearly that these ponds as designed will not be able to remove all of the anticipated siltation. The amount of silt and water entering the ponds

EITHER THIS IS A GROSS ERROR IN YOUR EIS FIGURES OR YOU GENTLEMEN ARE GOING TO INDOUNTER ANY IMPOSSIBLE TUNNELING JOB OVER THIS 5 MILES.

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

and their inadequate size does not allow enough time for the water to settle out. Instead, it appears as if this water will be forced to drain from the ponds into the surrounding natural drainage system of the area and yet many of the fine particles of silt created by the boring machines, will still be suspended in the water. The EIS [redacted] be faulted for not describing in detail how this sedimentation process is to take place and how excess water will be released from these ponds--its definitely not all going to evaporate.

The important point is that this area with [redacted] an extremely high water table and extremely high levels of soil and rock permeability is actually at site F4 and not F3. This is important because any of this silted water will naturally drain into the Welch Creek watershed. This cannot occur at F3 but can be a natural disaster if allowed to occur at site F4. The EIS makes it clear that excess water and the sediments within it will not be contained by the sedimentation ponds that are proposed. If this water is allowed to enter Welch Creek as it appears, then degradation of that waterway and the wildlife which it supports will occur. This cannot be allowed to happen.

The entire EIS makes it clear that no other site has a water infiltration problem as described for this 5 mile stretch at the southwest end of the Illinois ring. It, therefore, becomes extremely important to accurrately identify whether it is F3 or F4 which is the area to be affected. The material presented by the State Geological Survey Division and the information in the Draft EIS appear contradictory, and yet this information is extremely vital in determining the adverse affects that this SSC project [redacted] will have on our environment. ~~This is [redacted] a typical [redacted] example of the poor quality of workmanship involved in creating this Draft EIS.~~

Sincerely,

LETTER 868

There are more than 4200 ~~farms~~ ~~and ranches~~ farms being affected by the SSC if built here in Illinois. That is more than in all the other states put together. For that one reason alone it should not be built in Illinois. It just does not make good sense to build this thing in the most populated area in Ill. ~~Other states have only mild opposition~~ Listen to all the opposition coming from Ill citizens not to our politicians who will not be physically affected by the SSC and who are only interested in their own political gain. Let's find out, come hon., how much the Federal govt. cares about their people.

Bradley Scott

2

LETTER 868 (CONTINUED)

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

National Edition
Midwest: Great Lakes, sunny, unseasonably cool. Highs 45-53. Ohio Valley, sunny. Highs 52-59. Northern Plains clouds in South Dakota, partly sunny elsewhere. Weather map is on page

VOL.CXXXVIII.... No. 47,650 Copyright © 1988 The New York Times THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1988 50 CENTS

New Soviet Ideologist Rejects Idea Of World Struggle Against West

Urges More Experiments With Market Economics

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 — The Kremlin's new chief ideologist, moving quickly to set the tone for the restructured Soviet leadership, has called for more radical experiments with market economics and rejected the idea of a world struggle against the West.

The speech, published today in Pravda, seemed to confirm that last week's shake-up of the Soviet leadership was an advance for the forces of change and a setback for conservatives.

The ideology chief, Vadim A. Medvedev, who was promoted Friday to the ruling Politburo and named chairman of a commission that will oversee the party line, told a gathering of political scientists from Communist countries Tuesday that Centralism was in a period of crisis around the world.

Borrowing From the West

He called for a new concept of socialism, borrowing political and economic ideas not only from other socialist countries, but even from the capitalist West.

"In working out the socialist perspective and formulating a modern concept of socialism, we cannot ignore the experience of mankind as a whole, including the non-socialist world," Mr. Medvedev said, calling specifically for close study of Western social organization, industrial production and integration into the world economy.

On the two issues that had recently divided top party officials — state control of the domestic economy, and the world struggle between Communist and capitalist systems — Mr. Medvedev sided with those who call themselves new thinkers.

Ligachev Views Repudiated

His comments were an unmistakable repudiation of the more orthodox views on domestic and foreign policy put forth by Yegor K. Ligachev, who earlier held the ideology portfolio.

Mr. Ligachev often seemed out of step with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. In the shuffle of senior positions, he was placed in charge of a new commission on agricultural policy, while retaining his position as a full voting member of the Politburo.

The move is thought to have diminished Mr. Ligachev's influence over ideology and foreign policy, although it is too early to say conservatives have been vanquished or silenced.

A Soviet journalist who is well in-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

AIR TRAFFIC ERRORS LEAD F.A.A. TO CUT FLIGHTS AT CHICAGO

DELAYS AT BOTH AIRPORTS

Peak-Hour Landings Limited — Too Many Planes and Too Few Controllers

By RICHARD WITKIN

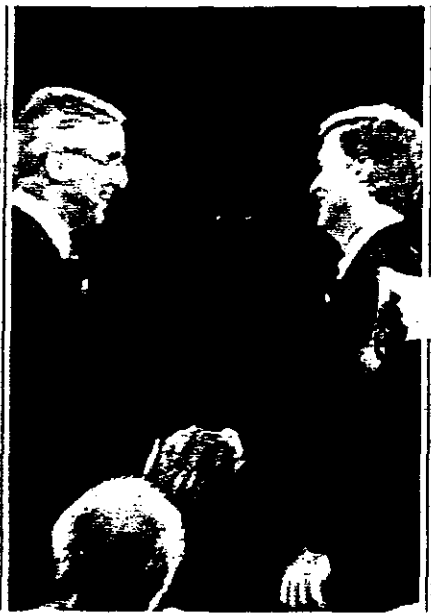
Worried by a new series of mistakes by air traffic controllers in Chicago, the Federal Aviation Administration has cut peak-hour landings at the city's two main airports.

The action, taken Monday and disclosed yesterday, has caused scores of delays this week at the two airports, O'Hare International and Midway.

The agency has begun talks with United Airlines and American Airlines, which operate the most flights in the Chicago area, about revising their schedules to avoid congestion in the peak traffic hours, primarily 5 to 8 P.M.

Hourly Landings Reduced

The agency acted after two near-misses last Friday and one on Sunday brought airliners headed for landings at O'Hare closer to each other than Federal aviation rules allow. A fourth controller



CHRONIC FAILURES AT ATOMIC PLANT DISCLOSED BY U.

HIGH RATE OF SHUTDOWN

Study Describes Difficult at Nuclear Arms Comple in South Carolina

By KEITH SCHNEIDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — The partment of Energy said today chronic equipment failure and poor erating procedures caused nuc reactors at the Savannah River P to shut down unexpectedly 9 to 12 ti a year for nearly two decades, a r twice that of the civilian nuclear po industry.

In a study made public today, Energy Department also said that workers had been accidentally expo to radiation at the nuclear weapon duction plant in South Carolina, health specialists said the expos for most workers greatly exceed Federal safety limits.

Many of the country's nuclear parts said that if had civilian reac had experienced the same sor problems, they would have been

IIA.1- 1547

LETTER 869

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Subjectivity of Reviewers

Dear Sir:

Another situation where the subjectivity of the EIS writers is apparent occurs whenever the EIS specifically describes a potential problem and then sums everything up by saying its insignificant because the problem already exists anyway. For example, let's take the very serious problem of groundwater supplies. Sec. 5.1.2, pages 28 and 29 discuss in great detail how Illinois has a regionally overdrafted water supply. In other words, that usage exceeds replenishment of supplies. The EIS also explains how the operations phase of of the SSC will worsen the overall groundwater situation. The EIS also indicates that plans for municipalities to switch to surface water sources basically do not exist, so a switch to Lake Michigan water cannot be viewed as a possible mitigating measure. 1

However, in the very next sentence, the EIS writers indicate that this potential long-term negative effect of the SSC is insignificant anyway, because of the wide area over which the effect will be felt. They say that major aquifers are already overdrafted and that the project would only add to an already existing situation. This type of logic is nonsensical. It's like telling a person dying of lung cancer that they just discovered a brain tumor, but don't worry about it, it's insignificant because you're going to die anyway.

This type of logic is used throughout the EIS and is an indication of the lack of concern for people and our environment on the part of the EIS preparers. These EIS writers cannot be allowed to make such broad judgements on the overall value of this SSC project. The writers viewpoints or opinions toward a subject's net value should be of little concern to the DOE in deciding where to place this project. All that matters are the facts. And the facts are that the EIS writers are biased, opinionated people and their viewpoints are the 2

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

ones which everyone is being asked to accept. Well, we will not accept them! The EIS writers continually make assumptions and value judgements which should not be allowed. Just because they think that the overdrafted groundwater situation at the Illinois site is insignificant does not, in and of itself, mean this situation is in fact insignificant. On the contrary, it is very significant to those of us who obtain our water supply from individual wells --- and that's over 30,000 people in the affected area. What the EIS writers believe and feel is of little concern to us and it should also be of little concern to you scientists of the DOE. All you should care to see in the EIS are the facts -- and the EIS is obviously lacking as far as the facts are concerned.

Sincerely,

Donna Strachnik

LETTER 870

Sherril Kist
6N520 Denker Road
St. Charles, IL 60175

Representatives of the DOE, I would like to use my five minutes to cite specific quotes from the Environmental Impact Statement. I believe these words, your own words, disqualify Illinois as an appropriate site for the SSC.

- from Volume 10 Appendix 15-16 page 23 from the chapter titled Scenic and visual Resource Assessments

  quote "Residential land uses are not visually compatible with the proposed project because of the obvious functional and structural contrasts between project features and residence". unquote

1 Given the fact that there are more affected land parcels (residences) in Illinois than in all other states combined, this is clearly the most disruptive of the seven sites and is therefore inappropriate for Illinois.

- from Volume IV Appendix 5b of 16 pp. 37-38 on the subject of groundwater

2 quote "The present and projected groundwater use shown in table 5.3 2-6 locally exceeds the estimated yield of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifers, as is documented by the declining water levels. This overdraft condition is a significant groundwater issue in the area of Illinois." unquote

We've said all along that we have a water problem in Illinois. Thank you for verifying that fact. This issue alone should disqualify Illinois. Eight wells within one mile of E8 went dry this summer in one subdivision. The SSC will certainly compound an already very serious problem. 3

- Also on the issue of groundwater from Volume I Chapter 4 p. 4-18

quote "The one unique groundwater quality feature identified is naturally elevated radium levels in the region of the Illinois site." unquote 4

Illinois is the only one of the seven sites with this problem. Again, we don't need the SSC to compound existing problems.

My favorite quote from the EIS from Volume I p. 4-76 in the section titled Planned Future Land Use -

quote "Of the seven sites, only Illinois presents a situation where growth is triggering not only an intensification of current use, but also major changes from one category of land use to a new higher development classification. The remaining six sites do not portray this kind of future growth." unquote 5

The implications of this statement are far-reaching. First, we have tremendous growth in our area. Kane County, particulary Campton Township, is the fastet growing community in Illinois. This means that our land is the most valuable of the seven sites. Therefore, the detrimental impact on property values will be much greater than at any of the other sites. This also means that opportunity costs will be much greater for the Illinois site. Nowhere in the EIS is the subject of opportunity costs even mentioned. This is a fundamental flaw in the report.

6 Another very important factor is not mentioned in the EIS, namely, will Fermilab have to be shut down to retro fit it to the SSC ring and for how long? If the answer is yes, then the question becomes whether the U.S. can afford to shutdown its premier high energy physics lab?

In conclusion, the SSC is not welcome in Illinois. In spite of what our politicians tell you, the opposition in the most affected areas is enormous. If you site it here, your problems will be just beginning.

LETTER 871

(1)

TIM STOLA
85890 DUGAN RD
Big Rock, IL
60511

I WOULD FIRST LIKE TO POINT OUT WHERE MY FAMILY LIVES IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED SSC SITING IN ILLINOIS. I FEEL ~~COMPELLED~~ I MUST ~~TO~~ DUE THIS BECOUSE THE STATE OF ILLINOIS HAS FAILED TO INFORM THE D.O.E. OF OUR EXISTANCE. OUR SUB DIVISION SHOULD APPEAR BETWEEN ACCESS (E4) + SERVICE AREA (F4) VOLUME IV APPENDIX 4, ATTACHMENT A-3R. WE ARE NOT DIRECTLY ON THE RING BUT LIKE SO MANY PEOPLE WE WILL BE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY

(2)

THE SSC. THIS NEGLECT TO INCLUDE THE SURROUNDING AREAS FARMS, HOMES, SUBDIVISIONS, SHOWS THE TYPICAL INCONSIDERATION THAT ALL ILLINOIS CITIZENS ARE GETTING FROM THEIR GOVERNOR AND STATE. ILLINOIS CITIZENS NEVER VOTED TO PROPOSE OR FUND THE SSC.

2 THIS IS UNLIKE TAXAS WHERE THE PEOPLE MADE THEIR OWN CHOICE AND VOTE 2 TO 1 TO SUPPORT THE SSC. ILLINOIS CITIZENS ARE STRAINING

3 EVERY DAY TO MEET THE COST OF EDUCATION, FIRE POLICE PROTECTION ETC FOR THIS AREA OF ILLINOIS

(3)

ILLINOIS CAN NOT AFFORD THE DIRECT OR INDIRECT COST OF THE SSC. ESPRESSALLY WITH MANY ANNUAL REAL ESTATE TAX COLLECTION LOSSES DUE TO FEDERAL TAKE OVER OF PROPERTIES AND OTHER COST OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BURDENS BESTOWED ON THE AREA BY THE SSC.

ONE OF OUR MANY CONCERNS
is THE QUALITY OF OUR WELLS DUE TO
4 THE SSC. WE ARE LOCATED VERY CLOSE
TO SITE (E4) THIS SITE IS THE AREA
OF THE WORST WATER LEAKAGE PROBLEM

9

Volume 1+3 Appendix 4 (Comparison of water use charaterstics of site alternatives states "water resoure available under Illinois [Regional over draft in major aquifiers] this table was constructed before this past summers drought. I would think a flood rate of 5200/gal/min/100 ft qualifies the (E4) site as a major aquifer. Where will our area go for water after you first contaiminate the water then pump this aquafer dry. And what will the D.O.E. due with approximitely 20 million gallons of

POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WATER A DAY.

ANOTHER ISSUE I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS WHICH I FIND VERY DISTURBING IS THE 200 PLUS MW OF ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTED FOR THE SSC, AND ITS EFFECT ON OUR FUTURE. FIRST I FIND INCONSISTANCY IN THE EIS VOL IV, APPENDIX 14. UNDER (INFRASTRUCTUR ASSESSMENTS - UTILITIES) PAGE 97 THE BOOK STATES "FOR UTILITIES SERVING THE PROPOSED SITES, PLANNING RESERVES MARGINS RANGE 15 TO 28%. HOWEVER TABLE 14.2.2-3 SHOWS COMMONWEALTH EDISON

(6)

COMPANY RESERVES FOR ILLINOIS WITH THE SSC FALLING BELOW THIS 15% MARGIN (8 OUT OF 10 YEARS) BETWEEN 1997 - 2006. ~~[illegible]~~ DURING THE OPERATION OF THE SSC, ITS LOAD TOGETHER WITH SECONDARY LOADS AND INDIRECT LOADS PUTS THE PERCENT OF ~~RE~~ PLANNED RESERVES BELOW COMMONWEALTH EDISONS OWN OBJECTIVE OF A 15% MARGIN OF RESERVE. IN 1997 AND 8 OF THE TEN SECCEDING YEARS COMMONWEALTH EDISON PLANS TO RETIRE APPOXIMITLY 200 MW OR MORE OF GENERATING POWER.

(7)

EXAMPLES OF THIS LOSS IN RESERVES.
TODAY (1988) PLANNED RESERVES W/O SSC
IS 6,634 MW OR A 42% RESERVE ~~2004~~
& IN THE YEAR 2004 PLANNED RESERVES
ARE 3,083 MW OR LESS THAN ½ 1988 RESERVE
OR A 14.2% RESERVE.] [IN ADDITION TO
THESE PROBLEMS THERE ARE POSSIBLE
IMPACTS BY FUTURE REGULATORY ACTIONS
7 DEALING WITH ACID RAIN SINCE COAL
IS A MAJOR FUEL FOR ILLINOIS
ELECTRIC POWER NEW REQUIREMENTS
FOR REDUCED EMMISIONS MAY ADVERSELY
AFFECT RELIABILITY OF ELECTRIC
SUPPLY.

(8)

FURTHER MORE OUT PUT OF EXISTING COAL UNITS WOULD BE REDUCED IF RETROFITED WITH EMMISSIONS. THE E.I.S. INDICATES "IF LOAD FORCAST ARE TO LOW THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES FOR UTILITIES TO SITE, LICENSE, FINANCE + CONSTRUCT NEW GENERATING CAPACITY IN A TIMELY MANNER, MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE GIVEN COMMON-WEALTH EDISONS PRESERANCE FOR NUCULAR GENERATING UNITS. THE SSC'S ELECTRIC LOADS CANNOT BE MET WITH OUT PURCHASING POWER FROM OTHER UTILITIES

(9)

OR (2) CHANGE THE PROJECTED RETIREMENT PLAN OR (3) CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES THESE THREE CHOISES ALL MEAN ADDIONAL COST, MAZEMOS POLLUSION, + PROBLEMS TO ILLINOIS CITIZENS AGAIN

IN CONCLUSION I FEEL THAT MANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SHORT + LONG TERM EFFECTS OF THE SSC.

6 HAVE BEEN IRRESPOSIBLY ADDRESSED OR NOT ADDRESSED AT ALL BY THIS E.I.S. (~~CONCLUDES THE WORST SITE FOR THE SSC~~)

IF POLITICS ARE KEPT OUT OF YOUR DESISION MAKING. IT'S CLEAR THAT ILLINOIS IS ~~THE~~ NOT THE ~~WORST~~ SITE FOR THE SSC

LETTER 872

Oct. 6, 1988

6-31 wells will be affected as quoted by Geological Survey

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 - Geology

Dear Sir:

The EIS makes it very clear that the geology of the proposed Illinois site is not as simple and as ideal as we have all been led to believe. Section 5.1.2-23 indicates that there is a direct hydraulic connection between surface waters at the Illinois site and the underlying aquifers. Furthermore, page 4-16 indicates that there is porous media flow in the glacial drift and the interbedded sandstone sequences of rock. Dissolution and fracture flows also occur in the carbonate and shale sequences. And because of the variable lithology of the glacial deposits, they contain confined and unconfined conditions. What does all this mean? Quite simply, it means that the geology and groundwater patterns that exist at the Fox Valley site are very complex and varied. This is in direct contrast to what the public has been told by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources. All that we have ever been told is that this 53 mile tunnel will be built completely imbedded within solid dolomite below the aquifers where people obtain their groundwater supplies.

The truth is that the geology of the Illinois site is extremely variable and complex because of the nature of the deposits that were laid down by the retreating glaciers millions of years ago. Many peaks and valleys lay hidden beneath the surface while glacial drift lies above the underlaying rocks in various thicknesses due to the uneven retreat of the glaciers. The EIS points out that this glacial material along with the dolomite and shale rock sequences are all interconnected because of fractures and because of the porous nature of the material. This causes groundwater to flow between the different layers of rock and actually creates a direct hydrological connection between surface water sources and our groundwater supplies.

This means that two things can occur at the Illinois site that cannot occur at others. First of all, any sediments or pollutants that the SSC may cause to be placed in our surface water sources could find their way to our groundwater or well water supplies. And secondly, any radiation which may be transmitted through the tunnel walls could in effect reach our groundwater supplies because this dolomite is not completely non-porous. You scientists may say that such possibilities are remote and measures will be taken to eliminate them. However, the truth is that the Illinois site involves risks which need not be taken. This hydrological effect does not exist at other sites, nor do people exist at the other sites.

The EIS states very clearly that dissolution or a dissolving effect exists among the dolomite sequences of rock and that there is a flowing of water that occurs along existing fracture lines. It is a travesty that the proponents of this project have tried to hide the fact that groundwater does move through the dolomite rock layers. We residents of the area have known it all along because this is where hundreds of us obtain our water supplies.

In summation, the EIS makes it very clear that the geology and hydrology of the Illinois site causes groundwater to flow between the different layers of rock sediments and the overlying glacial till. In fact, a direct hydrological connection exists between surface waters and our groundwater supplies. This condition only exists in Illinois and Michigan. The possibility exists that thousands of people directly in the path of the collider here in the Fox Valley could be adversely affected by the SSC project along with our water supplies. You gentlemen from the DOE have the moral obligation to place this machine among one of the other states where this possibility does not exist. Illinois is not the logical place for the SSC.

Very truly yours,

Richard Laczinski

LETTER 873

SUPER COLLIDER

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Opposition to the SSC

Dear Sir:

The EIS does little to accurately discuss the general opposition which exists towards the SSC project. There is absolutely nothing unique about the opposition here in Illinois. There also happens to be strong opposition to this DOE project in North Carolina and in Tennessee. Opposition is also beginning to form in Michigan. In fact, wherever people are being asked to live above this experimental device, people vehemently oppose it. Little or no opposition has surfaced in Colorado because only 67 property owners are involved. Also, none of those people are being asked to live above the tunnel. Instead, the entire ring in Colorado is being purchased outright from the owners. Opposition to the SSC is also lacking in Arizona or Texas because few, if any, people will be forced to live above the tunnel in those states. This can be verified by the fact that absolutely zero wells are expected to be closed at the Arizona site, while only two wells will be closed in Texas.

Table 1-1 Volume 1

The State of Illinois and the local media have done a very poor job of describing the type of opposition and the extent of opposition that exists towards the SSC here in the Fox Valley. We, opponents to this project, have been labeled as unpatriotic or as standing in the way of progress. On more than one occasion, we have been compared to Nazis or fascists. However, it is only those being forced to move or live above the SSC who are having their human rights and constitutional rights violated. To describe those of us who have taken the initiative to stand up for our rights as Nazis or fascists is unthinkable and downright asinine. The media and proponents of the SSC project in Illinois should be chastised for their callousness and for not realizing the importance of wells

Insert this. No one knows this country more than I.

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

being closed, of homes and businesses being confiscated, or of people being forced to live atop an experimental device which is of questionable merit even within the scientific community.

The opponents to this project in the Fox Valley do not stand alone. Nearly 40,000 men, women and children from this area oppose siting the SSC in Illinois. Every state where people will be forced to live above this monstrosity has people who are opposed to it. It's about time that the public in general realizes this. Whatever their reasons, they, quite frankly, do not want to be part of a laboratory and they do not trust their government to provide them with all the facts. I'm quite sure that Cook County and the bulk of DuPage County residents are very happy that Fermilab was made the eastern campus rather than the western campus of the SSC. It's not a case of NIMBYism on the part of the SSC opponents; it's more a case of the proponents basking in the knowledge that they aren't physically involved.

To say that opponents to the project are against progress is trite and unfair. We, in general, are not against the concept of the SSC and the addition that it may provide towards basic human knowledge. However, we are against blind progress and locating the SSC in Illinois is just that. This project need not be sited in Illinois. Don't assume that we in the Fox Valley must necessarily be sacrificed for the good of all. This is not a simple road project that has but one place to go. On the contrary, there are six other sites available and at least four of them involve little disruption to the people living there.

2 Since the EIS indicates that little cost difference exists between the respective sites, you gentlemen from the DOE must, by necessity, choose to locate the SSC where few of any lives will be potentially affected. This rules out Illinois being considered as the logical choice. In fact, the humanitarian choice rules out Illinois entirely.

Sincerely,

Donna [illegible]
6N633 Fair Oaks Dr.
St. Charles, Il. 60175

LETTER 874

SUPER COLLIDER

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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---Errors Found in the EIS

Dear Sir:

1 Table 3-6 shows Texas has 224 relocations. This is inaccurate and misleading because the bulk of these relocations are due to the fact that people residing in a trailor park situated in the surface take area will have to move. They don't own the property which they are being moved from. You cannot compare an inconvenienced trailor home owner to those people in all the other states who must sell their land and home or business because of the SSC.

2 Paragraph #1 of section 3.4.3 states that in Illinois the entire tunnel would be constructed by tunneling methods in dolomite below the water table. This is a blatant error and lie perpetrated by the Illinois ENR. In fact, the tunnel happens to lie directly in the water table not below it. Information contained in the water survey material from the Illinois site proposal and from the Illinois Geological Survey Division clearly indicates that hundreds of wells in the region of the ring obtain their water supply directly from the same depth as the proposed tunnel. Using the logic of the EIS preparers, does this also mean that we are obtaining our water supply from below the water table? More logically, it means that the Illinois ENR and the DOE are going to encounter more water in digging this tunnel than they anticipate. This again is a potential creator of lengthened tunneling construction time.

3 In Table 3-7 Impacts of Constructing and operating the SSC on Site Alternatives, it is shown that Illinois will in fact experience an incremental increase to its regional overdraft groundwater supply situation due to the SSC. However, the EIS fails to indicate that an increase to the local overdraft situation will also occur. All unincorporated regions west of the Fox River are on private wells. And due to extensive development, many people have already experienced having their wells run dry during this past summer. One subdivision

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

(Deer Run) had six wells go dry in one week. This cannot be blamed upon the drought because these were wells that were 350-400 feet deep that had to be redrilled up to 700 feet deep into the underlying sandstone aquifer. The addition of the SSC tunnel and its expected dramatic leaking as described on page 16 of Appendix #10 will automatically lead to many locally overdrafted groundwater areas around the ring. This fact is completely ignored by the EIS.

4 Table 3-7 shows that Illinois will have the highest levels of TSP (total suspended Particulate) near the E and F sites of all seven states under consideration. When this poor air quality is coupled with the fact that Illinois has the highest concentrations of people near the E and F sites, this adverse environmental impact takes on even greater significance. Illinois will have the worst air quality created by the SSC and has the most numbers of human receptors to be adversely affected by it. This is simply one more reason why Illinois' density of population makes it the least desirable site.

Sincerely yours,

Gleen Mastalski
5N697 Jens-Jenson Lane
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 875

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6,1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Reasearch
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Table 3-5

Dear Sir:

As previously mentioned, foot note "g" of Table 3-5 in page 3-30 indicates that in Illinois the number of affected parcels and ownerships may vary by as much as 20% and the number of relocations by 50%. As previously shown, the true parcel count in Illinois is in excess of the 3826 parcels numbered in the Illinois Land Aquisition maps presented in Appendix 4. With the parcel count still increasing day by day because of continued development, the ownership count is also increasing day by day. But what about the 50% variation in relocations that the DOE expects? How do they account for that? It is a major error of the EIS to allude to the fact that relocations may vary so greatly without ever explaining what you mean.

Will relocations go down? Highly unlikely. Will relocations increase? This is very likely for three reasons. For one thing, due to the increase in the parcel count and due to the tremendous development that continues to occur throughout the Fox Valley, we can prove that businesses and homes have already been built in proposed surface take areas since the time Illinois presented its site proposal. How could this happen? Very easily--the new owners of these parcels were never aware that their property was being proposed as part of the Illinois site. Illinois presented its SSC proposal in September of 1987 but never divulged any specifics about the proposal until after January 19th, 1988 when the DOE mandated that Illinois notify the public. The data presented to the DOE was all based upon 1986 tax maps. Checking with the Sidwell Company which prepares the tax maps you will find that 1986 maps show conditions as they existed on January 1, 1986. As a consiquence, numerous new parcel owners have unknowingly built homes and businesses in both surface take and underground easement areas simply because they didn't know they were doing so. The State ENR only notified people who were current owners as of January 1,1986 because those are the maps they used to compile their

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

affected property owners list from. Those people or businesses who have unknowingly built after early September, 1987 when Illinois presented its proposal, may have strong grounds for sueing the state of Illinois or perhaps the DOE for failure to notify them in time for them to stop construction.

But what else may cause the Illinois parcel count and relocation counts to increase dramatically? Perhaps it's because Illinois altered the locations of some of the E,F, or J sites in order to move them out of nearby subdivisions. And perhaps what the DOE is saying is that those altered locations cannot in fact be made and therefore many more people will lose their homes if the Illinois site is chosen. Or perhaps the increased counts come from the fact that Future Expansion Area C is described as including part of the city of Aurora. This my friends is the residential development area just south of Fermilab. Also, on page 114 of Appendix 5-b this area is described as being zoned PDD (Planned Development District) with a small R-1 residential district. I guess 300+ homes is small to the Illinois ENR and the DOE! The main point is that nowhere does the EIS indicate that this portion of area C is not required by the DOE. Perhaps if Illinois were selected, then and only then will we all find out if these hundreds of homes and over 1000 people will have to sacrifice themselves for the good of you inconsiderate scientists and the SSC. Once again its clear that the EIS does not clarify the issue of the SSC--it only continues to raise whole new questions.

Sincerely yours,

Judy Mastalski

Judy Mastalski
5N697 Jena-Jenson Lane
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 876

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

October 6, 1988

PRESS RELEASE

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments--Problems with the Proposed Illinois SSC Site

1 1) Some remnant prairie land loss is possible. (Table 3-7 DEIS)

2 2) 850 Acres of wetlands will be impacted in Illinois. This is the second largest amount of wetlands among the seven alternative sites. (Table 3-7 DEIS)

3 ~~3) Some wetland habitat will be adversely impacted or lost.~~ (Appendix 11, Sec.11.3.3.3)

4 4) More acres of prime farmland are being removed from production in Illinois than at any other site. (Table 4-23 DEIS)

5 5) More property owners are involved in Illinois than in all other states combined. (Table 4-2 and parcel count from Land Acquisition Plans A-3C thru A-3Y)

6 6) More wells will be closed in Illinois than in all other states combined. (Table 3-7, Page 3-51 and parcel count from Land Acquisition Plans A-3C thru A-3Y)

7 7) More businesses will be closed or relocated in Illinois than at all other sites combined. (Table 4-2)

8 8) Because of the above, Illinois has the most difficult land acquisition process of any site.

9 9) Illinois has a regional groundwater overdraft -- groundwater usage exceeds the replenishment of supplies. Both direct and indirect water usage of the SSC will worsen the overdraft water supplies. (Table 3-7)

10 10) More water channels cross the proposed ring at the Illinois site than at any other. The Fox River is the largest surface water channel with the largest watershed area to cross the ring at any site. This means that the Illinois site has the highest probability for siltation of streams to occur. (Table 4-2 and Section 4.2.1.1)

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

11 11) The presence of methane gas at the Illinois site will pose a tunneling construction problem. (Appendix 4.1.5)

12 12) Groundwater leakage into the access shafts and tunnel will be the greatest of all the sites. In fact, the 5-mile stretch between E3 and E4 will leak at the rate of 5,200 gallons/minute/100 feet or nearly 2 billion gallons per day. This water problem should place the entire construction project in jeopardy. (Appendix 10, Sec. 10.2.3.3)

13 13) The entire Fox Valley SSC site is covered by Flood Rate Insurance Maps and therefore shows a high probability for damage due to flooding. This is not true at other sites. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.2.1.1)

14 14) The sedimentation ponds located at E and F shaft sites may or may not be large enough to hold the water long enough for adequate sedimentation. This could result in a measurable sediment impact on streams in the adjacent area. Sedimentation of our streams remains one of ~~our~~ my major concerns. (Appendix 7, Sec. 7.1.33, Page 40)

15 15) The Illinois site has the largest number of people living adjacent to proposed SSC facility sites (E, F and J sites). As a result, more people in Illinois will be adversely impacted by noise pollution, air pollution, exposure to airbourne radionuclides, adverse visual impacts, and noise and vibration impacts due to dynamiting than at any other site. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.5.1, Page 4-29)

16 16) Illinois is the only site with an existing groundwater quality problem -- elevated levels of radium in our groundwater supplies. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.2.2.2, Page 4-18)

17 17) The surface water quality of the Illinois site is already the worst of the seven sites. (Appendix 4, Sec.4.2.1.2 and Table 4-2)

18 18) The air quality of the Illinois site is already the worst of the seven sites. Ours is the only site which is in a region of nonattainment for both carbon monoxide and ozone levels. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.4.2, Page 4-26)

19 19) Only the Illinois site is located in an area that already has two sources contributing to an increase in the natural background radiation level -- Fermilab and the Kerr-McGee Chemical Plant. (Appendix 5b, Sec. 5.3.6.2, Page 68)

20 20) Illinois is already the site with the greatest number of potentially hazardous or toxic materials sources. (Table 4-15)

21 21) Illinois shows the lowest levels of public services available at all seven sites. Our student/teacher ratios are the worst, our health care levels are the worst of any site, and our fire and police protection for DuPage, Kane and Kendall Counties are well below the national average. (Table 5.3.11-3)

22 22) The roads at the Illinois site are the most congested of all seven sites, and are the only roads subject to breakdowns in the flow of traffic. More travel time will be required to move from point-to-point around the ring in Illinois versus any other site. (Table 5.3.11-10)

23 23) Illinois is already the site with the greatest number of man-made sources of radioactivity. (Table 4-14)

24 24) Illinois already has the highest levels of background noise adjacent to proposed E and F access shafts. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.5.1, Page 29)

25 25) Kendall County is only one of two counties at all sites where a negative economic benefit is anticipated for the life of the project. (Appendix 5, Sec. 5.1.8.4, Page 19)

26 26) Reduction in the number of spoils dump sites down to four quarries in Illinois creates renewed problems of congested truck traffic on all haul roads and at the dump sites themselves. As many as 290 truckloads of material may be traveling toward Quarry #1 on any given day. Quarry #1 is on the corner of Rt. 31 and McLean Blvd. near South Elgin. (Appendix 10, Sec. 10.2.3.3)

27 27) There is a direct hydrological connection between the surface waters and groundwater supplies at the Illinois site. This creates the opportunity for our groundwater supplies to be adversely impacted by siltation or other pollutants entering our surface waters because of SSC construction or operations. (Appendix 5, Sec. 5.1.2.3)

28 28) The inclement Illinois winters can be expected to reduce the numbers of available working days and thereby increase tunnel construction time. (Table 4-5)

29 29) Because of the large number of human receptors at the Illinois site and their closeness to SSC facilities, a greater amount of mitigation changes will be required versus alternate sites. This equates to increased cost and increased construction time. (Fig. 5.1.4-3 DEIS)

30 30) The presence of the largest and most organized local opposition to the SSC in Illinois is a problem itself. Litigation against the State of Illinois and the U.S. Dept. of Energy can be expected to lengthen tunnel construction time in Illinois.

31 31) Illinois is the only site where land use patterns are expected to change to a higher level without the SSC. The Fox Valley site is moving from agricultural to residential or commercial. Only the Illinois site has alternative land uses. This opportunity cost is never taken into consideration in any economic assessments. (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.8.7, Page 4-76)

32 32) The Illinois site has the most historical sites and the most prehistoric or archaeological sites that may be adversely impacted by the SSC. (Table 3-7)

Carleen McFarlane
6N599 Oenker Road
St. Charles, Il. 60175

LETTER 877

SUPER COLLIDER

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Sir:

Thank you for allowing me to express my viewpoints on the Environmental Impact Statement. While there are many reasons why Illinois is not the logical choice for the SSC, I would like to focus my comments on just a few of these issues.

1 My first comment is in regards to the map of Human Receptors at the Illinois SSC site (Appendix 9, Fig. 9-20). After initially scanning the maps submitted by each state, Illinois appears to look favorable. Upon closer inspection however, Illinois is the only state map that has a small dot representing GROUPS of residences, not just one residence. Did the Illinois ENR purposely draft the map in this manner to possibly mislead the DOE as to how many residences actually will be impacted? Does each dot represent 10 homes, or possibly, 100 homes? I believe the Illinois ENR was remiss in this matter and should have canvassed the area around the shafts in order to estimate the exact number of persons who will be subjected to noise levels above the EPA Guidelines for Noise Impact Analysis.

2 Also, referring to Appendix 9, Sec. 9.1.4, Pg.71 in regard to Noise Levels, it states that "residential, commercial & industrial uses have higher background noise levels than do areas under agricultural use". It goes on to say that the impact of the SSC project activities will be less pronounced in the areas of development and more pronounced in the agricultural areas. To imply that residences and development already creates noise, so therefore, the SSC noise won't be noticeable, is ludicrous! Why should we, as homeowners directly impacted by this noise intrusion, have to accept this logic?

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

Pertaining to Vibration Assessments (Appendix 9, Sec. 9.2.3.3, Pg. 84), the DEIS states that Illinois has numerous farms, homes, subdivisions & industrial buildings within a radius of 600 feet, which would feel severe vibrations from the blasting. I stress the word NUMEROUS, not just a few as the other states have submitted. Therefore, Illinois will have the most impacted property owners.

3 After studying the Land Acquisition Plans (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.4.3, Pg. 21&22), I found it rather peculiar that the St. Charles High School was not mentioned. In fact, the St. Charles High School was omitted from the entire text of the DEIS, and yet, the SSC tunnel will go directly underneath the school and it will be in close proximity to the Beam Abort areas, which is an area that has more likelihood of radioactivity being generated, as diagramed in Appendix 10, Fig. 10.1.2-7. Was this an oversight? This high school has an enrollment of approximately 2,300 students and a faculty of approximately 200. Why do we place our children at risk for the sake of this scientific experiment?

4 Another reason why Illinois is not the logical site for the SSC is the amount of opposition to this project. Referring to correspondence received by the DOE, as of mid-May, (Appendix 5, Sec. 5.3.10.2), Illinois sent the largest volume of letters opposing the project. Of the 1,389 letters sent, 1,110 were against the SSC, 253 letters in favor and 26 offered no opinions. Tennessee, in comparison, sent 72 letters and only 4 opposed the project. Doesn't this give the DOE and the State ENR the idea that we don't want the SSC in Illinois! I commend the Governor of New York, who at least listened to his constituents opposed to the project, and then withdrew his state from the short list. Unlike our Governor!

Lastly, I'd like to comment on the personal impact of the SSC on myself and my family. We moved to St. Charles three years ago, loving the tranquility and beauty this community offered. We used our hard-earned savings to build our dream house on a secluded parcel of land and thought that we'd be safe. Now, three years later, the State tells us that we will have to give up our land to the SSC project, have a cloud appear on our title, and live on top of an EXPERIMENT, with so many unanswered issues. This has caused us a great deal of apprehension and months of worry. I sincerely hope you gentlemen also take these feelings and emotions into account when you make your final decision -- NOT TO SITE THE SSC IN ILLINOIS!!

Sincerely,

Lorraine M Stahl

Lorraine M. Stahl

LETTER 878

77 Highgate Course
St. Charles, IL 60174
October 6th, 1988

Mr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force, DOE
ERC - 65/GTN
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

Thanks for the time and I hope it will be the last time you hear from me.

Please refer to Volume IV Appendix 9 "Noise and Vibration Assessments". There are several errors in Figure 9-20 Human REceptors Illinois SSC Site.

1 1. You do not show St. Charles High School sitting directly on the ring near access site E-9. See parcel site 339 and 341 on drawing PM - E3. The School population is 2600 Students, Teachers, and staff daily.

2. You also do not show Norris Recreation Center adjacent to the St. Charles High School which serves 1000 people daily including a permanent staff of 75.

3. Figure 9-20 also omits Kaneland High School adjacent to the ring near site E-6.

4 4. There will be a marked increase in the population at the E-9 site due to the construction of the Hunt Club which has already begun Unit 1 of 353 homes in the $300,000.00, to $400,000.00 range. Also , construction has begun on the Royal Fox golf club and homes. This development consists of 400 townhouses and custom homes adjacent to St. Charles High School. Both of these developments are within ½ mile of the E-9 shaft.

5 5. Again Fig. 9-20 does not show DuPage County Airport on Rte. 64 near service area F-9. Landing and take off patterns pass directly over the Fox Chase development area.

I think you have underestimated the impact the noise of building this super-nuisance willhave in this E-9 area.

a. General background noise of the home.

b. Traffic to and from the High School along Dunham Road which intersects with Country Club Road.

2 c. Noise from propellor and jet aircraft taking off and landing at DuPage Airport. to which they are adding 3 runways

d. Noise from jets passing directly over the Fox Chase/ St. Charles High School area which are under O'Hare control at the 1500' to 1800' altitude.

There are occasions when these wxisting noises combine to produce intolerable levels of noise already.

LETTER 878 (CONTINUED)

Table 9-2 states that we will be subjected to 60 dBA of additional noise during construction. Therefore you will exceed the Federal HIghway Administration Noise Abatement Criteria for single family residences of 67 decibels.

This is intolerable for the residents and students in the E9 area.

3 It is foolish to even contemplate any such construction as this in such a densely populated area.

I will do everything I can politically and legally to prevent the building of this death ring in the fox valley.

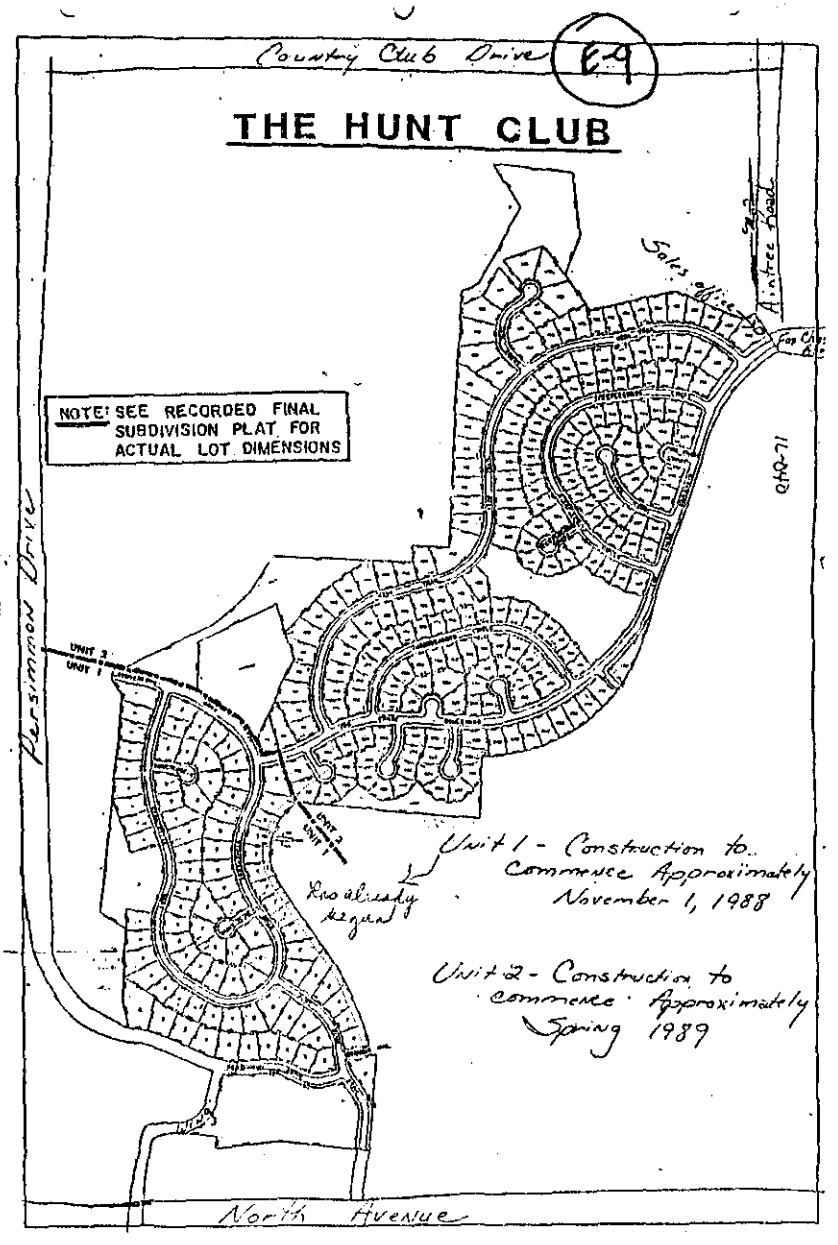
Thank You

Yours truly

Betty Stafford

Betty Stafford.

LETTER 878 (CONTINUED)



LETTER 879

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

October 6,1988

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

Attention: SSC DEIS Comments---Threat to wells

Dear Sir:

Page 112 Of Appendix 7 discusses the subject of closing wells at the Illinois site. It mentions that as many as 1500 wells actually exist within ¼ mile of the proposed ring alignment, with 320 wells falling within the 1000 foot path of the collider ring. These figures are both inaccurate because they only reflect conditions as of Jan. 1, 1986. The Illinois ENR has failed to update any of their affected parcel counts since that time. Who cares how many wells existed over 2½ years ago? The only real pertinent facts to us affected property owners and to the DOE is the number of wells that exist right now, and how many will have to be closed. We know for a fact that through actual well and home counts, nearly 650 wells fall within the clutches of the SSC ring. This error in the EIS is inexcusable and shows that the Fox Valley Site has been misrepresented to the DOE.

Page 112 of Appendix 7 goes on to indicate that none of the wells within the 1000 foot zone are municipal or large-capacity wells as far as they know. This too is wrong. Apparently Illinois forgot to tell the DOE about St. Charles well #9 which happens to be located directly in the path of the collider near Route 25 and Country Club Road. This well happens to be a major producer for the city of St. Charles, but the EIS clearly indicates that the DOE is unaware of its existance.

The EIS goes on to say that this problem of well closures will be of measurable impact on local water users and on water use patterns. A measurable impact is one which is classified as being of greatest importance to those who are affected. Therefore, the EIS writers view well closures as being extremely detrimental to local well users. However, these same wonderful EIS writers go on to sum this whole problem up by using

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

their incredible logic to conclude that well closures will actually be a measurable beneficial long term impact to our overdrafted groundwater supply problem. In other words, in order to do away with our inadequate water supplies, Why don't we all close down our wells? How illogical can anyone get? The loss of private wells is probably the number one reason why so many people are against the SSC project in Illinois; and yet, the EIS writers and the DOE tries to justify these closures by indicating that the net result will be an overall benifit to society and those other people who may want to dig a well in the future. How callous can you people get?

2 This is just another example of the very cavalier approach that the Draft EIS, the State ENR, and the DOE has taken towards our affected property owners concerns and rights. We will not allow this to continue. You can anticipate that required mitigation at the Illinois site will actually lead to litigation. We suggest that you gentlemen from the DOE forget about mitigation and start concentrating on the litigation that will be required if Illinois becomes the preferred SSC site.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Alan Smith

LETTER 880

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinions on the EIS for Illinois.

During the course of today's hearings, there have been many viewpoints voiced both praising and condemning the siting of the SSC in Illinois. I would like to point out that of the correspondence sent to the DOE regarding the Illinois proposal, 81% was against the plan. In addition, the Illinois plan solicited 73% of all negative comments encompassing all seven sites. I believe this reinforces the fact that the people of Illinois are very concerned about the viability and impact of this ill-conceived project. 1

I would like to focus my comments tonight on two issues. The first issue is the macro-view of the Illinois proposal including the quality of the data provided and the unanswered questions this proposal raises. After reading the sections of the EIS concerning the Illinois siting, it became obvious to me that this document is not conclusive. While the EIS identifies many issues -- it offers no solutions.

Today you have heard specific concerns over the water supply, noise levels, residential & business relocations, property values, safety, health and a multitude of other issues. Let me concentrate on just one area of concern; that being the water supply, specifically the amount of water required by the operation of the SSC. As indicated in Sec. 5.2.3, Vol. 1 regarding the Illinois site and I quote, "A regional overdraft exists which would be incrementally increased by indirect water uses associated with the SSC in Illinois" and Sec. 5.4, "Local water level decline and aqifer overdraft in Illinois" and Sec. 5.1.2.4, "At the Illinois site, the water level/overdrafts impact would be measurable at the regional level and of long term consequence". Based on water usage requirements detailed in Table 5.6-1, the SSC, when operating, will require over 1.3 billion gallons of water per year. This is the equivalent of supporting an additional 36,000 people, assuming 100 gallons/person/day. 2

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

This is more than twice the population of St. Charles. Not an insignificant amount!

Yet there are no solutions to this specific problem outlined in the EIS. Is surface water the answer? Is it every township and landowner for themselves when it comes to competing for the existing limited water supply? Does the State and DOE propose parking a tanker truck on my driveway? Or is this considered a non-issue with the State? I ask the DOE and the State ENR -- How are you going to deal with the fact that the SSC will deplete existing wells? Is the State going to pipe surface water from Lake Michigan to the site? Is this cost considered in the budget? I believe the answer to these questions is NO!

I believe it is obvious that this lack of insight and planning is one of many examples why the Illinois proposal is incomplete, misleading and mismanaged. A plan that does not consider the consequences to its action is not a plan at all. The Illinois site proposal is clearly a wish, not a plan.

3 The primary reason the Illinois site proposal is the least attractive of the short list sites can be summarized in the following statement: The Illinois proposal adversely impacts more people than all six other sites combined. The Illinois proposal is not implementable, the risk it places on the substantial population in the vicinity of the siting far outweighs the prestige the State hopes to obtain by landing this project.

The second issue is on the personal level and the impact the Illinois siting will have on my family's quality of life.

Since my house and property are square on the 1,000 foot easement required for the SSC, I have inherited a multitude of problems for which neither the DOE or State of Illinois have offered any viable solution. I ask the State & DOE to offer the following guarantees:

- Guarantee my property values will not depreciate and will continue to appreciate at fair market value
- Guarantee my water supply will not be impacted (either contaminated or dried-up)
- Guarantee there is no health risk associated with living on top of this experiment

4

If you cannot make these guarantees -- how can you expect me to support this proposal? While I am all for projects to aid in the advancement of mankind -- I'm not about to sacrifice my family for it!

In conclusion, I am not about to go away, if for some political reasons Illinois is chosen as the preferred site, I will work through the judicial system to insure this project never gets under the ground.

Sincerely,

Eugene L Stahl

Eugene L. Stahl

LETTER 881

To the D.O.E.

I live approximately one mile North of the upper quadrant of the tunnel access shafts. I'm concerned about th. saftey in the tunnel and access shafts.

1. Alot of methane gas is in well shafts in the area; My third well had enough gas that I could flame it as it came out of the faucet.

2. Does theO.S.H.A. require vertical air shafts to protect the workers in the tunnel ? These would also act as transponders so the digging mole could be directed to them.

If this where the case almost every land owner would have a hole with apumping devise and a service road to it. This would not be tolerated.

WELL DRILLERS

Surburban Well
6349 Chippewa Pass - Plato Center
Elgin, Ill. 60123
(312)941-3470
After 5P.M. Mr.Jablonski

Meadow Well
27W.021 St. Charles Rd.
Wheaton, Ill. 60188
(312)231-6250 Steve

Owen T. Trimble

OWEN TRIMBLE
ELAINE KUHLMAN-TRIMBLE
8N560 CRAWFORD RD.
PLATO CENTER
ELGIN, IL 60123

(312)464-5217

LETTER 882

To the D.O.E.

I'm calling the S.S.C. the "Great Green Tree of Greed." People are so busy coveting this tree that they don't notice the forest is on fire.

First a national lottery was created to fund and build this machine, only one-half of the STATES replied(Did the others States think it should not be built in their State).

How many tax dollarshas the D.O.E. spent so far and yet the first hole has yet to be dug?

This State hasn't informed to the end cost, to the taxpayers State and local. What State will say the S.S.C. means "JOBS", I would like to inform Gov. Thompson and you, this is a growing areawithout the S.S.C.

Growing to the point that my local school district(Burlington-Central) will need a new High School,a large addition to oneof the Grade Schools and fund it.This means local taxes would have to increase by one-third, but a lot of local residents can't afford the increase.We now have trailers for classes and next year we will lose all sports,band,drama etc...

If the S.S.C. will come hereI'm so greatfull that to school your 800 children in Sativa and Geneva,the county will have already built new schools with tennis courts and swimming pools with bonds that have to be paid by local taxes.

Does this mean my neighbors and Iwill we knowningly give your children a better education in a new building while mine go to a trailer and get less.

JOBS,very few people in the ring area are construction workers. This means that workers from all over will come to Kane Co. like ants to a picnic.Each will take their share of the"Great GreenTree of Greed"and come back to their communities and spend it and pay their local taxes.

What will S.S.C. give to Kane Co. ;

1. LOSS of jobs, factories, and farm land.
2. At least 160(possibly 400)families will lose home and farms
3. The rest of the people will live in fear of the unknown and loss of property value.
4. Kane Co. will lose one-half of its village, but gain a sewer pit
5. Higher taxes.

LETTER 882 (CONTINUED)

6. Total dairuption of lives during construction.

7. Some residences will have a beautiful view of tank farms, but

2 the S.S.C. is careful not to let the general public see them;

it's a local problem.

What will the State do for the S.S.C. ring?

1. It will buy up property at reduced prices(even new laws don't

3 help)80% is still a loss.

2. It will raise taxes to cover Ill. share of construction.

3. The STATE will grab the sales tax generated by theS.S.C. and

place it in shoe boxes and take our tax dollars back to Springfeild,

Ill.

America is so busy grasping at the "Great Green Tree of Greed"

that they won't notice until it is to late, the fires of taxation

will have consumed them.We can^T afford more taxes, we need value

for our money.

You, the D.O.E. can reverse this trend. Build theS.S.C.

is a cut and fill method in federal goverment lands, this would save

taxpayers money(a small amount)of savings that could be used to advise

4 and build local communities to welcome your people, to build a

total and visible part of the U.S.A.

This would mean that the S.S.C. would be a good neighbor,

a person to be trusted, not to be taking away the rights of others

at the cost of the"Great Green Tree of Greed"

This would lead America into the 21st century as a stronger

country, a countrythat can control excessive wastes. Acountry that

other nations would look toward and admire.

Let us brighten the torch of"Miss Liberty"

When you see blue think of the " Great GreenTree of Greed."

Owen T. Trimble

OWEN TRIMBLE
ELAINE KUHLMAN-TRIMBLE
8N660 CRAWFORD RD.
PLATO CENTER
ELGIN, IL 60123

(312)464-5317

LETTER 883

Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce

Aurora, Illinois

SUPPORTING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce has fervently supported Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), the world's largest energy particle accelerator; and

WHEREAS, Fermilab is internationally renowned for its research and studies conducted by acclaimed scientists and physicists; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermilab location will save an estimated $500 million in costs due to the laboratory's present facilities and capabilities; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will contribute greatly to the economic development of the Fox River Valley by increasing job opportunities, generating investments, stimulating dollar circulation and generally provide a positive overall effect on the area's economic growth; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will serve as an excellent resource and learning center for the Illinois Math and Science Academy, scheduled to open in 1986 in Aurora, Illinois;

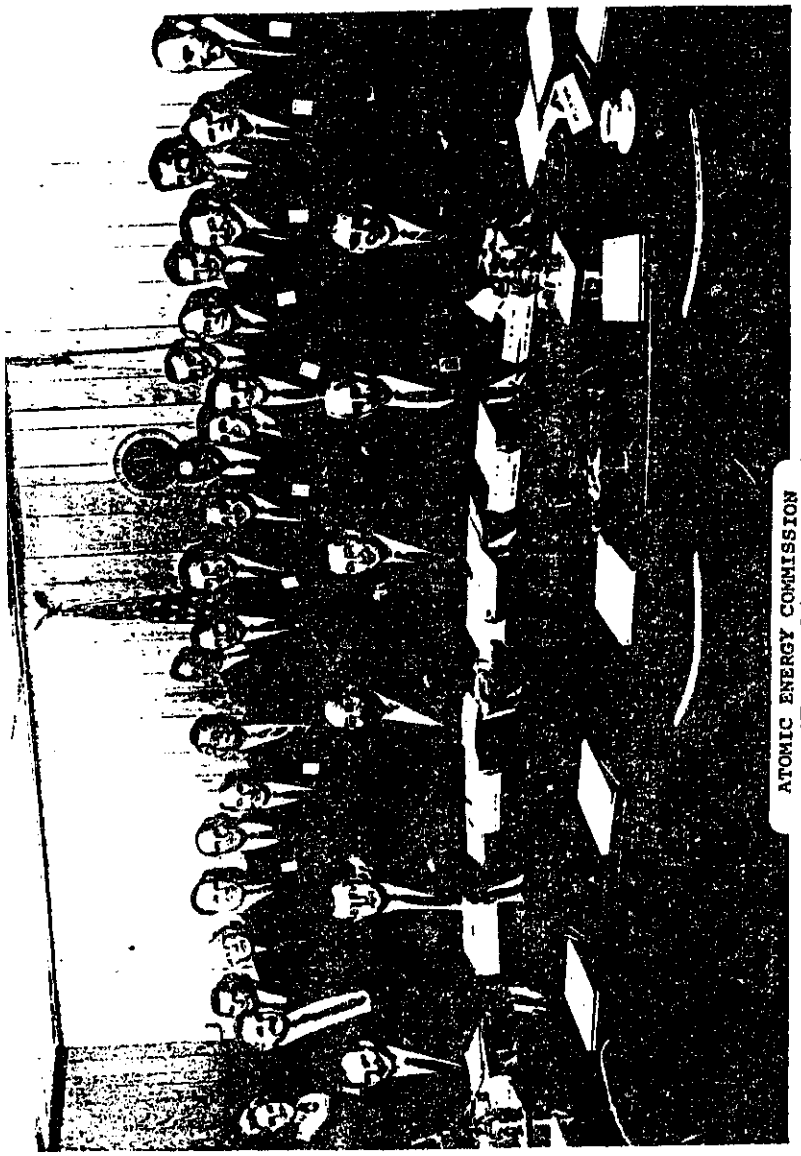
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce proudly advocates the funding of the Superconducting Super Collider and encourages and supports the site of the collider to be at Fermilab.

Resolved by the Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors on December 23, 1985.

Steven L. Hatcher
President
Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce

James D. Pearson
Chairman of the Board
Greater Aurora Chamber of Commerce

LETTER 883 (CONTINUED)



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
MEETING 1/5/67
WASHINGTON, D.C.

LETTER 884

American National Can

FRANK W. CONSIDINE
Chairman of the Board

September 29, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Dr. Hess:

Permit me to point out some of the advantages our company experiences as a result of having our headquarters in Chicago. By way of introduction, we are the world's largest packaging company, operating 112 facilities, 22 of which are located overseas. We believe benefits similar to those we experience would accrue to the SSC if located in Illinois.

Our customers, suppliers, bankers, overseas personnel and visitors see us regularly and efficiently with Chicago's time-saving air services. Emergency air cargo facilities often save down time for our factories in the area. Locating the SSC at Fermilab would provide a central U.S.A. location, with superior air transportation services and an excellent highway system for use by the SSC's various constituencies.

From a personnel point of view, our people find attractive living conditions for their families, fortified by outstanding higher education and cultural institutions.

The Chicago area is the world's leading air transportation hub. Along with attractive living conditions and appealing cultural and educational opportunities, the Chicago area is the most convenient, efficient and desirable area in which to operate the Super-Collider.

Sincerely,

American National Can Company/8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60631-3504 (312) 399-3500

LETTER 885

AMERITECH
AMERICAN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

WILLIAM L. WEISS
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

30 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/750-5101

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to support the location of the Superconducting Supercollider (SSC) at the Fermilab National Accelerator Laboratory site near Batavia, Illinois. There is significant synergy to be achieved by utilizing the resources that exist at Fermilab. A minimum of $3 billion dollars in savings can be achieved by using the existing equipment and buildings, technical and scientific staff and the Tevatron injector system at Fermilab.

I can assure you that we can supply through our companies, including Illinois Bell, as advanced a communications system for the SSC as can be obtained anywhere in the United States. We believe you will find none better for this important part of the basic infrastructure.

In addition, significant savings can be achieved by utilizing the existing infrastructure of roads, pipelines and powerlines that serve Fermilab. Illinois will provide over $5 million for infrastructure improvements to the site.

The quality of life of the Chicago area makes the Fermilab an ideal place to locate. The Fermilab is thirty miles west of Chicago. The cultural, educational, and entertainment opportunities of the Chicago area are outstanding.

I strongly support the Fermilab as the ideal location for the SSC. I hope that you reach the same conclusion and that your deliberations result in a favorable decision for Illinois.

Sincerely,

W. L. Weiss

cc: D. S. Perkins

LETTER 886

THOMAS G. AYERS
P.O. BOX 767
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60690

October 4, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am the immediate past Chairman and C.E.O. of Commonwealth Edison Company, the electric utility serving Chicago and Northern Illinois. I want to join the leaders of Illinois urging your positive consideration of Fermilab for the site of the SSC.

Beyond the cost considerations of building the new machine at Fermilab, I think there are historical reasons to favor that site over the others. I was involved in the siting decision for Fermilab in the late 1960's and became familiar with many of the individuals who designed and built that remarkable laboratory. The most salient fact is that the accellerator and surrounding facilities were built under budget. They were completed ahead of schedule, and the machine was up and running in good order far before it was predicted.

In part this was due to the enormous talent of Robert Wilson and his team. But Wilson could not have worked his magic if the industrial infrastructure of the greater Chicago region was not there to supply and provide design and engineering assistance to him every step of the way.

Another important factor to the success of Fermilab construction was the cooperative and productive role that union labor played. Northern Illinois is blessed with a large pool of skilled labor with good work habits. In my experience with a huge construction program at Edison over the years, union leadership is responsible and constructive.

Today Edison operates 12 large reactors having a total net capability of 11,500 MW. This is more than 50% of our installed capacity. These plants were built with union labor without work stoppages. There was favorable public opinion with respect to nuclear plants. The plants were constructed for substantially less costs than similar plants in other parts of the country. Our nuclear plants are safe, efficient, reliable and low cost power production facilities.

Finally, a word about the site and electricity. The proposed facility is right in the middle of our EHV transmission system with supply from the north, south and west. We are a part of the Mid-America Interpool Network which consists of a transmission system capable of manning large blocks of power from Minnesota to the Ohio Valley. This means assured high quality electric service to this important lab with facilities already in place.

Cordially,

Thomas G. Ayers

IIA.1- 1590

LETTER 887

BOOTH/HANSEN
& ASSOCIATES
Architects/Planners
555 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312-427-0300

27 September 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

On behalf of Booth/Hansen & Associates, I would like to encourage the Department of Energy to locate the S.S.C. in Illinois at Fermilab.

The Chicago area has much to offer. There are many solid business reasons to locate here. For example, the local construction industry has particular expertise in the scale and kind of work proposed. Furthermore, the Chicago area presents a varied cultural tapestry from arts to sports and ethnic restaurants, this project will find an enriching environment.

Sincerely,

BOOTH/HANSEN & ASSOCIATES

John Tittmann

John Tittmann

JT:jw

LETTER 888

Borg-Warner Corporation
200 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago Illinois 60604
Telephone 312 322 8510

September 29, 1988

James F. Bere
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

All of us in Illinois are excited about the fact that Illinois is being considered as a prospective sight for the SSC at Fermilab.

There are many unique aspects about Illinois, however, the one I would like to highlight is the public-private partnership that has been exemplified among our leadership. This is manifested in the fine relationship between the business leaders and our Governor as well as the Mayor of Chicago and other political leaders. This, in my opinion, is unique in the U.S. and optimizes the talent of each without interfering with each other.

We look forward to a positive decision for Illinois.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

James F. Bere

JFB:lmq

LETTER 889

LEO BURNETT COMPANY · INC.
ADVERTISING
PRUDENTIAL PLAZA · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601 · 312-565-5959

JOHN C. KRAFT
Vice-Chairman
Administration and Finance

September 28, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

As a lifelong Midwesterner, specifically a Chicagoan, I am deeply committed to the efforts to make sure the Central Region continues to play a key part of our national structure. Clearly, it's no accident that the significant industrial and economic base developed in the Midwest. The central location, availability of transportation, and vast quantities of buildable land have all contributed.

The ultimate siting of the SSC represents a significant opportunity for this region far beyond the specific installation. It will be a signal from the national government as to whether the Midwest will develop in the important technology area. Clearly, the region has been seriously underrepresented in government funded technological projects.

This fact is significant because despite superior academic resources, a skilled work force and superb central location has not been sufficient to attract a fair share of development. Specifically on the SSC, our excellent geology, existing infrastructure and experience at Fermilab and wide community support should make this location the clear choice.

I'm just one of may business and community leaders who ask for your support for siting the SSC in our area.

Sincerely,

JCK:bn

Adelaide · Amsterdam · Athens · Auckland · Bangkok · Beirut · Bogota · Brisbane · Brussels · Buenos Aires · Cairo · Caracas · Chicago
Copenhagen · Detroit · Frankfurt · Hong Kong · Kuala Lumpur · London · Los Angeles · Madrid · Manila · Melbourne · Mexico City · Miami · Milan
Montreal · New York · Panama City · Paris · San Jose · Santiago · Santo Domingo · Sao Paulo · Singapore · Sydney · Tokyo · Toronto · Wellington

LETTER 889 (CONTINUED)

Ill. still sending in more bucks to Washington than it gets back

It takes more than political rhetoric to shrink deficits, including the gap between federal spending in Illinois and taxes sent to Washington by state residents.

The shortfall widened in fiscal 1987 to $12.9 billion, up more than a third over the previous year's $9.4 billion.

One reason is the shift of more research and development dollars during the Reagan administration to defense-oriented projects, of which Illinois has relatively few.

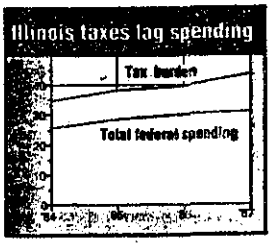
2 Another factor has been the reluctance of many Illinois companies to participate in federal procurement programs, a red-tape thicket that may be alleviated with changes in purchasing practices by the Department of Defense.

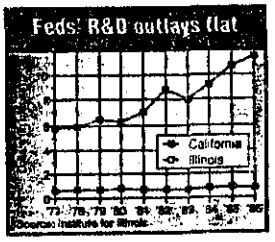
"What (the Defense Department) would like to do now is develop more of the private-sector commercial practices in procurement," says Emils Milbergs, president of the Institute for Illinois, a group formed by the state's congressional delegation to facilitate public- and private-sector partnerships in attracting government funds.

Although the state's ranking in per-capita federal procurement rose to 38th last year from 46th the year before, spending in Illinois has essentially remained flat during the past decade, while California's level has doubled.

Roughly 70% of federal research and development spending is space- and defense-related, compared with about 50% during the 1970s, according to Mr. Milbergs.#

—*Steven R. Strahler*





LETTER 890

Midwest
Stock Exchange
Incorporated

John G. Weithers
Chairman of the Board

September 30, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have just read a series of general materials about why it would be advantageous to the United States taxpayers and to the State of Illinois to choose Fermilab as the site for SSC.

As a taxpayer these are attractive arguments, however, in addition it seems that the sum of the arguments make a more telling point. It is my opinion that the objective for which SSC is being built will be attained more certainly and more quickly if Fermilab is the choice.

If you come to the same conclusion, I believe the Northern Illinois community will totally support the SSC program through its completion.

Sincerely,

John G. Weithers

Midwest Stock Exchange, Incorporated
One Financial Place 440 S LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-663-2222

LETTER 891

MIGLIN-BEITLER DEVELOPMENTS

J. Paul Beitler

Madison Plaza
200 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

312-726-1700

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy
Lamont, Illinois 60439

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to you in support of locating the SSC at Fermilab just outside of Chicago, Illinois. Perhaps you are asking why I or anyone who is not directly related to the project would take time to express an opinion on this subject. Well, let me list my reasons:

(1) First, I believe such a facility is necessary if the United States is to maintain its current international technological lead. A position that bears heavily on our ability to control and stabilize world peace and political balance.

(2) Secondly, existing scale of economy. With an outstanding facility such as Fermilab already in place, all the related intra-structure for building and operating the SSC program is currently in place. In Illinois the SSC program can be operating faster at a lower overall cost.

(3) Thirdly, operational accessibility. Located in the heartland of middle America next to one of the nation's largest airports, the SSC program at Fermilab will enjoy the benefits of a Central Time zone for easy national communications, as well as fast affordable access to reliable air, truck, bus and rail transportation.

I'm supporting the SSC program at Fermilab not because it will benefit Illinois -- but rather it will benefit the nation and insure the long term success of the SSC program. I urge you to act favorably on the SSC program at Fermilab, Illinois.

Sincerely,

Paul Beitler

cc: Mr. Anthony M. Mandolini

db

IIA.1- 1596

LETTER 892

QUAKER

The Quaker Oats Company, P.O. Box 9001, Chicago, Illinois 60604-9001

Chairman and Chief
Executive Officer

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I welcome this opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental impact Study for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois and ask that this letter be incorporated in the public meeting record.

The Fermilab site recommends itself in the interests of good science and those of the taxpayers. University, science and technology resources of the Chicago Region, and Fermilab capabilities and linkage to the SSC, combine to focus tremendous present, future, public, and private investment in the discovery and utilization of the fruits of SSC technology is the envy of those of us who manage large enterprises.

Locating the SSC near the Fermilab site takes full advantage of the region's educational, housing, recreational and cultural amenities and Chicago's vast experience in the areas of deep tunneling and major industrial and public works construction, in addition to ample electrical power supplies. While SSC construction would require some displacement of current housing and business, the West and Southwest sectors of the Chicago Region provide both space and land-use flexibility for the location of this important project.

I believe that present and necessary infrastructure facilities and wetlands protections can accommodate the SSC project and that suitable plans for the region will command public support.

Sincerely,

William D. Smithburg

William D. Smithburg

LETTER 893

THE CHARLES H. SHAW COMPANY

676 ST. CLAIR
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611
312/943 8600

DEVELOPMENT/INVESTMENTS/MANAGEMENT

September 20, 1988

CHARLES H. SHAW
CHAIRMAN

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I enjoyed the opportunity to visit with you and your colleagues when the SSC Site Task Force visited Chicago a few months ago.

You might recall that, as a real estate developer, I have agreed to lead an effort to create an "international village" housing complex which, together with the variety of housing already available, would provide an extremely attractive living environment for the great diversity of visiting scientists whether their stay be measured in weeks, months or years.

You will be interested to know that just last week the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) announced the acquisition of 19 acres in DuPage County for the permanent campus of IIT WEST. As a Trustee of IIT, I have been very much involved in this effort. In the words of our Chairman, Bob Galvin, IIT's Western Campus will be the "premier advanced technology educational resource" for the area.

You will find, Dr. Hess, that Chicago is a "can do" community. When we set our sights on a goal that benefits the entire region, we get the job done.

My firm and our industry stand ready to assist the Department of Energy and SSC for Illinois to develop the appropriate environment within which the new laboratory of Fermilab will be an unqualified success.

Sincerely,

Charles Shaw

551 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
212/371 4450

LETTER 894

TRIBUNE COMPANY
435 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

STANTON R. COOK
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
(312) 222-3300

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Please add my name to the list of those who favor locating the SSC in Illinois. I support it for all the reasons cited in the Chicago Tribune editorials, copies of which have already been sent to you by Charles T. Brumback, president of the Tribune.

But there are also two other good reasons.

First, the federal budget deficit demands that the government get the most out of every dollar it spends. And it makes good economic sense to put this project into the hands of people at Fermilab, who not only have demonstrated they know what they are doing in this field, but that they can squeeze the most mileage out of the research dollar.

Second, Chicago has always been and continues to be America's frontier town, a fertile center of spirit and creativity where new and exciting ideas come to life and flourish. Our city is one of the world's main streets, a place that thrives on hard work and is quite comfortable under the bright lights of international scrutiny this project is certain to attract.

In short, there is simply no better place for it.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Stanton Cook

SRC:AMS

IIA.1- 1599

LETTER 895

B. Kenneth West
Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

HARRIS BANKCORP

September 21, 1988

Dear Dr. Hess:

I understand that your Task Force will soon be conducting public hearings in the Chicago area concerning the future site of the SSC.

I believe that any objective appraisal of the alternatives points strongly to Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory as the best site for this facility.

I am sure that you have been deluged by facts reciting the many advantages which accrue to our area. I might add that we have a proven track record of management of such facilities, not only at Fermi but at the Argonne National Laboratory as well.

As the immediate past Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, I have become quite familiar with operations at Argonne and Fermi. It is clear that superior academic resources, a skilled workforce, and superb management capabilities for SSC are readily available in the Chicago area. In addition, of course, the underlying economics speak strongly in favor of locating the SSC at Fermi.

I am sure that your Task Force will give these factors careful consideration in the selection process. We thank you and your colleagues for your work.

Sincerely,

B. Kenneth West

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

Harris Bankcorp, Inc. 111 West Monroe Street Chicago, Illinois 60603

IIA.1- 1600

LETTER 896

Amoco Corporation
200 East Randolph Drive
Post Office Box 5910A
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Richard M. Morrow
Chairman of the Board

September 26, 1988

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Chairman, SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy
Germantown - 304
U.S. Interstate 270
Germantown, Maryland 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Department of Energy will soon be making a crucial decision concerning site selection for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), and I submit to you that construction of the SSC at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory is the right choice for America.

Fermilab, representing a $1.34 billion investment by U.S. taxpayers, is the world's largest and most powerful nuclear accelerator. Siting the SSC at Fermilab -- incorporating existing equipment and buildings, and utilizing its experienced staff and reliable injector system -- will cut construction and start-up costs dramatically. Capitalizing on the existing structures and professional team of scientists at Fermilab, the SSC could also be operational much sooner than at any other location under consideration. Moreover, consolidating Fermilab and SSC operations will result in significantly reduced annual operating costs to the federal government.

I am sure you are also aware that the state of Illinois has offered to build the SSC tunnel and make other infrastructure improvements, totaling an additional $570 million savings. And there exists a proven big-project workforce in the area, capable to construct the SSC.

Business, scientific, and academic leaders throughout the region are in strong support of bringing the SSC to Batavia, Illinois. Why? Construction of the SSC in northern Illinois will help the Midwest's economy retool for the future, while building upon Fermilab's place as an anchor in the Illinois research and development corridor. Other important research facilities in the area include the Amoco Research Center, Bell Laboratories, the Argonne National Laboratory, IIT Research Institute, and the Baxter Technology Park.

Dr. Wilmot N. Hess
Page 2

Fermilab has been a great resource for the Midwest, with over 42 percent of the current domestic users coming from states containing Big Ten Universities. The experiments run on the Tevatron accelerator by these Midwestern scientists have strengthened the region's major academic science programs and expanded industry's knowledge of the physical world. The vastly more powerful SSC accelerator is the logical continuation of the ongoing research program at Fermilab.

Fermilab, is located just 30 miles west of Chicago, with its diverse cultural and ethnic population. The region has been rated among the best in the nation for quality of life, and offers excellent opportunities for two-career couples.

For these reasons, and many more, I hope you will agree that Fermilab is the most logical and cost-effective location for the SSC.

Sincerely,

Richard M Morrow

LETTER 897

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

DUANE R. KULLBERG
MANAGING PARTNER-
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602
(312) 580-0069

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

In your role as Chairman of the SSC Site Task Force, you no doubt have been offered an enormous amount of data and opinion in regard to your effort to find the best location for the Superconducting Super Collider. The competition for the SSC is understandable. The state that is selected will receive an enormous economic boost, both immediately and over the long-term, along with a greatly enhanced world reputation. Besides these obvious benefits, Illinois has an added incentive. According to the Institute for Illinois, in fiscal 1987, the gap between federal spending in this state and federal taxes paid by our residents has grown to $12.9 billion — up more than a third from the previous year. Winning the supercollider would do much to alleviate this situation.

Nevertheless, because the SSC represents a large investment by the American taxpayer, the overriding consideration must be to pick a site that most serves the national interest. Many sound arguments have been put forth that support Illinois as the best site for that purpose but, in this letter, I would like to focus on a few particular points.

In my opinion, the most compelling argument for locating the supercollider in the Chicago area is the presence of Fermilab — and the enormous cost savings that would result from using this facility as a foundation upon which to build and develop the SSC. The estimated $3-4 billion savings would be a significant consideration at any time, but particularly now when there is a growing clamor over the size of our federal deficit and its impact on national competitiveness.

Furthermore, this figure represents only the immediate cash savings. When considering the viability of a major construction project such as this, one must also ask whether the resources will be present over the long-term to ensure most effective use of the facility. In this regard, I believe the Fermilab site is unequaled. Fermilab's reputation as one of the premier research facilities in the world is the result of the proven abilities of its 2,000 scientists and technicians. Fermilab has acted as a magnet that has

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

helped transform the immediate area into one of the nation's leading high-tech centers. The hundreds of industrial research labs in this area and throughout Illinois provide a rich source of support for a project such as the supercollider.

Another crucial source of support for a research facility is the network of educational institutions located nearby. I am the head of a company that has grown to its present position of national and world leadership due in large part to its commitment to education. Arthur Andersen, our founder, began his career as a professor at nearby Northwestern University. We have continued to maintain a close relationship with Northwestern and have recently opened a laboratory of our own in its new Research Park. In addition, only a few miles north of Fermilab, we operate our $140 million Center for Professional Education, where last fiscal year we served over 50,000 students from fifty-one countries. Arthur Andersen & Co. is second to no one in its appreciation of education.

Accordingly, I believe that the educational environment of the Chicago area would prove invaluable to the ongoing efforts of the supercollider project. In thinking of Fermilab's namesake, Enrico Fermi, we are reminded of the historic work he performed at the University of Chicago, one of the nation's most distinguished institutions. But that university is not alone in providing educational excellence; the Chicago area has many more colleges and universities than do the other potential SSC cities, and far more physics faculty as well. As to secondary education, some of the best high schools in the nation are in this area. Of special note is the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, which is attended by many of the state's most gifted students, and which is located only five miles from Fermilab.

There are additional reasons why scientists are attracted to this area. The local economy — and not least of all DuPage County — is stable, diverse and booming. (Arthur Andersen & Co., headquartered in Chicago, currently has three locations in the western suburbs to serve the rapidly growing small business community there.) What's more, the entire Chicago area is a national crossroads. Located on what was originally swampland, Chicago would never have been born had the location not provided an invaluable link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley. Today, Chicago links the nation via water, rail, road and air. The convenience with which Chicago can supply the SSC with both goods and people is a marked advantage.

Finally, there is one other factor that I believe helps this area attract the finest people and that is that intangible attribute popularly referred to as "quality of life." Chicago and its surrounding suburbs certainly share a number of "firsts" and "biggests." But quality of life is difficult to quantify because it means different things to different people. Yet it is for this reason that Chicago is so appealing it is as ethnically and culturally diverse a city as one can hope to find.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

Dr. Wilmot Hess
U.S. Department of Energy — 3 — September 26, 1988

It is a city of ethnic food and ethnic fairs; of dance and drama; sports and shopping. Its museums reflect its diversity; the Art Institute, the Museum of Science and Industry, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Oriental Institute. There are museums devoted to Afro-American history, Judaica, and Ukrainian art; to broadcast communications and to holography; to printing and to peace. One can study the seas at the Shedd Aquarium and the stars at the Adler Planetarium next door. In the evening, one can listen to the Lyric Opera or the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, or visit a small club and discover why Chicago has achieved national and world renown for comedy, jazz and blues.

The outdoors person can enjoy lakes and rivers, beaches and sand dunes, ski hills and forests, some only a few minutes away, and all within an hour or two. And this includes one very unique resource — the economic and recreational giant known as Lake Michigan.

I would be honored if you would take these thoughts into your consideration. Having become deeply involved in the affairs of the Chicago area during my thirteen-year residence here, I have developed a special attachment for this region and what it has to offer. But I believe that even a totally dispassionate observer is likely to conclude that Fermilab should be the home of the Superconducting Super Collider — not only for the benefit of the local economy, but for the nation as a whole.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Duane R. Kullberg

KLC

LETTER 898

Airways Transportation Group of Companies

Airways Rent A Car Co.
Embassy/Mish Auto Leasing
Astor Chauffeured Limousine
O'Hare Valet Parking
Leased Car Sales

Executive Offices
4025 N. Mannheim, O'Hare Airport, IL 60176 (312) 678-2300

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to urge the selection of the Chicago Illinois area for the sight of the SSC. The entire Airways Transportation Group, including Airways Rent A Car is the largest independently owned car rental concern in Chicago, is ready, willing and able to assure the success of the new laboratory at Fermileb. The car rental and leasing industry in the Chicago metropolitan area is well established and ready to fulfill the transportation needs of the staff and visitors to the new laboratory.

The Midwest deserves its fair share of federal projects. The Chicago metropolitan area is by far the best candidate for selection as the sight for the SSC.

Very truly yours,

Michael H. Zaransky

Michael H. Zaransky
President

MHZ/clb

LETTER 899

BAKER & McKENZIE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ONE PRUDENTIAL PLAZA

130 EAST RANDOLPH DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601

TELEPHONE (312) 861-8000

CABLE: ABOGADO · TELEX: 25-4425

TELECOPIER: (312) 861-2899

AMSTERDAM
BANGKOK
BARCELONA
BOGOTÁ
BRUSSELS
BUDAPEST
BUENOS AIRES
CAIRO
CARACAS
CHICAGO
DALLAS
FRANKFURT
GENEVA
HONG KONG
JUAREZ
LONDON
MADRID
MANILA
MELBOURNE
MEXICO CITY

MIAMI
MILAN
NEW YORK
PALO ALTO
PARIS
RIO DE JANEIRO
RIYADH
ROME
SAN FRANCISCO
SAO PAULO
SINGAPORE
SYDNEY
TAIPEI
TIJUANA
TOKYO
TORONTO
VALENCIA
WASHINGTON, D.C.
ZURICH

September 27, 1988

ROBERT L. BERNER, JR.
(312) 861-8890

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

Re: SSC/Fermilab

Dear Dr. Hess:

Our law firm consists of approximately 1,100 attorneys practicing in forty-four offices located in twenty-six different countries. Our Chicago office is the largest and was the original office of our firm. The first of our foreign offices was established forty years ago.

Since the late 1940's we have attracted for temporary training in our Chicago office as well as for permanent residence in the Chicago area lawyers from dozens of countries around the world. We have learned first hand that the Chicago metropolitan area is an extraordinarily good place to attract and maintain professionals. It offers superior academic resources, cultural activities, physical environment and the other factors that go to affording an excellent quality of life.

In our professional life we serve the needs of many multinational companies throughout the world. We frequently are involved in site selection decisions by these companies. Our various offices do not compete

BAKER & MCKENZIE

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Page 2
September 27, 1988

with one another in this regard. As a matter of self interest, we are indifferent to the particular location chosen by our clients. Our interests are served when our clients select the location most suitable for them. On this basis, we find that recommending the Chicago metropolitan area to organizations that need the resources and amenities similar to those required by the SSC project is in the best interests of those clients and is almost unfailingly the correct and a successful site choice for the clients.

We point that out because we write this letter in support of the State of Illinois proposal to site the SSC here. You are familiar with the fiscal and political arguments that clearly support Illinois' case. We write you here only to tell you of our personal experience over the last forty years, an experience which suggests to us that Illinois is also the ideal location for the SSC.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Berner, Jr.

RLBJr:

LETTER 900

Vernon R. Loucks, Jr.
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Baxter Healthcare Corporation
One Baxter Parkway
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

312.948.3600

Baxter

September 30, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to urge you to locate the new Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois. A review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that the Illinois site has few problems and many important benefits to the project.

We are experts at building large public works projects here. This is a major industrial center with the work force and the leadership to build the SSC quickly and efficiently. In addition, northern Illinois has ample electrical power available, and an excellent infrastructure in transportation. O'Hare International Airport supplies Fermilab with unmatched travel convenience for visiting scientists from around the world. Our roads and industrial infrastructure in the western suburbs are outstanding. The water supply at the site is very good, and is actually improving as we link the city's Lake Michigan water to the west suburban water systems.

Our tunneling expertise has been demonstrated by the remarkable TARP ("Big Tunnel") project, and the incentive package in our proposal, which offers to build the SSC tunnel for D.O.E., is backed with TARP's success. TARP has already excavated nearly four times more solid rock than the SSC ring will require, and it was completed on time and on budget.

Most important to your consideration must be the cost savings afforded by the existence of Fermilab and the human capital we as a nation have in place at that facility. Fermilab's talent and its spirit can be built upon if you site the machine in Illinois. SSC is an extension of the engineering, the mission, and the award-winning research at Fermilab. It is simply the most logical place to build the SSC. The Chicago area is eager

Baxter

Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 30, 1988
Page 2

to begin to work with D.O.E. next year to make the SSC the preeminent physics research facility in the world.

Thank you for your fine efforts to build this impressive project. I wish you the best of luck for its success.

Sincerely,

Vernon R. Loucks, Jr.
Chairman

eg

LETTER 901

BROADACRE
Management Company

101 South LaSalle Street Suite 1101
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Telephone 312 786-5300

September 30, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
ILLINOIS AMBASSADORS
233 South Wacker Drive
6300 Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Dr. Hess:

RE: SSC AT FERMILAB

It has come to my attention that the U.S. Department of Energy is expected to select one the the seven sites later this year and I would like to take the opportunity to comment on the Fermilab location.

Chicago and its Metropolitan Region is known for the quality of its infrastructure. We are known for our plentiful supply of electricity, gas and our abundant water resources. Available transportation in our region is unsurpassed. These are just some aspects that make Chicago a singularly attractive place for SSC.

1

Over the years I have worked with a number of suburban communities, as well as the central city communities, and the reputation for the quality of life in Chicago is very good. Our schools, housing, and cultural institutes are well known worldwide.

In retrospect, it would only be appropriate that since the first sustained nuclear action occurred at the University of Chicago, that we continue the long tradition of nuclear physics by locating SSC in our region.

We hope you will conclude to place SSC here in the Chicago area, where we will take care of it.

Sincerely,

Robert Meers / MKC

Robert Meers
President

RM:mkc

IIA.1- 1611

LETTER 902

JOHN P. BUFORD ENTERPRISES, INC.

JOHN P. BUFORD
PRESIDENT

1654 E. 55th Street
CHICAGO, IL 60615

September 25, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

I think the proposed superconducting supercollier should be built in Illinois for the following reasons:

1. Equity as a principle in the founding of the U.S.A. Illinois has consistently paid $31.5 billion more over the three period to U.S. Treasury than it got back.

1 2. Economy. Illinois has one of the highest rate of unemployed. The SSC project would add jobs and growth and opportunity that comes with it.

3. Experience. The Faremilab in Illinois offers a very important correlation, unmatched by any other site proposed, saving the government more than $300 to $500 million in construction costs. Illinois is the world leader in deep tunnel work.

4. Compatability. The Illinois site has the superior acsdemic resources, skilled workforce and community support necessary for the SSC operation.

I beseech your student consideration of my reasons for approving Illinois as a site for the SSC.

Respectfully,

John P. Buford

John P. Buford

IIA.1- 1612

LETTER 903

CBI

CBI Industries, Inc.

800 Jorie Boulevard
Oak Brook, Illinois 60522-7001

312 572 7000

September 28, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman - SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC

Re: SSC Siting

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Illinois proposal to site the SSC at Fermilab clearly demonstrates the many benefits of the proposed site. The DOE's own positive assessment of the Illinois draft Environmental Impact Study (EIS) further confirms that the Illinois site is an excellent location. Certainly the cost savings to taxpayers made possible by expanding on the existing Fermilab facility and by the availability of Fermi's current staff of highly specialized personnel should be an overriding factor in choosing Illinois.

The fact that Illinois is currently the lowest ranking state in terms of Federal tax dollars received relative to tax dollars returned should be another strong consideration - and perhaps an overriding consideration. Over the past three years, Illinois has paid $31.5 billion more in tax payments than it has received in Federal program money. States like Texas and California receive a disproportionate share of Federal dollars, and this situation is simply not fair to the people of Illinois. The SSC is one case where Illinois has the existing facilities, infrastructure, personnel, and experience needed to qualify on its own merits as the best location for the SSC. When combined with the $31.5 billion tax imbalance, these two issues should make Illinois the clear choice. 1

Another key issue in siting the SSC is the availability of qualified companies to design and build the required new facilities and equipment. As Chairman and CEO of CBI Industries, I can testify as to the strength of construction companies operating in Illinois. For example, CBI Industries is a $1.2 billion corporation headquartered in Oak Brook, Illinois. Our company has extensive experience constructing high technology facilities for the government and private industry. Specific CBI capabilities include general construction and cryogenic and vacuum systems.

Our general construction work has ranged from standard water treatment plants to complex bomber refueling facilities for the U.S. Air Force. In the area of cryogenics, CBI has long been a world leader in the liquefaction and storage of nitrogen and other gases at cryogenic temperatures. This experience has been expanded over the years to the colder helium systems needed for the SSC (as an example, CBI is currently participating in the design of the Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage device for the Defense Nuclear Agency using technology similar to the SSC magnets). Finally, the SSC employs vacuum technology and CBI has built some of the largest and most technically sophisticated vacuum test facilities in the world. These test facilities have been used to simulate outer space environments for ground testing satellites, optics, sensors, and lasers.

Our capabilities combined with the strengths of many other Illinois companies experienced in tunneling, civil works, and high tech equipment further confirm the wisdom of selecting Illinois for the SSC.

I am sure that I can speak for other Illinois construction companies as well as CBI Industries when I say that we stand ready to support the Department of Energy in building the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab in Illinois.

Sincerely,

CBI INDUSTRIES, INC.

William A. Pogue

William A. Pogue
Chairman and CEO

dlr

LETTER 904

CENTRUM PROPERTIES INC.

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

It is my firm belief that the Fermilab Site in Illinois would be the outstanding choice for the SSC, and I would like you to consider the following points in your assessment of same.

High consideration should be given to the fact that a great deal of the facilities, equipment, workforce, etc. that would be required by SSC already exist at Fermilab, therefore eliminating a considerable expenditure which would exist if the SSC were located elsewhere. The savings of tax dollars for construction and start-up would total in the millions. Additional millions of dollars would be saved by using the existing accelerator laboratory rather than duplicating operations.

1 Additionally, Fermilab is a proven facility, with a scientific and technical team already in place; another facility would have to enlist new staff, and could only hope to duplicate the degree of expertise already on staff at Fermilab. A crygenics industry capable of supporting SSC is in existence at Fermilab, which is also the world's largest and most powerful nuclear accelator.

It is my understanding that SSC would require tunneling, and the Fermilab location has soil conditions ideal for tunneling. It should also be noted that the City of Chicago, approximately 35 miles from the Fermilab location, undertook a thirty-one mile Deep Tunnel project for its' Metropolitan Sanitary District and, therefore, the expertise for such work already exists in the area.

566 West Adams St. • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • 312/559-0980 • FAX 312/559-1281

Dr. Wilmot Ness
September 26, 1988
Page Two (2)

If the SSC were located at Fermilab, the facility would be readily accessible to researchers and scientists due to its' central location within the United States and the easy access to Chicago-O'Hare International Airport and Midway Airport. There are also several small airports in the DuPage County area.

The State of Illinois has also made an offer to pay $570 million for infrastructure improvements, which would result in a not-to-be-scoffed-at savings for the U.S. Taxpayer in general.

Dr. Ness, please give the foregoing your full consideration. There are many other reasons for placing the SSC at the Fermilab site, including the close proximity to Chicago, with its' many cultural and educational opportunities. I have but mentioned a few major points and hope they will help convince you of the merits of the Fermilab site.

Sincerely yours,
Centrum Properties, Inc.

Laurence Ashkin, President

LA/slp

LETTER 905

SEP 2 6 1988

Chicago Tribune
435 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

CHARLES T. BRUMBACK
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
312/222-3014

September 20, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Undoubtedly, by now you have heard all you ever wanted to know about the advantages of locating the SSC in Illinois. In case you haven't read it, I enclose a copy of our recent editorial on the subject.

You will find Illinois to be a very hospitable state in which to do business. Good people seek a good environment for work and family. As their roots penetrate our rich Midwestern soil your people will find it easy to make friends and participate in cultural programs and events.

The Chicago metropolitan area is a homogeneous community made up of competitive ethnic groups that maintain long-
1 standing, rich traditions. There are often sharp differences which most often result in integrated solutions.

Chicago is one of the most vital cities in the world--rich in human and natural resources, culture and opportunity. People from all parts of the world arrive daily and are welcomed to participate in the American dream which is alive and well in our community.

You will find a substantial labor pool to meet your needs. The world's first skyscraper was built in Chicago. It was not an accident that the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower, is located here. The Deep Tunnel project is not unique. It is indicative of creativity, skill and ability of those who live and are attracted to the Chicago area.

The SSC project will succeed at Fermilab because the community is comfortable with big projects that have not been accomplished before. It will be a good place to be. I encourage you to give favorable consideration to this site.

Sincerely,

Charles T. Brumback

IIA.1- 1617

LETTER 905 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

STANLEY R. GRAY, Publisher CHARLES T. BRUMBACK, President JAMES D. SQUIRES, Editor

LOIS WILLE, Editorial Page Editor
DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND, Associate Editor

F. RICHARD CICCONE, Managing Editor
COLLEEN DEVINE, Associate Editor

JACK FULLER, Executive Editor
DORIS GOSSELIN, Associate Editor

Supercollider study buoys Illinois

The U.S. Energy Department's assessment of the environmental impact of the superconducting supercollider was careful not to pick winners or losers among the seven states still in the running for this rich scientific prize. Its findings, though, seem to strengthen the case for Illinois.

Oh, why be modest: They cinch the case for Illinois.

All along, this state's ace-in-the-hole in the competition for the high-energy atom smasher has been Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. Illinois officials have proposed building the supercollider beside Fermilab and using its accelerator as an injector for the larger machine, which will be 20 times more powerful. They think this will shave a half-billion dollars off the cost of the supercollider, now estimated by the Energy Department at close to $6 billion. In addition, Illinois has offered to provide $370 million in site improvements.

The new federal environmental impact statement doesn't pinpoint the dollar savings in Illinois, but it does recognize that Fermilab would cut the necessary amount of new construction.

Because of the existing infrastructure, Illinois would need only eight miles of new roads and two miles of new powerlines to support the supercollider. By contrast, about 100 miles of new roads and 40 miles of new powerlines would be needed in Arizona, and 94 miles of roads and 99 miles of powerlines in Colorado. Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas also would require more new roads, pipelines and powerlines than would Illinois.

In one of the few Illinois negatives, the Energy Department said construction here would affect 320 water wells and 850 acres of environmentally sensitive wetlands. In Arizona, no wells or wetlands would be touched, and only a small number in Colorado and Texas. But those states are dry as plasterboard compared with Illinois. They would lose few water resources because they have so few to begin with.

In another apparent drawback, the federal report concludes that 160 residences and 59 businesses would have to be relocated in Illinois, while only a handful would be moved in Arizona or Colorado. More relocation would be required in Michigan and Texas than in Illinois.

State officials are convinced the federal report is far too pessimistic in its wells assessment; by their estimate, only 31 would actually be lost. And they note that three-quarters of the wetlands acreage that supposedly would be affected is on Fermilab property, under protection, and would continue to be protected.

Obviously, any uprooted residents and businesses must be fairly compensated and adequately relocated. And a new state law compensates homeowners and communities in the area from any resulting drop in property values, something the state and federal governments believe won't happen.

Opponents of the supercollider will find material in this environmental study to bolster their fight. But the negatives are minor compared with the major gains this area would realize in its economy and in something difficult to quantify—worldwide prestige as a science and research center, and the prospects that holds for still more growth.

LETTER 906

The
Children's Memorial
Medical Center

2300 Children's Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60614
312 880-4000

September 29, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

On behalf of The Children's Memorial Medical Center, I write to urge you to support the selection of the State of Illinois as the site for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). Given the Chicago area's vast technological, educational, community and labor resources, plus the significant economic savings gained in choosing the Fermilab site, Illinois is clearly the best location.

Please consider:

* Located next to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, the SSC will have a complete scientific and technological team at its beckon call.

* The Midwest is a hotbed of physics research, including such nearby academic resources as Northwestern University, the University of Chicago and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

1.

* Extensive experience in constructing major underground projects, including the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District's Deep Tunnel project and the Braidwood nuclear power plant ensures construction that meets projected deadlines.

* The financial incentives of choosing the Illinois site -- $570 million from the state for infrastructure and the estimated half billion dollar savings in building next to Fermilab -- will be a major savings to U.S. tax payers.

Because Children's Memorial is heavily involved in research to discover the cause and cure of many terrible childhood disorders, we and all the children we serve stand to benefit from the knowledge accumulated at the SSC facility. Indeed, the medical community throughout Illinois awaits with anticipation your site selection.

Affiliated with
The Children's Memorial Hospital
and The Children's Memorial
Institute for Education and Research

September 29, 1988
Page Two

In Illinois, you will find business, government and community united in making the SSC a total success -- both scientifically and financially.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter of most critical importance.

Sincerely yours,

Earl J. Frederick
President

LETTER 907

CNA INSURANCE COMPANIES

CNA Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60685

Edward J. Noha
Chairman of the Boards and
Chief Executive Officer of
the CNA Insurance Companies

September 22, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I will not presume to address you on the technical aspects of the draft Environmental Impact Study and how they positively affect the choice of Fermi Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois as the site of the Super Collider (SSC). You are uniquely qualified to evaluate these matters of expertise. I would, by your leave, just like to highlight some of the non-technical reasons why Fermilab is the best choice.

(A) Fermilab's site offers ideal geological conditions for tunneling. The hard dolomite bedrock provides easy excavation with no loss of support.

(B) Fermilab is just 30 miles west of Chicago and thus affords the very finest cultural and educational environment. Superior academic resources are available not only at the University of Illinois campuses, but also at
1 the University of Chicago and the University of Notre Dame.

(C) Fermilab can call upon the local communities to provide a skilled workforce to build the SSC. Projects such as the Deep Tunnel and Braidwood Nuclear Plant have given valuable experience to a workforce ready and eager to build.

(D) Fermilab is the best alternative for the U. S. taxpayer. The $1.34 billion investment already made would have to be duplicated at another site. It simply makes good sense to take advantage of existing plant and equipment. Combining the operations of Fermilab and the SSC could reduce operating costs by about $88 million a year, $1.32 billion over 15 years. Add to this the Illinois commitment to pay $570 million for infrastructure improvements and you have still more tax savings.

Dr. Hess, you probably are well aware of the matters I raised above. I believe, however, the advantages of Fermilab as the SSC site are well worth repeating.

Yours truly,

E J Noha

CNA
For All the Commitments You Make®

LETTER 908

SIDLEY & AUSTIN
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

ONE FIRST NATIONAL PLAZA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603
TELEPHONE 312: 853-7000
TELEX 25-4364
TELECOPIER 312: 853-7312

2049 CENTURY PARK EAST
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067
213: 553-8100 TELEX 18-4301

599 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
212: 418-8000 TELEX 97-4684

1722 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202: 429-4000 TELEX 89-463

10 KING WILLIAM STREET
LONDON, EC4N 7RA, ENGLAND
441: 623-1616 TELEX 924435

8 SHENTON WAY
SINGAPORE 0104
65: 224-5000 TELEX 26734

ASSOCIATED OFFICE:

HANSHIDATE LAW OFFICE
IMPERIAL TOWER, 7TH FLOOR
1-1, UCHISAIWAICHO 1-CHOME
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 100 JAPAN
03-504-2600 TELEX 28-2481-04

September 29, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

SSC belongs at Fermilab in Illinois--for many reasons.

We have the best supply of electric power in the nation. Geology tests have proven ideal for tunnelling. Our quality of life in the greater Chicago community offers a splendid balance of culture, sports and diverse ethnicity. Major American universities with top-notch research talent are at hand. Our work force has not only talent, but also enthusiasm. And our community most eagerly welcomes the opportunity to be of service to the nation.

1

You will have heard all the facts and figures, and there is no need for me to repeat them. I emphasize to you that our community will bring to the SSC the commitment, the heart and the ability to make the SSC a significant contribution to a better life for America and the world.

Sincerely,

Newton N. Minow

IIA.1- 1622

LETTER 909

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
304 HENRY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
506 SOUTH WRIGHT STREET
URBANA, IL 61801
(217) 333-3070

September 29, 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
at the Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to express my conviction that the success of the SSC Laboratory, its potential to contribute to science education and its impact on the regional and national economy all can best be exploited at the Illinois site.

The most critical factor in the success of the SSC will be its ability to bring together a highly talented and creative physics and engineering staff. In order for construction to be accomplished on schedule and on budget that staff will have to be assembled rapidly once the site is established. At no other site can that be done as quickly or as effectively as at Fermilab.

There are two crucial and unique advantages. First, Fermi already boasts precisely the kind of staff that will be required for the SSC, and staff extremely difficult to recruit. Secondly, the Fermilab site benefits enormously from its proximity to O'Hare airport. During the construction of Fermilab (on schedule and <u>under</u> budget) much of the expert help
1 that was needed was made available just because uniquely qualified individuals from all over the country could be brought to the laboratory at short notice even for only a partial working day.

No matter where the Laboratory is situated it will surely make important contributions both to science and to science education. But at the Illinois site the laboratory will not only be in the immediate vicinity of the major institutions of the Chicago area (the campus of the University of Illinois in Chicago, The University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Illinois Institute of Technology and Northern Illinois University--to name a few) but also within 200 miles of the University of Wisconsin, Michigan State University, Indiana University, Purdue University, the University of Michigan, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Iowa, and the University of Notre Dame.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 1737 WEST POLK STREET · P.O. BOX 6998 · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680 · (312) 996-8650

These major research universities, the heartland of U. S. academic science, serve more than a-third-of-a-million students. They produce a large fraction of the nation's science and engineering degrees and boast faculties of the highest quality and of a size that is commensurate with their educational task. The unique proximity of the Fermilab site to this major concentration of the country's institutions for higher education will certainly maximize the impact of the SSC upon the national community of science and engineering students and scholars.

Finally I must mention the potential impact of the SSC Laboratory upon economic factors. Granted the science and technology it produces will be a major economic asset to the country no matter where it is located. Granted the new laboratory will provide a stimulus to the local economy no matter where it is located. However, once again in this respect, there is something unique about the Fermilab site. Within a decade of the commissioning of the SSC Laboratory the scientific interest of the Fermilab facilities will begin to wane. To avoid a significant negative impact on the surrounding region another major investment would have to be made in what would then be obsolescent facilities. The onus of closing down a major installation has never been welcomed by agencies of the U. S. government. That onus can be effectively and efficiently avoided--or at least indefinitely postponed--by locating the SSC at the Fermilab site.

I truly believe that the advantages of the Fermilab site are overwhelming and overriding. I hope these arguments will be of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Stanley O. Ikenberry

Stanley O. Ikenberry
President

ms

LETTER 910

REMARKS BY DONALD A. SCHINDLBECK
DIVISION VICE PRESIDENT, COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY
ADDRESS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
OCTOBER 7, 1988

Electric power for the proposed SSC site will be supplied by Commonwealth Edison, one of the largest systems in the country. Generating capacity at the end of September, 1988 was over 22,500 MW, which is well above the estimated 200 MW peak load of the SSC. Also, the Edison system more than fulfills the requirement that generating capacity should be at least 12 times rated peak site load, or 2,400 MW. The transmission system consists of 765 KW, 345 KV, 138 KV, and 69 KV lines.

Commonwealth Edison generating plants may be summarized as follows:

-- Six nuclear stations providing 11,487 MW

-- Eight coal-fired stations providing 7,005 MW

-- One oil-fired station at 2,698 MW

-- Small diesel and other fossil units totaling 1,331 MW

1 Edison's generating capacity will be split almost equally between nuclear and fossil fuels. However, lower-cost nuclear power will account for a larger proportion of megawatt-hour generation. This is because larger more efficient nuclear units supply base load (permanent, around the clock load), while the less efficient units are used to follow daily load (fluctuations).

Edison plans to provide electric service to the proposed SSC via 345 KV and 138 KV lines at two locations. These two points of service will provide power to each substation from separate grids so that essential loads are maintained in the event either line is out of service.

The 345 KV service to SSC Substation I will be from the same location providing service to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL) in Batavia, Illinois. No new facilities will have to be installed to provide service to Substation I. Substation II will be fed by a tap from an existing 138 grid.

The backbone of the Edison transmission system encompasses more than 2,350 circuit miles of 345 KV lines. The typical capacity of a 345 KV circuit is 1,400 MVA. The voltage is stepped down at transmission substations to 138 KV through 300 MVA transformers. Typical normal capacities of 138 KV circuits are from 200 to 350 MVA.

Commonwealth Edison is a member of the Mid-America Interconnected Network (MAIN), one of nine regional councils that make up the North America Electric Reliability Council (NERC). Edison has a total of 28 high voltage MAIN interconnections at 765 KV, 345 KV, and 138 KV. These ties provide access to all power systems in the Midwest and help ensure the reliability and adequacy of electric supply in northern Illinois.

The highest peak load on the Edison system was 17,459 MW recorded in August, 1988. The planned additions to capacity are expected to provide adequate reserve capacity until the late 1990's. It is anticipated that coal-fired capacity will be installed at that time to maintain a target 15% reserve margin.

The power requirements of the SSC are not expected to materially change Edison's forecast of long-term growth or requirements for new capacity. If the SSC peak load comes on line in 1994 and reaches a level of 200 MW, generating capacity will still be substantially greater than the estimated peak load requirements.

LETTER 911

STATEMENT BY MARK FRECH
DIRECTOR, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AT THE OCTOBER 7, 1988
PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY'S DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT ON THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT

The Department of Conservation is responsible for the preservation, conservation and enhancement of Illinois' vast natural resources and for providing outdoor recreation opportunities for its citizens. It manages more than 340,000 acres of public lands including state parks, conservation areas, state forests and nature preserves. The Department provides fisheries, forestry and wildlife management assistance on public and private lands, interprets natural resources; conducts hunting, boating, trapping and snowmobiling education and safety classes; and enforces conservation-related regulations. The Department reviews federal and State permit applications, environmental impact statements and provides appropriate coments and recommendations to federal, State and local agencies.

1 In this context, the Department has reviewed the Department of Energy's (DOE) August, 1988 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Generally, from an environmental perspective, it provides some excellent information. During our review, we did however, note several technical inaccuracies, omissions, etc. The State's written comments to DOE will elaborate on these items.

Based on our knowledge of the site, the environmental information presented in the DEIS and our participation in the project to date, it is still our opinion that from a Departmental perspective, the SSC can be constructed and operated in full accordance with all environmental regulations and with minimal environmental impacts. For these reasons the Department continues to support locating the Superconducting Super Collider project in Illinois. Further, the State of Illinois is committed to employing design and construction measures that will avoid and/or minimize any environmental impacts. Finally, where impacts do occur, they will be mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

2 Relative to environmental impacts, the media releases we have seen and the summary in the DEIS, are misleading relative to the project's potential and actual impacts on

Illinois' wetlands and on threatened and endangered species. To clear up these misconceptions, I have asked several of my staff to discuss these items in detail. Immediately following my presentation, Mr. Marvin Hubbell, the Department's Wetland Coordinator, will discuss impacts to Illinois' wetlands and later on this afternoon Carl Becker, Supervisor of our Division of Natural Heritage will discuss impacts on threatened and endangered species with special reference to the Prairie bush clover and the Indiana bat.

The Department appreciates the opportunity to participate in this public hearing and we look forward to consumation of the site selection process in November.

3

Should Illinois be selected as the site for the SSC, its development will be a high priority of this agency. Consistent with our responsibilities for protection and enhancement of the fish, wildlife and recreational resources of Illinois, the Department will cooperate fully with the DOE in the implementation of this important project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

LETTER 912

Statement by Marvin Hubbell
Wetlands Program Administrator, Illinois Department
of Conservation

At The October 7, 1988
Public Hearing on the Department of
Energy's Draft Environmental Impact
Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider Project

As Wetland Program administrator for the Department of Conservation, one of my responsibilities is to coordinate the completion of the Illinois portion of the National Wetlands Inventory in addition to the development of a State wetland management program.

Mapping of the potential impact area covered by the proposed SSC project was completed in 1985. The National Wetlands Inventory maps identify all surface water features and describe them using the Cowardin Classification System. These data are of high resolution and available statewide. Because the Inventory has been digitized and mounted on the State's Geographic Information System, analysis of the potential project impacts on wetland resources is uniquely possible.

1 Based upon the use of National Wetlands Inventory maps and site visits, approximately 1,029 acres of wetlands were identified within the SSC project area. Approximately 189.8 acres (18.4%) of these wetlands fall within the possible construction footprint and may be impacted by construction activities as identified on the site location map furnished in the State proposal.

However, of the total wetland acres identified within the SSC project area, less than 6.58 acres (.6%) are likely to be directly affected by construction activities. Wetlands which are to be directly affected can be divided into two groups, those which have been previously altered by drainage, farming, or construction activities and those which have not been previously altered. Of the 6.58 acres of wetlands likely to be affected, 5.69 acres have been previously altered. The remaining .89 acres have

not been previously altered but they have been impacted by sedimentation and changes in surface water flows. Additionally 183 acres have been identified as being located in areas of potential future construction. Until such time as the specific location of surface facilities are finalized, a complete assessment of impacts is not possible.

As stated by Director Frech, the State of Illinois is committed to employing design and construction measures that will avoid and/or minimize environmental impacts, including direct alteration or destruction of wetlands. In addition, construction activities will not result in the permanent alteration or disruption of surface water flows to wetlands outside the construction footprint.

Based upon these commitments and available resource data, I am confident that the proposed surface construction work for the SSC project will impact far less than the 850 wetland acres implied by earlier news accounts; in fact I anticipate direct impacts to only 6.58 acres (.6%) of the wetlands within the total project area. Of these areas, 5.69 acres (.5%) have been previously altered and .89 acres (.1%) have not been previously altered but are degraded. Where impacts are not avoidable, full mitigation of wetland type and function will be accomplished.

LETTER 913

Naperville

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR SSC AT FERMILAB
CITY OF NAPERVILLE
OCTOBER 7, 1988

The City of Naperville is continuing in its support for the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

There is no direct impact of the proposed SSC on the City of Naperville, because the site information available at this time places all aspects of the ring outside both our present boundaries and our planning area. This does not mean, though, that the SSC will not have an effect on our community if it is located at Fermilab.

1 Naperville has grown along with the Illinois Research and Development Corridor, along Interstate 88. The attractiveness of our City to both residents and businesses is tied in many ways to the corridor, and the corridor is tied to Fermilab. Siting the SSC at Fermilab would have a spinoff economic impact on Naperville because it would mean employment opportunities at the facility itself and at industries that would be attracted to our area because of the SSC. Doubts about the future of Fermilab if the SSC is built elsewhere, would become doubts about the corridor and its economic well being. While we would not necessarily become a ghost town without the SSC, there would be a negative economic impact.

Naperville provides a positive advantage to siting the SSC at Fermilab because of our expanding housing market. Our latest special census, completed in August, shows that we have added more than 4,000 housing units, running from apartments to single family hosing, in the last two years.

CITY OF NAPERVILLE • 175 WEST JACKSON AVENUE • P.O. BOX 3020 • NAPERVILLE, IL 60566-7020 • 312/420-6111

IIA.1- 1631

Statement of Support for SSC
City of Naperville
October 7, 1988

Naperville has been a leader in new housing starts in the Chicago area for more than a decade. This growth allows our community to provide housing opportunities for both the temporary workers who will be involved in the construction of the SSC, and for the permanent staff that will work there when the facility begins operations. Planning and concept meetings have been held on new residential developments that will provide thousands more dwelling units in the next decade. We have been, and continue, to plan for our growth. This expansion in our housing market would allow us to absorb a number of the new workers the SSC would attract to this area.

In conclusion, Fermilab has been a good neighbor to Naperville, and we feel the SSC will also be a good neighbor. The SSC would provide positive economic impacts for our City, and we in turn provide housing opportunities and amenities for those who will work on the project. The City of Naperville supports the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab.

LETTER 914

STATEMENT AT SSC HEARINGS 10/6/88

TUNNEL LEAKAGE, RADIATION, NUMBER OF WELLS

1 TABLE 4-1 PAGE 4-4 INDICATES THAT THE ILLINOIS SITE WILL EXPERIENCE MINIMAL GROUNDWATER INFLOWS INTO THE TUNNEL. HOWEVER, PAGE 16 OF APPENDIX 10 SHOWS THAT A FIVE MILE STRETCH OF THE TUNNEL BETWEEN E3 AND E4 NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE RING WILL LEAK AT THE RATE OF 5200 GALLONS/MINUTE/100 FEET DURING CONSTRUCTION. THIS IS NEARLY 20 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY OVER JUST A FIVE MILE STRETCH OF TUNNEL. THIS RATE OF GROUNDWATER INFLOW MUST SURELY BE CONSIDERED MORE THAN MINIMAL. IN FACT, NO OTHER SITE SPECIFICALLY POINTS OUT ANY ANTICIPATED WATER PROBLEM AREAS LIKE THIS AREA NEAR BIG ROCK, ILLINOIS. THE MICHIGAN SITE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA SITE WILL BOTH EXPERIENCE GREATER AMOUNTS OF TUNNEL INFLOW THAN WILL ILLINOIS. BUT NO STRETCH OF THEIR TUNNELS ARE EXPECTED TO LEAK AT THE RATE THAT IS ANTICIPATED FOR OUR 5 MILE BIG ROCK SECTOR.

2 ANOTHER QUESTION--IS THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AWARE THAT THERE IS QUICKSAND IN THE MARSHES AROUND BIG ROCK AND SITE F4.

3 ON PAGE 3-61 THE ~~EIS~~ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THE SSC PROJECT WOULD BE DESIGNED TO LIMIT RADIATION EXPOSURE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE KEY PHRASE HERE IS THAT THEY INTEND TO LIMIT IT --NOT ELIMINATE IT. THERE IS RADIATION INVOLVED WITH THE SSC PROJECT NO MATTER HOW YOU LOOK AT IT. OTHER STATES MAY BE WILLING TO PUT UP WITH YOUR LIMITED RADIATION DOSE, BUT WE

RESIDENTS OF THE FOX VALLEY WILL NOT TOLERATE IT. WE WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS SET FOR RADIATION SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS SAFE DOSES OR SAFE RELEASES. H.J. MULLER, WHO DISCOVERED THAT IONIZING RADIATIONS CREATES MUTATIONS IN LIVING ORGANISMS, WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO REALIZE THAT THERE IS NO SAFE DOSE OF IONIZING RADIATION. AND THIS IS EXACTLY THE TYPE OF
3 RADIATION WHICH THE POPULATION IN AND AROUND THE FOX VALLEY WOULD BE EXPOSED TO BY THE SSC. ACCORDING TO DR. MULLER, EVEN THE LOWEST DOSE OF IONIZING RADIATION HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INDUCE A MUTATION. THAT BEING THE CASE, WE DON'T WANT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FERMILAB, OR OUR ELECTED OFFICALS TO TELL US THAT RADIATION WILL BE LIMITED. WE DON'T WANT ANYTHING OVER AND ABOVE WHAT WE'RE BEING EXPOSED TO ALREADY. TAKE YOUR MACHINE AND PUT IT IN AN OPEN LAND LABORATORY SETTING NOT IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA IN ILLINOIS.

PAGE 4-21 OF THE EIS INDICATES THAT THERE ARE 320 WELLS WITHIN THE 1000 FOOT ZONE OF THE COLLIDER RING. THIS NUMBER IS FAR SMALLER THAN THE TRUE NUMBER
4 BECAUSE IT ONLY REFLECTS CONDITIONS AS OF JANUARY 1,1986. THE TRUE NUMBER IS FAR IN EXCESS OF 500 WELLS, AND IT GROWS DAY BY DAY AS NEW HOMES CONTINUE TO BE BUILT. WITHOUT A DOUBT, ILLINOIS HAS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF WELLS WITHIN THE 1000 FOOT ZONE OF THE COLLIDER.

THE ILLINOIS ENR (Energy & Natural Resources) HAS PRESENTED THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WITH UPDATES ON THEIR OWN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS OF CONDITIONS IN ILLINOIS
5 AS RECENTLY AS LATE MARCH, 1989. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE VERY CONVENIENTLY FAILED TO UPDATE THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ON THE NUMBER OF WELLS AND THE NUMBER OF PARCELS WHICH FALL UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE SSC. THIS HAS BEEN CONTRIVED BY THE ENR FROM THE BEGINNING AND MAKES ONE SICK TO THINK THAT THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS CAN ACT SO IRRESPONSIBLY. WE MIGHT ASK THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IF

LETTER 914 (CONTINUED)

THESE ARE TRUELY THE KIND OF PEOPLE YOU WANT TO DEAL WITH OVER THE NEXT 25-30 YEARS? IF YOU'RE SATISFIED WITH SECRECY AND DECEIT, AND I HOPE YOU'RE NOT, YOU WOULD FEEL RIGHT AT HOME WITH OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

OUR STATE AND LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES (AND I USE THAT TERM LOOSELY), HAVE BY THEIR SECRETIVE AND DECEITFUL ACTIONS, INFORMING THE CITIZENS OF OUR COMMUNITY SO LATE ABOUT THIS PROJECT AND DISTORTING THE FACTS ABOUT ALL OF ITS NEGATIVE IMPACTS, HAVE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THEIR UTTER CONTEMPT AND A BLATANT DISREGARD FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE THEY SUPPOSEDLY REPRESENT. TO THESE POMPOUS EGOTISTS I SAY: REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ILLINOIS GETS THIS PROJECT OR NOT, YOUR TRIALS WILL NOT END HERE, FOR YOU HAVE VIOLATED THE TRUST WE HAVE PLACED IN YOU. YOU WILL REGRET THE DAY YOU DECIDED PUT OUR FAMILIES THROUGH THIS UNBELIEVABLE NONSENSE. FINALLY, TO YOU DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICIALS I SAY: GO AHEAD WITH YOUR PROJECT. IT SOUNDS GREAT. BUT FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, DON'T PUT IT IN A POPULATED AREA! FERMILAB, OR NO FERMILAB, HOW CAN YOU EVEN CONSIDER CHOOSING THIS SITE!

6

Phil Hoelzwik
10/6/88

39 W 871 DEER RUN DR.
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS
60175

LETTER 915

Testimony of Lorin I. Nevling, Ph.D.
Chief, Illinois Natural History Survey
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Waubonsie Valley High School, Aurora, Illinois
October 7, 1988

I'm Lorin Nevling and I have the privilege of being the Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey, a division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources, State of Illinois. Since 1858, the Survey has monitored the biotic resources of the State. Our long-standing concern with environmental issues as they relate to the plants, animals, and habitat of this state place us in a unique position to assemble information on the biological features of the SSC site. Since 1984 specialists from our staff have studied the effects that construction and operation of the SSC would have on plants, animals, and habitat in and near the proposed Illinois site. Extensive field work by our highly
1 trained staff and support of the Illinois Geographic Information System have enabled us to identify and characterize those areas that may be affected by construction and operation of the SSC in Illinois. The breadth and quality of natural history data provided to the Department of Energy are apparent in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We believe they are unparalleled.

We have examined the Draft and find it to be an excellent document. We are pleased that our own conclusions, that no prohibitive factors preclude locating the SSC in Illinois, are supported by the Impact Statement. More importantly, the Statement suggests that locating the SSC in Illinois may well provide an opportunity for enhancing the habitat for numerous species of plants and animals. Our experience with the existing Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory supports this prediction.

Written comments on the Draft have been submitted to address technical issues and the few inconsistencies it contains. A few areas of the Draft require clarification. In this spirit and in order to present additional information, I would like to address two matters: possible threats to the habitat of two species, specifically the Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis) and the prairie bush clover (Lespedeza leptostachya); and potential damage to
2 wetlands. The Illinois Department of Conservation will also comment on these matters.

Since the Impact Statement was released, scientists at the Survey have conducted further field work to determine if suitable habitat exists on the proposed site for the Indiana bat or the prairie bush clover. This work confirmed the previous assessment: no suitable habitat for either species occurs within the fee simple areas of the proposed site.

The Environmental Impact Statement properly notes that a number of wetland areas are found in the proposed site but, and this is

a very important point, no wetlands that have not been previously degraded by human activity lie within any of the surface sites outside of the campus area. The design, extent, and location of campus facilities will determine the degree to which wetlands are perturbated if at all. Significantly, the largest series of wetlands within the site is located on the Fermilab property. Further, many of these wetlands are the product of innovative land management by Fermilab. The potential to mitigate impact on any wetland habitat clearly exists.

3 In summary, our investigations indicate that although there may be transitory impacts on biological features during the construction phase of the SSC, no substantive, lasting adverse effects during the operational phase are likely; neither are adverse impacts likely to occur during decommissioning. As has been so ably demonstrated at Fermilab, a substantial improvement and expansion of natural areas and wetlands could be realized. Habitat expansion could lead to an increase in the diversity of plants and animals inhabiting the area. This conclusion is confirmed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the SSC.

The Illinois Natural History Survey remains prepared to assist the Department of Energy on a continuing basis to assure that habitat enhancement and the retention of biodiversity are achieved during the periods of construction, operation, and decommissioning.

Lorin I. Nevling, Chief
Illinois Natural History Survey
607 E. Peabody Drive
Champaign IL 61820

Telephone: (217) 333-6830
Fax: (217) 333-4949

ssc.thr
travel

LETTER 916

COMMENTS OF MARY B. BUSHNELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

Good morning. My name is Mary B. Bushnell and I am speaking today in my capacity as Chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The Commerce Commission is responsible for regulating investor-owned utilities in the State of Illinois, including the three utilities that will be serving the SSC at the Fermilab
1 site: Commonwealth Edison Company for electricity, Northern Illinois Gas Company for natural gas and, for telecommunications, Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Each will provide its own technical comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I would like to highlight several items in the Draft EIS that concern public utility services at the SSC site.

First, the Draft EIS points out that, and I quote, "... [Commonwealth] Edison currently serves Fermilab whose electrical load is comparable to that expected from the SSC. The Fermilab pulsing load has reached peak values of 200 MW without causing system outages or instabilities. Thus, the necessary system capability may be thought to be essentially in place" (unquote).[1]

2 The Draft EIS also correctly notes that Illinois is the only state among the final candidates that already has the necessary electric generating capacity available for use by the SSC. This advantage means that the SSC will not depend on the approval and construction of additional generating facilities. Furthermore, only two miles of new power transmission lines will be needed to service the SSC after construction is completed.

Second, the Draft EIS points out that for Illinois, and I quote, "The supply of natural gas to the region is considered to be far in excess of the demands either currently placed on the service network or expected to be placed on the network for many years" (unquote).[2]

3 Northern Illinois Gas Company's connections with four major interstate pipeline suppliers assures an adequate supply of economical natural gas for the SSC in a manner similar to the existing service to Fermilab. The Company also has a large underground storage facility only a few miles southwest of the SSC site that is used to supply natural gas during periods of peak demand.

4 Third, the Draft EIS points out that, and again I quote, "Illinois Bell Telephone Company can provide telecommunications service to the SSC project... Given the status of the current equipment no new communications lines would need to be installed for the SSC" (unquote).[3]

In other words, Illinois Bell's modern fiber optic system is ready and able to serve the site of the SSC and no major additional telecommunications expenditures are required.

In sum, all affected utilities have ample capacity to serve the Illinois SSC site with minimal environmental impact. In fact, only 6 acres of land will be required for all utility services to the SSC.

5 Moreover, the Illinois utilities can meet the demands of planning for growth, as also discussed in the Draft EIS. The Illinois Commerce Commission, in its regulatory role, will continue to plan for and mandate the coordinated, cost-effective expansion of the various utility systems to meet expected demand. Through the planning processes already in place in the State of Illinois, adequate utility services to projects such as the SSC are assured.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Department of Energy for this opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS on behalf of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Commission stands ready to facilitate any additional specific Illinois utility plans and proposals for the SSC to ensure timely implementation of this important project in our State.

---

[1] Vol. IV, Appendix 14, Section 14.2.2.3 C-1, p. 120.

[2] Vol. IV, Appendix 14, Section 14.2.2.3 C-2, p. 124.

[3] Vol. IV, Appendix 14, Section 14.2.2.3 C-3, p. 124.

LETTER 917

PETITION TO PRESIDENT REAGA

TO: President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

1 We, the undersigned residents of Illinois support the construction of the Superconducting Super (SSC) adjacent to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) near Batavia, Illinois. Link SSC to Fermilab will save the federal government nearly $500 million. The geology of the area is suitable for the SSC. The location is near a major transportation center and offers abundant supplies water and power.

Construction of the SSC is needed to maintain the leadership of the United States in the area energy physics and high technology. Our area of Northeastern Illinois offers the most logical and eco site for the SSC.

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY and ZIP

LETTER 918

George Schramer

Aurora, IL

The Illinois proposal site is not favorable for the Superconducting Super Collider. Northern Illinois has the most Nuclear radioactive operating plants, the second highest number of NRC licenses, the worst radioactive soil contamination, and the only non-operating Thorium plant dump, thus making this area the biggest radioactive producing site of all sites proposed.

In the Draft EIS (Table 4-14), ten Nuclear Energy Power plants exist and are on line. They are Dresden 2 and 3, LaSalle Court 1 and 2, Braidwood 1 and 2, Zion 1 and 2 and Bryron 1 and 2. The Illinois NRC liscenses for radioactive material is up to 125. The list of locations for these licenses was left out of the Draft EIS. Why? Did the State of Illinois feel this was too sensitive of a topic in this area?--Perhaps.

1

The Kerr McGee Thorium plant is classified as inactive! However, the state of Illinois and the DOE failed to inform the public of the 4,800,000 cubic feet of low level radiotive waste stored openly at Kerr McGee land (per NRC). This is located about 2 miles from the Beam Abort area.

Also, no mention was made regarding the Kress Creek contamination! This creek flows from the North-east corner of the Fermi laboratory property where it exits into a subdivision adjacent to the Fermilab.

According to the transcript of procedings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) before the atomic safety and licensing board in the matter of Kerr McGee and the Kress Creek de-contamination Docket #40-206 ASLBP#48-502-01-SC dated January 8, 1984,

On page 40 measurements were taken at the off site-location near the National Accelerator Laboratory by Argonne National Laboratory in 1977 and 1978. Additional surveys were made by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1981.

The results show land adjacent to the Kress Creek and West Branch of the DuPage River contaminated with Thorium and daughter products of Thorium Decay. Attachment #4 to my report clearly shows the Thorium soil concentrations ranging from +10 to + 50 pCi/g (picocuries per gram). The concentrations presented in this report are not necessarily the maximum levels as no samples were taken from the bottom of Kress Creek to locate areas of maximum direct radiation. The EPA has stated "These standards are appropriate for clean-up. Therefore clean-up of the radioactive contamination in the environmnet is required."

In the Draft EIS Volume 1, Chapter 5, page 5.1.2-13, the proposed J6 site encroachment of Kress Creek will cover the entire width of the flood plain. This encroachment is only 2.53 Kilometers up stream from the start of the contaminated area. The DOE admits this is a "measurable impact with some potential for mitigation through design layout or channel diversion.

I say this will require years of mitigation before the EPA allows channel diverison that may cause flooding down stream, and only before the contaminated area of Kress Creek is cleaned up.

Because of the open dump of low level radioactive waste at Kerr McGee, the contaminated Kress Creek and West Branch DuPage River, Ten Nuclear Power Plants, 125 NRC licenses, we don't need the SSC site here in Northern Illinois adding more radiocactive contamination to our soil, water and air.

In closing, my home is not on the proposed ring, but my place of employment is located directly on J3 and according to the Draft EIS, this property qualifies for take over by the DOE.

2 Would you gentlemen of the DOE like to have the honor of informing my fellow 1000 employees that they must be relocated? Especially those who already have been relocated at my plant from as far away as California and New York!

I don't want wasteful government Hi-Tech projects to replace efficent, private sector, leading-edge technology enterprises.

KEEP THE SSC OUT OF ILLINOIS

George Schramer

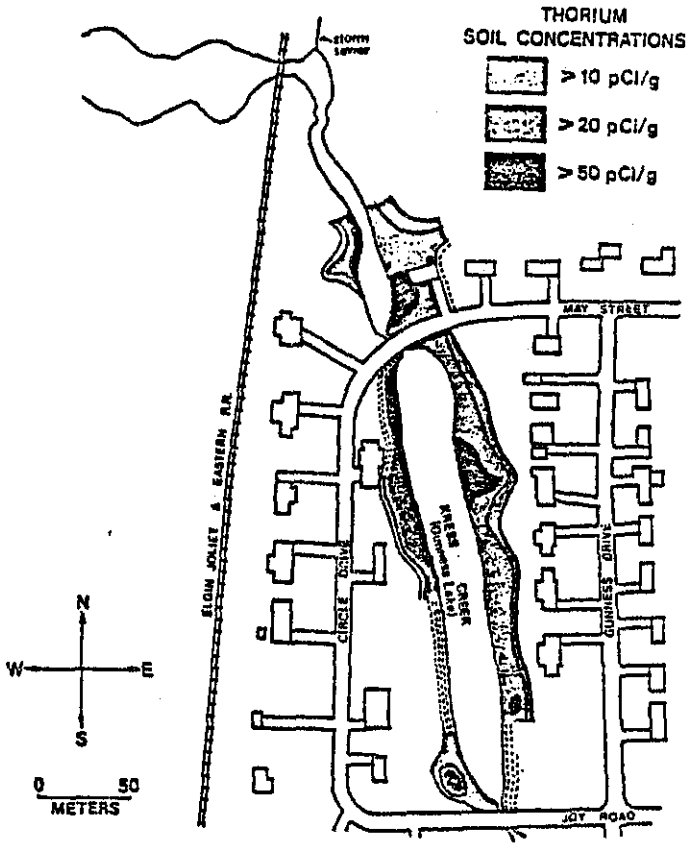


FIGURE 14. Map of Kress Creek Between the Storm Sewer Outfall and Joy Road Indicating Total Thorium Concentrations in Soil.

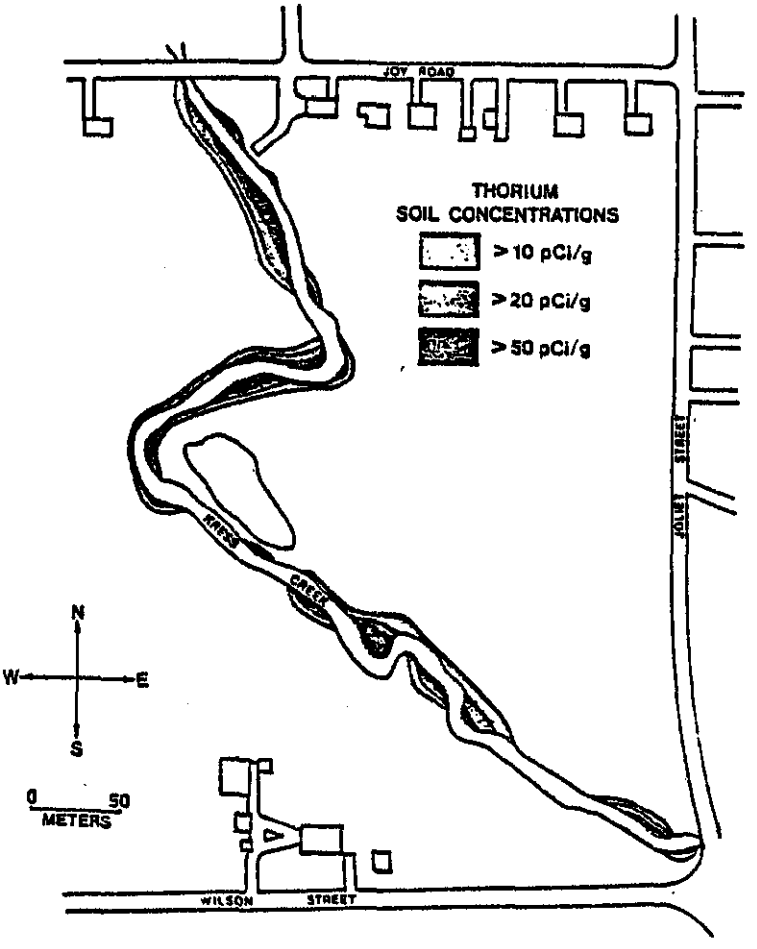


FIGURE 15. Map of Kress Creek Between Joy Road and Wilson Street Indicating Total Thorium Concentrations in Soil.

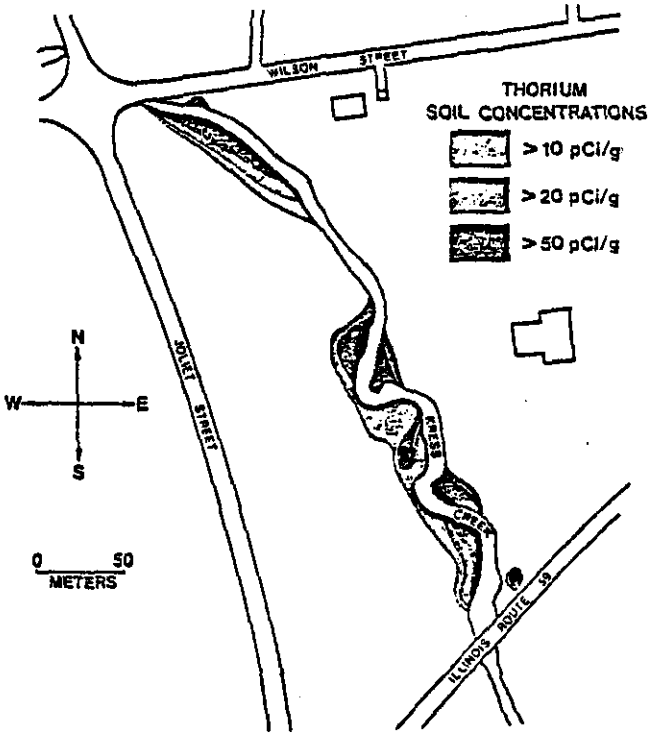


FIGURE 16. Map of Kress Creek Between Wilson Street and Illinois Route 59 Indicating Total Thorium Concentrations in Soil.

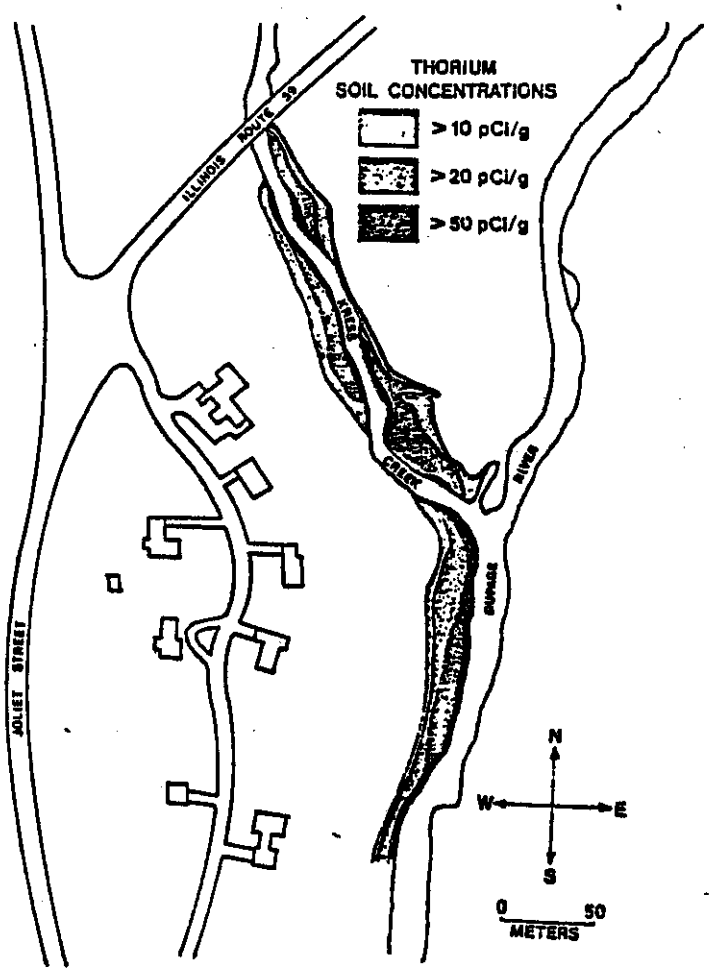


FIGURE 17. Map of Kress Creek Between Illinois Route 59 and the DuPage River Indicating Total Thorium Concentrations in Soil.

LETTER 919

SSC statement

Mike Isely
October 7, 1988

SSC Site Task Force
United States Department of Energy, ER - 65
Washington, D.C. 20545

(301)-353-6578

Mike Isely
736 Fellows St
St Charles Il, 60174
Home: (312)-584-3610
Work: (312)-840-2784

For the record:

I am a citizen concerned about the SSC in Illinois. I am not against it. **I am for it.** What I am concerned about is the impact that CATCH may be having upon the decision whether or not to site it here.

Yes, I work for Fermilab (computer engineer, ACP, Research Division). But unlike many others, I am not worried about losing my job if the SSC does not show up here. Chances are eventually I will be wherever the SSC will be.

I do not speak for Fermilab; I do not speak for the state government. I do not represent any particular organization for or against the SSC. I speak for myself, and frankly I am outraged at the scare tactics and misinformation that CATCH has been heaping upon citizens in the Fox Valley area.

Nobody has brainwashed me with pseudo-facts about what the SSC will or will not do. I can see plain as day all the fluff that CATCH is inflicting on us.

Consider this scenario: You and about 200 others live in an area where the SSC is going to need land. It is fairly obvious that you may not be living there long because of it. Of course you don't want it. But those 200 voices aren't nearly strong enough to cause a change of decision. So, if you were in this position, what would you do to stop it?

1

The answer is simple: Use misinformation and scare tactics to confuse as many others as possible that they don't want the SSC either. That is exactly what CATCH is doing now. I can only hope that you realize this too.

If not, allow me to present some examples to illustrate what is happening:

Last June while at the local Geneva Swedish days, I had the misfortune to walk by a CATCH booth. Whereupon I was immediately accosted by a lady with the phrase "Do you want your well to go dry? Sign this petition and stop it!". If I owned a well and was worried about such a thing, I might be persuaded to sign it. But we all know that perhaps 50 wells might be closed because of the SSC (320 are within the site). But CATCH used that tactic on me and maybe even 20,000 others to get signatures on their petition! Unless there are 4000 people per well in the Kaneville area, then 19,950 of those signatures were signed under the false belief that their wells would be lost.

Maybe I'm taking that example to extreme. But CATCH has invented and misinterpreted other facts to get their view across.

For example, CATCH published a flyer (which was placed in my hands at Geneva Swedish days and on my windshield at a supermarket) which states that "The total land area needed for the SSC would be 15,830 acres (includes Fermilab land). Other areas may be needed as construction proceeds." Although this statement by itself is technically correct, it is still a GROSS misrepresentation of the truth. Any person off the street would see that and immediately think "Wow, 15,000 acres are going to be taken for the SSC." What is not said is that most of that is underground easement. What galls me even more than that is the fine print about Fermilab land being included. Fermilab is 6800 acres by itself!

CATCH is doing anything it can to point out problems (however mythical) concerning the SSC. Yesterday, during the first session of hearings in the gymnasium (Wabonsie Valley High School, 10/6/88) they said two things which are mutually exclusive. One speaker from CATCH said something about jobs actually being lost because the land being taken over would prevent development from occurring (I think his example was 300 acres could support 8000 jobs or some statistic like that). Then in another speech, concerns were raised that development caused by the SSC would cause too great a strain on the local water table. In my opinion, I'm sure that those 8000 lost jobs would put a much heavier strain on the water table than the SSC. These people aren't even correlating their arguments! They are saying anything they can that will make them look good.

Along the same lines CATCH is complaining about all the construction noise. That argument could be used for any kind of development, even housing. What's more, if these "8000 jobs" were a reality, certainly there would be construction traffic associated with that too.

Perhaps the worst arguments I heard came from CATCH members who didn't even know what they were talking about. I cite as an example Kathy Tardy of Campton Township, who associated the SSC with a nuclear reactor, a weapons plant, and then went on to connect it with Agent Orange and the Vietnam war. I am sorry Kathy that you know someone who was exposed to Agent Orange, but it has NOTHING to do with the SSC! Let's try and stay on the subject.

While on the subject of radioactivity, CATCH cites a scientist (I believe a Doctor Mueller) as saying that no radioactivity, no matter how low, is safe. I take exception to that. The SSC, as you know, produces an unmeasurable amount of radioactivity at the surface, effectively ZERO. But no, CATCH has latched on to this dirty word "radioactivity" and slandered the SSC with it.

Another interesting point, however minor, was raised during the hearings. I knew before that the EIS found 850 acres of wetlands within the boundaries of the SSC. CATCH took that and went on to say that 850 acres "will be destroyed" by the SSC (check the hearing records; I know that phrase was repeated multiple times). We already know that 650 of those acres are on the Fermilab grounds and that 500 of those 650 were created AFTER Fermilab was built. This leaves 200 acres that might be affected. And now if we do a little probability analysis (maximum of 3000 surface acres of (15000-6800=8200) would actually be acquired, or 36% or the total area), then we find that 36% of that 200 acres, or 72 acres of wetlands are really in any danger of being affected.

SSC statement

Mike Isely
October 7, 1988

I have now mentioned a small sample of false points that CATCH is making to prevent the SSC from being sited here (there are many others, like the "helium factories", or the real estate value issue). But the purpose of this letter is not to refute all of CATCH's facts, the purpose is to show what CATCH is doing to Fox Valley residents and (hopefully not), you.

You see, this is the sort of stuff that CATCH is flinging at anybody who will listen. I only wish that Illinois would launch an equally vocal campaign to counter it. Because as a result, all that local voters are hearing are what CATCH is saying. And in the minds of most people, when something is stated enough times, it becomes fact by default. This is how CATCH has filled their petition.

Fortunately though not everybody can be swayed so easily. There really is local support for the SSC, only it is not so vocal and as well organized as CATCH.

When the site is finally considered for the SSC, I sincerely hope that only the real facts are used in making the decision. The decision maker must peel back the layers upon layers of false facts, accusations and statements made about the SSC and take a look at the real issues:

In my opinion, I only see one real problem with the SSC in Illinois, which I heard in only one CATCH speech (I was there in the first session of the hearing):

The speaker was the resident of Campton Township (I can't remember the name) who figured out that the E8 service area was going to be in his front yard. I am sorry for this person. I am sorry for the shoddy way in which Governor Thompson has failed to notify him of this. If I were in his position, I would myself be quite ticked about it too. (But that does NOT give CATCH a right to make up facts, exaggerate and slander every other aspect of the SSC.)

But I also see benefits of the SSC, the most important of which is savings. In these times I have seen teeth painfully pulled in order to extract a million or two dollars of savings here and there. One simply cannot ignore the at least one Billion dollars that can be saved by siting the SSC here. This is simply too great a number to pass up.

Also consider that Illinois ranks 50th in federal funding. I believe that the SSC would a good step in correcting that deficiency.

Don't get me wrong. I am not a heartless person when it comes to displacing people. I just don't believe that many are going to be displaced. I don't believe CATCH's belief in that the SSC would cause thousands to lose their jobs.

What I do believe is what Fermilab has shown by example and CATCH has blatantly ignored: Thousands of jobs will be created. Billions of dollars will be injected into the local economy.

And of all the types of industry that might appear in the western suburbs in the next twenty years, an accelerator would be the one least likely to destroy the

environment. Fermilab has not destroyed the environment. On the contrary, it has reinforced and rekindled it (the prairie project in the ring center is a shining example of this).

Remember, the decision must be based on the facts about the SSC. Carefully look over the savings in placing it here. Consider that experience already here both in operating it and in building the tunnel. Consider the pre-existence of Fermilab and the time savings to be had in not having to build another injector.

Do not consider the politics. Recently I read (in several newspapers) that the Reagan Administration is considering "giving" it to Texas. Is this the same administration that worked to trim the budget to the last dollar? Or is this the administration that will do ANYTHING to get George Bush elected? I am very disappointed in you Ron.

And, yes, consider the opposition. But when doing so, look at their real facts, not the fabrications. And remember who is really part of the opposition; I assure you it is far from a majority (why not put it to vote?). Along the same lines, consider under what circumstances that petition was compiled.

I think I have said enough. There's no sense in beating it into the ground over and over again. I sincerely believe that siting the SSC in Illinois would benefit everybody. It would be a major mistake to look this state over and then spend the extra billion to put it in Texas (or elsewhere).

After attending that hearing, I personally feel that the SSC is not going to be here. But if the decision really does come out against Illinois, I certainly hope that it is for a legitimate reason, not because some very vocal minority bullied and threatened their way into forcing it. That would be the greatest shame of all.

Sincerely,

Mike Isely

LETTER 920

PALEONTOLOGY II

Appendix 15 (concerning paleontology) is fraught with language that is not specific enough to ensure protection of our undiscovered prehistoric past. The research in Appendix 15 is also too superficial to accurately predict the pre-quaternary resources within the proposed SSC site.

In Appendix 15 it is stated that important resources are only ones that have demonstrated scientific importance. One interpretation of this is: If we don't know about it, then it isn't important. This stance might mean the loss of important clues to Northern Illinois' ancient past.

The DOE admits that "further research may be desirable(,)" after stating that the report information was based on the individual states' proposals. The writer of Appendix 15 knows that the research is incomplete. The impression is given that Appendix 15 expresses the importance (or lack thereof) attached to Illinois' prehistoric heritage.

1

It is mentioned that "Evaluation procedures...(will be)...performed as necessary." It is not mentioned who will decide when it is necessary. With the deplorable lack of protective legislation for paleontological resources and the DOE's speed requirement, many potential (but yet undiscovered) paleontological sites may be deemed unimportant and destroyed to save time during construction.

Appendix 15 cites several issues that after siting "could be pertinent..." It is also said that "Paleontological resource activities...could include..." Use of the word "could" in these instances implies that items may be added or subtracted. This leaves too much interpretation up to government officials concerned with speed, not prehistoric preservation.

PALEONTOLOGY II

"Contingency procedures" are mentioned to handle fossil remains. In light of the lack of legislation protecting fossils, these procedures could be subject to great interpretation. Much valuable resources would be compromised if the decision to site the SSC in Illinois is based on such unspecific language.

In relation to Paleontological resource activities during preconstruction, many items are mentioned that are unclear. Nothing is mentioned about who will determine "resource characterization." Perhaps a physicist or an administrator will decide which resources are signifigant? Also mentioned in this context are consultations "with concerned groups and individuals." It is not mentioned in relation to Illinois if any local groups or experts have been contacted. Or perhaps the DOE intends to contact them after resources have been uncovered and perhaps partially destroyed by a bull-dozer?

Mention is made of developing "paleontological resource research...as necessary." Also, "Report preparation for agencies as necessary." One must ask, who will decide what is necessary? This language leaves too much open for interpretation.

It is admitted in Appendix 15 that "...the area has not been systematically surveyed..." Nothing concerning when it will be systematically surveyed, if at all, is mentioned.

In describing what was to be mapped in a geologic time sense, it is stated: "Pre-quaternary localities were not mapped because they lie with in bedrock." This statement seems very strange because the SSC tunnel will lie in the bedrock.

PALEONTOLOGY II

The bedrock contains very old fossils of vertebrate animal life. This is where it will be likely to find the remains of dinosaurs and mastodons. But the paleontological survey in Appendix 15 concerns itself with just the most recent geological period (Quaternary). This period produces mainly fossilized plants and invertebrate animals according to an expert in the field. While these are important, the fact that the tunneling in the bedrock was dismissed so easily leads one to believe that anything found in the bedrock will not be handled appropriately. The research concerning the other states' paleontological evaluations involves itself with much deeper and therefore much older periods of time. One must ask why Illinois did not map older geologic strata present at the proposed site? It is very obvious that the SSC will disturb strata much older than the Quaternary period. There have been mastodons found in the area of the proposed ring. This is a glaring omission in Appendix 15.

Language that is not precise in a report concerning irreplaceable resources could imperil our unlocated prehistoric legacy. Perhaps the quality of research presented to the DOE and the public should be amended and updated before site selection? How can a responsible decision be made using incomplete and inappropriate information?

KEEP THE SSC OUT OF ILLINOIS

Judith V. Schwarzer

LETTER 921

TESTIMONY

Before
Department of Energy

Superconducting Super Collider
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

October 7, 1988

by
Bernard P. Killian, Director
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this hearing on the Superconducting Super Collider draft Environmental Impact Statement, and to discuss the role of the Illinois EPA in the preparatory work that will lead to the Department of Energy's selection of a site for the SSC. I would like to provide a very brief overview of the Illinois EPA's authority and responsibilites and a summary of our review of the draft EIS.

1 In Illinois, administration of the State's environmental programs is shared by Illinois EPA, the Pollution Control Board, the Department of Energy and Natural Resources and the Attorney General. Created by the Environmental Protection Act of 1970, IEPA is empowered to perform inspections, conduct monitoring, answer complaints, and process grants. We are also the State's environmental permitting and enforcement agency and we have the primary responsibility for carrying out the programs that are delegated to the State under the major federal environmental laws. Each of those laws - the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act -- includes some form of partnership structure under which the Agency has met the requirements to become a front-line manager of the national program. Thus, while we continue to carry out our duties in the State environmental

programs, we also have been delegated various authorities in the management of the national safe drinking water, air pollution, underground injection control, water pollution and hazardous waste programs. The result is a blending of complementary federal and state elements which work in concert to protect the environment in Illinois.

The Agency's primary role, and perhaps the key to effective implementation of our environmental requirements, is the permit process. Our review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement and supporting documentation has, therefore, focused primarily on applicable state and federal permitting requirements for all aspects of the proposed SSC.

In general, Illinois EPA technical staff review plans and specifications for proposed pollution sources and pollution control facilities. These reviews are conducted to insure that the processes and equipment that will be used in the project will meet the federal and state regulations and requirements for pollution control. If a project cannot meet these requirements, a permit cannot be issued.

Our conclusion is that several federal and state permits will be required before construction and operation of the SSC and associated projects can begin. Briefly, they are:

2 • National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits will be required during construction for tunnel dewatering. Ongoing water removal from the tunnel and discharged cooling water will also require permits. State construction and operating permits will be necessary before any new waste treatment and water treatment facilities may be built.

3 • A Section 401 water quality review and certification will be required if a federal permit is necessary for construction in the wetlands areas.

4 • State air pollution control construction and operating permits will be required for the gas fired boilers that will be used to heat the facility. In addition, there have been several issues raised concerning construction dust and air quality in the Batavia area. Terry Sweitzer, permit manager of the Agency's Division of Air Pollution Control, will discuss these two matters in subsequent testimony.

5 While we have not received the permit applications that will be necessary for us to make final decissions on any of these questions, based on our review of the draft EIS and the supporting documentation, we have concluded that the project presents neither unresolvable issues nor threats to the area's environment. We believe the environmental controls that will be necessary can be implemented successfully with available and proven techniques.

Finally, I should add that our regulatory responsibilities would not stop when construction of the SSC had been completed. We would continue to exercise our duties through inspections and monitoring throughout the life of the facility.

Thank you.

LETTER 922

Rough Draft Only: DO NOT QUOTE
September 15, 1988

Contact: DIANE CAROL BAST
312/427-3060

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER: SUPER BOONDOGGLE?

by Craig Jones 40W 240 OAK RIDGE RD
ST. CHARLES
IL
60175

The superconducting super collider (SSC) is the subject of intense interest among government officials in the seven states, including Illinois, that are finalists in a U.S. Department of Energy competition for the multibillion-dollar project. Proponents of locating the SSC in Illinois have emphasized its potential value to the state's economy in terms of new jobs and increased tax revenues. But like so many taxpayer-funded projects touted for their economic development potential, the SSC may not yield the benefits claimed for it.

Part I of this paper offers an overview of the U.S. Department of Energy's superconducting super collider project. In Part II, the author considers the economic benefits of the SSC from the perspective of the Illinois taxpayer. While the data presented in this section are derived from the State of Illinois' site proposal, readers in all seven states competing for the SSC, as well as federal taxpayers across the country, will find much of the material useful to developing informed opinions on the project. In Part III, "How Much Will Illinois Pay?" the author establishes the costs of the SSC project. This analysis of the benefits and costs of the SSC project calls into question its value in furthering economic development. The author concludes from this analysis that state government officials who support the SSC for its economic development potential should reconsider the evidence.

1

If, on the other hand, state government officials seek the SSC primarily for prestige and the excitement of pure knowledge gathering, they should make their goals clear -- and discussion of the SSC's importance should focus on these goals. In Part IV, the author examines the case for tax funding of "pure research," as well as the SSC's value as a pure research project. A summary and concluding remarks constitute Part V.

I. Background

The proposed SSC is an experimental device that would enable scientists to continue their search for a better understanding of the fundamental nature of matter. This is an exciting area of research with important implications for physics and philosophy as well as other disciplines. Although it is considered "pure" as opposed to "applied" research, proponents of the SSC's construction and operation anticipate a great deal of economic spin-off as new high technology companies locate near the SSC, resulting in a "high-tech corridor." Also claimed are large numbers of new jobs generated by the inflow of roughly $4.4 billion in federal tax monies. And, since the national government currently returns fewer tax dollars to Illinois than to other states, the project is promoted as a mechanism for getting a larger share of federal spending. <1>

The SSC will be an oval tunnel 53 miles in length and ten feet in diameter, with access shafts every two-and-one-half miles. Those who support its siting in Illinois claim that Fermilab <2> can be used as an injector -- a facility that accelerates protons to a required velocity before they are injected into the larger SSC for acceleration to the highest velocities. Two beams of accelerated protons will travel in opposite directions in the SSC. These beams of protons will collide at six points on the collider ring, and the debris from these collisions would be studied in an attempt to further scientists' understanding of the universe. Unlike Fermilab, which is entirely contained on federal land, the SSC collider ring would be under many homes, schools, and businesses. Surface land for the project would be taken near Fermilab, near Kaneville, Illinois, and at the access shaft sites every two-and-one-half miles along the ring. In addition, subsurface easements would be required under property to which owners would retain title. A total of 3,708 acres of surface land and 8,140 acres of subsurface easements <3> would be seized by the State of Illinois and donated to the national government free of all encumbrances and at no cost to the national government.

The competition for the SSC began in April 1987, when the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued its invitation for site proposals. In August 1987, the DOE began screening the proposals it had received from twenty-six states. DOE-screened proposals were submitted for evaluation by the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering. In December 1987, eight finalists -- Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas -- were selected. Shortly after the announcement, Governor Mario Cuomo withdrew New York State from the competition amid substantial local opposition to the proposed New York State SSC site.

Final site selection was to have been completed by July 1988. However, the announcement has been postponed until November 1988 at the earliest. Observers of the project's development have speculated that the delay reflects an astute political strategy: As the list of competitors for the SSC grows shorter, congressional support for the project will weaken, since fewer states stand to gain from the project. Ultimately, the success in Congress of the SSC proposal may depend on obtaining at least some funding before the final site announcement is made, further eroding congressional support. At the time of this writing, funding for the SSC was not a certainty.

To sell the SSC to taxpayers and landowners in Illinois, those who favor siting the SSC in Illinois have emphasized economic development, advancing three primary arguments: the projected birth of a high technology corridor in the SSC area, the alleged creation of thousands of jobs by the inflow of federal and state tax dollars, and

the anticipated cost savings (to the national government) of using the existing Fermilab installation. These arguments are considered below.

In addition, proponents of siting the SSC in Illinois raise an argument that cannot be ignored, but merits only brief attention here. The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources has forecast that Fermilab may be closed if Illinois is not the selected site for the SSC. State officials have attempted to quantify the losses in employment and income that would ripple through the Illinois economy. <4> But Illinois taxpayers need not be concerned by the State's dire predictions. The U.S. Department of Energy's recently released *Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (DEIS) clearly states "the operation of Fermilab is expected to continue regardless of the presence or absence of the SSC." <5> Because Fermilab operates under the jurisdiction of the U.S. government, the author of this study accepts the U.S. Department of Energy's assurances concerning the fate of that facility.

II. Economic Benefits of the Superconducting Super Collider

A. A New Midwestern Silicon Valley?

Proponents of the Illinois site envision the birth of a high technology corridor in the neighborhood of the SSC. They do not explain, however, why no such corridor exists in the area of Fermilab, a leading particle physics research facility. Today, the corridors of development are south, at Naperville, and along the Northwest Tollway – not in the area of Batavia and Fermilab. "Quite frankly," notes Mayor Jeffrey Shielke of Batavia, "history has shown that the lab had little or no effect on our development." <6>

2 Researchers for the Office of Technology Assessment of the Congressional Research Service - Science Policy Research Division also directly contradict the suggestion that a high technology corridor will develop around the SSC, or that there will be significant economic return to the project:

> Economists have found a strong positive correlation between research and development (R&D) spending and economic growth. They have estimated private returns in excess of 20 percent per year and social returns in excess of 40 percent on private sector R&D expenditures. They have *not* been able to show comparable returns, and at times have been unable to show *any* returns, on federal R&D expenditures, except for some applied research programs in agriculture, aeronautics, and energy designed to improve industrial productivity. <7>

Fermilab and the proposed SSC are relatively pure research facilities. Unlike more applied research, such research tends to result in little local spin off of high technology business. Referring to hopeful competitors for the SSC who

have visited Batavia, Mayor Shielke said, "They think it's going to be like Disneyland, where outside the gate you have 150 motels and everything else springing up. I tell them – no way." <8>

B. Job Creation in the Host State

The claim that there will be secondary ("induced") employment in the local and state economies as a result of SSC construction and operation are based on estimates made by the state's Department of Energy and Natural Resources in its *Supplement to the Site Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois*, Volume 3 (hereinafter "*Supplement*"). <9> The projected gains are shown below in Table 1. A careful analysis will show these estimates to be fraught with inaccuracy and illogic.

Table 1

Annual Average Gains Due to an SSC in Illinois

3

	Economic Impact Component	Construction Period	Operation Period
1.	Jobs		
	(a) Construction	1,300	100
	(b) Manufacturing	2,000	80
	(c) Services	1,000	1,560
	(d) Retail Trade	760	300
	(e) Wholesale Trade	280	300
	(f) Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	275	220
	(g) Assorted Others	385	1,040
	Total employment	6,000	3,600
2.	Income		
	(a) Real Disposable Personal Income	$148 million	$97 million

Source: Table 5 - Economic Impact on Illinois: Alternative Scenarios for the SSC, in *Supplement to the Site Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois*, Volume 3 - Environmental Assessment, page 106.

1. How Multiplier Analysis Works

Careful attention must be paid to the "induced" employment claimed for the SSC. Induced employment is determined by using a "multiplier" -- a factor by which primary employment can be multiplied to arrive at an *estimate of secondary employment.* A simplified version of the multiplier formula may be depicted as follows: <10>

$$TE = E(1.0 + m)$$

Where:

TE = the total estimated employment.

E = Primary employment (workers employed directly at the project)

m = the employment multiplier

If 1,000 workers are directly employed in the construction of a given project, and the multiplier is .3, then

4

$$TE = 1000(1.0 + .3) = 1300$$

According to multiplier analysis, total employment attributable to the construction of this hypothetical project is 1,300, although just 1,000 workers are directly employed. The remaining 300 jobs are "induced" or secondary employment.

Utilizing an operations rather than a construction multiplier, this simple equation may also be applied to the operations phase of the project. <11>

2. Challenging the multiplier numbers used.

The authors of the *Supplement* do not make explicit the multiplier numbers used in their estimates of employment. Nor is it an easy task to calculate the multiplier based on the state's estimates of direct employment during the operations period at the proposed SSC -- these estimates have changed over the course of the site proposal's development, and it is difficult to know which is currently in use. <12>

If the direct employment at the SSC during the construction phase is assumed to be the 1,300 construction jobs identified in Table 1 above, the

multiplier for the construction period is found to be 3.6. <13> If the direct employment at the SSC during the operation phase is assumed to be 800 jobs, <14> the multiplier for the operation period is found to be 3.5. <15> The remaining employment – 4,700 jobs during the construction phase and 2,500 jobs during the operation phase – is induced employment projected only on the basis of the multiplier.

Multipliers of 3.6 and 3.5 are extraordinarily high. It is far more common to find construction multipliers for highly capital-intensive employment in the range of 1.0 to 2.0, and operation multipliers (because they are less capital intensive) in an even lower range. <16> While it may be argued that tunneling activity is unusually capital intensive, there is no reason to believe that such activity would account for a multiplier estimate at least double what is typical, nor does the tunneling justification explain an operations multiplier at least three times what is typical.

5 In September 1988, the U.S. Department of Energy released its *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, as required by law. Presented in this document is yet another SSC economic impact study. The multipliers used by the DOE are quite different from those used by the State of Illinois. *Construction period multipliers are roughly 2.0, while operations-period* multipliers are approximately 1.17. <17> These values are considerably lower *than those presented in the Supplement, calling into question the accuracy* of both studies, which allegedly apply to the same primary work force.

6 In addition, the DOE assumed that the entire operations period work force, including operations workers phased *in during the construction period*, would be new employees in Illinois. <18> That is, *contrary to projections made by the State of Illinois*, none of the workers currently employed at Fermilab would be integrated into the SSC. Advocates of the SSC in Illinois are faced with a dilemma: If they accept the State's projections of direct employment, then they must conclude that the DOE's multiplier estimates are too high, since much of what the DOE assumed would be new employment would in fact be existing jobs shuffled from one project to another. If, on the other hand, they accept the DOE's projections of direct employment, then they must admit that the Illinois site does *not* offer lower labor costs to the national government, contrary to claims made by proponents of the Illinois site (and discussed in Part III below).

7 The effect of the multiplier on estimates of employment and real disposable personal income is significant. If the U.S. Department of Commerce's recommended multiplier value of 1.5 is applied to both the construction and operation phases of the SSC project <19>, annual employment during the construction period is reduced to 3,250 jobs, and during the operation period to just 2,000 jobs. <20> Using the average annual wage relied upon by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, <21> real disposable personal income becomes $81.25 million during construction and $54 million during operation. Over a twenty-year operating period, real disposable personal income amounts to $1.65 billion. The discrepancy between this projection and the $3 billion projected by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources is significant, and demonstrates how

much weight is given to the multiplier figure in the State's economic impact analysis.

3. *Adjusting for the loss of benefits to out-of-state firms.*

Local or state economic growth will be stimulated by the construction and operation of the SSC only if there are firms in the area able to produce or supply the capital equipment and labor required by the project. For example, if the firms that build tunnel boring machines are not in Illinois, employment at those firms should not be included in determination of the multiplier. Local tunneling contractors have indicated that no manufacturers of this equipment are located in Illinois. <22> The importance of this fact cannot be overstated: It disputes a significant portion of the economic benefits claimed for the SSC by state officials.

In addition, Illinois firms will not necessarily be awarded other contracts for the project. It has been suggested, for example, that the magnets may be provided by foreign countries in an effort to solicit international cooperation. <23> Indeed, even much of the *direct* construction work force employed on the SSC may not be based in Illinois. Of seventeen contractors involved in Chicago's Deep Tunnel project -- an undertaking similar in many respects to the SSC -- only four are Illinois firms. <24>

8

Still more evidence that Illinois firms will not benefit from spending on the SSC comes from an article in *High Technology* considering the benefits of the SSC to firms that produce superconducting magnets and firms in the cryogenics industry. *Not one of the firms expected to benefit from the SSC has an Illinois address.* <25>

Illinois is no stranger to the loss of employment to out-of-state firms. In spite of an $86 million subsidy to Mitsubishi/Chrysler, with multiplier analysis promises of thousands of new jobs from subcontracting activity, less than 16 percent of the subcontracts went to Illinois firms. <26> The multiplier analysis used to justify this subsidy significantly overstated the benefits of the public subsidy. <27>

The construction phase employment estimates presented in the Fall 1987 *SSC for Illinois Newsletter* were given in three categories: minimum, most likely, and maximum. (Estimates for operation phase employment did not differ over the three categories.) The "minimum" construction phase employment estimate was 3,700 jobs; the "most likely" estimate was 6,000 jobs; and the "maximum" estimate was 11,000 jobs. The "minimum" estimate is rejected by the newsletter's authors:

> The minimum estimate was based upon the assumption that all goods and services for the construction of the SSC would be apportioned between Illinois and non-Illinois suppliers according to traditional trade patterns. Typically, well under half of the expenditures for a project of this nature are earned by Illinois

> firms. Chances of this happening are very low because of the technical aspects of the SSC project. <28>

Nothing beyond the ambiguous "technical aspects of the SSC project" is offered to explain why typical trade patterns cannot be expected. In fact, the research presented here suggests that even more of this project's benefits will go to out-of-state firms than is traditional for public works projects in the state.

Manipulation of employment figures is to be expected in situations where economic impact studies are conducted to justify public works expenditures. William J. Hunter refers to the "Taj Mahal syndrome": bigger is always better. <29> Because the cost of labor is itself considered a benefit to a community or region under study, economic impact studies invariably show increased benefits from larger and more expensive projects. Hunter's analysis is directly applicable to the state's case for the SSC: Why not build an even more expensive SSC? Why not build two SSCs? The illogic of the state's case is apparent.

4. Accounting for the possibility of interrupted or discontinued funding.

The potential economic benefits from the SSC are also reduced by the very significant risk that it will not be funded, or that funding will be stopped before its completion. Communities could experience "substantial economic loss should the project be cancelled once construction is underway." <30>

9 Funding of the SSC is not at all certain considering the obvious loss of support as the list of competitors narrows. According to *The Economist*, "The prevailing mood in Congress is to keep the SSC alive for another year with $50 million to $70 million for research. That may not be enough to sustain its faltering momentum." <31> Risk of this nature reduces the expected value of the income stream claimed for the project. If, for example, the estimated benefits from a project are $1 million, but the probability that it will be completed is only 80 percent, then the expected value of the project is only $800,000 (.8 x $1,000,000). <32> That $800,000 is the amount that a rational planner would consider to be the benefit offered by the project; it is this amount to which costs should be compared.

While determination of the probability that the SSC will be completed is impossible, it is important to recognize that any risk that the SSC will not be funded is a further reduction in the project's prospective economic benefits.

5. *Accounting for opportunity cost.*

Proponents and opponents of the SSC are unlikely to agree on the correct multiplier to apply to the project or the percentage of contracts likely to go to out-of-state firms. But there is a more profound objection to the state's economic impact forecasts that may overshadow even these important questions. A strong case can be made that *no* multiplier estimate of induced employment will produce numbers sufficiently accurate for responsible planning, because multiplier analysis is itself inherently flawed. According to economist William J. Hunter, "Use of the multiplier to evaluate public works projects and economic development strategies provides false information concerning the impact of such spending. This is because the theory fails to take into account the value of alternative uses of taxpayer money: what economists term 'opportunity cost.'" <33> 10

Perhaps the most crucial point to be made is that the $1.7 billion cost to Illinois taxpayers of the SSC project could be spent just as productively by the private sector. There is no reason to believe that government officials spend money more wisely and productively than do their private, taxpaying constituents. In fact, the evidence is just the opposite: Investment undertaken by the private sector tends to be more productive than that undertaken by government. Edgar K. Browning, of Texas A&M University, has estimated that the diversion of private resources to government use results in a *net social loss* of one dollar for every ten dollars diverted. <34>

Illinois, in fact, will see an extreme case of resources losing their productive value by being withdrawn from the private sector if the SSC is sited here. In an industrial area near West Chicago, 10,600 workers are employed on 623 acres. <35> This is *46 times* the number of jobs per acre as are currently maintained at Fermilab. <36> Near this industrial area, in West Chicago and the Facilities Planning Area, <37> are 500 acres zoned for heavy industry. If developed as an industrial area, thousands of permanent jobs could be sustained by this acreage. However, this 500-acre area will be lost to SSC land acquisition if the SSC is sited in Illinois. The potential for thousands of permanent jobs is surrendered for the hope of just 500 permanent jobs at the SSC. <38> 11

If a multiplier analysis can be fairly employed to estimate "induced" employment expected as a result of SSC construction, it can also be invoked to estimate is the induced employment lost as a result of destroyed business opportunities on 500 industrial acres. In addition, hundreds of existing jobs at businesses in the SSC's proposed path are jeopardized by SSC land seizure. *This single case of resource confiscation for the SSC would result in the loss of many more potential jobs than would be generated by the entire SSC construction and operation.*

Proponents of the SSC claim that the acreage under consideration will not be lost entirely to non-SSC uses. They suggest that the U.S. Department of Energy may allow expansion of the DuPage County Airport to take place on this land. There are, in fact, no guarantees that this non-SSC use of the land will be permitted. It would be foolhardy to accept wishful thinking of this nature as an input to the SSC evaluation process. 12

In its *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, the U.S. Department of Energy identifies "DOE-Committed Mitigations" and "Possible Mitigations" -- actions that either will or may be undertaken by the DOE to reduce the impact of SSC implementation. <39> Some of these mitigations are very site-specific, but none refers to the 500 Illinois acres claimed available for airport expansion. One possible mitigation cited does refer to leaseback of agricultural lands for "activities which would not conflict with project operations." <40> The 500 acres are presently in agricultural use, although zoned industrial. The possibility of such a leaseback for the purpose of airport expansion is tempered, however, by the DOE's statement that "these mitigations may or may not be feasible or even desirable, depending on the outcome of final project design." <41>

13 How many jobs would have been produced if the tax dollars Illinois proposes to spend on the SSC were instead spent by the private sector? What economic benefits would result if productive resources -- capital and labor -- absorbed by the SSC were instead used by private industry? Although the SSC does indeed bring federal dollars to Illinois, the project will not be free to Illinois taxpayers. The cost to Illinois of landing this project can be calculated not only in terms of direct financial cost, but also in terms of job opportunities lost because productive resources will be taken by the SSC project.

Finally, it is appropriate in a discussion of opportunity costs to consider a claim made by the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources:

> Sale of bonds for major capital projects allows the State to pay back the costs over a period of 25 years, rather than taking large amounts of tax revenue immediately. Thus, funding for the SSC and other capital projects will not affect the amount of funding available for programs such as education, which are funded by taxes and other revenue sources. <42>

14

This is comparable to saying that a homeowner's mortgage has no effect on the family budget. The fact is that any responsible planner views the present value <43> of future obligations as a very real cost, one that must be considered along with other budget expenditures. The idea that the present value of the stream of interest payments and of the future principal payment does not compete with expenditure in other areas is indefensible. These costs will be borne by the private sector in the form of increased taxes, or by cutbacks in other government expenditures, or by a combination of the two.

C. Will the National Government Save?

The third economic argument advanced by SSC proponents is documented by the A.T. Kearney study, prepared by a management consulting firm at the request of SSC for Illinois, Inc. (now SSC for Fermilab). The study claims a saving of $3.28 billion to the national government if the SSC is built at Fermilab. <44> The savings identified by A.T. Kearney are presented in Table 2 below. Several of the estimates of cost savings are suspect; indeed, officials with the U.S. Department of Energy have expressed doubts that the Illinois site would prove less costly than others under consideration. <45>

Table 2
Projected Cost Savings if SSC is Sited in Illinois
(in millions)

	Category		Estimated Saving
15 1.	Component and Construction Cost Avoidance Net of Upgrade		$ 426
2.	Cost Related to Start-up		113
	assembly of Fermilab workforce	71	
	use of Fermilab computer software	6	
	reduced injector system downtime	36	
3.	Financing Cost Savings		959
4.	SSC Operating Cost Savings		1320
5.	Construction Cost to be Borne by the State of Illinois		316
6.	Other Site Enhancements to be Borne by State and Local Government		144
	TOTAL		$3278

Source: A.T. Kearney, Inc., *Siting the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab -- An Independent Cost Study*, February 26, 1988.

Items 1 and 2 account for $539 million of the savings claimed. The A.T. Kearney study asserts independence and objectivity, but the information used to determine "reduced injector system downtime" and similar cost savings was provided by Fermilab staff. With due respect for their scientific expertise, it is reasonable to question whether Fermilab staff are independent and unbiased evaluators.

Item 4, "SSC Operating Cost Savings," includes labor, supplies, power, and management costs associated with the operation of Fermilab's particle accelerator injector system. The A.T. Kearney report's projected cost savings assume that 1,600 current Fermilab employees, whose annual salaries average $42,000, <46> would shift their work to the SSC. Of the $1.32 billion operating cost savings projected by A.T. Kearney, approximately $1 billion -- fully 75 percent -- is accounted for by the salaries of Fermilab employees. <47>

Unfortunately for SSC proponents, work force estimates released by the U.S. Department of Energy completely discredit the A.T. Kearney projections. As was noted in Part II above, the DOE projects that *none* of the workers currently employed at Fermilab would be integrated into SSC operations. This fact alone reduces the total operating cost savings projected by A.T. Kearney by over 40 percent -- $71 million in work force assembly (the start-up costs of hiring and training) and $1 billion in work force salaries.

Items 5 and 6, although claimed as savings to the national government, are in fact costs to be borne by Illinois taxpayers. These costs consist of $316 million in tunnel construction and $144 million in site enhancements to be born by state and local government.

Item 5, tunnel construction cost, is a valid cost saving to the national government only if there are no alternative sites with lower cost. The amount saved is not the *total* cost of tunnel construction, as is claimed by A.T. Kearney, but rather only the cost of tunnel construction at the lowest-cost site. Texas, for example, has estimated its tunneling costs at just $163 million, about half of Illinois' estimate. In essence, the taxpayers of Illinois would pay $316 million to save the national government $163 million. This is no bargain for Illinois taxpayers.

If the reason for including this element in the cost savings is taken to its logical conclusion, the more tunnel boring costs, the greater the savings to the national government. Rather than pay for 53 miles of tunnel, perhaps the state government should offer to bore 100, or even 1,000, miles of tunnel. So long as Illinois is willing to pay the price, it is a "cost savings" to the national government . . . even if some tunnels are never used. This is, of course, absurd. The $316 million is not a cost saving to the national government when lower tunneling costs are projected at alternative sites. It is, however, most assuredly a cost to Illinois taxpayers.

A fundamental weakness of the cost savings approach used in the A.T. Kearney study is that it produces a result that is not useful for comparison to other site proposals. Responsible planners must consider true alternatives -- not

hypothetical, nonexistent sites. Responsible planning demands comparison of site-specific cost estimates, as well as consideration of the incentive packages offered by other states.

Consider the following illustration: Assume State A has offered financial incentives totalling $1 billion for the SSC. Adding 25 years of financing cost at 9 percent yields a total "cost saving to the federal government" of $2.25 billion if the SSC is built in State A. If instead the national government elects to build the SSC in Illinois, for example, it does not *save* $2.25 billion. It only saves the amount by which State A's construction and operation costs, less State A's incentive, exceed the cost of construction and operation in Illinois, also appropriately adjusted. Depending on site-specific costs, Fermilab may not be the least expensive site from a national perspective. <48>

The $2.25 billion "savings" estimate made for State A, and the A.T. Kearney study claims for Illinois, are meaningless. What is required for meaningful analysis is a comparison of the total cost of construction and operation at each individual site, adjusted for the financial incentive packages. It is not at all clear that Illinois would look best in such a comparison.

D. Where is the Bottom Line?

The economic arguments proffered by SSC advocates do not stand up under scrutiny. There is little evidence that high-tech "spin off" will develop in the neighborhood of the SSC. The multipliers used in the state's analysis and those used by the U.S. Department of Energy are wildly inconsistent; both no doubt significantly overstate employment effects because of their failure to account for the loss of both direct and induced employment to out-of-state firms. Prospective benefits of the SSC are further reduced by funding uncertainties. Finally, the savings claimed for the Illinois site by the A.T. Kearney report are both inaccurate and meaningless for responsible planning.

16

Most importantly, proponents of the SSC have failed to consider the very real *opportunity costs* incurred by locating the project in Illinois. The resources that will be consumed by the SSC are resources that otherwise would have been employed productively in the private sector. The value of the jobs, goods, and services that would have been produced if not for the SSC may be difficult to ascertain, but that is no reason to ignore these opportunity costs completely. They must be accounted for if the value of the SSC is to be accurately determined.

III. How Much Will Illinois Pay?

17

The State of Illinois has appropriated $10 million for development of the SSC proposal and for site investigation. <49> In addition, the State of Illinois has guaranteed (although not yet appropriated) the sum of $568.7 million for tunnel construction, land

acquisition, road upgrades, and other expenditures. This amount will be financed over 25 years with bond sales; at current interest rates for tax-exempt bonds, the financing alone is projected to cost $1.08 billion.

Each SSC competitor state, including Illinois, was permitted to offer to the national government a sealed financial incentive. The incentive was required to be sealed in order to mollify smaller competitor states concerned that large states, such as Illinois and Texas, might simply "buy" the SSC project. Illinois' incentive -- likely to be cash offered in addition to land and infrastructure guarantees -- is kept secret from the very people who will pay it: the taxpayers of Illinois. Only a few state government officials have full knowledge of the total commitment being made at the expense of these taxpayers. An accurate assessment of the economic viability of the SSC project is, of course, made extremely difficult by this withholding of information.

Various units of local government have committed themselves to road improvements, water and sewer service, fire and police service, and land and office space, valued over the life of the project at $33.9 million. <50> In addition, Illinois Bell is committed to provide telecommunications equipment and service improvements valued at $3.4 million.

Loss of land to the project will reduce local tax base, causing annual property tax collections to fall by $815,577. In an attempt to mitigate this loss, the Illinois General Assembly approved legislation that permits the appropriation of state funds to reimburse local governments that lose tax base. <51> The legislation, however, limits this reimbursement to a period of five years; property lost to the SSC will be removed from local tax rolls for at least 35 years. Perhaps more importantly, the legislation merely authorizes *a transfer of income* from other Illinois taxpayers to local governments affected by the SSC. The state as a whole will still experience a loss of $815,577 per year for seven years of construction and at least twenty years of operation, for a total cost in lost tax base of $22 million.

The dislocation of families whose homes will be taken by eminent domain involves costs that cannot be quantified. Some of these properties are five-generation family farms. Certainly the anguish of these people who will be forced out of their homes is a significant cost -- one for which they are not likely to be fairly compensated. Theodore J. Lowi and Benjamin Ginsberg, describing the land acquisition process undertaken twenty years ago for Fermilab, recount how homeowners were intimidated by government officials and how their land was, in the end, acquired at a price that could hardly be considered "fair market value":

18

> Our studies overwhelmingly documented the charge that "market value" is an impossibility in any context in involuntary exchange. Our studies also show that no approximation of just compensation can result from an acquisition process based strictly on negotiation between the authorities and single, isolated individuals. <52>

Homes located in the area of the SSC, in particular those located on the collider ring, will tend to lose value relative to comparable homes elsewhere. The easement for the collider tunnel will be shown on the title to these properties. Prospective buyers may avoid these homes if for no other reason than lower expected resale value -- per-

fectly rational behavior on their part. This economic loss will be absorbed by local property owners on the SSC's site, <53> and while substantial, this loss does not appear in any of the state's estimates of the cost of the SSC.

19 There are additional costs in terms of degradation of the environment by years of construction and by the unsightly shaft sites, some of which will be in residential areas. The negative aesthetic effect of this activity is difficult if not impossible to quantify, but it is nonetheless a cost of the SSC.

Table 3 summarizes these costs. In addition, Illinois taxpayers will also pay a share of the $4.4 billion to be spent by the national government on the SSC. Illinois' share was calculated to be $446 million, <54> but was not included in Table 3 because it is a cost that will be borne by Illinois taxpayers even if the SSC is built elsewhere. Excluding this cost results in a total cost of $1.7 billion plus the value of the secret sealed incentive, its financing cost, and other unknown costs.

Table 3
Summary of SSC Costs
(in millions)

20

State of Illinois subsidy	$ 568.7
Proposal preparation costs	10.0
Financing cost	1080.0
Local government commitments	33.9
Reduced property tax base	22.0
Sealed incentive	unknown
Reduced property values	unknown
Damage to environment	unknown
Opportunity cost	unknown
TOTAL	$1714.6

As discussed in Part II above, the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources estimates the increase in real disposable personal income attributable to the SSC to be almost $3 billion over the life of the project. This author's analysis, based on

standard multipliers that appear to be more than generous, results in an estimate of $1.65 billion in real disposable personal income. With a cost to Illinois taxpayers of at least $1.7 billion, it appears that the return to the state on its investment of tax dollars in this project will be negative. Adding hard-to-measure costs and the sealed incentive to the cost estimate presented in Table 3 above, and subtracting the value of contracts issued to out-of-state firms, makes it almost certain that the end result will be a large economic *loss* for the state's residents.

There is one additional economic aspect of this project of which its supporters (and opponents) should be aware. An enormous sum of money is to be spent to entice the national government to site the SSC in Illinois. But by the state's own estimate, only $225 million in income tax revenue is anticipated as a result of the SSC. <55> Even if expected sales tax revenues of $180 million are included, based on the state's projected real disposable personal income of nearly $3 billion, a deficit of well over $1 billion remains. The taxpayers of Illinois will pay this deficit -- an amount in excess of $114 for every man, woman, and child in Illinois -- to subsidize the few who will benefit from the project. Most Illinois taxpayers will realize no economic return on their tax dollars.

IV. Tax Funding of Research and Development

The analysis in Parts II and III makes it clear that economic rationales cannot be called upon to bolster the case for the superconducting super collider. Indeed, even SSC proponents -- those in the scientific, rather than the political, community -- acknowledge that taxpayers are likely to realize little economic return on the investment of their monies by government officials. Referring to the SSC and related research, Dr. James Cronin, Nobel physicist at the University of Chicago, has written that "it is difficult to argue that there are any immediate benefits to be felt by the whole population." In addition, he argues that "these projects should emphasize the gain of basic knowledge without regard to immediate return on investment." <56>

21

A. "Pure" vs. "applied" research.

A persuasive argument can be made that basic ("pure") research provides a foundation without which applied research could not be conducted, yet *applied* researchers are the ones who often achieve financial reward for their discoveries. The scientist involved in pure research cannot as easily achieve financial reward, it is said, because the result of his work is pure knowledge available to all. For this reason, it has been said that "if government were to abandon basic research, it would likely go begging." <57>

Assuming that pure research is important and that financial gain is not always available, some theorists have made the case for subsidization. <58> They argue that where the market does not obtain proper payment from the consumer or provide proper payment to the producer, and where the product is considered sufficiently desirable, subsidies are necessary to ensure that an optimal amount of the product (in this case, pure research) is produced.

Questions are raised, however, when this argument is used to promote tax funding for pure research. By whom must the product be considered "sufficiently desirable"? Who is best able to determine the "optimal amount" of product to be produced? Pure research, according to economist Gordon Tullock (who generally supports subsidization), is research undertaken in an effort to

> increase knowledge without any clear idea as to how the increase in knowledge will be used. It has two positive effects; the first of these is to satisfy curiosity. We would like to know what the other side of the moon looks like. The second of these effects is that such discoveries may, in the future, lead to improved technology of some sort. <59>

With respect to Tullock's first positive effect of pure research -- the satisfaction of curiosity, or enjoyment of knowledge -- it is important to recognize that different individuals obtain different amounts of enjoyment from knowledge. Not everyone is curious about what the other side of the moon looks like, and no one is curious to the same degree as his neighbor. Not everyone cares to know what happens when protons collide with one another. To justify the spending of tax dollars on pure research because this research satisfies curiosity is inappropriate, since it makes subsidization a function of taxes paid rather than a function of enjoyment or satisfaction received. In short, it fails to address the question, "Desirable to whom?" Voluntary contributions by those who feel they benefit would be a more equitable and rational method of funding pure research.

The second benefit of pure research described by Tullock is that it provides a foundation of knowledge for advances in applied research. This implies that there is a continuum between pure and applied research. In fact, the distinction between pure and applied research seems arbitrary; for it to be meaningful, we must be able to point to instances of research with no practical applications, or research with no basis in theory. This seems to be impossible; and if attempted, such an exercise would reveal how little of current research falls neatly into one of these two categories. If subsidies were granted to pure and not to applied research, the category "pure research" would undoubtedly grow to encompass a greater share of total research.

Hair-splitting aside, if pure research is viewed as one step in the process of applied research, then reward for pure research efforts is obtained by the sale of the fruits of the applied research of which it is a part. Pure research is used most directly by applied research scientists who in turn profit from the results of their applied research. The funding of pure research, then, is correctly the concern of applied scientists and those who hire them. Corporations that wish to compete successfully in the production of applied research will invest in pure research; those that fail to invest the optimal amount will eventually fail, freeing their assets for use by firms that *do* invest the correct amount in pure research. The fees they exact from customers for the use of their applied research will account for the cost of their pure research, just as those fees account for the salaries, laboratory equipment, and related costs of applied research.

Are some pure research projects of such a scale that private funding could not be obtained in the necessary quantity? According to Ralph Conant and Thomas Easton, contributors to the book *Private Means, Public Ends*, "many research projects in physics, astronomy, and other fields are simply too vast for the private purse. Their funding requirements run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, enough to strain the budgets of even the largest companies . . ." <60> The most appropriate response to this is that it simply is not true. In 1984, over half of all funding for research and development came from private industry, which invested $49 billion in R&D compared to $45 billion invested by the national government that year. Universities invested an additional $2 billion in R&D that year. <61> Nearly three-quarters of national government spending on R&D is for defense, <62> an area of investment with arguably fewer civilian applications than private sector R&D spending. Partnerships and consortiums of private firms can and do make hundreds of millions of dollars available for research.

Two additional responses to the claim that government must fund pure research in general, and the superconducting super collider in particular, can be made. These are presented in sections B and C below.

B. Can the SSC compete?

Accepting for the moment the need to subsidize pure research, the next question to be resolved is which pure research projects to subsidize. Competing opportunities must be considered. The NASA space station program (although arguably more applied in nature) competes for funding with the SSC. The scientific community also appears united in its support of efforts to map the human genome. <63> Other proposals are pending for increases in the budgets of the National Science Foundation and a U.S. program to study the global environment.

22 Opposition to the SSC was expressed in a recent *New York Times* editorial criticizing the large proposed federal expenditures for projects that could be "poorly analyzed ventures whose growth threatens more fruitful initiatives." <64> The editorialist suggests that participation with the Europeans at a Geneva collider facility would enable fruitful research to continue at a much lower cost. Nobel physicist Dr. Carlo Rubbia holds that the Large Electron-Positron (LEP) facility at Cern could achieve one-half the power of the proposed SSC at less than one-tenth the cost. In addition, some scientists believe new technology will enable accelerators to be built much more cheaply in the future. "By the time the U.S. deficits [from constructing the SSC] disappear, the new materials may allow a new American accelerator to be built more cheaply." <65> Dr. Emilio Picasso, director of the LEP collider at Cern, believes that his facility "will be the last accelerator of its kind built in the form of a ring." <66> Similar sentiments have been expressed by others. <67>

It should be noted that there is significant opposition to the SSC in the scientific and business communities. Many scientists feel that large projects like the SSC will drain funding away from smaller, more productive science research efforts. Nobel astrophysicist Arno Penzias, vice president of research at Bell

Laboratories of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is concerned that "small science groups, which train the next generation of scientists, are getting squeezed." <68> Philip W. Anderson, a Nobel physicist from Princeton University notes that "it is a sobering thought that Albert Einstein would certainly have been denied a Science Foundation grant to think by himself about the photoelectric effect or relativity theory." <69>

According to Dr. Kumar Patel, executive director of research at AT&T Bell Laboratories, "high energy experimental particle physics has not and will not contribute much to the science and technology of manufacturing." <70> Dr. J.J. Wise, vice president of research for Mobil Research and Development Corp., has written, "Considering the trade-offs that would have to be made to pursue the scientific possibilities of the SSC, I do not feel that the construction of the SSC can be justified at this time." <71> And Mr. D.B. Rogers, general director of research and development for Dupont Electronics, writes, "It is difficult for me to understand how the SSC could rank on a national priority list that includes biomedical research, superconductivity, photonics, high density semiconductor integration and interconnection, structural composites, fossil fuel recovery, alternate sources of energy, factory automation, etc." <72>

Clearly there is considerable disagreement in the scientific and business communities as to where research dollars can be most productively spent. There are many laudable projects and many able researchers competing for funding. Budget constraints dictate that choices be made from these competing research efforts. Those choices should be made after careful consideration of the benefits to be achieved by each program and subsequent comparison to the benefits to be achieved by other programs *as well as* to the benefits the private sector could achieve with the same resources. This is obviously a tall order.

In the case of most goods and services, the free market accomplishes the allocation task well. If we grant the questionable assumptions that pure research is a product likely to be produced in less than optimal quantities, and that government subsidies are the most appropriate remedy to that situation, then we must be as objective and rigorous as possible in our assessment of all proposed projects. Many eminently qualified scientists believe the SSC fails such a test.

C. Dangers of government funding of research and development.

In their 1976 review of the siting of Fermilab -- an analysis painfully relevant to the current superconducting super collider debate -- the authors of *Poliscide* describe an uncomfortable relationship between science and government:

> The scientific establishment is the first 'complex' in American national government. It precedes the military-industrial complex by more than a decade. The government-scientific complex was an impressive and, given the goals of scientists, successful achievement.

> Nevertheless, it is probable that few scientists were ever altogether happy with science gone public. Although the relationship between them and the government became stable, prosperous, and productive, it was all the same characterized by ambivalence. The pre-World War II fear of government had never entirely disappeared. <73>

Government officials themselves admit that a relationship with science must be entered into with extreme caution. Writing in *Science* magazine over a decade ago, Kingman Brewster quotes former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who warned that "the prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by federal government project allocation, and the power of money, is ever present, and gravely to be regarded." <74> This and other dangers of government funding of research and development must be clearly understood as we consider the wisdom of tax funding of pure research.

1. Bureaucratization

In a 1983 study for the Cato Institute, policy analyst Don Doig ably described the inefficiencies imposed on academic research by the requirements of the national bureaucracy. Researchers spend more and more time on reports and research proposals, he found, and less and less time on actual research:

> The detrimental effects of bureaucratic management are an inevitable result of centralized political resource allocation and will not be effectively addressed by finding competent administrators or right-thinking politicians. Economists have demonstrated the impossibility of rational resource allocation under central political control and the perverse institutional incentives which work to subvert good intentions. <75>

2. Politicization

The politicization of science cannot be denied. The mere fact that *politicians* from seven states are currently engaged in a bidding war for the SSC is ample proof. Indeed, the entire competitive bidding process employed for SSC site selection today was born twenty years ago out of strictly political concerns, when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission attempted to site Fermilab. According to the authors of *Poliscide*,

> the decision process they improvised was simple in design, complex in execution, and very probably comfortable to the *modus operandi* of any scientist. Rather than entering outright into the problem,

> through direct choice or logrolling, or by appealing to higher political authority, the AEC [Atomic Energy Commission], in joint venture with the National Academy of Sciences, developed a list of "hard criteria" by which the competition could appear to be governing itself, and through which the weaker competitors could appear to be eliminating themselves . . .
>
> This is a special kind of decision process, although not unique. It is so special that there is no special name for it: Decision making by elimination? Elimination by criteria contrivance? The ratchet effect? By whatever name, the results would smell as sweet . . .
>
> Heads we win; tails, we don't lose. <76>

The dangers of government control of research should be obvious to anyone familiar with the Nazi and Soviet experiences. While our government is a far cry from these examples, the danger is nonetheless present. "As more and more resources are concentrated in the hands of the government," Don Doig warns, "science will become increasingly politicized". <77> Even in the United States, the administrations of the last four presidents have shown tendencies to impose political considerations on science. <78> During the Carter administration, for example, a research study on the availability of natural gas was repressed by the U.S. Department of Energy because it showed that natural gas reserves were in fact plentiful, but were not being developed because of price controls. This was not a politically acceptable conclusion. "DOE didn't want to hear that, so they ordered the study removed from the shelves of Depository Libraries and destroyed." <79> Do we really want this kind of governance over a $4.4 billion particle physics facility? Can we trust the recommendations and plans that have emerged from this political environment?

3. *Over-investment in research by government*

Don Doig concludes that "government's approach to research – that more is always better – has enlarged research activities beyond optimum levels." <80> He stands in good company. "Science in the United States," says Philip W. Anderson, a Princeton Nobel physicist, "is dying of giantism." <81> The tendency of bureaucracies to become larger and larger, and to control more and more resources, strongly suggests the possibility of over-investment in government-funded research. According to Gordon Tullock, "We have no method available for determining what is the optimal amount of research in society, and it is perfectly possible that we are engaging in much too much research. It is, in other words, perfectly possible that we are devoting more resources to providing information for the future than we really should." <82>

When a private firm over- or underinvests in research, it becomes less able to compete effectively with other firms that invest more wisely. If a private firm fails to correct its spending priorities in time, it will be forced to close, and its assets will be transferred to stewards better able to judge the correct level of research investment. In the absence of government interference and over the long term, the market dictates a level of investment in research that correctly balances the need for products today with the need for scientific insights that will assist the development of tomorrow's products. Government funding of research -- and the taxation it must use to provide such funding -- disturb this balance. We are left to wonder, with Tullock, whether we are spending too little or too much on the future.

An obvious result of government's investment of tax dollars in research is that resources are withdrawn from the private sector, making investment in research by small businesses more difficult. Recalling the suggestion that the private purse may not be large enough to fund pure research (see Section A above), it can now be seen that government may well be the *cause of*, rather than the solution to, this apparent "market failure."

V. Summary and Concluding Remarks

It is clear that economic arguments advanced by the state on behalf of the SSC are questionable at best. Estimates of employment and personal income gains to be realized as a result of the SSC rely on analysis that is inherently flawed. Different government agencies apply multipliers that differ significantly from each other and from accepted analysis. The tremendous cost to the taxpayers of Illinois is largely disregarded. Some of this expense, the secret sealed incentive, is not even made public, and other costs -- lost opportunities, environmental damage, and property values -- go unmeasured. This makes assessment of the total cost of the SSC -- and thus any meaningful cost-benefit analysis -- impossible. Proponents of the SSC have attempted to inflate the benefits of the SSC while minimizing or ignoring the costs.

23

If it is prestige that merits expenditure of the sort under consideration for the SSC, then proponents of the SSC should make that goal clear. The debate over siting and funding of the SSC can then focus on that issue. The analysis presented in this study strongly suggests that the SSC would not fare well if the economic rationale were discarded in favor of purely scientific considerations or simply admitted regional or state boosterism.

The reliance on economic impact studies to promote the SSC obscures the fact that the citizens of Illinois are being asked to subsidize a giant public works project with doubtful economic payoff. Those taxpayers are being called upon to pay for a project the results of which will be less economically beneficial for them than the private sector growth it would displace. Dr. James Cronin has written of the SSC, "because of its lack of immediate economic benefit, it is inconceivable that it would be built without government support." <83> If the market renders this judgment of the SSC, then Illinois will be better off without it.

###

Craig Jones, a commercial pilot for a U.S. airline, received his Ph.D. and masters degree in economics from the University of Illinois.

Published by The Heartland Institute as one in a series of in-depth studies concerning important state and local issues. Nothing in a *Heartland Policy Study* should be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heartland Institute or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any legislation. The Heartland Institute is a nonpartisan center for state and local public policy research; its activities are tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Copyright 1988 by The Heartland Institute, 59 East Van Buren #810, Chicago, IL 60605. Permission to quote from this study, with appropriate credit, is hereby given. For additional copies or reprint permission, contact The Heartland Institute, 59 East Van Buren, Suite 810, Chicago, Illinois 60605. Telephone 312/427-3060.

ENDNOTES

<1> "Illinois has the largest net outflow of tax dollars to the federal government of any of the 50 states . . . more than $12 billion in 1985 and $32 billion in the three years from 1983-1985," Donald S. Perkins, chairman of SSC for Illinois, Inc., quoted in "Illinois Unveils Super Collider Bid," *SSC for Illinois Newsletter*, Fall 1987, Vol. III, page 6.

<2> Fermilab (officially the Enrico Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory) is a particle physics research facility at Batavia, Illinois.

<3> State of Illinois, Department of Energy and Natural Resources, *Supplement to the Site Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois*, Volume 3 - Environmental Assessment, March 1988, page 31. (Hereinafter "*Supplement*.")

<4> Ibid., page 106.

<5> U.S. Department of Energy, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Superconducting Super Collider*.

<6> Quoted in the *Batavia Chronicle*, June 10, 1987.

<7> William C. Boesman, Issue Brief, Order Code IB87096, *Superconducting Super Collider* (Washington, DC: Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service, October 14, 1987), page CRS-12. Emphases in the original.

<8> Quoted in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch*, May 17, 1987.

<9> *Supplement*, op. cit.

<10> Multiplier analysis has become standard in "economic impact studies" produced by government agencies and private businesses seeking government subsidies. The following analysis is derived from William J. Hunter, "Economic Impact Studies: Inaccurate, Misleading, and Unnecessary," *Heartland Policy Study No. 21* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, July 22, 1988.)

<11> Multipliers are usually somewhat smaller in this case, since operations phase employment is generally less capital intensive than construction employment.

<12> The U.S. Department of Energy estimates total operations phase employment at the SSC of 2,500. In "Siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois" (January 1985, page 2), the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources appeared to assume that all 2,000 persons currently employed by Fermilab would work on the SSC, thus creating just 500 new jobs for the operation period. The state now appears to have increased its estimate of new employment to 900 by assuming that only 1,600 of the present Fermilab workforce would work on the SSC. It is also possible that the employment estimates presented in the *Supplement* include the 500 visiting scientists expected to be on site at any given time (a questionable procedure), thus resulting in a directly employed workforce of 1,400.

<13> This estimate is arrived at in the following manner:

$$TE = E(1.0 + m)$$

$$6000 = 1300(1.0 + m)$$

$$4.6 = 1.0 + m$$

$$3.6 = m$$

<14> 500 new permanent jobs at Fermilab, plus 300 additional visiting scientists.

<15> If direct employment estimate of 1,400 jobs is used (pursuant to Endnote 12), a multiplier of 1.57 is obtained.

<16> William J. Hunter, op. cit.

<17> These multipliers were calculated from data found in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Superconducting Super Collider*, Volume IV, Appendix 14, Table 14.1.3.3-2, page 100.

<18> Ibid.

<19> See *Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS-II)* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1986), page 85. The value of 1.5 is presented as the "new construction multiplier" for the State of Illinois.

<20> These calculations assume 1,300 direct jobs in construction and 800 direct jobs in operation.

<21> The estimate of real disposable personal income generated by the SSC project is determined by multiplying the employment in each job category by the annual wage for that category. While there is not enough information presented in the *Supplement*'s original table or accompanying narrative to determine the annual wage estimate used for each category of employment, an overall average wage can be estimated by dividing real disposable personal income by the employment total. This procedure reveals an average wage for each worker during the construction period of $24,666, and during the operation period of $26,944.

<22> Author's interviews by telephone with representatives of Kenny Construction Company, Paschen Contractors, and Grow Tunneling, firms involved in contracting for the Deep Tunnel project in Chicago.

<23> William C. Boesman, op. cit., page CRS-13.

<24> Letter addressed to Gregory J. Claricoates, Esq. from Frank E. Dalton, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Sanitary District dated February 24, 1988.

<25> "Superconducting, The New Billion Dollar Business," *High Technology*, Volume 7, No. 7 (July 1987), pages 12-18.

<26> "The False Promise of Diamond-Star," *Crain's Chicago Business*, April 13, 1987.

<27> William J. Hunter, op. cit., page 15.

<28> *SSC for Illinois Newsletter*, Fall 1987, Volume III, page 3.

<29> William J. Hunter, op. cit., pages 6-8.

<30> William C. Boesman, op. cit., page CRS-12.

<31> "Quark barrel politics," *The Economist*, March 26, 1988.

<32> See, for example, Ya-lun Chou, *Statistical Analysis*, (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969), pages 679-680.

<33> William J. Hunter, op. cit., page 2.

<34> Edgar K. Browning, "A Hidden Welfare Cost of Taxation," *National Tax Journal*, Volume 30, 1977, pages 88-90.

<35> The West Chicago General Development Plan was a source material for this section.

<36> Fermilab's 6,800 acres currently maintain 2,500 permanent jobs.

<37> The Facilities Planning Area consists of all land within 1-1/2 miles of the city limits of West Chicago. Development in the area is subject to a comprehensive plan, promulgated by the County of DuPage, that dictates how the area is to be zoned in the future and how sewage treatment is to be facilitated.

<38> The U.S. Department of Energy estimates permanent employment at the site of 3,200. *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, op. cit.

<39> U.S. Department of Energy, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Superconducting Super Collider*, Chapter 3, pages 61-64.

<40> Ibid., page 64.

<41> Ibid., page 59.

<42> *Supplement*, op. cit, page 108.

<43> Present value is the value today of future dollars. It is determined mathematically by discounting future dollars by an interest rate. That interest rate may be thought of as the rate at which consumers prefer present to future consumption.

<44> A.T. Kearney, Inc., *Siting the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab -- An Independent Cost Study*, prepared for SSC for Fermilab, Inc., February 12, 1988.

<45> See, for example, *Chicago Sun Times*, May 17, 1988.

<46> A.T. Kearney, Inc., op. cit., Exhibit III-7.

<47> If 1,600 Fermilab employees at an average salary of $42,000 shift to SSC work, the annual value of their labor is $67.2 million. Over a period of 15 years, as is assumed by the A.T. Kearney report, the total value of Fermilab labor is $1.008 billion.

<48> Texas has, in fact, offered $1 billion.

<49> Financial information in this section is taken from two Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources publications: the *Site Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois* (submitted to John S. Herrington, U.S. Secretary of Energy, on September 1, 1987) and the *Supplement*, op. cit.

<50> Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, *Site Proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois*, Volume 4 - Regional Resources. The annual expenditures cited therein for such items as police and fire protection were multiplied by 27 years (seven-year construction period plus 20-year operation period).

<51> Amendment Two of HB 3512, passed June 30, 1988.

<52> Theodore J. Lowi, Benjamin Ginsberg, et al., *Poliscide* (New York, NY: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1976), page 278.

<53> Amendment Two of HB 3512 attempts to address this concern. Compensation for loss of property value as a result of subsurface easement acquisition, as well as compensation for damages due to construction, is provided for in the legislation. The legislation, however, raises additional concerns (see, for example, press release issued July 10, 1988, C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois, Wasco, IL) -- not the least of which is the fact that this compensation will be paid with monies taken from other Illinois taxpayers.

<54> *Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1979*, Table 437, "Federal Expenditures and Taxes - Net Flow and Per Capita, By Major Program Area and by States: 1975 and 1976," page 263.

<55> *Supplement*, op. cit., page 105. It is interesting to note that, in its *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, the U.S. Department of Energy projects Illinois will realize just $209.2 million in increased tax revenues from *all* sources over the life of the SSC. Volume IV, Appendix 14, Table 14.1.3.3-14, page 125.

<56> James W. Cronin, "The Case for the Super Collider," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May 1986, page 10.

<57> Barry J. Carroll, Ralph W. Conant, and Thomas A. Easton, eds., *Private Means, Public Ends* (New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1987), page 45.

<58> Ibid.

<59> Gordon Tullock, *Private Wants, Public Means* (New York, NY: Basic Books, Inc., 1970; Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1987), page 226.

<60> Barry J. Carroll, et al., op. cit., page 45.

<61> *Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1987*, Chart 974, "Research and Development (R&D) - Source of Funds and Performance Sector: 1960 to 1986," page 564. (Data provided by U.S. National Science Foundation.)

<62> *Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1987*, Chart 976, "Federal Funding for Research and Development, by Budget Function: 1976 to 1987," data provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation, page 566.

<63> "Scientists aim high in mapping genes," *Chicago Tribune*, July 29, 1988, page 1.

<64> *New York Times*, May 20, 1988.

<65> "Superexpensive supergadget," *The Economist*, February 7, 1987, page 80.

<66> "Search Quickens for Ultimate Particles," *New York Times Science*, July 19, 1988.

<67> William C. Boesman, op. cit., page CRS-10.

<68> "Federal Plan to Delve into Subatomic Matter Draws Fire over Costs," *Wall Street Journal*.

<69> Robert Estill, Copley News Service, "'Budget-busting' SSC symptom of science ills," *Daily Courier-News*, March 2, 1988.

<70> In a letter to Representative Don Ritter (Pennsylvania), quoted by Mr. Ritter in *Congressional Record - House*, February 17, 1988.

<71> Ibid.

<72> Ibid.

<73> Theodore J. Lowi, Benjamin Ginsburg, et al., op. cit., page 33.

<74> Kingman Brewster, "Coercive Power of the Federal Purse," *Science* 188 (April 11, 1975), page 105.

<75> Don Doig, "He Who Pays The Piper: Federal Funding of Research," *Cato Policy Analysis* (Washington, DC: Cato Institute, March 17, 1983), page 7.

<76> Theodore J. Lowi, Benjamin Ginsburg, et al., op. cit., pages 58-59.

<77> Don Doig, op. cit., page 9.

<78> Ibid.

<79> Ibid., page 11.

<80> Ibid., page 13.

<81> Quoted in Robert Estill, op. cit.

<82> Gordon Tullock, op. cit., page 229.

<83> James W. Cronin, op. cit., page 10.

LETTER 923

Commonwealth Edison
One First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois
Address Reply to: Post Office Box 767
Chicago, Illinois 60690 - 0767

September 23, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20585

Dear Dr. Hess:

Commonwealth Edison has always felt that the blend of human and natural resources in Illinois presents our State as the ideal location to site the SSC.

1 The Illinois advantage is apparent throughout the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. To provide services to the SSC, for example, fewer infrastructure improvements are required in Illinois than in any of the other six states. Only 8 miles of new roads and 1.5 miles of new power transmission lines need to be constructed. Other states require as many as 101 miles of road construction and 99 additional miles of transmission lines.

2

Another Illinois advantage is the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. No other state can claim the existence of a facility so readily adaptable for use in the SSC project. With Fermilab, the needed injector facility is essentially in place.

3

The availability of electrical energy to the SSC project is essential. Commonwealth Edison is the only electric utility in the nation that has operating experience serving a load similar in nature to the SSC. Twenty years ago, Edison had to analyze the effect the Fermilab load would have on the transmission system. Our studies indicated then, and our experience had verified, that this load could be carried on our system with no adverse effects on Fermilab or other customers.

Likewise, the magnitude of the SSC load is not expected to materially change Edison's forecast of long-term growth or requirements for new capacity. In fact, with a projected system capacity of almost 20,000 megawatts in 1996, the SSC would increase Edison's peak load by less than one percent.

The Illinois advantage is all of these things and much more. We, at Commonwealth Edison, are proud to support the SSC and are ready to take the necessary steps to serve this prominent facility.

Sincerely,

James J. O'Connor
Chairman

LETTER 924

James G. Gidwitz
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CONTINENTAL MATERIALS CORPORATION
325 NORTH WELLS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610
TELEPHONE: 312.661.7218

September 23, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Locating the SSC at Fermilab makes sense for Fermilab and, more importantly, makes sense for the entire nation.

Such a location will not only avoid wasteful duplicate investment but also create numerous synergies. These happy results will occur not only in the area of physical development but in that all-important area -- talented, trained human resources. Successful enterprises are, in the main, those that concentrate on their strengths. Such organizations focus their resources and "take their best shots." Locating the SSC at Fermilab will allow the nation to do just exactly that:

1

- Fermilab is the world's largest and most powerful nuclear accelerator. Much of the basic infrastructure already exists to support the SSC and needs only be expanded, not re-invented.

- A proven scientific and technical team is already in place, the core of any successful undertaking.

We should concentrate our resources, not disperse them. That is the key to success. Locating the SSC at Fermilab will achieve such a success in the most efficient manner possible. I urge your task force to select Fermilab as the site of the SSC.

Sincerely,

IIA.1- 1688

LETTER 925

CITY OF DECATUR · ILLINOIS

#1 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523

September 23, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I wish to strongly endorse the State of Illinois' proposal for siting the SSC in the Chicago area near the Fermilab facilities. My City is located 150 miles to the South so frankly we do not have a vested interest in this project. However, I know the suburban area of Chicago well and am familiar with the infrastructure requirements necessary to support a project of this complexity and size. The proposed site location offers the best of all worlds. It is near a major metropolitan area with excellent university and scientific capabilities. It is in the center of the United States with all the transportation amenities for easy access. The housing, educational and cultural amenities of Chicago will greatly assist in attracting and retaining the scientific personnel required. The local power, road access and basic utilities are all in place. 1

I believe this location will best serve the interests of the United States and hope that it will be given serious consideration.

Sincerely,

Gary K. Anderson

Gary K. Anderson
Mayor
City of Decatur

IIA.1- 1689

LETTER 926

The Lakeside Press
R·R·DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY

2223 SOUTH MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60616
312-326-8006

JOHN B. SCHWEMM
CHAIRMAN AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

September 30, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I write this to express my strong support for locating the Superconductor Super-Collider at Fermilab in Illinois. It is difficult, if not impossible, to think of comments on this issue you have not already heard. I'll therefore confine myself to a brief enumeration of those I find most important and persuasive.

First, I am impressed by the very substantial cost savings to the new project resulting from the contribution made by the existing facilities at Fermilab. Even in the context of the total cost of this project, construction savings in excess of half a billion dollars and annual operating savings of nearly one hundred million, must be regarded as significant.

Second, the intellectual and institutional resources available to support the SSC, in both pure science and engineering, are so far superior to those available in the other areas under consideration as to be in a class by themselves. I am thinking not only of the extraordinary staff already assembled at Fermilab, but of the people and equipment at Argonne; at the University of Chicago, Northwestern and IIT; and at the flourishing research operations of private industry. It is worth noting that the latter, Amoco, Bell Labs, my own Company's Technical Center, and many more, are heavily concentrated in the western suburbs of Chicago, near neighbors to Fermilab.

So, what, in brief, does Fermilab have to offer?

- Really significant cost savings, both in construction and operation
- One of the world's great intellectual communities
- A location at the hub of the continent's transportation system
- A seasoned operating team already in place, avoiding the need for persuading scientists already involved in other areas of the country to abandon their current pursuits
- A business community and a sophisticated manufacturing complex capable of giving the SSC every support and enthusiastic about doing so.

It seems to me that these basic facts present a persuasive and powerful case.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Schwemm

JBS:maz

IIA.1- 1690

LETTER 927

CROESUS CORPORATION

FRANKLIN A. COLE
CHAIRMAN

September 28, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

The unique characteristics of the Chicago area make it so apparent to me that it is the only site for the SSC. There are a raft of reasons for this, but perhaps three can illuminate the point.

(1) The people -- engineers, scientists and others -- who have to build the SSC are already in Chicago at Fermi. It simply makes sense to locate the SSC at a place where the talent necessary to construct it is located.

(2) Building the SSC in suburban Chicago in conjunction with Fermi saves $400 - $500 million. This savings is real; not only is construction cost reduced, but taxpayers, federal or state, are relieved of the burden and the funds are available for other needs.

1

(3) Chicago's history and record of success in handling and building large complicated projects is unrivaled. One need only look around the city from McCormick Place to Sears Tower to Amoco Oil to the new United Airlines terminal to recognize Chicago's leadership in construction. Add that to the fact that Chicago abounds with the expertise to work with the physical materials necessary to build the SSC.

ONE NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607 312/263-4383

CROESUS CORPORATION

All of the ingredients which make the SSC project achievable in the most effective, efficient way are in Chicago. I urge you to select the Chicago site as the one on which the SSC will be built. All elements of American society affected by this project will be benefited.

With kindest regards,

FAC:tp

LETTER 928

600 West Fulton Street
Chicago, IL 60606-1199
(312) 454-9100
Telex 254314

The
A. Epstein
companies

A. Epstein and Sons International, Inc.

Chicago
New York
Los Angeles
London
Paris
Tel Aviv

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I'm writing to express my support for the location of the SSC to Fermi Lab in Illinois. I would like to refer specifically to reasons that are related to my own field of expertise. My company, which employs about 500 people, is one of the largest engineering, architectural and construction firms in the Chicago area.

1 I believe that there are unusually well qualified design and construction firms in the greater metropolitan Chicago area. You have a choice of many well qualified design firms and a highly competitive construction industry that would assure you of the best possible construction costs.

Considering the investment already made in infrastructure at Fermi Lab, the construction at this site would be many, many millions of dollars less expensive than any other location. Furthermore, the savings in operating costs gained by operating one facility rather than two are certainly obvious.

There are many other good reasons for coming to Illinois such as our academic resources, tax savings offered by the state, our quality of life, etc., but I'll limit my letter to the fields where I have extensive expertise and knowledge.

Sincerely,

Sidney Epstein
Chairman of the Board

djp

LETTER 929

Ernst & Whinney

150 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/368-1000

September 30, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

As a professional accountant deeply interested in the welfare of my community and country, I add my voice to those of my colleagues, neighbors and associates in advocacy of Fermilab as the ideal site for the SSC. I feel that the following combination of factors is unique and strongly support the preeminence of our location.

* The area has stable geologic conditions which are ideal for tunneling and which will avoid excessive tunneling cost.

* Illinois is recognized as the world leader in deep tunnel construction which places local expertise at hand--minimizing cost while maximizing return.

1 * Existing facilities at Fermilab would cut the cost of the project by hundreds of millions of dollars.

* The Greater Chicago area offers easy access for domestic and international expertise, and provides outstanding accommodations as well as diversity of cultural activities and resources.

* The proposed site, Fermilab, is already the country's most powerful accelerator. It possesses a unique blend of facilities and expertise, ready and willing to contribute to the project while local and regional universities stand ready to fulfill the demand for future scientists and technicians.

* Area residents support the SSC's development at Fermilab.

Chicagoland has a long rich history and has earned its reputation as an area which rolls up its sleeves and gets the job done. We have the resources, the energy and knowledge to make a success of SSC. We are ideally suited for this great project and we look forward to the opportunity to live up to our heritage!

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas L. Blair
Partner

/asi

IIA.1- 1694

LETTER 930

FIRST CHICAGO
The First National Bank of Chicago

One First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60670
Telephone: (312) 732-4040

Barry F. Sullivan
Chairman of the Board

September 22, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
Superconducting Supercollider Site Task Force
United States Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to you to express my strong support for locating the superconducting supercollider at Fermilab.

As you know, one of the most compelling benefits of siting the SSC at Fermilab has to do with cost. Specifically, an independent study has estimated a substantial capital and operating cost savings of $3.28 billion.

This fact has commanded great attention, as well it should. Yet there are several other facts that can be
1 underscored because they also contribute significantly to the very strong case in favor of the Fermilab location.

I have in mind that the record is clear that firms and workers in the Chicago area can complete major projects in an economical and timely fashion. For example, Fermilab itself was built under budget and ahead of schedule.

More recently, the Chicago Deep Tunnel project excavated at least four times as much solid rock as the SSC ring will require. That work was done on budget and on time.

It is appropriate to note that the 2,500 skilled tunneling workers who were employed on the Deep Tunnel constitute a valuable resource that would be available for the building of the SSC ring.

IIA.1- 1695

FIRST CHICAGO
The First National Bank of Chicago

Continuing our letter of 9/22/88

Sheet no 2

In a similar vein, it is relevant that the Chicago region has more liquid nitrogen capacity than any other area of the country. As you know, the SSC will require nearly 190 tons of liquid nitrogen every day.

In addition, it is appropriate to consider the fact that the SSC at Fermilab would enjoy the support of the invaluable intellectual and research infrastructure that exists in Illinois.

In our state, there are more than 650 industrial research laboratories. Illinois institutions such as Argonne National Laboratory, the University of Chicago, and Bell Laboratories, to name just three, are highly respected throughout the world.

It is no exaggeration to say that the work of your task force is vital to the future of scientific research in this nation. It may help your deliberations to know that the people of the Chicago area overwhelmingly support the siting of the SSC at Fermilab. They feel that way because it would be good for Illinois and good for our country.

Sincerely,

Barry J. Sullivan

LETTER 931

#1 Franklin Square
Springfield, Illinois 62713-0001
217-528-2011

The Franklin Life Insurance Company

Building Brighter Tomorrows

Howard C. Humphrey, CLU
President and Chairman of the Board

September 30, 1983

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U. S. Department of Energy
c/o Illinois Ambassadors
233 South Wacker Drive
6300 Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am pleased to add my voice to those of other Illinois business people encouraging a decision to select our state as the location for the super collider. As a native of Illinois, having been both a student in economics and a promoter of both economic education and Illinois economy for my 30 years in business, I know firsthand the many attributes of our state. We have the track record of having built the Fermilab, we have the energy resources, superior academic resources, the work force, the community support and the state's willingness to spend some $570 Million on the project.

In addition to building on these important attributes, the accessibility of the Chicago location to O'Hare International Airport is an important one.

1 The life insurance industry is an important one in Illinois, where our aggregate annual investments total several billion dollars. Much of this goes into government and government backed financing. These policyholder dollars, along with the fact that Illinois ranks last in net tax outflow to the U. S. Treasury, seem to indicate that it's only fair that we receive the site selection.

With all good wishes, I am

Most sincerely,

Howard C. Humphrey, CLU
President.

HCH . ajg

LETTER 932

Frontenac Company

208 South LaSalle Street Room 1900 Chicago, Illinois 60604 Telephone 312 368-0044

September 29, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy
c/o Illinois Ambassadors
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Dr. Hess:

As the Founder of Frontenac Company, one of the nation's and the Midwest's more successful venture capital firms, I and my partners have a very keen appreciation of the very favorable effect that scientific projects like the SSC will ultimately have on the private sector. Its impact on private sector economic development cannot be overestimated. As venture capitalists we know first hand that true economic development best attains through the creation of new technologies and the subsequent application of those technologies into new products for industry and the consumer. The Midwest has been systematically short changed and unfairly maneuvered politically as to the amount of governmentally sponsored technological investment it has received. The Midwest, and specifically the Chicago Area, should become the SSC site. We have all the ingredients for its success. We have all the ingredients for subsequent technological transfer to the private sector. We have existing well developed private sector development technology transfer methodologies that will benefit the Midwest region very substantially.

1

In hardball political decisions questions having to do with parity or fairness of opportunity rarely enter into the equation. But it is the Midwest's turn. Certainly over Texas or California it surely is.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. We deeply appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

Martin J. Koldyke

MJK/chg

IIA.1- 1698

LETTER 933

(312) 578-5300

ROBERT W. GALVIN
1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD
SCHAUMBURG, ILLINOIS 60196

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am pleased to write in support of locating the SSC at the Fermilab location in Illinois. As a long time resident and leader in the industrial segment of our society I have had extensive experience regarding the hospitality of the far western regions of Chicagoland as a site for a leadership class of institution.

I would emphasize that Chicagoland's amenities and attractiveness will be a significant factor in terms of the attraction and the retention of the senior science people who will staff the SSC throughout its service to society. We have found our location in the western suburbs to be most appealing in this regard and I believe that it will be a matter of significant incremental attraction were this location employed for this purpose alone.

The many physical factors that determine the construction and cost I know are under a technical review. The Chicagoland site offers many advantages,as I am given to understand. Once installed, the real genius of the institution will be a product of the outstanding people who will serve as scientists who use this great tool. In my judgement there is no better location to attract and inspire superior scientific creativity.

Best wishes,

Robert W. Galvin

RWG:ms

IIA.1- 1699

LETTER 934

HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

This letter is written in support of an Illinois site for the SSC.

I have followed with great interest the evolution of the SSC, and I believe it to be a project of great scientific value which also affirms the United States' status as the world's leader in science and technology.

The Illinois site offers three unique advances:

- The best geological setting for the hugh underground structures and tunnels (and in construction of this type, nothing is more important than favorable geology).

1

- The greatest inventory of existing plant, staff and infrastructure at Fermi Lab, which delivers savings to all taxpayers of many millions of dollars in capital costs and operating expenses.

- A rare opportunity to return major federal monies to the Midwest and Illinois. (On the "balance of payments with Washington list," Illinois is still No. 50!)

Our firm's experience includes the planning, design and supervision of tunnels in 12 states and in the Philippines, Taiwan, India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Ethiopia, and in Central and South America. We were the principal consultant on Chicago's TARP Project. It is our opinion that the favorable geological setting for SSC-Illinois is not matched or exceeded by any of the other sites considered.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Harza

Richard D. Harza
Chairman Emeritus

RDH/jkt

150 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606-4266
TEL (312) 855-7000 CABLE HARZENG CHICAGO TELEX 25-3540 FAX (312) 236-8010

LETTER 935

2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, Illinois 60070
(312) 564-5063

HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL

D. C. Clark
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I want to join my fellow Illinois business leaders to urge your positive consideration of Fermilab as the site for the SSC. You will find in this state that the business community is particularly interested in this project and will work to ensure its funding in Congress and its ultimate success.

We have a very good history with D.O.E. laboratories. We are proud of the successful and worthy research being conducted at both Fermilab and Argonne National Laboratory. We are familiar with how to build, manage and promote such undertakings. The technical and managerial know-how already present in the Chicago area must not be ignored as you make this decision. Any business person charged with siting a plant would give full consideration to
1 expanding an existing operating which is set up to perform a similar function before thinking of building an all new facility. Of course, if there are benefits and/or significant cost savings to the new site, consideration should, of course, be given to it. I see no such benefits in this case.

As you know, a business-sponsored valuation study has shown that our asset at Fermilab is considerable, and lab officials confirm that the Tevatron accelerator can serve as an injector, or starter, for the protons to be used in the SSC with no interruption of ongoing research here at Fermilab. The engineering talent and the researchers are here ready to build and operate this machine. It seems illogical to me to build the SSC anywhere else (even if another state is willing to replicate Fermilab to win the competition). As a

Financial Services, Manufacturing

HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL

Dr. Wilmot Hess
September 27, 1988
Page TWO

nation, we cannot afford to build large public works projects without regard to cost-effectiveness. Business sense tells us to build the SSC at Fermilab.

A review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement reveals that the Illinois site has no adverse environmental effects that cannot be mitigated by careful planning. If you add to that our state's incentive package and the cost savings afforded by the existence of Fermilab, the logical place to build the SSC is the Illinois site. I can assure you that business in this area will work to see that we build the machine quickly and efficiently, and that it has decades of smooth operation ahead.

Sincerely,

Donald C. Clark
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

DCC:lr

LETTER 936

IC Industries

Karl D. Bays
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

IC Industries, Inc.
Corporate Offices
One Illinois Center
111 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 565-3005
TELEX 206337

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Please accept my comments in favor of locating the SSC at Fermilab in Illinois. As the CEO of one of Chicago's largest international companies, I have two primary interests. I want to see the SSC built for America and I believe Illinois can do the best job of building and maintaining it.

1 I know you have been told of Illinois' unique qualifications—the existence of Fermilab, our ability to handle large tunnelling projects, and the quality of life provided by one of America's greatest cities. What you may not know is that Chicago's business community works together in a quiet way, without showmanship, to get the big jobs done.

No one here will get in the way. But we will make sure the project succeeds. I can assure you that we will provide whatever political, economic, or moral support that is required to complete this critical project in a satisfactory manner.

It's a perfect partnership. Illinois needs the SSC. And the SSC needs Illinois. We can do the job.

Sincerely,

Karl Bays

Karl D. Bays

KDB:rn

LETTER 937

Inland Steel Industries, Inc.
30 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

312 899 3905

Frank W. Luerssen
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Inland Steel Industries

September 30, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I am writing to support the Fermilab site as the choice for the SSC. It makes eminent sense to me that DOE should exploit a developed site and the human and physical resources already in the area. So I urge your most careful consideration of Fermilab as the selected site.

Sincerely yours,

FWL:mvd

LETTER 938

INSURERS REVIEW SERVICES, INC.
30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE / SUITE 1700 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602
(312) 346-0900

September 29, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to you to encourage your committee to select Illinois as the location for the SSC. As a native Chicagoan and a business owner in Chicago, I have a natural bias. I, however, have discovered from my travels in the States and abroad my biases are not unsubstantiated by visitors and friends from other parts of the country or other countries of the world. The Chicago area has been best described as a hidden "gem."

1 DuPage County is one of the fastest, if not, the fastest growing county in America. The work force is educated and cooperative. Elected officials work to assist new developments rather than hinder. Our cultural amenities are second to none in the country.

As a member of the minority business community, my interest goes beyond the practical. The locating of the SSC will serve as a model to the many minority students whom will be exposed to the needs of higher education and to the opportunities that are available in the world of science. The ethnic and racial composition of the area would truly serve as a beacon for developing future leaders and participants in the scientific community.

By choosing Illinois I am sure your task force will serve all of the various interests that you are being asked to consider.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Robinson
President

emo

LETTER 939

KENNY
CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY

September 30, 1988

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

RE: SSC For Illinois

Gentlemen:

There are many reasons why the SSC project should be located in Illinois. I would like to list them all, however for the time being I will only list one very important fact!

The Kenny Construction Company and S.A. Healy Company have both just recently completed underground tunnelling projects in Illinois and Texas. With this background in mind, Kenny and S.A. Healy representatives strongly recommend that the SSC project be located in Illinois.

The advantages from a cost, schedule, and quality analysis all indicate that Illinois should be selected as the site. Illinois has the necessary trained and skilled workforce having just completed the Deep Tunnel Project. The workforce is not available in Texas to complete in a timely fashion a project as large and complex as the SSC.

For these reasons we strongly recommend that the SSC be located in Illinois.

Very truly yours,

KENNY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Gerard M. Kenny

Gerard M. Kenny
President

GMK/lb

250 Northgate Parkway • Wheeling, Illinois 60090 • 312 541-8200

IIA.1- 1706

LETTER 940

KLAUCENS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

September 23, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Selection of the SSC Site is nearing the goal line after long and tedious process and the goalposts say "Illinois".

It is unfortunate that a very vocal minority wearing blinders, with total disregard for the benefits to the SSC Installation and the State of Illinois, push their selfish interests into the forefront.

On the other side, the State of Illinois and most citizens, vie for, and welcome, the SSC Installation as a mutually beneficial decision to all parties.

1 The surrounding area surpasses any other location in the country in offering a great variety of social, economic, geological and other advantages. The latter are too numerous to list and one has only to draw several radii from Fermilab to ascertain the veracity of this contention.

Climate of the construction industry in the State of Illinois, based on impressive precedents of huge projects will be difficult to challenge; the availability of work force and academic-talent is virtually unlimited.

My travels take me to most parts of the State and whenever the subject of the forthcoming SSC installation is brought up, it is followed by laudatory remarks and recognition of the high quality of leadership that our State of Illinois and the Federal Government are under.

Hopefully, these brief comments will further emphasize the choice of the SSC location at the Fermilab in the State of Illinois is practical, sensible and correct.

Best regards,

Norbert Klaucens (SS)

KLAUCENS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Norbert Klaucens, P.E.
President

SSC

3239 ARNOLD LANE, NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS 60062
TELEPHONE (312) 498-5950 TELEX 262168 KLAUCENSUR FAX (312) 498-5880

LETTER 941

KRAFT

JOHN M. RICHMAN
CHAIRMAN AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

September 23, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Kraft, Inc. is pleased to lend its support to the efforts to locate the superconducting supercollider in Illinois.

The existing facilities at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, used as a starting point for the development of this project, offer the most cost effective use of tax dollars. Placing the supercollider anywhere else would mean duplicating Fermilab's excellent facilities, and wasting time and resources. Estimated costs to the government for this duplication range up to as much as $500 million in construction and start-up costs, and
1 $80 million annually to operate both Fermilab and an SSC in another location.

Financial considerations should not be the only determinant in the selection of the site, however. Certainly great scientific and technical expertise exist at Fermilab. In addition, proximity to a major urban center such as Chicago offers a wide range of excellent resources which includes universities, cultural activities, good transporation, a skilled labor force, and ample housing.

I trust that you and the other members of the selection committee will conclude that Illinois is the most logical and cost effective site for the SSC. I join with other business leaders in the Midwest in strong support of this favorable decision for Illinois, and for America's future in research.

Sincerely,

KRAFT, INC. KRAFT COURT GLENVIEW, IL. 60025

LETTER 942

the LEEDS group, ltd.
Realty Advisors to Management
312 439-0750

September 27, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

With a decision soon to be made concerning the site selection for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), I write to support the efforts to locate the SSC near the Fermilab west of Chicago. I have hid the opportunity to review the merits of the site near Formilab, and as a professional site selection expert, I endorse and support that location.

SSC at Fermilab provides numerous advantages both economic and social such as:

- cost savings to build at Fermilab to take advantage of existing infrastructure.
- existing construction expertise in tunneling has been developed during the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District's Deep Tunnel project, an even larger tunnel project than SSC.
- reduced operating costs by combining the operations of two accelerator labs.
- outstanding academic resources and existing major research centers such as Argonne National Laboratory, Amoco Research Center, Bell Laboratories, the Institute of Gas Technology and other well known centers are readily available in the area allowing the scientific community to interface with one another.
- an excellent quality of life with major cultural institutions easily accessible to the people who will live in the area and work at the SSC site.
- strong community support for its development including numerous community-passed resolutions endorsing it.

While there are many additional reasons to choose the Fermilab site, suffice it to say that support is strong and people are enthusiastic about the SSC's location at Fermilab. I join with thousands of other Illinois citizens in supporting that choice.

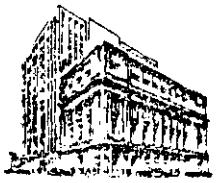
Very truly yours,

James T. Schaefer

James T. Schaefer
President

Lake Center Plaza Suite 305 1660 Wall Street Mt. Prospect, Illinois 60056

LETTER 943



NORTHERN TRUST CORPORATION

FIFTY SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60675

TELEPHONE (312) 630-6000

WESTON CHRISTOPHERSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 26, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

In lieu of oral commentary at the Aurora meeting in early October, these written comments are meant to convey my strong feeling that SSC should be located in Illinois. The same bias that has caused me to spend my entire business life in Illinois is part of my conviction that here is the best home for SSC.

While I'm sure that technical considerations and economic factors are already well documented, one point that seems unassailable to me is this: not only does the existence of the world-class Fermilab offer huge dollar benefits to SSC if located in Illinois but the choice of another site likely would drain Fermilab of its brain power over time, possibly even destroying its viability. The existence of Fermilab, in which all the citizens of this country have a large investment, ought not to be jeopardized but ought to be viewed as a compelling reason for siting SSC adjacent to this national treasure.

1

What I want primarily to write about, however, is not of a technical or economic nature. It is simply that Chicagoland is a wonderfully fine place in which to live and in which to pursue professional and business interests. Many of the resources we take for granted will be of enormous benefit to the people who will constitute the SSC family. Some of the country's most distinguished research and teaching universities are located here and available not only from the professional perspective of those who will work at SSC but for their personal enrichment and that of their families. In Hyde Park, home of the University of Chicago, there is perhaps the country's most distinguished cluster of Theological Seminaries. In many ways, Chicago provides an intellectually stimulating environment.

Northern Trust Corporation
Chicago

Chicago has a world-renowned symphony orchestra, a distinguished Lyric Opera, and a range of world-class museums. We are building an oceanarium at the Shedd Aquarium. This beautiful and unique educational and entertainment facility will provide natural habitat for marine mammals of the Pacific Ocean.

We have a great variety of residential choices--whether in the City or in the Suburbs. Chicago is a first-class retailing center. We are replacing New York in terms of what the theater has to offer. Our sports teams may not be frequent champions but they are fun and they add to the diversity of life here. Ours is an ethnic mix of people that makes for a wholesome and stimulating environment.

Our transportation facilities are second to no other large city in the country. O'Hare is a major hub for air travel. Our railroad commuter lines offer excellent service. Our expreasways are busy but not nearly as congested as those in other major cities.

This is not a perfect city--we have crime, drugs, poverty, inner city schools that are not as good as need be. The important thing, though, is that leaders in business, the professions, government, religion and others work together in a commitment to alleviating the problems that exist. A broad-section of people, representing virtually every social and economic segment of Chicago, triumphed this summer in bringing about a school reform plan that will dramatically change the quality of education in the City of Chicago over time.

This is one of America's most interesting and hospitable cities and a genuinely nice place to live and work. The Northern Trust Company stands ready to be of help to the people who will be moving into our community to work at SSC. One of our core strengths is that of serving the private banking, personal financial consulting, and asset management needs of professional people and their families. Some of Chicago's other major banks offer similar services. We would view our responsibility as being that of helping SSC families settle into our community with ease and with a sense of security and comfort.

We realize that you and your colleagues are being deluged with arguments ranging in content from hard facts to emotional appeals. All I've tried to do is make the case that Chicago is a nice place on balance and that the people drawn to SSC will find life here to their liking.

Sincerely,

Wes Christopherson

LETTER 944

Plainfield Companies
PLAINFIELD MOLDING, INC.
PLAINFIELD STAMPING — ILLINOIS, INC.
PLAINFIELD STAMPING — TEXAS, INC.

13511 N. Division Street, P.O. Box 265, Plainfield, Illinois 60544, Telephone (815) 436-5671

September 29, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

My name is Clifford Berglund and I am a supporter of the S.S.C.

As you know from site selection reports that Illinois is an excellent choice for the S.S.C.

Illinois has good political and community support, has an excellent skilled workforce. (It is home to superior academic resources such as The University of Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology, Northern Illinois University and Notre Dame.)

The Chicago area is host to the nations leading cultural institutions including the Chicago Symphony, Lyric Opera and Art Institute.

Illinois is the leader in deep tunnel work and it's geology is well suited for the S.S.C.

The construction of the S.S.C. at the Fermilab would help give Illinois its fair share of federal funds. Illinois ranks 50th, having paid 31.5 billion more over a three year period to the U.S. Treasury than it got back.

My company has made millions of components that are used in the magnet assembly and have developed techniques to meet the rigid requirements of Fermilab.

My company has the skills and financial support to supply the large number of components that will be needed to build the S.S.C.

I urge your support of having the S.S.C. built at the Fermilab site.

Thank you for your support,

Clifford W. Berglund
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Plainfield Stamping-Illinois, Inc.

CWB/z

IIA.1- 1712

LETTER 945

JEFFREY B. SLEMMONS
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

6146 N. NORTHWEST HWY.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60631
(312) 631-7798

September 20, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy

Dear Dr. Hess:

May I add my voice to the broadly based groups of supporters of Illinois as the best site for the SSC. Illinois offers not only the advance preparation and structure afforded by Fermi Lab and Argonne but proximity to academic and cultural resources that can combine to make the SSC the genuinely world leading research and analysis facility that it must be.

1 ------In this time of bugetary restriction, the in place support that Illinois offers makes it the only legitimate contender for the SSC. I sincerely hope that the clear savings offered by Illinois carry the weight that the savigns deserve. As appropriation measures are argued in the Congress, the taxpayers will demand that all possible savings and synergies between the SSC and ongoing research and development have been utilized. Only Illinois can offer such clear cut economies.

I thank you in advance for your consideration of the Illinois contributions and site promise.

Sincerely Yours,

Jeffrey B. Slemmons

LETTER 946

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SEARS TOWER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60684

September 30, 1988

EDWARD A. BRENNAN
Chairman of the Board

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Department of Energy - ER-65 GTN
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I would like to express my support for the selection of the Chicago area as the site for the new superconducting supercollider. We believe the area has a great deal to offer.

There are many positive reasons for locating the SSC here, including: unmatched geographic advantages representing cost savings in transportation and state-of-the-art communications capabilities; access to a huge, skilled workforce; and, very significantly, the academic and quality-of-life amenities that are so necessary to attract and retain exceptional people.

1

Additionally, we have been impressed by the fact that co-locating the SSC at Fermilab would represent very significant savings to taxpayers--both in construction and operating costs. In today's environment, making maximum use of existing resources is more critical than ever. Fermilab's scientific and technical team, as well as its physical structures, provide a logical and sensible starting point for the SSC.

With these reasons in mind, we are very hopeful that the Chicago area and Fermilab will be selected as the site for this important scientific venture.

Very truly yours,

Edward A. Brennan

LETTER 947

Ray Buchman #18

COUNTY OF DEKALB } DATE 10/6/78

I, Terry Desmond, DeKalb County Clerk and Keeper of the Records in DeKalb County, Illinois, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original record on file.

(SEAL)

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of DeKalb at my office in Sycamore, Illinois.

Deputy Clerk

Terry Desmond/DeKalb County Clerk

BOOK 25 PAGE 258

1

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the County of DeKalb, State of Illinois, is a governmental unit as authorized under Chapter 34 of the Illinois Revised Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the United States of America has been the leader for three generations in research in high energy physics; and

WHEREAS, this preeminence in research in high energy physics has been maintained with the construction of the Tevatron particle accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; and

WHEREAS, this position, in view of the efforts of other countries in conducting research in high energy physics, can only be continued by the construction in the United States of the Superconducting Super Collider; and

WHEREAS, the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab, with its present accelerator, the Tevatron, its associated facilities, and trained staff, will save up to $500 million in costs involved in such construction; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will promote economic development throughout Northeastern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, such economic growth and development will provide job opportunities, stimulate investment, and lead to an overall increase in the economic welfare of several northeastern Illinois counties, including DeKalb County,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DEKALB COUNTY BOARD THAT:

1. The Superconducting Super Collider be acknowledged as a national priority and its approval expedited to allow construction as soon as possible;

2. The Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory is enthusiastically supported as the site at which the Superconducting Super Collider should be located;

3. That in furtherance of the goal of locating the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, approval is given for transmittal of this resolution to the President of the United States, Representative Grotberg, the Secretary of the Department of Energy, the Governor, Representative Countryman, Senator Welch, the Director of Fermilab, and other parties with interest in the awarding of said project.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 16th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1985.

Chairman, DeKalb County Board

ATTEST:

County Clerk

IIA.1- 1715

LETTER 947 (CONTINUED)

DATE 10/6/87

Ray Bochman

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
COUNTY OF DEKALB } ss.

DATE 10/6/87

I, Terry Desmond, DeKalb County Clerk and Keeper of the Records in DeKalb County, Illinois, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original record on file.

(SEAL)

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of DeKalb at my office in Sycamore, Illinois.

Deputy Clerk

Terry Desmond, DeKalb County Clerk

RESOLUTION

2

WHEREAS, the United States of America has been the world leader for three generations in research in high energy physics; and

WHEREAS, this preeminence in research in high energy physics has been maintained with the construction of the Tevatron particle accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; and

WHEREAS, this position, in view of the efforts of other countries in conducting research in high energy physics, can only be continued by the construction in the United States of the Superconducting Super Collider; and

WHEREAS, the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab, with its present accelerator, the Tevatron, its associated facilities, and trained staff, will save up to $500 million in costs involved in such construction; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will promote economic development throughout Northeastern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, such economic growth and development will provide job opportunities, stimulate investment, and lead to an overall increase in economic welfare of northeastern Illinois municipalities, including the County of DeKalb.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the DeKalb County Board that:

1. The Superconducting Super Collider be acknowledged as a national priority and its approval expedited to allow construction as soon as possible.

2. The County of DeKalb expresses its enthusiastic support for the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at, and the awarding of said project to, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. In furtherance of this goal, approval is given for transmittal of this resolution to the President of the United States, the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Department of Energy, the Governor and legislature of the State of Illinois, the County Boards for Kane, DuPage and Kendall Counties, the Director of Fermilab and the mayors of each community in this County.

3. This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage as prescribed by law.

PASSED AT SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS, THIS 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1987 A.D.

Chairman, DeKalb County Board

ATTEST:

LETTER 948

Comments on Draft EIS
M. W. Leighton
October 6, 1988

My name is Morris Leighton and I am here to offer comments on the Draft EIS that will hopefully help DOE in developing its final EIS. I am Chief of the Illinois State Geological Survey, a division of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources (DENR). We are located at 615 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois. The Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS), established in 1905 to study and report on the geology and mineral resources of the State, is both a scientific and an information agency. One of our goals is to ensure that, through geological research, we understand the nature of our surroundings. Another goal is to report objectively our scientific findings as a credible research institution. I believe that if you check the record you will find that our Survey has done just that and enjoys both a national and an international reputation as a leading geological research
1 institution. For those of you who may not know, it was the ISGS who coined the term "Environmental Geology" in 1963 later to be incorporated in the curriculum of many universities and colleges.

As both a research arm and a public service agency of the State, we provide objective reports of scientific investigations, participate in workshops and seminars, and give public presentations to disseminate information. Our products also include letters and memos and personal replies in response to inquiries. This past year for example Survey personnel published 192 reports and 80 maps and provided 69,205 copies of the reports and copies of maps; prepared 735 unpublished technical reports; participated in 261 workshops and seminars, made 327 public presentations; met with 6,134 visitors, and responded to 2,394 letter inquiries and 27,239 phone calls.

A significant part of our research effort commencing in 1983 has been devoted to the siting of the SSC, that is, in the selection of a geologically suitable spot in Illinois that would also meet all environmental requirements. We have completed 8 scientific publications, the first of which was released in 1985; an additional 3 publications have been written and are in the publication process. We have communicated our results to the scientific community and to the public not only through these publications but through numerous presentations at public meetings, to service organizations, and to scientific societies. One of our members, Dr. David Gross, head of our Environmental Task Force has presented more than 100 such talks.

Our site selection process involved an initial geological screening and feasibility study in 1983. Early work by Survey geologists identified a highly favorable area in the vicinity of Fermilab for many of the same geological reasons that led to the selection of Fermilab as the site of the
2 existing Tevatron ring, i.e. a seismically stable and safe location with excellent foundation conditions sitting on a strong stable cratonic platform that has existed in the same tectonic position for more than 400 million years -- solid, safe, secure -- and completely outside of the area of existing or likely future development of the State's coal, oil and gas, and metallic mineral resources. The feasibility of a tunnel in bedrock underlying the thin veneer of glacial drift was also identified in the early phase of the Survey's efforts.

Following the feasibility study and early in 1984, a formal SSC Geological Task Force and an SSC Environmental Task Force were established to conduct more detailed geological, geotechnical, and environmental studies. The Environmental Task Force, coordinated by the ISGS, initially included the State Water Survey, the Natural History Survey and the State Museum. It was later expanded to include the Division of Energy and Environmental Affairs of DENR. Both task forces addressed issues on a regional basis over a 36 township area, then in a 15 township area as the ring dimensions became firm, and finally along the corridor and the proposed ring location following the 1987 DOE Request for Proposals.

My purpose in telling you this is not to provide a chronological account of efforts but to provide you with a perspective view on the approach that was deliberately developed to provide the control needed to assure a suitable, safe, secure, stable location -- one that avoids any environmental characteristic that might be considered a fatal flaw or that poses a serious problem not readily remedied by acceptable mitigation procedures. Our resulting control is in the form of wells drilled, cores and samples taken, holes logged, field tests conducted, laboratory analyses performed, seismic refraction and reflection lines shot, and hard data compiled.

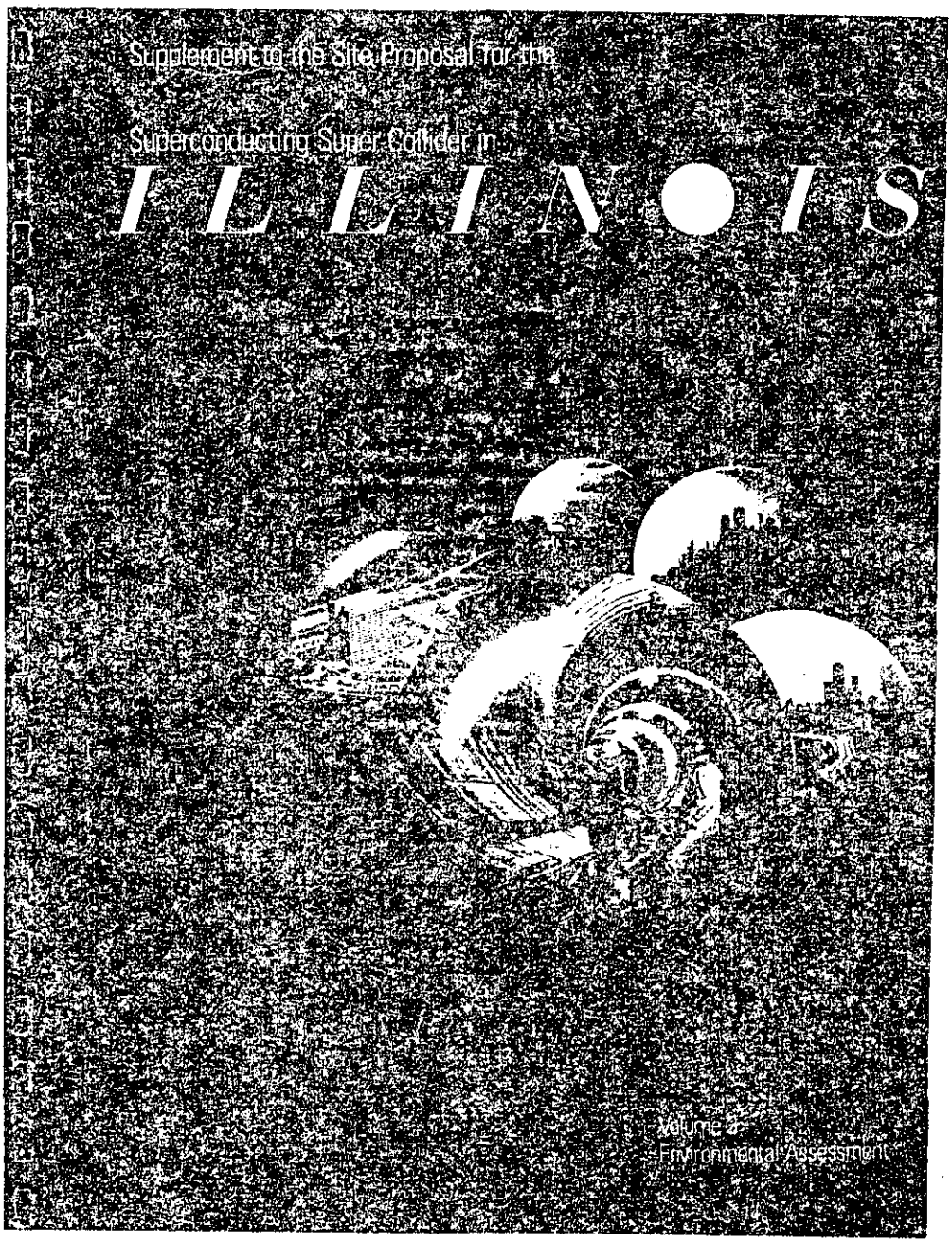
It is control that allows reliable conclusions to be made about the three dimensional space and the nature of materials in which the SSC tunnel and its experimental chambers will be housed. Increased control means increased knowledge. Increased knowledge reduces the risk of future surprises that may occur during construction and/or operation of the SSC.

So what is Illinois' knowledge based on? It is based on over 7700 well records in the 36 township area. It is based on samples and cores from 1500 of those wells and borings -- all available at the ISGS. It is based on more than 850 holes (150 with sample sets) that penetrated the top of the Galena, the unit that will hold the SSC. It is based on 270 holes that penetrated bedrock below 320 feet elevation, the approximate depth of the tunnel. It is based on 33 core holes whose locations were specifically selected and drilled to provide necessary infill information in the area and along the corridor in which the ring is to be located. It is based on 16,734 feet of exposed rock drilled in those boreholes. It is based on 10,574 feet of core. It is based on more than 1075 tests of hydrogeologic properties, over 7000 rock strength tests, and 20 in-situ stress measurements, and numerous observations on the orientation, frequency, and condition of joints in the rock. It is based on 86 miles of refraction data and 17 miles of high resolution, 24-48 fold, high effort reflection surveys. It is based on vibration measurements in the field and on background radiation studies both on the surface and in boreholes in the area. It is based on hundreds of chemical analyses in the laboratory. It is based on experience gained from actual tunneling in similar Paleozoic rocks only 16 miles to the east. The TARP deep tunneling program has resulted in 72 miles of tunnel up to 35 feet in diameter and four underground caverns (two 63' x 96' x 274' and two 66' x 59' x 203') comparable in size to the experimental chambers for the SSC.

This control has enabled us to construct a three dimensional picture of the rocks in which the SSC will be located -- a picture that we have found to be both lithologically and structurally simple and predictable.

Our control has provided quality assurance for Illinois' site. We are proud that Illinois was able to provide information and data for all of the parameters listed in the DEIS in Table 3-7, "Impacts of Constructing and Operating the SSC On Site Alternatives."

Because of the control we do not expect geological surprises that in turn may have unforeseen environmental or economic consequences during the construction or operation of an SSC in Illinois. So in closing let me leave you with three thoughts. Illinois knows its geology and there should be no surprises. Illinois has done its homework. Illinois cares.


Supplement to the Site Proposal for the
Superconducting Super Collider in
ILLINOIS
Volume 4:
Environmental Assessment

LETTER 949

Comments by John P. Kempton to DOE at public hearing on the SSC Draft Environmental Impact Statement, October 6, 1988

My name is John Kempton. I am a Senior Geologist with the Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois. I have been involved with geological studies for the Illinois SSC Site since 1983 and Leader of the Geological Survey's SSC Geological Task Force since 1984. My comments address the structurally simple, uniform, predictable and favorable geology of the Illinois Site not directly stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The data base and control available on the geology of the Illinois site for the SSC show that the geology is simple, both lithologically and structurally and varifiably uniform as detailed in Volume 3 of the State's Site proposal. The geologic units into which the tunnel and experimental chambers can be implaced, the Galena and Platteville Groups combined are a very homogeneous and high strength unit consisting of dolomite and dolomitic limestone. This unit is a minimum of 320 feet thick regionally, allowing for shifts in the final position of the tunnel and chambers, should any be necessary, without geotechnical compromise. 1

In addition to the advantages of lithologic uniformity and thickness of the Galena-Platteville Groups, the association of the overlying Maquoketa Group, with its continuous basal shale enhance the selection of the Galena-Platteville as the host for the SSC tunnel and chambers. The Maquoketa, and particularly the basal shale, forms an effective aquitard, limiting significantly the rate of downward movement of groundwater into the Galena-Platteville. In addition, the overlying Silurian dolomites and glacial deposits are well defined, their characteristics documented and provide no major problems in the construction of access shafts and surface facilities.

Where there is indicated structural control at the various sites as provided in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, a comparison shows the least deformed rocks are found in Illinois. The well documented overall structure of the Illinois SSC site is uncomplicated, consisting of generally southeastward dipping bedrock units. This regional dip, usually about 10 feet per mile, is superimposed by very local and very gentle, east-west trending, broad undulations of less than 80 feet and a maximum structural relief of less than 200 feet, less than the other sites. The nature of the undulations is known as a result of 850 control points and 33 especially placed boreholes. High resolution seismic reflection surveys along the ring allignment have identified a few minor offsets with maximum vertical displacements of 35 feet. No other faulting has been documented; the closest major fault-zone is the Sandwich Fault Zone, long inactive, about 6 miles to the southwest. The area is tectonically stable and seismically quiescent, mapped as being in Zone 1 of the Uniform Building Code. 2

In comparison with the cross-sections presented for other sites, the description of Illinois structure should describe the bedrock dips as increasing locally along some minor undulations. Detail on the Illinois structure is clearly greater than for any other site, as indicated by the information provided on the frequency and amplitude changes noted on the boundary surfaces in the cross section for each site. The frequency and 3

amplitude changes should not be confused with structural complexity. They only reflect control, minimizing the risk of future surprises, and ensuring adequate knowledge of the details of the subsurface geology. In the case for Illinois, the data ensures uniform, simple geometries and lithologies with structural relief less than that for any other site.

This well established geological framework of the Illinois site provides a solid basis for the geotechnical and hydrogeologic evaluations, utilizing the exhaustive data provided in the State of Illinois' site proposal and for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

LETTER 950

Comments on Draft EIS
Geotechnical and Tunneling Conditions
Robert A. Bauer
October 6, 1988

I am Robert Bauer an Engineering Geologist with the Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 E. Peabody, Champaign, Illinois. My expertise is underground stability and construction. My responsibility in connection with the siting of Illinois' SSC is the characterization of the strength and rock mass properties which are important in evaluating excavation conditions, rates and support requirements of the tunnel and chambers in the bedrock. Geotechnical and geological data have been specifically collected for the Illinois SSC site since June of 1983. These data and the already existing collection of nearly 8,000 borings in the area along with the large number of strength tests performed for the SSC siting are the most extensive of any of the SSC finalists. In fact, the over 7,000 individual laboratory tests performed on cores from the Illinois site far exceed the combined number of tests from the 6 other SSC sites. All of this information shows that the
1 conditions and materials for the construction of the 53 miles of tunnel and the large chambers are uniform and predictable. The rock mass conditions are considered good to very good for underground excavation requiring only minimal amounts of support. Above all, no other state can boast that they have already constructed a facility of similar proportions. Over 72 miles of machine bored tunnels from 6 to 35 feet in diameter have been excavated ahead of schedule and under cost in the Chicago area dolomites. Also, four large chambers the size required for the SSC have been excavated in dolomite bedrock at depths of 360 feet. These house operating electrical and mechanical equipment. Over 256 shafts have been excavated through glacial materials and down into bedrock. The Illinois SSC proposal clearly states how conventional shaft construction practices will be used to safe guard disturbing near-surface groundwater supplies and will not involve regional dewatering.

Overall the DEIS document was a monumental effort to assemble all the information from the 7 SSC sites. In reviewing the geotechnically related information in Appendix 10 of the DEIS, I have a question related to the calculated amount of excavated material from each of the SSC tunnels: Why do the two SSC sites, Illinois and Tennessee, which do not require a lining or systematic support in the tunnel have the highest volume of material excavated in relation to the other 4 sites with tunnels in rock that require a lining or
2 systematic support system? As shown in the March 1986, SSC Conceptual Design Attachment C, Conventional Facilities Document on Drawing RA-2, sheet 44 of Appendix A, systematic supports of rockbolts and reinforced shotcrete can take up to 8 inches of the diameter of a tunnel and a tunnel with a concrete lining can take up to 2 feet of the diameter of the tunnel. Therefore, the more support and thicker linings require a larger diameter tunnel to provide the minimal 10-foot inside diameter clearance. Assumptions such as the initial tunnel diameter, support type and amount required and muck swell factors for each excavation method placed into the final EIS may help clarify these differences.

Thank you for your considerations.

LETTER 951

Comments on Draft EIS
K. Cartwright
October 6, 1988

I am Dr. Keros Cartwright from the Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois. I am the Principal Scientist in charge of Environmental Geology Research and Services. I am here to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Hydrogeologic Setting and Spoil Disposal.

The hydrogeologic conditions in the area of the proposed SSC site have been assessed for potential impacts. Two major concerns of the assessment were the impact on, or interference with, water wells and groundwater infiltration or seepage into SSC underground facilities. These are concerns for both the construction and post-construction phases of the SSC site in Illinois.

Studies by the State Geological and Water Surveys have shown that the SSC tunnel will not have any impact on the yield of water pumped from wells in the area during construction or operation of the SSC. Few wells use the Galena-Platteville Formation since the yield is low; and those that do are principally above tunnel elevation. We have estimated that from 6 to 31 wells, are in the tunnel corridor, and may be irreversibly impacted. This is based on an inventory of 1,505 wells in the area, the well records of 779 of them, and the position of the wells in relation to the site facilities as outlined in SSC technical documents furnished by the DOE. The State Water Survey will comment on the inaccuracies regarding this matter which appeared in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1 Closely related to water well interference is overdraft of the local aquifers. Groundwater is available from two groups of aquifers: the "shallow" aquifers at depths ranging from 30 feet to 400 feet, consisting of sands and gravels of the glacial drift and the fractured bedrock immediately underlying the drift, and the "deep" sandstone aquifers. Water levels in the deep aquifers, used mainly by industry and municipalities, have been declining. However, installation of the SSC will not exacerbate this condition. Although purchase of water from public sources could add to the withdrawal from the deep aquifer, there are ongoing programs to replace groundwater with surface water imported from Lake Michigan. Additionally, it has been proposed that the SSC/Fermilab complex develop wells in glacial drift, a resource that is not fully developed. In fact, the Geological and Water Surveys are two years into a three year study to identify and map the shallow aquifers of Kane County. This project has already resulted in several new wells being brought into production.

Dewatering during shaft construction is highly unlikely and lowering the watertable or stressing groundwater resources and/or existing wetlands should not be an issue. Techniques exist which will allow construction to proceed without significant hinderence from groundwater infiltration. Similarly, seepage into SSC underground facilities during operation will not be a problem. Several pumping stations will be able to handle the flow and water collected will be able to be used for cooling purposes. In this way discharge of groundwater from the tunnel to area streams will be limited to less than

0.3 cubic feet per second and have little or no impact on the drainage system. The State Water Survey will have further comment on this topic.

With respect to the disposal of spoil generated by the project we forsee no adverse impact. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement states that 3 quarries and 1 gravel pit are available which will handle the more than 3 million cubic yards of material generated. In fact, at least 17 quarry and pit operators have agreed to accept and store the spoil produced by excavation and tunneling during SSC construction. The distribution of these facilities are such that many of the associated problems of traffic, noxious emmissions, and dust generation are minimized by relatively short hauling distances. The spoils do not contain significant quantities of readily leachable deleterious minerals. In fact, the rock is substantially the same as those extracted from the quarries. The effects of a minor amount of secondary minerals are greatly reduced since the acidity of water passing through them is buffered by the dominently calcareous materials. Thus, the spoil will have no detrimental effect on regional water resources. 2

LETTER 952

Comments on Draft EIS
David L. Gross
October 6, 1988

I am David L. Gross, Geologist and Head, Environmental Studies and Assessment Section, Illinois State Geological Survey, 615 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois.

The State of Illinois including the Illinois State Geological Survey began as early as 1983 to assess the potential for siting the proposed SSC in Illinois. A task force was formed by the Governor to investigate geological feasibility, environmental, legal, and social/economic issues of building the SSC. This task force, consisting of representatives of many state agencies, began a study which was used as the basis for the Illinois SSC proposal. I coordinated the environmental portion of that work. The State has based its proposal on sound geological and geotechnical data; data which we know to be the most complete of any submitter on the Best Qualified List.

1

Our data have been published on a regular basis during the entire investigation and represent the best efforts of some of the finest geologists and technicians in the State of Illinois and the world. These individuals are committed to the preparation for the safe installation and operation of the SSC in Illinois. Our extensive data base is made even more effective by inclusion of much of it into a Geographic Information System which allows relatively quick access to assess any situation with respect to the SSC site.

Environmental screening early in the investigation discovered no fatal flaws to siting the SSC in Illinois. The construction of the SSC and its operation could be and would be in accordance with all environmental laws and regulations. Further, the Task Force, with a wealth of data and the powerful tool found in the Geographic Information System, was able to optimize the placement of the facility within the site area. This optimization has resulted in a proposal which provides the lowest cost potential for construction, operation, and decommissioning of any potential site and one with the least number and best known environmental impacts.

2

As the well-developed geologic subsurface data allow for flexibility in tunnel and chamber implacement, so the base established for the site-template of the SSC also allows for complete flexibility in the placement of surface facilities. This is an important aspect as the final design of the SSC evolves in terms of experimental efficiency and final site-specific considerations. An important facet of the Illinois commitment will be the establishment of a scientific field office at the construction site which will include a fully operational remote work-station of the Illinois Geographic Information System. This will allow for full use of the geological and environmental files generated for the SSC project and all other files available on the nation's largest scientific Geographic Information System.

Because the State of Illinois has been concerned with environmental planning we submitted our own version of an environmental impact statement as Volume 3 of the Supplement to the Site Proposal for the SSC in Illinois. We were disappointed to discover that this volume, entitled Environmental Assessment, was not referenced in the DEIS although it was submitted as part of the

3

proposal in April of this year. An EIS format was used in the preparation of this document and the review of environmental parameters associated with the Illinois site is based on resource materials developed by the State as well as a series of direct public responses to the Illinois Site Proposal. We are resubmitting that Environmental Assessment Volume as an attachment to the written copy of this statement and request that the information therein be included in the Department of Energy's Final Environmental Impact Statement.

4 We also draw your attention to Table 2-1 in Section 2.1.3, Volume III of the DEIS and note that the following comments were associated with other sites but not Illinois. Favorable geology, minimal dewatering/groundwater impacts, strong technical labor base at or near the site, minimal environmental degradation, simple predictable geology, and an excellent industrial base. All of these items are also qualities of the Illinois site and should be so noted in the table.

5 The State of Illinois has been and will continue to be committed to the SSC project. The technical and scientific expertise which generated the extensive and quality assured data will be available on a continuing basis for SSC development in Illinois. If built in Illinois, the SSC project offers an excellent opportunity for maintaining and preserving the character of the environment while providing a sound geologic, economic, and academic base for the installation and operation of the World's foremost and finest high-energy physics laboratory.

225-775 O - 88 (Book 5) - 8

LETTER 953

OCT 1 1 1988

CHICAGO SECTION/AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

EVIDENCE BEFORE D.O.E. PUBLIC HEARING BOARD
regarding
ILLINOIS SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

October 6-7, 1988, at Aurora, IL

presented by

Roger W. Tilbrook
Chair,Chicago Section, American Nuclear Society.

The American Nuclear Society is a not-for-profit international, scientific, engineering and educational organization dedicated to the peaceful application of nuclear science. The Chicago section has about 420 members working in research laboratories, the power industry, consulting activities and environmental protection across northern Illinois and north-western Indiana. The support of the section for the SSC in Illinois was demonstrated by the gathering of several hundred signatures in the course of about two weeks in the spring of this year by the officers, board members and committee chairs.

The members of the Chicago section support the SSC on scientific and technological grounds, but with regard to the enviromental and sociological impacts of siting the SSC here in Illinois I will limit myself to only three aspects, although there are many others:

1

-there is a viable scientific population already in the area capable of supporting the SSC, thus minimizing personnel transfers into the region and the associated costs,
-there is plenty of electricity in the region to support the operation of the facility,
-if the SSC is built ANYWHERE ELSE, it will result in the decay and demise of Fermilab. This would remove the western anchor of the High-Tech Corridor along Interstate 88 and adversely affect the technical growth and cultural activities in this region of Illinois.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit evidence on the siting of one of the most exciting scientific projects of this generation, the SSC.

Roger W. Tilbrook

Roger W. Tilbrook
Chair,Chicago Section,ANS.

1021 61st Street,
Downers Grove,
IL.60516-1822
Tel. H(312)810-1361
B(312)972-8352

IIA.1- 1728

LETTER 954

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct.6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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---Illogical Arguments Used By DEIS Writers

Dear Sir:

The Draft EIS is full of subjective reasoning and illogical conclusions on the part of the EIS writers. For example, Table 4-18 shows that the Illinois site has 94 state protected species living in the proposed region of the collider. This is more than all of the other sites combined. Section 11.3.3 page 15 clearly indicates that approximately 200 acres of habitat will be permanently disturbed or destroyed by the SSC construction. An additional 235 acres will be temporarily disturbed. This is over 435 acres of land which will be directly impacted by the SSC in Illinois. The EIS also states that some wetland habitat would be adversely impacted or lost, and that construction noise will adversely affect wildlife during construction. It's clear that the EIS writers admit that there is a great deal of potential for these 94 state species to be adversely affected, and especially since they are admitted to be in the region of the collider ring. However, the EIS writers relegate this potential problem to a level of insignificance simply by stating that "although the Illinois state-listed protected species are numerous in the general region of the site, they are not expected to be found in the areas proposed to be disturbed."

1

Why is this so? Are we simply to take the EIS writer's word for it? Have there been actual teams sent to each proposed construction site to sit and observe what animal life is present over an extended period of time? Or isn't it more likely that through the use of computer models and predictive models, the writers assumed that no species would be disturbed? This assumption or conclusion is totally illogical based on all of the information that is given. How can 94 state-protected species exist directly in the area of the collider and yet none be adversely impacted? It's impossible, except for the subjective reasoning and illogical arguments used by the EIS preparers. They wanted to delegate this problem to a level of insignificance, so they simply did so without

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

any proof or substantiation.

This same type of absurd thinking appears time after time throughout the lengthy Draft EIS. For example, page 5.1.10-12 describes service area or "tank farm" area F2 as being located in a field surrounded by an existing subdivision. This naturally creates a problem for noise levels, and especially for sight lines from the existing homes towards the tank farm. However, the wonderful EIS writers, in their wisdom, indicate that those now living there need not worry about anything because their views will eventually be blocked by the new homes that will be built around the tank farm. How illogical can you get? What makes the EIS writers think that anyone would want to build next to a tank farm after its already in place? I could understand someone unknowingly building a new home if the F2 site weren't in place, but how can anyone with a brain in his head think that people will be flocking to the F2 site to build once its obnoxious looking and ear shattering presence is already in place? 2

This type of illogical argument is used repeatedly throughout the EIS in order to mitigate nearly every problem to a level of insignificance. If this same level of intelligence is shared by the other scientists within the DOE, it's easy to understand why the United States is losing its leadership role. And ask yourself this--Do you want these same people conducting experiments beneath your home or business or your children's school? I sure don't! 3

Sincerely yours,

Janet S. McLeod
39W842 Buckskin
St. Charles, Il
60175

LETTER 954 (CONTINUED)

Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

September 15, 1988

10-6-88 8:13PM DAY 1 EVN AUDITORIUM
Janet McLeod
39W842 Buckskin Trail
St. Charles, IL 60175
312/377-7859

To accommodate all those in Illinois who have indicated that they would like to speak on October 6, 1988, at the Public Hearing on the Draft EIS for the SSC, we have scheduled an additional panel to conduct Hearings in parallel with the originally planned session. This parallel session will be held in the auditorium at Waubonsie Valley High School, while the originally planned session will be moved to the gymnasium to better accommodate the expected number of participants. All assigned speaking requests for October 7, 1988, are unaffected.

Please note that the room in which you will speak has been changed, not your reserved speaking time. You should now report to the room indicated on the label above.

Please bring this letter with you when you report to the registration desk on October 6, 1988. Thank you.

Sincerely,

R. Nolan for

Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force

LETTER 955

(312) 851-7548

Neil E. Walgenbach's 2975 JUNIPER CT.
Speech for Superconducting Supercollider Public Hearing AURORA, IL 60504

Health Risks

1 As an employee of AT&T Bell Laboratories, I owe my livelihood to science and technology. When I met the woman who later became my wife, she was doing medica research in Chicago. We are both lovers of science, and have followed the discoveries in the physical world with great interest; we're familiar with linear accelerator's, and the experiments carried out there. A couple of my co-workers used to work at Fermilab; talking to them, I know a thing or two about the operation of Fermi's accelerator, with attendant risks. Because of this knowledge, not in spite of it, my wife and I had no qualms about building a house and starting a family 3 years ago, just 300 yards south of the existing accelerator ring at Fermilab. Quite frankly, because of the medical research my wife was doing, I'm much more concerned about the barium in Aurora's municipal drinking water than I am about the effects of Fermi's superconducting ring across the road from me.

Equitable Treatment

2 Another co-worker, a couple offices down the hall from me, would have to sell her house if the SSC is sited here, so you'd better believe I've been hearing the other side of the SSC issue. She's worried about getting fair market value, and finding suitable housing in her area (she'd have to downgrade), moving expenses. She's got a 15-year old mortgage, and is not looking forward to a new mortgage at double the interest rate. I don't have the answers. I empathize with her concerns. I want her concerns to be addressed-- especially since my subdevelopment appears on Fermilab's map inside a little box marked Future Expansion Area C. Although this little box has existed for many years, and hasn't been impacted by SSC, that's not to say that next month or next year, I won't be facing the same dilemmas my co-worker is. I don't want to see anybody get burned by SSC. I'd even be willing to pay a little more state income tax, rather than see my co-worker (and conceivably, me), run roughshod by eminent domain. I like my neighborhood and my neighbors, but I'd be willing to go if asked, (especially for science), but I'd want to be treated equitably.

Site Here

Some people, notably Texans, say SSC should go to Texas; poor economy. Texans have been whining about their oil boom gone bust for many years, and I'm getting tired of listening to it. I read an interesting statistic in a newspaper a year or 2 ago; it may or may not still be valid, but it certainly was news to me: In terms of money leaving Ill. in Federal taxes vs. entering in federal spending, Ill. ranked 50th. More money leaves Ill. than comes back than any other state in the union. Maybe this one project alone will raise Illinois' ranking to 49th, maybe not. But I do think this is one more reason for the SSC to be built in Illinois. We know the other reasons:

3

1. Centrally located - with even better airport access forthcoming
2. Scientists + Engineers - If they went to Texas, it could cause a brain drain on schools and other R&D entities. The I-88 corridor is steadily building momentum as a world class high-tech corridor. I don't want to see it in 10 or 15 years degrade into a mid-tech or low-tech area because one of the engines of high-tech left for points south.
3. Drilling Equipment - custom made for the geology of this region
4. Manufacturing technology - developed for the existing superconducting ring Fermi already has in operation $XX Million + 8 years to build, has only recently begun operating at full power, and will probably be closed in 2 or 3 yrs and never reused, if SSC is not sited in Ill, because of the mass exodus of researchers and engineers to the SSC project.

Closing Statement

4 I think I speak for the vast majority of Illinoisans, including those in this county, who want the SSC here, when I say that Illinois is proud to be host to the world's premier high-energy physics research facility that is Fermilab, and would like very much to remain in the vanguard to unlock the mysteries of the Universe as one of the most interesting and profound of human endeavors in the modern era.

LETTER 956

Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois 60115-2854

Department of Physics
815 753 1772

October 6, 1988

TO: Members, Department of Energy Hearing Committee

FROM: Suzanne E. Willis, Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University

On behalf of Dr. John E. La Tourette, President of Northern Illinois University, I am pleased to appear before you to testify to the educational benefits of locating the Superconducting Super Collider in northern Illinois.

Let me mention just three of the educational advantages of locating the SSC here: benefits to Northern Illinois University and other nearby colleges and universities; benefits to elementary and secondary schools; and benefits to the local population in general.

1 First, Northern Illinois University will be the closest university to the SSC. Our campus is just 35 minutes from Fermilab, and only 15 to 20 minutes from the west side of the SSC ring. In fact, I myself left a tenured position at the University of Oklahoma to come to Northern Illinois University, because it is so close. We, the experimental high-energy physics group at Northern, already have undergraduate and graduate students working at Fermilab with us. Many of our students are from the western Chicago suburbs, and grew up with a knowledge of and interest in Fermilab. They express excitement at the opportunity to work at the premier high-energy physics laboratory in the world. The nearness of the university to the laboratory means that students who are still taking courses can also be actively involved in forefront research. This is a wonderful opportunity, one which is not

Northern Illinois University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

usually available to students of high-energy physics.

Many more students will have similar opportunities at the SSC. Other universities which have active high-energy research programs and are within a reasonable drive of the SSC site include Northwestern, the University of Chicago, the Illinois Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois at Chicago, and further out, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Indiana, Notre Dame, and Purdue. In addition, the other universities and two and four year colleges in the area, such as Roosevelt University, Northeastern Illinois University, Lake Forest College, Elmhurst College, De Paul University, the College of Du Page, and so on, will benefit from the nearness of such a prestigious research laboratory. The large selection of colleges and universities provides employees of the SSC and their families with unparalleled educational choices as well.

2 Second, Fermilab already has in place a large number of programs for elementary, junior high, and high school students, and elementary and secondary school science teachers. These programs reach students and teachers from all over the country, but especially from the northern Illinois area. Putting the SSC here will enrich these programs. Furthermore, since the SSC site is easily reached from the entire Chicago metropolitan area, locating it here makes these educational programs available to millions of schoolchildren, including many who are economically disadvantaged.

3 Third, the local population as a whole stands to gain. The SSC, as Fermilab is now, will be the world's premier high energy physics laboratory. Its work is completely unclassified, and the site will be open for tours and visitors. Anyone can visit the Fermilab site during daytime hours; if you do, you will find a fascinating series of educational exhibits explaining the research done there, including slide and video presentations. You will also find families picnicking, fishing, training their hunting dogs, watching the buffalo, and generally enjoying what is obviously a safe and pleasant area. The SSC, as well, will be an educational resource for the

entire northern Illinois community, and we welcome it and will take advantage of it.

The point to see clearly is that no other site under active consideration offers so many people—college and university students, schoolchildren, teachers, and the general public—the educational opportunities of the SSC. No other site offers so many students the opportunity to do research and study at the same time. Here, on the outskirts of one of the world's great urban centers, we can introduce visitors from many different backgrounds, and from all over the globe, to the wonders of modern high-energy physics.

LETTER 957

ILLINOIS

SESSION I 10-7-88 DAY 2 EVENING AUDITORIUM 7:30-10PM

[ ] 9:25
Doris Carabillo
(Northbrook)

* * *

1 Yes SSC is a risk but we all take risks. I would rather see AMERICA GO FOWARD then stay still. In the past we have taken risk to do experiments Why should we stop where we are now! Lets GO foward.

Ray Chamberlain
3287 Fox Hill Rd
Aurora IL.

STUDENT!

IIA.1- 1736

LETTER 958

Presentation
to the
U.S. Department of Energy
on the
Environmental Impact
of
Siting the SSC in Illinois

Presented by:
Sue Evans
October 7, 1988
46W155 Deer Run Dr.
St. Charles, IL.
60175
377-7088

IIA.1- 1737

I have always believed that America is a fair and just place to live. But during the course of the last few months I discovered that I have been living in a delusion.

The state of Illinois has not wanted to deal fairly or justly with the people of Illinois in regard to the placement of the Superconducting Super Collider. The purposes of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution was designed to protect the minority from the tyranny of the majority. Clearly in this case the majority, the Illinois State officials, special interest groups, and scientists have victimized the minority, the home owner, farmer and the small businessman.

Why is it that the State of Illinois was not willing to disclose the location of the SSC until the very last minute? I think it's amazing that Illinois officials have had literally years to compile data, survey, and research. While the general public has had a meager nine months to inform and enlighten themselves on the SSC and it's impact on the environment. Can you truly believe that nine months of preparation time can compare to the years the state has had?

One area of concern is the loss of no less than 59 businesses which, in turn will reflect a loss of jobs in this area. I know the argument is the SSC will create new jobs. The construction jobs are merely temporary jobs. The jobs the SSC creates will be a wash when compared to the existing jobs it will displace.

Another concern that is very hard to comprehend is the confiscation of 6,500 acres of valuable farm land that will be needed for the construction of the SSC. Illinois has been blest with fertile soil, but between developers and the SSC what will be left? Where will we turn to for fertile farm land to grow crops necessary to sustain this country? The line has to be drawn somewhere! This country can not keep taking valuable farm land. The State of Illinois is asking it's people to give up something they have worked their

lifetimes to achieve. The American dream is to own a home and some land in the hopes that a citizen can live there away from harm and destruction. How can the State mitigate the dreams of 160 families?

The Environmental Impact Statement states that in all the proposed sites except Arizona, construction of the SSC would disturb or displace wetland habitats. Illinois has the second largest amount of wetlands to be impacted by the
4 consruction of the SSC. Illionois stands to have 850 acres of wetlands tampered with during the construction of the SSC. How can the State mitigate the animals and the plant life which have been living in tranquility in these wetlands? There is a time when things are not to be mitigated but left as nature intended!

Another interesting point of impact to the environment are the 106 Historical sites located around the 53 mile ring. I do not understand how any one would not be concerned about the negative impact the SSC could play on these Historical Sites. It is imperative the government strives to preserve
5 the special significances these Historical sites represent. One site specifically is located in the area where surface acquistion is imperative. How will this Historical site maintain it's importance if it is located in a cluster of West Campus buildings? Would the State of Illinois surround Lincoln's home with office buildings and West Campus clutter?

My five minutes is rapidly drawing to a close and I have not had a chance to comment on the negative impact the SSC will have on the 320 or more wells in the area, the noise level the SSC will create in an area of highly developed
6 human receptor areas, the thousands of families that will be asked to sell a portion of their land for tunneling purposes, the disposal of the spoils removed from the tunnel, possible water reductions to the natural aquifers, and the fact that the government has asked all of these people to live on top of an experiment (with all of it's uncertainties).

I could go on and on, because I do not feel this project belongs in the State of Illinois. We have not forgotten Weston, Illinois. We are not about to allow history to repeat itself.

In closing I would like quote Woody Guthrie:

Now as through this world I ramble,
I see lots of funny men,
Some will rob you with a six-gun,
And some with a fountain pen.

But as through this life you travel,
And as through your life you rome.
You won't never see an outlaw
Drive a family from their home.

LETTER 959

I would like to know just how and who will determine the value of the great Oak trees on my property and the others along the path of the collider.

These trees many in excess of 100 years old not only add greatly to the beauty of the property, but protect
1 from the winter winds and scouring sun of summer. My heating and air-conditioning bills are substancialy reduced because of them.

These magnificent trees would be around long after we're gone if left undisturbed, but will die quickly if the roots are bothered. long regeneration

I keep hearing that the people of the Fox Valley should except decreased property values, all of the known and unknowned problems brought on by this construction cause it will bring jobs to the state of Illinois. As a Federal project wont the bids be let on a nation wide bases. Sucessful contractors and material men can come from all states bringing their supervisory and key people with them. Arizona, Colorado, and Texas have vast waste lands that could handle this project with little disturbance to their people. Contractors and
2 material men from from Illinois could still bid the job. Government Copeople Science Breakth

I hear they're going to tie the collider into the Fermi operation, this would be like tieing an old one arm adding machine into a modern day computer system.

This vast expenditure which is opposed by many learned men of science as well as many men in Congress (In fact the fdnding for the project has not yet beenapproved) will enable us to understand the big bang theory and the creation of the Universe. I think most of us will still prefer the version in the book of Gen Genuis.

LETTER 959 (CONTINUED)

The estimated Four billion dollar cost for this endevor will run double that amount as it usually does on Federal jobs. The state of Illinois, unable to supply money for education, prisons or other programs could use their share of these costs for much better purposes.

Lets drop the whole idea.

ORAN HARK
6N 303 WOODLAND
ST CHARLES
60175
584-8618

LETTER 960

submitted by EDWARD J. MALEK
100 N. LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO IL 60602
312-726-0531

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

PRESS RELEASE - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 10, 1988

On June 30, 1988, the Illinois Legislature passed Amendment Two of HB3512. This amendment was an attempt by the legislature to address some of the negative economic impacts of siting the Superconducting Super Collider in the state of Illinois. After careful consideration of the legislation, C.A.T.C.H.-IL believes it falls far short of providing guarantees which Governor Thompson said were "in order" at the Department of Energy's Scoping Hearing in February of this year.

1

The amendment to the bill covered three topics: 1) compensation for loss of tax revenue due to land acquisition, 2) compensation for loss of property values due to the clouding of titles as a result of the acquisition of stratified fee estates, and 3) compensation for damages due to construction of the SSC.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF TAX REVENUE: The main objection to this portion of the legislation is that it limits state appropriation for lost revenues to only five years, whereas the property that would have been subject to tax will be off the tax rolls for a minimum of thirty-five years (10 years during construction and an estimated 25 years of operation of the SSC).

2

The state contends that any loss of tax revenue would be made up within the five year period of time. However, it will only place the taxing districts back to where they should have been when the property was originally acquired. Once the property is lost to the SSC, the taxing districts will always be behind from the amount of revenue that could have been generated.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY VALUE AS A RESULT OF CLOUDING OF TITLES WITH THE STRATIFIED FEE ESTATES: This aspect of the amendment sets up an arbitrary and unreasonable procedure to compensate property owners for loss of property value due to the acquisition of stratified fee estates:

3

1) Appraisals are to be done at the direction of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. No input is to be allowed by property owners. There is no provision to have the owners or their representative present at the time the property is being appraised. Appraisers are to be retained by the Department, which will clearly result in the appraiser being biased, consciously or not, to value the property low to the benefit to the state and to the detrement of the affected property owners.

2) Notice of the availability of the appraisals is to be pro-

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

vided by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation. No notice will be given directly to the property owners. If the owner fails to see the ad, or learn of it by other means, he will forever foreclosed from participating in the program.

3) It must be established that the property value declined "due to the construction of the SSC." Who is to decide this? This is only inviting litigation so that the courts can make the determination which will prolong the frustration, agony, hardship and expense these citizens would have to endure if the SSC is sited in this state. Furthermore, if this does result in litigation, the bill does not provide for the payment of expenses and attorney fees if the state denies the request for compensation arbitrarily and capriciously.

4) Appraisals to determine fair market value will arbitrarily lock the value of the property at the time of the acquisition of the stratified fee estate. Further, the bill fails to take into consideration the appreciation of property values in the Fox River Valley. In order to result in compensation from the state, sale of the property must be below the appraised value; then the owner will only receive eighty per cent of the difference between the appraised value and the actual sale price. Assuming a modest ten per cent appreciation of value, if a home is sold three years after the acquisition of the stratified fee estate, the home must be sold for less than twenty-five per cent of comparable property before the bill will even begin to provide relief. To further understand this, please see the table below.

5) The bill is limited to compensate for property loss for only three years, whereas the stratified fee estate will forever cloud the titles of the affected properties.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES DUE TO CONSTRUCTION: This also is an arbitrary and unreasonable provision of the legislation which establishes an unrealistic and unworkable set of procedures and guidelines:

1) The Department of Energy and Natural Resources is to administer the program and establish the guidelines. This Department has no experience or expertise in loss analysis and the adjustment of claims. The Department has been the target of much of the opposition to the siting of the SSC in Illinois. No one who has been opposed to the siting of this project can really anticipate fair and equitable treatment.

2) Only those property owners who have been affected by the acquisition of stratified fee estates can participate. If damage occurs to a home situated in close proximity to the collider ring, they will not be entitled to receive any compensation under this legislation.

3) A preconstruction inspection must be made available. Failure to consent to the inspection waives any right to participate

in the program. The amendment is silent as to how the affected property owners are to be notified of the inspection, and does not indicate who is to bear the cost for it.

4) Compensation is to be limited to "actual" damages to real property. The bill does not address potential personal injuries and the actual and consequential damages that necessarily flow from them. Also, the bill does not provide for damages resulting from loss of use and housing expenses if the property owners and their families cannot remain in their homes during repairs.

5) The amendment allows the Department to set guidelines and maximum awards. The Department may set such a low cap and other conditions and restrictions to render this provision of the bill meaningless.

6) The bill states that it must be shown that the damages were "caused by the construction of the SSC." It does not state whose burden of proof it is, nor does it state who is to bear the expense of hiring experts to make such a determination. This provision invites litigation; and as previously noted above, it does not address the real concern of payment of attorney fees and expenses if the State arbitrarily and capriciously denies a claim without due cause.

The Amendment of HB 3512 which addresses some of the economic concerns of the negative impact of siting the SSC in Illinois falls far short of its goal. Just as important, previous bills to compensate for loss of value to prime farmland was glossed over by this bill by merely requiring a study to be conducted by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. Furthermore, none of the legislation addressed the real noneconomic issues inherent in the project: radiation, contamination and/or loss of groundwater supplies, ground collapse, dewatering, decomissioning, and siltation of our waterways. For all of these reasons, C.A.T.C.H.-IL will continue to pursue all legal means available to oppose the siting of the SSC in Illinois.

6

TABLE: Assuming an affected property is appraised immediately before construction at $100,000.00 and an annual appreciation of 10%.

	1 YEAR LATER	2 YEARS LATER	3 YEARS LATER
COMPARABLE FAIR MARKET VALUE @ TIME OF SALE:	$110,000	$121,000	$133,100
APPRAISED VALUE:	100,000	100,000	100,000
SALE PRICE:	100,000	100,000	100,000
ACTUAL LOSS:	10,000	21,000	33,100
% LOSS OF COMPARABLE PROPERTY VALUE @ TIME OF SALE:	9.09%	17.35%	24.87%
AMOUNT COMPENSATED PER LEGISLATION (80% OF DIFFERENCE OF APPRAISED VALUE AND SALES PRICE):	-0-	-0-	-0-

From the above illustration, it is apparent that in order to receive any compensation from the program established in the amendment of HB 3512, a home must be sold at a value below the appraised value. The affected property owners are being penalized for the unfortunate location of their home on the collider ring!!!

Etheredge

ADOPTED

JUN 14 1988

IN BRIEF.....

HOUSE BILL 3512 was passed and sent on to the Senate for its vote (a revenue bill totally unrelated to the SSC).

In the Senate, two AMENDMENTS were attached: NO. 1 is not related to SSC; THIS AMENDMENT NO. 2 is specific to the SSC. The BILL, with AMENDMENTS, passed in the Senate and was sent back to the HOUSE for concurrence.

Even though we were told the Democrats were not happy with AMENDMENT NO. 2, during the extended session on Friday, July 1, the HOUSE concurred and passed the BILL with a 103 to 2 vote. It's on to the Governor for signature.

WITNESS——Parliamentary Tactics!!

LRB8509451EBjwam01

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3512

AMENDMENT NO. 2 Amend House Bill 3512 by deleting the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"AN ACT in relation to the Superconducting Super Collider and income taxes."; and

on page 18, by inserting immediately after line 11 the following:

"Section 2. Section 162 of the "Revenue Act of 1939", filed May 17, 1939, as amended, is amended, and Section 20k is added thereto, the added and amended Sections to read as follows:

(Ch. 120, new par. 501k)

Sec. 20k. For the 5 years immediately succeeding the year in which real property is acquired for construction of the Superconducting Super Collider, if the State of Illinois acquires title to any real property for the purpose of constructing the Superconducting Super Collider, the Department of Revenue shall make payments in lieu of taxes to the county for distribution to all taxing districts in which such property is located. Such payments shall be made from funds appropriated annually to the Department for that purpose. The amount of such payments in lieu of taxes shall be an amount equal to the product derived from multiplying the most recent equalized assessed value of such property

prior to acquisition by the State by the total of all tax rates for the current tax year of all taxing districts in which such property is situated.

Such payments in lieu of taxes shall be made to the collector of each county on or before December 1 of each year. Within 15 days after receipt of such payments, the county collector shall proportionately distribute such payments to all taxing districts in which such property is situated. Each taxing district shall pay a proportionate amount of such distribution into each fund for which a levy was made.

The 5 year limitation on reimbursement provided for in this Section shall not apply to a decrease in real property tax revenues to the extent that such revenues are required to pay principal or interest on bonded indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1989.

(Ch. 120, par. 643)

Sec. 162. Each county clerk shall estimate and determine the rate per cent upon the assessed valuation of the property in the respective taxing districts and special service areas established pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, in his county that will produce, within the proper divisions of such county, not less than the net amount of the several sums that will be required by the county board or certified to him according to law; provided, however, if a municipality has adopted tax increment financing under Division 74.4 of the "Illinois Municipal Code", the county clerk shall estimate and determine rates in accordance with Sections 11-74.4-7 through 11-74.4-9 of that Act. For the purpose of estimating and determining the rate percent to be extended on behalf of taxing districts affected by Section 20k, the county clerk shall include in the total equalized assessed value of each such district, the most recent equalized assessed value of state-owned property described in Section 20w. No county clerk shall extend a tax

levy imposed by any county, taxing district or school district other than a home rule unit based on a rate in excess of the rate authorized by statute or referendum for such county, taxing district or school district.

The governing authority of each county, taxing district and school district shall file with the county clerk within 30 days of their adoption a certified copy of its appropriation and budget ordinances or resolutions, as well as an estimate, certified by its chief fiscal officer, of revenues, by source, anticipated to be received by the county, taxing district or school district in the following fiscal year. Failure of the governing authority to file the required documents shall authorize the county clerk to refuse to extend the tax levy imposed by the governing authority until such documents are so filed and upon giving timely notice of such failure to file to such county, taxing district or school district by the county clerk.

Each county clerk shall determine the maximum rate authorized for each county, taxing district or school district other than a home rule unit prior to the extending taxes. In determining the amount of maximum tax authorized to be levied by any statute of this State, the assessed valuation of the current year of property as assessed and reviewed by the local assessment officials or the Department, as the case may be, and as equalized or confirmed by the Department, shall be used; provided if the Department of Revenue certifies a percentage factor, as provided in Section 151 of this Act at a lesser percentage than was so certified for the 1975 assessment year for any county having an elected county Assessor and 4 assessment districts, the county clerk shall, for each district that requests, by resolution of the governing body of the district adopted and filed with the county clerk prior to the date of the actual computation of the tax rate of the requesting district, that the county clerk make the extensions referred to in this Section, for

the 1976 taxes only, extend such taxes in a sum or sums equal to the amounts levied and certified to the county clerk prior to March 1, 1977, for each fund with a tax rate limitation of a taxing district, but not to exceed the greater of: (a) an amount determined by multiplying any tax rate limitation applicable to that fund times the district's 1975 assessed valuation, as equalized by the Department for 1975, or (b) the maximum otherwise provided by law. If the amount of any tax certified to the county clerk for extension shall exceed the maximum allowed by law, determined as above provided, such excess shall be disregarded, and the residue only treated as the amount certified for extension.

In each county in which there is situated a school district organized under Article 34 of The School Code, as amended, and a School Finance Authority organized under Article 34A of The School Code, as amended, the county clerk shall, in each calendar year beginning in 1984, immediately upon determining the rate per cent upon the equalized assessed valuation of the property in the school district applicable to the extension in that calendar year of taxes levied by or on behalf of the Authority, determine and certify to the school district the rate per cent upon the equalized assessed valuation of the property in the school district applicable to the extension of taxes levied by or on behalf of the Authority in that calendar year; provided, however, that in making such determination and certification, the county clerk shall disregard the rate per cent upon the equalized assessed valuation of the property in the school district applicable to the extension of any taxes levied to pay and discharge the principal of and interest on any bonds issued by the Authority, pursuant to Article 34A of The School Code, as amended, on or after January 1, 1984 (other than bonds issued to refund or to continue the refunding of bonds issued by the Authority before January 1, 1984).

Any taxing district, upon a majority vote of its

governing authority, may, after the determination of the assessed valuation of its property, order the clerk of that county to abate any portion of its taxes on the property of any commercial or industrial firm locating within the taxing district during the immediately preceding calendar year from another state, territory, or country, or having been newly created within this State during the immediately preceding calendar year, or for an expanded previously existing facility. Such abatement shall not exceed a period of 10 years and the total aggregate amount of abated taxes for all taxing districts combined shall not exceed $1,000,000.

Any taxing district, located within a county of at least 225,000 inhabitants but less than 300,000 inhabitants, upon a majority vote of its governing authority, may, after the determination of the assessed valuation of its property, order the clerk of that county to abate any portion of its taxes on any commercial property which becomes subject to real property taxation after September 24, 1984, and is designed exclusively for the racing of motor vehicles. Such abatement shall not exceed a period of 10 years.

Any taxing district upon a majority vote of its governing authority, may, after the determination of the assessed valuation of its property, order the county clerk to abate any portion of its taxes on any property which is located in such taxing district, which is used for the racing of horses and upon which capital improvements consisting of expansion, improvement or replacement of existing facilities have been made since the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1986. The combined abatements for such property from all taxing districts in any county shall not exceed $5,000,000 annually and shall not exceed a period of 10 years.

The equalized assessed value of all property, as ascertained and set down in accordance with this Act, after giving effect to equalization by the Department, shall be assessed valuation for all purposes of taxation, limitation

of taxation, and limitation of indebtedness prescribed in any statute.

This amendatory Act of 1977, shall be subject to Section 164a of this Act for apportionment of the burden of taxation of property situated in taxing districts that lie in more than one county.

Section 3. Section 5.237 is added to "An Act in relation to State finance", approved June 10, 1919, as amended, the added Section to read as follows:

(Ch. 127, new par. 141.237)

Sec. 5.237. The Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund.

Section 4. Section 3 of the "General Obligation Bond Act", approved December 4, 1984, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

(Ch. 127, par. 653)

Sec. 3. Capital Facilities. The amount of $1,127,433,072 is authorized to be used for the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, financing, architectural planning and installation of capital facilities within the State, consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment, land, and interests in land for the following specific purposes:

(a) $232,167,446 for educational purposes by State universities and colleges, the Illinois Community College Board created by the Public Community College Act and for grants to public community colleges as authorized by Sections 5-11 and 5-12 of the Public Community College Act;

(b) $239,712,318 for correctional purposes at State prison and correctional centers;

(c) $87,037,486 for open spaces, recreational and conservation purposes and the protection of land;

(d) $101,965,486 for child care facilities, mental and public health facilities, and facilities for the care of disabled veterans and their spouses;

LETTER 960 (CONTINUED)

(e) $203,374,041 for use by the State, its departments, authorities, public corporations, commissions and agencies;

(f) $818,100 for cargo handling facilities at port districts and for breakwaters, including harbor entrances, at port districts in conjunction with facilities for small boats and pleasure crafts;

(g) $49,392,926 for water resource management projects;

(h) $16,215,259 for the provision of facilities for food production research and related instructional and public service activities at the State universities and public community colleges;

(i) $16,750,000 for grants by the Secretary of State, as State Librarian, for central library facilities authorized by Section 8 of the Illinois Library System Act, as amended, and for grants by the Capital Development Board to units of local government for public library facilities; and

(j) $28,000,000 for the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, financing, architectural planning and installation of capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment and land for grants to counties, municipalities or public building commissions with correctional facilities that do not comply with the minimum standards of the Department of Corrections under Section 3-15-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(k) $5,000,000 for grants in fiscal year 1988, by the Department of Conservation for improvement or expansion of aquarium facilities located on property owned by a park district.

(l) Superconducting Super Collider. The amount of $140,000,000 is authorized for the purpose of financing costs related and associated with, the acquisition of rights to real property needed in relation to the development of the Superconducting Super Collider particle beam accelerator and for deposit into the Superconducting Super Collider

1 Construction Insurance Fund, as authorized by the 241
2 Superconducting Super Collider Act. 242
3 Section 5. Section 2 of the "Superconducting Super 244
4 Collider Act", approved September 20, 1985, as amended, is 245
5 amended and Sections 2a and 8 are added thereto, the added 246
6 and amended Sections to read as follows: 248
(Ch. 127, par. 2752)
7 Sec. 2. The Department of Energy and Natural Resources 250
8 is authorized, with the consent in writing of the Governor, 251
9 to acquire and accept by gift, grant, exchange, purchase or 252
10 in the manner provided for the exercise of the right of 253
11 eminent domain under Article VII of the Code of Civil
12 Procedure, as amended, including the right of "quick-take" 254
13 contained in Section 7-103 of such Code, the rights of way, 255
14 easements and such fee simple title as may be necessary to 256
15 any and all real property, including lands already devoted to
16 public use, required for construction, maintenance and 257
17 operation of a 20 trillion electron volt (TEV) 258
18 superconducting supercolliding particle beam accelerator, 259
19 known as the Superconducting Super Collider, by the United
20 States Department of Energy, and for such other supporting 260
21 land, roads and facilities as may be required or useful for 261
22 such construction and operation, and to take whatever action 262
23 may be necessary or desirable in connection with such 263
24 acquisition or in connection with preparing the property 264
25 required for transfer as provided in Section 4.
26 The Department of Energy and Natural Resources is 266
27 specifically authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire 267
28 those portions of real property that are inaccessible or 268
29 uneconomic remnants of any lot or parcel that is required for 269
30 the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super
31 Collider. The Department's Superconducting Super Collider 270
32 land acquisition program shall include payments to owners of 271
33 residential real property, who sell such property within 3 272
34 years as provided herein, from whom it has acquired a 274

subsurface interest in such real property to compensate them for any decline in the fair market value of such property as a result of the acquisition of a subsurface interest in such land for the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Prior to beginning construction of the Superconducting Super Collider, the Department shall make available to residential property owners from whom it plans to acquire a subsurface interest a complete appraisal of the real property in which the subsurface interest will be acquired. The Department shall place at least one advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in each county through which the Superconducting Super Collider will pass notifying the public of the availability of such appraisals. The Department shall use such appraisals to establish the fair market value of the real property prior to construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Any owner of real property from whom a subsurface interest has been acquired and who, as the owner of record, has had his property appraised prior to commencement of the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider in accordance with this Section shall be eligible to file a claim for compensation for any decline in the fair market value of such real property resulting from the Superconducting Super Collider. If the Department finds that the property in which it acquired a subsurface interest for the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider has been sold for an amount less than the original fair market value established by the pre-construction appraisal and the decline in fair market value is due to the construction of Superconducting Super Collider and the sale has taken place within 3 years of the Department's acquisition of the subsurface interest, the Department shall compensate the seller who was the owner at the time of the appraisal in an amount equal to 80% of the difference between the original

1 appraisal and the actual sale price. 309

2 Only the owner of record at the time of the 311

3 pre-construction appraisal shall be eligible for compensation 312

4 under this Section.

5 Approval of title by the Attorney General for all lands, 314

6 easements and rights of way needed for the Superconducting 315

7 Super Collider shall not be required as established in 316

8 subsection (a) of Section 2 of "An Act to punish fraud or 317

9 extravagance in the expenditure of moneys appropriated for

10 public improvements", approved May 28, 1877, as amended, and 318

11 the State Comptroller may draw a warrant in payment of 319

12 consideration for such lands if the consideration to be paid 320

13 does not exceed $2,500.

14 The Department of Energy and Natural Resources is 322

15 specifically authorized to sell, donate, exchange or convey 323

16 real property acquired under this Act that is not required by 324

17 the United States Department of Energy for the continued 325

18 operation of the Superconducting Super Collider.

19 For the purpose of subsurface analysis and surface 327

20 surveys of lands required for the Superconducting Super 328

21 Collider, the Department or its designee, after written 329

22 notice to the known owner and occupants, may enter upon the 330

23 lands or waters of any person. The Department shall be 331

24 responsible for all damages which shall be occasioned by such

25 entry, analysis or survey. 332

(Ch. 127, new par. 2752a) 334

26 Sec. 2a. The Department's Superconducting Super Collider 336

27 land acquisition program may provide for compensation in 337

28 excess of fair market value to the owner of any farmland, as 338

29 defined in Section 1 of the Revenue Act of 1939, which 339

30 farmland is acquired by the Department for purposes of 340

31 constructing the Superconducting Super Collider. However, 341

32 only farmland which has been used as a farm for the 2 years 342

33 immediately preceding acquisition of such farmland shall be 343

34 subject to this Section. Farm dwellings subject to Section 344

20g of the Revenue Act of 1939 and other buildings and other improvements shall not be subject to the provisions of this Section. The Department in conjunction with the Department of Revenue shall conduct a study of farmland values since 1970 for all counties through which the SSC shall pass. The Department shall complete its study by December 31, 1988 and report its findings to the General Assembly. Upon completion of its study the Department shall develop guidelines by which it may compensate in excess of fair market value the owners of farmland acquired for the construction of the SSC.

(Ch. 127, new par. 2756)

Sec. 8. There is hereby created the Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund, a special fund in the State treasury. Appropriations from the Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund shall be made to the Department for expenditure as provided in this Section. The Department is authorized to expend money appropriated from the Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund to compensate real property owners from whom it has acquired a subsurface interest for actual damages caused by the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider. The Department shall make available to such property owners a preconstruction inspection. Such inspections shall be used to establish the preconstruction condition of all real property in which a subsurface interest has been purchased for the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider. Any property owner who does not consent to a Department inspection for the structural integrity of his property prior to commencement of the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider shall be deemed to have waived his claim to any compensation for actual damages from the Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund.

Any real property owner who has obtained a preconstruction inspection of his property shall be eligible

to file a claim for actual damages to his real property caused by Superconducting Super Collider construction. Claims must be filed, on forms provided by the Department, within one year of the completion of the Superconducting Super Collider tunnel. The Department shall establish guidelines for the settlement of claims, and maximum awards for actual damages. Nothing contained in this Section is, or shall be construed to be, a waiver by the State of Illinois or the Department of any rights, claims, or causes of action the State of Illinois may have against any person, persons, or corporation, who may be liable or judged liable for actual damages sustained during the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider."; and

on page ___, line 12, by deleting "2" and inserting in lieu thereof "6"; and

on page 18, line 13, by deleting "shall" and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 1 shall".

LETTER 961

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct.6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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---Lost Commercial Property and Jobs

Dear Sir:

1 Regarding Table 3-6 which is a summary of Site-Specific Land Acquisition Plans. At the bottom of the chart, it is shown that there are going to be 59 businesses relocated in Illinois if the SSC is sited here. This number is in error because it is too small. It only reflects conditions as of January 1, 1986. That is the effective date of the tax maps used by the Illinois ENR to arrive at all of their affected parcel statistics. Due to extensive development throughout the region during 1986, 1987, and during the current year, many businesses have been built on areas designated as surface-take regions. Many of them are located in the St. Charles Industrial Park Area while others are located near Eola. We wonder whether or not the Illinois ENR has ever found time to notify these people that their property may be confiscated? If not, it may be interesting to note what legal action might transpire if in fact Illinois becomes the selected site.

2 In any case, what is important to note is that this Table 3-6 clearly shows that Illinois has by far the most number of businesses which must be relocated by the SSC. In fact, Illinois stands to close up shop on better than 4 times the number of businesses from all of the other states combined. This again points out the relative density and development of the Illinois site as compared to the other six states. What does this mean for the DOE? It again should translate into a more difficult land acquisition process in Illinois and again increases the odds that tunnel construction in Illinois will not proceed on the DOE's time schedule.

3 Several key points of information are left off of this Table 3-6. Nowhere does it show how many employees will be displaced, nor does it show what types of businesses will be confiscated. These are not simple retail outlets---most are very complex

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

225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 9

sophisticated commercial and industrial enterprises. These 60 plus businesses happen to employ well over 600 people. This represents a sizeable labor force which will be lost to the Fox Valley--in fact, this loss in employment is greater than the 500 new employees that the SSC is supposed to create at Fermilab. Any mention of the number of lost jobs in the EIS is glaringly absent. Doesn't it seem a little odd and economically unsound to only talk about the increase in labor that will result from the SSC when in fact there are real economic negatives involved also?

Each and everyone of these businesses that must be uprooted and relocated had very specific and complex reasons for locating where they are. Their economic well-being obviously depends upon their location. To find exactly the same set of circumstances for them in another location is going to be extremely difficult--~~much~~ even more difficult than evicting ~~some-one~~ people from their homes and finding them another place to live. Many of these businesses will likely shut down forever. Others Will not relocate in this area because they feel betrayed by their state government, and betrayed by their local politicians who have done absolutely nothing to stop the state and the SSC from disrupting their activities. As a consiquence, the bulk of these businesses and their 600 plus employees are going to be lost to the Fox Valley region forever.

4

This negative economic impact is never considered in the EIS and is a blatant error in true cost benefit analysis. What is very obvious about the EIS is the completely illogical economic argument which it portrays--it points up the fact that many non-economists have been compiling the facts and figures and have been setting policy. This cannot be tollerated. Only in Illinois does this failure to look at the negative economic impacts of the SSC or the ~~opportunity~~ cost of the confiscated land become important. No other state stands to lose the commercial development property or the existing businesses that Illinois does. The economists from the Illinois proponents and from the DOE must receive a failing grade on their illogical economic approach to Illinois. Once again it is clear that we people of the Fox Valley are being asked to pay too high a price for this supposedly national project./ Either you scientists are too busy paying attention to your experiments, or in your arrogance, you simply feel that we public are dumb enough to be hoodwinked!

sincerely yours,

Bonnie Wuerche
6N573 Old Homestead Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 963

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

October 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-64/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Cost to Illinois Taxpayers

Dear Sir:

In all the hoopla over the number of jobs which this project would supposedly create, the State of Illinois and the DOE have avoided discussion of the costs to Illinois taxpayers.

Those costs are significant and should be considered in evaluation of the project. They include the publicly known subsidy of $570 million from the State of Illinois to the Federal government plus its financing cost, plus costs of lost property tax base, local government committments and lowered property values.

The value of the secret sealed incentive should also be included, but of course only James Thompson supposedly knows that amount and is not telling.

1

The result is that the State of Illinois will be paying $1.7 Billion for this project, plus the value of the secret sealed incentive and its financing cost.

But most of this amount is not considered in the socioeconomic section of the DEIS. The cost of the publicly known incentive and the secret incentive are not part of the DOE assessment. DOE answers that they are not allowed to consider these costs, even if they are public knowledge, because of the Dominici amendment.

This being the case, I submit that this process of site evaluation is flawed because of the obvious inconsistancy and is therefore invalid.

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

If a valid socioeconomic assessment is to be made, it must consider all costs, including the publicly known incentive and the secret incentive. To hold that a comprehensive review of socioeconomic effects has been made when these costs are omitted is lack of rigor and outright dishonesty

The Dominici amendment supposedly protects the small states in this siting evaluation. But in fact, the effect is just the opposite. This amendment allows the large states to make huge incentive offers, and allows them the luxury of not having to reveal the amounts of these incentives to the taxpayers that will pay them.

This situation is an outrage. It is a result of the combined efforts of the states seeking the SSC and the DOE to deprive the taxpaying citizens of their homes, their land, their privacy, and even their right to know how many of their tax dollars are to be taken for this dubious project.

And finally, I have attended this hearing yesterday, last evening, and this morning. I find it surprising that all the proponents with this project that there claim to be, that only a handful have come to speak at this final hearing. I think this is telling you something, gentlemen, and that is we are a dedicated group of people and we are committed to the end! You will not put the SSC in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Janet Thul
6N580 Splitrail Lane
St. Charles, IL
60175

LETTER 964

77 Highgate Course
St. Charles, IL 60174
October 7th, 1988

Mr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force, DOE
ERC-65/GTN
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

Thanks for this opportunity to comment on the D-EIS for the siting of the SSC. I wish to comment on the issue of health and safety.

First of all I would like to call your attention to the errors in Fig. 9-20 Human Receptors Illinois SSC Site. Regarding the area shown on your drawing PM - E3, the E9 site in Fig 9-20, you do not show the St. Charles High School containing some 2600 students and faculty, nor the Norris Recreation Center serving 1000 people per day. In addition you do not show the developments of Hunt Club and Royal Fox which will add about 1000 new homes within ½ mile of E9. Fig. 9-20 also fails to show several other schools near or on the ring such as Kaneland High School.

1 The area I live in on the ring is much more densely populated than is indicated by any data you provided, or anything published by the State of Illinois. When things go wrong, a lot more people are going to be effected than our politicians are admitting.

Considering that the densely populated E9 and moderately populated F9 are adjacent to each other and that a major educational complex is ½ mile from E9, it is difficult to believe that the accident rate during construction will only increase 10 accidents per year. In fact, the triangle consisting of Kirk, Dunham, and Rte. 64 is consistently the scene of many major accidents because of the mix of truck, commuter, and school traffic.

As indicated in volume 1 Chapter 5 Section 5.2.4 Illinois is already designated as a non attainment for ozone and/or carbon monoxide. Just how is any additional traffic 48 to
2 94 trucks a day leaving site E9 going to make things better? Dust, dirt and debris blowing from uncovered trucks will also be a source of pollution. Illinois simply does not enforce existing laws in this area.

Concerning those of us who will be forced to sit on top of this monster, just how safe is it? We are told - don't worry about low level radiation, don't worry about the
3 effects on you of the magnetic and electric fields of the magnets, don't worry about explosions in the tunnel from magnets blowing because the "Quench Protection" doesn't work or coolant is lost, don't worry about construction damage, and so on. The truth is when this is said, you had better worry.

The point is that this whole project is fraught with danger
4 and uncertainty. It does not belong in any populated area. This project does not belong in Illinois. The damage that you will inflict on us is not necessary. Please do the right thing and put the SSC in another state.

Thank you

John W. Stafford

John W. Stafford

ble and necessary. What's really essential might get put in later." Extra money was spent at Fermilab, however. It was spent on bright colors of paint. It was spent on the sculpted texture of the central laboratory and on the lofty interior court.

By 1971 the preaccelerators, both linear and circular, were built and running. The main-ring magnets were in the tunnel and were connected to the power supply. The radio-frequency devices, which actually give the protons their accelerating kick, were in place. The computer and its control equipment were ready. Protons had been accelerated in the linear machine, pushed into the small booster accelerator, and fed into the main ring. They had actually raced around the full four miles for a few turns. This was less than four years after Wilson had walked into a vacant rented room, set up some folding chairs before a blank blackboard, and chalked a circle on it.

But the elation ended abruptly. The protons would not circle the machine any more than a few times. The trouble, it was discovered, was in the four-mile stainless-steel vacuum tube in which the protons were to fly. "The donut," Wilson calls it. The donut was filled with debris. Everything from metal shavings to workmen's lunches were found in it. Removing them would not be easy. To take the debris out by hand would mean breaking open the machine in a thousand places, at great cost and long delay. But one Britisher on the staff recalled hearing of the trained ferrets that chased down narrow rabbit holes after their prey. He suggested training a ferret to pull a cleaning device through four miles of rabbit hole. Felicia, a fifteen-inch ferret, was purchased for thirty-five dollars. She was introduced first to short pipes, then longer, up to three hundred feet of tubing. But the ferret would not enter the four-mile tube. So a mechanical ferret was made for the job, and Felicia was relegated to cleaning out sections of a few hundred feet.

After the vacuum tube was cleared, worse difficulties began. The Fermilab tunnel had been built during the winter, when the ground and its moisture were frozen. The tunnel and magnets inside remained cool until the heat and humidity of the following July, when water condensed in the tunnel and created a rainstorm over the magnets. The water should not have caused a failure. But magnets began to burn out electrically—thousands of volts shot through the insulation and crashed to

the ground, burning up the magnetic coil. They blew excruciatingly, one magnet at a time. Each one had to be cut from the thousand-magnet train with the can opener, pulled out of place, repaired, and laboriously placed back in the main-ring train. Each blown magnet cost a day of labor and brought more doubts and bewilderment. It was later found that there were invisible cracks in the fiber-glass insulation of the magnets. In a dry tunnel this would have caused no trouble; in a wet tunnel, water worked down through the cracks in the magnets' insulation to the high-voltage coils. The power jumped from coil, to water, to ground, and blew the magnet.

It was impossible for the Fermilab technicians to tell how many of the magnets had these cracks. They simply had to turn the magnets on each day and wait to see if one would blow. When one did, the whole system went down. The magnet had to be cut out of the train, hauled away, and fixed. After a magnet was replaced, the machine would again be turned on. The physicists then waited to see if another magnet would blow. Day by day, magnet by magnet, the physicists watched the beautiful new machine come apart. The threads of morale burst, one by one, magnet by magnet. The number of blown magnets reached twenty, then fifty, and the number still went up, a day at a time. One hundred magnets blew, one hundred and fifty. Two hundred magnets burst their bindings.

Over these months, Robert Wilson aged ungracefully. Frantic suggestions were made to him about how to get the lab out of this growing disaster. He refused to listen. He said he had to wait, the whole staff had to wait. The work at each stage was monstrously time-consuming. At one point, the chief engineer, Hank Hinterberger, informed Wilson that one problem alone—checking each of the thousand vacuum pumps for leaks—would require about two and a half months of labor by Hinterberger's staff. "Okay, you've got two weeks," snapped Wilson.

"Jeeeses! It would take everyone in the whole damn lab working full time to do that!"

"Okay," said Wilson, "you've got everyone in the lab."

The entire population across the Fermilab site was ordered from its regular work and into the crisis. But there was no sign of relief. Two hundred and fifty magnets, three hundred magnets blew, and the number continued to rise. Wilson's decisions

appeared to many to become wild and loose. The whole project seemed to lose its moorings. As physicist Robert March reported a staff member's remark: "We thought Wilson was done for. Either he would quit, or have a heart attack, or one of us would go berserk and shoot him."

Professional accelerator builders at Berkeley and in Europe became a little gleeful, and there were jokes made about cowboys and accelerators. Friends and some colleagues from Cornell became worried. When Wilson accepted the job as director of Fermilab they thought it might be too much for him. He had only worked with a small group of old friends from the Isotron, through Los Alamos, to Cornell. He could handle the small bunch, and his odd behavior had long since been understood. Physicist Al Silverman joined Wilson's group at Cornell in 1950. When he arrived, he said, "I thought Wilson was kind of nuts. He ran around making all sorts of arbitrary statements. He tossed off statements about very important matters with a flip of his hand. The width of the vacuum tube—he'd say, 'The gap will be half an inch.' Why? 'It's a good number.' At first it seemed to me that he might be a complete crackpot. I was not sure for a while, and I kind of watched how other people reacted to him." He soon realized that Wilson's style and his physics were both good.

But Fermilab's crisis continued for nearly a year. More than 350 of the magnets exploded before the drier winter and the end of the ordeal. Again, physicists tried to produce a beam of protons in the machine.

Physicist Drasgo Jovanovich, who was among those coaxing up the beam in the control room, noted the weary entries in the logbook for the night of January 21, 1972. Diagrams and fragments of writing were mixed, and the book looked like the log from a struck and foundering ship:

8:30 Troubles Troubles
Beam doesn't go all the way out. Tune splitter has bumps on it—being worked

9:00 Tune splitter tripped out, in resetting it, Main supplies tripped out correlated?
Software
Quad readout doesn't change monotonically with know.

Nav-(word broken) Wiped out.
Hangup—numbers wrong.
transmission system down. . . .

The fragmentary reports continued that night. At ten o'clock, Jovanovich reports, Robert Wilson walked into the control room. The room was dim, the scopes and digital counters flickered. Wilson produced a small book from his pocket, and read aloud from it a ballad in ancient French:

"Paien s'adubent des osberes sarazineis
Tuit li plusur en sunt dublez en treis;
Lacent lor elmes mult bons, sarranguzeis . . ."

He read on, stanza after stanza, through hundreds of lines, his arm motioning and his voice echoing down the hall. It was the *Song of Roland*, a ballad sung to French soldiers since ancient times to give them courage as they marched to battle; it recalled wild and fierce deeds of comrades to save one another, to avenge, to protect, to rise suddenly above life and blood into honor. It had been sung by Taillefer, a bard and warrior with the Normans in England. From William the Conqueror he obtained the great honor of striking the first blow in the great Battle of Hastings. He began by singing the *Song of Roland* before the army. He died in the first hour of combat.

"We didn't understand the ancient French," says Drasgo Jovanovich, who listened to the ballad, "but we understood very well the occasion." Work in the control room went on through the night and the next day. Then there was a break in the mood of the scratchings in the logbook. Beam appeared in the main ring; it was sustained and the energy of the shooting stem of protons grew from forty billion volts, to fifty, to a hint of one hundred billion volts. The fever of gloom had been broken; over the next four weeks, the magnets were edged slowly up, juice increased, proton energy going up with it.

Wilson left Fermilab during this period to testify before Congress about what was happening with the project. He spoke about his comrades at the machine. "Last night they were making final adjustments. Their blood was up. I could just feel that those 200 Bev. protons were in our grasp at last—and then

another magnet exploded . . . I have complete confidence in my colleagues; they are a skillful, an utterly determined, if a small group, and they will make it; if not today, they will make it tomorrow; if not tomorrow, the next day . . ."

At this point, the *Congressional Record* is interrupted. There are brackets, and a note. *NOTE: 200 Billion Electron Volts was reached at 1:08 P.M., central standard time, March 1, 1972.* It was accomplished three days before Wilson's fifty-ninth birthday; in March of the following year, Fermilab achieved four hundred billion volts. In May of 1976, Fermilab achieved five hundred billion volts. During years when the slopover alone in a defense contract could amount to more than a billion dollars, the Fermilab was built on a $250 million budget. Actually, $243 million was spent.

There was one moment before a congressional committee, when Wilson was being questioned by Senator John Pastore, which has since become something like the summary punctuation to the career, the art, and the physics of Robert Wilson. Leon Lederman quoted it in the keynote speech at the Fermilab's dedication, as he stood in a ripping prairie wind on a platform before the central laboratory building.

Senator Pastore pressed Wilson, asking him for evidence of the practical applications of particle physics. Wilson answered that physics is not merely a path to more technology, not a step toward the gadgets of the future. It is a much more fundamental human act.

What then is the purpose of Fermilab? Pastore asked.

"To get answers to questions that men have been asking for a very long time," Wilson said. "One of those questions has to do with simplicity. Is there a simple understanding of nature . . .?" Can the workings of nature be held within the grasp of the human mind?

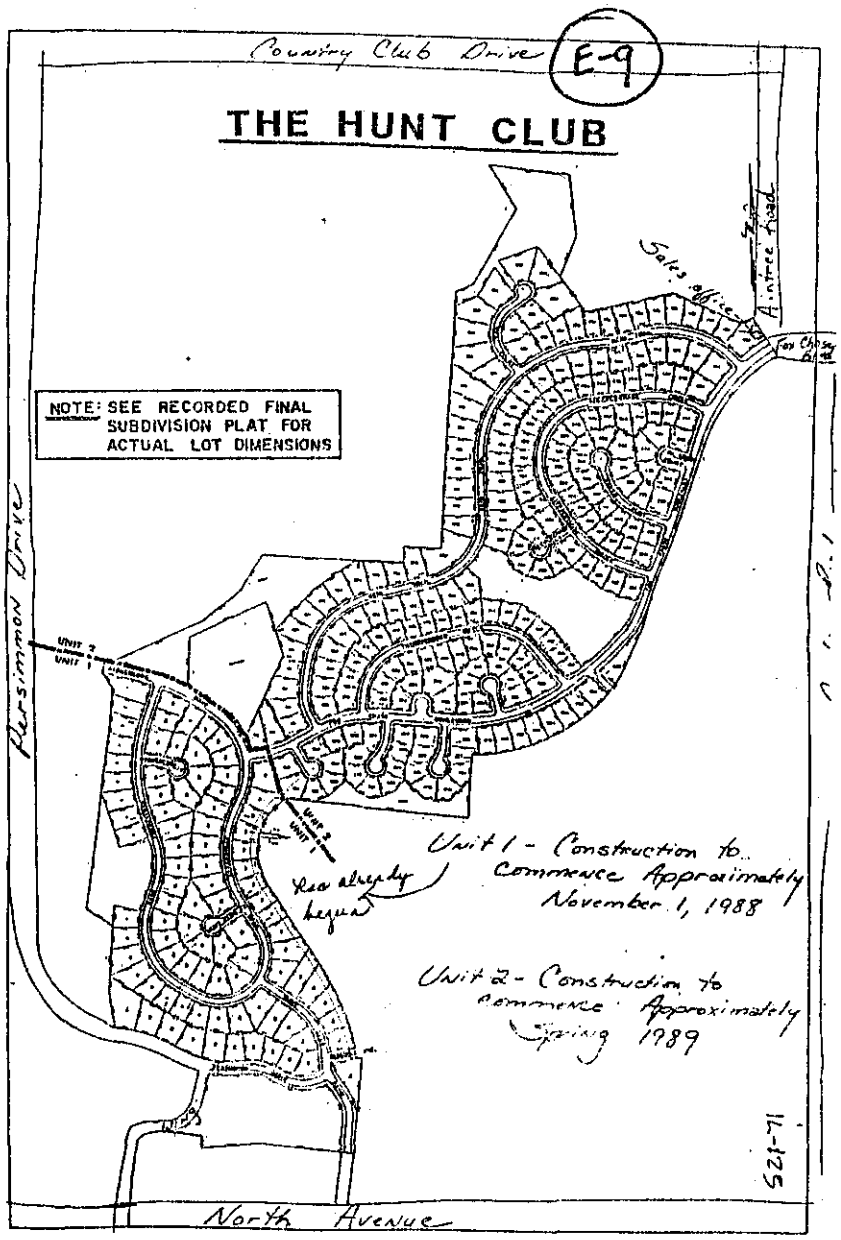
Pastore was unsatisfied with this thought. He pressed Wilson for a more practical answer.

Senator Pastore: Is there anything connected with the hopes of this accelerator that in any way involves the security of the country?
Dr. Wilson: No sir, I do not believe so.
Senator Pastore: Nothing at all?

Dr. Wilson: Nothing at all.
Senator Pastore: It has *no* value in that respect?
Dr. Wilson: It has only to do with the respect with which we regard one another, the dignity of men, our love of culture. It has to do with those things. It has to do with, are we good painters, good sculptors, great poets? I mean all the things we really venerate and honor in our country and are patriotic about. It has nothing to do directly with defending our country except to make it worth defending.

LETTER 964 (CONTINUED)
IIA.1- 1766

LETTER 96A (CONTINUED)



LETTER 96A (CONTINUED)

Study cites failures at U.S. nuclear plant

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The Department of Energy said Wednesday that chronic equipment failure and poor operating procedures caused nuclear reactors at the Savannah River Plant to shut down unexpectedly 9 to 12 times a year for nearly two decades, a rate twice that of the civilian nuclear power industry.

In a study made public Wednesday, the Energy Department also said that 25 workers had been accidently exposed to radiation at the nuclear weapon production plant in South Carolina, and health specialists said the exposures for some workers greatly exceeded federal safety limits.

Many of the country's nuclear experts said that if civilian reactors had experienced the same serious problems, they would have been shut down immediately.

The study, which examines operations at the government's giant nuclear weapon complex, from 1971 to 1987, provides another revealing glimpse of the severe operating problems experienced by the plant's operator, E.I. du Pont Nemours & Co.

A five-month delay in making the study public is emblematic of the difficulties in getting information about the plant's operation to the agency's top safety officials.

Copies of the report, which was prepared by a consulting group in Aiken, near where the plant is situated, were sent to Washington on May 6, according to Energy Department officials in Aiken.

But the report was not received by the agency's chief safety operator in Washington, Richard W. Starostecki until Sept. 22, said Starostecki.

"The number of forced shutdowns is unacceptably high," said Starostecki.

The study says that from 1971 to 1987, a period in which three reactors were operating, there were a total of 558 forced reactor shutdowns.

According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the rate of "forced outages" at domestic nuclear reactors has averaged just over 4 a year per reactor since the mid-1970s.

The causes for the shutdowns in more than half of the incidents was failure of equipment.

The study describes how parts were installed incorrectly, atomic fuel and other reactor components were often dropped in refueling, electrical generators failed, and key seals ruptured.

In a quarter of the forced shutdowns, procedures were violated and operating techniques failed, the report says.

The study's authors also found 25 reports describing accidents that led to workers being exposed to radiation.

In 1971, one worker walked into a contaminated reactor area without a protective suit and received high levels of radiation.

The fate of the exposed workers was not disclosed.

The report also clearly showed that conditions at the plant are not improving. Of the 25 incidents in which workers were exposed to radiation, 15 occurred since 1981.

LETTER 965

Dear Helmut Hess DOE -

We have never yet heard or seen in print, in our opinion, that would justify the terrible expense to taxpayers and also the terrible destruction of 12000 to 15000 acres in Dupage, Kane and Kendall counties, land and displacement of the people omit in locating and construction of the SSC here locally. It is vague as to what is expected to be accomplished even if the "experiment" is a success.

As to "matter and its creation, the Bible says, "In the beginning God created the Heavens and 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."

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

1

departure is only the beginning. Eola, Kanesville, & other towns, as we know them will be destroyed forever.

2 The noise, mess, dust and pollution is not being properly "described," but mentioned only as minimal — a word that is being overused and also incorrectly.

Of 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 pestilence that follows in its wake? Where will these displaced people go and who pays for that and for the property seized? Hedo!

On the remaining land not "yet" taken, what funds will replace taxes lost from their seized property which will be owned by the federal government? Where will these

3 displaced ones go? 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 and technicians and the "brainy elite." Many of the displaced are in their autumn years and, have not many miles left to

LETTER 965 (CONTINUED)

travel", I am among these last mentioned.
Let us hope, let us pray, that our elected officials will try to get back in touch with us, the voters and say no" to the SSC.
I hope the citizens of this community will plan to attend the hearings by the D.O.E. Department of Energy scheduled to be held [redacted] Oct. 6th and 7th at Kaubonsie High School.

I hate the SSC.

Lee Olenick
R.R. #1 Box 229F
Eola, Ill. 60504
898-6274

I hope and pray you will publish my letter.

My name is Nancy Malek, Campton Township.

Gentlemen -

I have read your Draft EIS and its appendices, and I would like to address my comments to two topics.

The first is Appendix 15 on the archaeology of the Illinois site. It states in Appendix 15: "Because identification procedures are not complete, specific mitigation measures cannot be provided at this time." This is an admission that the archaeological research is unfinished. Completed archaeological information will not be made available to the public until after site selection. Given the incomplete nature of Appendix 15, this information could be radically different. Data presented to the public and the Department of Energy in this Appendix is not enough on which to make a sound judgement for the location of the SSC.

1

The information in Appendix 15 is not only incomplete, it is not uniform. Most of the data used to compile this section is information that the individual states submitted to the Dept. of Energy in their proposals. The quality and scope of the data was dependent on the individual state's research methods.

Information presented in Appendix 15 is based on predictive models. In other words, it assumes inventoried archaeological

Nancy Welch

sites will foretell possible locations of other sites. A prominent archaeologist, who is an expert in the archaeology of Northern Illinois says that he wouldn't give "2 cents" for predictive models. He calls them simply "an academic exercise that quantifies what collectors think they know." This expert points out that the predictive model used in Appendix 15 was created from a Data-base made of information 90% of which was collected by amateurs in an unsystematic manner. In North Carolina's archaeological evaluation, the writer admits that information available is not adequate to predict numbers of archaeological sites in North Carolina. One must wonder why the information about Illinois makes further sites predictable even though the writer of Appendix 15 admits the survey of Illinois is incomplete. ~~The Dept. of Energy must recognize that~~ The use of predictive models such as the one in this Appendix is not adequate to evaluate much less protect Illinois' archaeological resources.

The research methods in Appendix 15 are definitely lacking. The Dept. of Energy must recognize that siting the SSC in Illinois based on information that is not uniform, complete or reliable is a very irresponsible and dangerous action.

2 The second topic I wish to comment on concerns the map of sensitive noise receptors in Illinois. Sitting ~~there~~ in the gym here yesterday, I heard many people mention the defeciencies of this map. I will make only one

more observation. I believe the purpose of including this map in the EIS is to illustrate to the reader where isolated homes, schools and subdivisions lie within 5000' either side of the proposed SSC path. In the Upper Quadrant D area of this map, the state shows 7 subdivision areas from site F6 just west of Elburn to E9 in St. Charles/Wayne. This is a gross underestimation of the number of subdivisions that are in reality a part of this area. There are in fact 53 subdivisions within this corridor. Since the state has ~~not seen fit~~ neglected to supply you with ~~this~~ accurate data, I would be happy to. I am ~~including~~ submitting to you with my notes a 1988 Fox Valley Board of Realtors map which has all these subdivisions indicated. the map published in the 17 volume.

Nancy Mack
39W867 Prunetree Lane
St. Charles, Il 60175

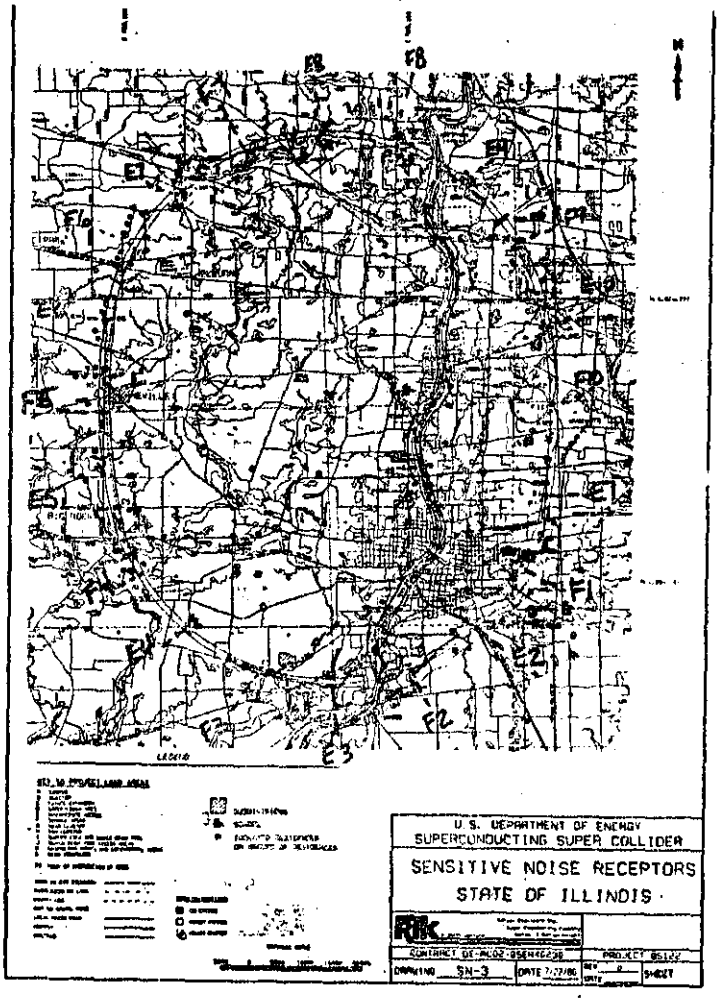
LETTER 9666 (CONTINUED)

Mary Maher

IL-127

Figure 5.1.4-3

HUMAN RECEPTORS
ILLINOIS SSC SITE

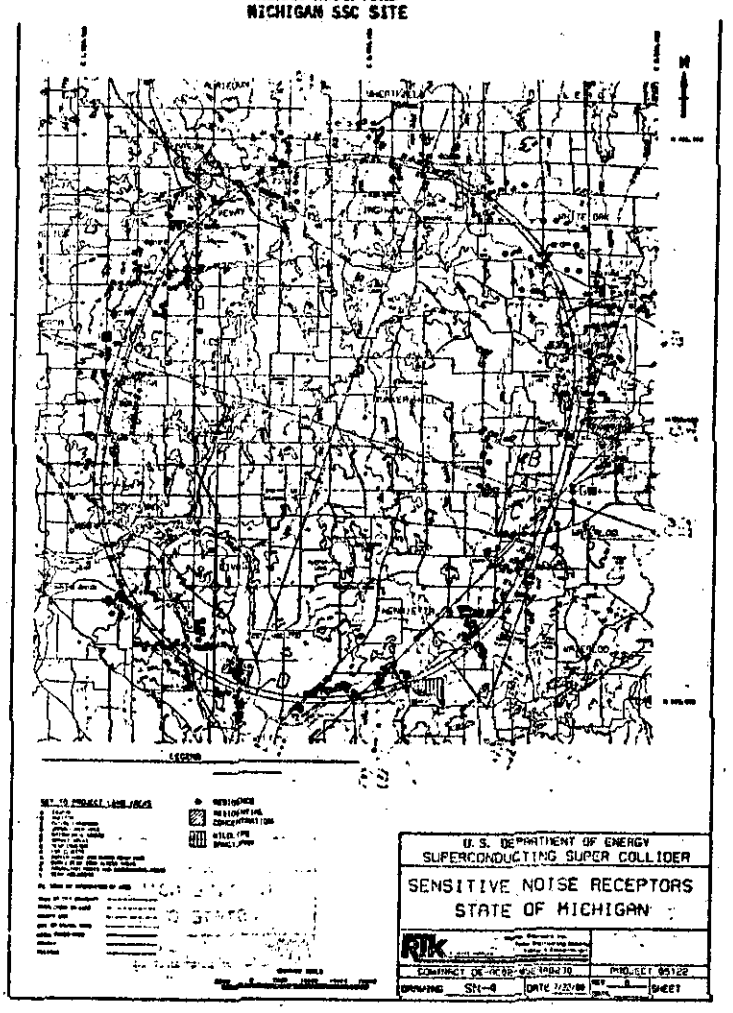


1CNP5X2338855

LETTER 966 (CONTINUED)

Figure 5.1.4-4

HUMAN RECEPTORS
MICHIGAN SSC SITE



ICHP5X2338856

LETTER 967

Mr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess;

I, Cheryl Moore, would like to take this opportunity to express my vehement opposition to the location of the proposed Superconducting Supercollider in the State of Illinois, In particular, I am opposed to the location of this toy for scientists because it has not been demonstrated to me, either in writing or in any of the lectures presented, that it will be totally harmless for the Fox Valley residents. My concerns, in fact, have been dramatically increased since I have read the Environmental Impact Study. If there are truly no reasons for me, my family, and my neighbors to be concerned, why does the EIS concern itself with vibration sources located near the ring? It is clear that vibrations will have an Impact
1 on the collider. In the Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix 5b, you have lsited freeways etc.but even more importantly you list railways with type - three - and total number of lines - 8, rock quarries - 3, sand and gravelpits -38, and additional -5. There is no real mention of local drilling activities of wells in the area considering the projected growth. Why has the EIS concerned itself with listing these sources of vibration. Will these vibrations cause the loss of a beam? Will these sources impact the collider and create maintenance costs not figured into the costs of operation through cracked magnets? Referring to
2 the earlier question regarding a lost beam,could the beam contaminate someone's supply of water or even endanger their life? Before you scoff at these questions, please take a moment and reflect on the number of times during the past fifty years when our government or rather our politicians have asked us to trust the government decisions. They have our best interests at heart and yet twenty years later when the true impacts are known, all they can say is "We are sorry. We did not know." We the people of the Fox Valley disagree with our governor - a man for whom we have little respect given his callous and cavalier approach to his constituents.

SAY NO TO THE SSC IN ILLINOIS!

Cheryl L. Moore
19 Cebold Dr.
Montgomery, IL 60538
312-896-3637

LETTER 968

Dept. of Energy -
Fellow American

Lucile Vercher
416 Dunham Rd
St Charles, Ill. 60174

I am not opposed to furthering science for the benefit of mankind! -- But I am opposed to putting the Super Collider in St Chas. + Illinois!

Have you looked at the map of the area? -- Have you seen that the Collider is to go under our newly built high school?? -- How could you do a thing like that? -- What right have you to endanger the lives of our youth? Our high school is the result of the thousands of it's benefactors, -- the Harris Family! They loved St Charles! -- They wanted to help our youth! -- Now, you come along and want to put their lives in danger!

1 Don't tell me the Collider will be safe!! So were others until they blew up! --

The "Pledge of Allegiance to the Amer. Flag" states "with liberty and justice to all"!! -- Putting the Collider under some people's homes + not others -- is not -- justice to all!

-- Foreigners share the Amer Dream!" -- Come to america -- build your own home -- and live in peace!! -- Putting the Collider under people's own homes, -- is absolutely wrong! -- It's absolutely wrong to endanger their lives in their own homes!

2 This is a moral issue! Fermi Lab is not built under homes! No matter how much you pay a person, your money can never bring back a loved one, killed in an accident! Think about it!!

This is America! Don't put the Collider in St Chas!! Put it in the wide open spaces! Put it where people won't be hurt! We have plenty of space! -- Use it! All mankind will benefit from it, wherever it is! Give us the peace in our homes we are entitled to. Don't put the Collider in ~~St Chas~~ Illinois! St Charles. -

LETTER 969

Catch.

To whom it may Concern

We are loosing the American freedom. We are getting to where we cannot even control our own property for which we work so hard to obtain

Why should I have a tunnel 200 ft. under my home, when I bought the land with my money. That is not america —

With so many states that have open spaces to contribute to this type of progress, Why am I the one to be penalized —

Today I am told it is not a dangerous thing, this tunnel — Nothing is dangerous until a mishap happens then it is too late

Do not put the S.S.C. in St. Charles - Patty Pritsa

LETTER 970

To whom it may concern,

I live in St. Charles Il, and wish to register my protest in building the super conducting super collider in this area or in Illinois. Texas would be an ideal place & they want it.

415 Durham Place Frances Tate
St. Charles Il 60174

13

LETTER 971

GOOD AFTERNOON, MY NAME IS AGNES HEISLEY, AND I LIVE AT 4N844 BURR ROAD, IN ST. CHARLES.. I WANT TO FIRST EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, AND TO YOU PERSONALLY FOR PROVIDING ME AND OTHER CONCERN CITIZENS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU.

THERE HAVE BEEN, AND WILL BE, A NUMBER OF MORE QUALIFIED PEOPLE WHO WILL SPEAK ON THE TECHNICAL FEATURES OF THE SSC, AND WHY IT SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN ILLINOIS. HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE SUBJECT ON WHICH I AM QUALIFIED TO SPEAK, AND WHICH CAN'T BE STRESSED TOO STRONGLY. THAT SUBJECT IS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AS WE KNOW IT, IN THE FOX VALLEY AREA.

CHANGE, DEVELOPMENT, INCREASE IN POPULATION, ARE ALL PART OF THE GROWING PAINS OF ANY SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY. LIKE IT OR NOT, CHANGE IS A FACT OF LIFE WITH WHICH ALL CITIZENS MUST
1 LEARN TO COPE. BUT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE, NOT THE MASSIVE DISRUPTIVE, REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE THAT WILL COME WITH THE PROPOSED SSC. THE CHANGE TO OUR WAY OF LIFE AS REPRESENTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SSC WOULD BE SO DYNAMIC THAT OUR COMMUNITIES WOULD NOT BE CAPABLE OF ABSORBING IT.

THE DECISION BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TO PROPOSE THE FOX VALLEY AS THE SITE OF THE SSC SIMPLY TO UTILIZE THE FACILITIES OF FERMI LAB SHOWS A CALLOUS DISREGARD FOR THE THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS

OF THIS AREA WHO WILL BE SEVERLY IMPACTED.

THE IMPACT ON OUR SCHOOLS, WHICH ARE STRUGGLING JUST TO ACCOMMODATE CURRENT GROWTH WILL BE DEVASTATING. WE HAVE JUST PASSED A REFERRUNDUM IN ST.CHARLES FOR OUR SCHOOLS, WHICH CAUSED PROPERTY TAXES TO ALMOST DOUBLE. THE TAX INCREASE NECESSARY TO HANDLE THE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCREASE FROM THE SSC WOULD BE HUGE.

THE COST OF HOUSING, SERVICES, AND OTHER NECESSITIES OF LIFE WILL SURELY ESCALATE, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR LARGE NUMBERS OF OUR SENIOR CITIZENS ON FIXED INCOME TO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY WHERE THEY SPENT MOST OF THEIR LIVES, AND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR HELPING TO BUILD.

BUT THERE ARE OTHER FACTORS YOU MUST ALSO CONSIDER. FIRST, EVERY LOCATION THAT YOU ARE CONSIDERING HAS THOUSANDS IF NOT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO FAVOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR SITE. BUT SOME LOCATIONS, SUCH AS TEXAS HAVE ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE SELECTION. NOT SO IN ILLINOIS, A SITE LOCATED IN A POPULATED AREA, THAT HAS A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE SSC, AND ARE VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED TO ITS LOCATION HERE. I URGE YOU TO THINK FIRST OF THE THOUSANDS WHO ARE INJURED , NOT JUST THOSE WHO BENEFIT. THERE ARE OTHER SITES IN WHICH ALL ARE WINNERS, AND NONE ARE LOSERS.

LETTER 971 (CONTINUED)

IN ADDITION, THE FOX VALLEY AND ILLINOIS HAVE ALREADY BENEFITED FROM THE INSTALLATION OF TWO MAJOR FEDERAL PROJECTS OF THIS TYPE, THE FERMI LAB AND ARGONNE LABS. AT THE PRESENT TIME OUR ECONOMY IS STRONG, CONSTRUCTION IS BOOMING, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IS DOWN. BUT TEXAS AND OTHER PROPOSED SITES ARE SUFFERING FROM ECONOMIC RECESSION. WOULDN'T IT MAKE GOOD ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SENSE TO SELECT TEXAS OR ANOTHER SITE IN NEED OF THE ECONOMIC STIMULATION.

IN SUMMARY, LET ME SAY, THAT I HAVE HEARD ALL KINDS OF NUMBERS THROWN AROUND ABOUT THE COST OF THE SSC. I SUBMIT TO YOU THAT THE MAJOR COST OF THE SSC, IF IT IS LOCATED IN THE FOX VALLEY, IS THE ALMOST CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEMS, AND THE YEARS IT WILL TAKE THE COMMUNITIES TO REBUILD THEM.

THE DOE HAS WITHIN ITS POWER TO DO MUCH GOOD FOR SOME OF OUR DEPRESSED STATES SUCH AS TEXAS, OR TO DO MUCH HARM TO A NUMBER OF STRONG, GROWING PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES SUCH AS BATAVIA, GENEVA, ST. CHARLES, AND KANELAND. PLEASE DON'T MAKE US PAY THE AWFUL PRICE. THANK YOU.

Agnes M. Hawley
10/7/88

LETTER 972

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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---Groundwater

Dear Sir:

Page 5.1.2-29 of the EIS indicates that impacts to groundwater resources during the operational phase of the SSC will be greatest at sites which have currently overdrafted groundwater resources and/or where increased groundwater use would create or worsen an already existing groundwater overdraft. Both of these conditions exist at the Illinois site and we can therefore expect the day to day operations of the SSC to have a greater impact at our proposed site compared to the other alternative locations.

Our regionally overdrafted groundwater situation is well documented in the EIS. However, the local groundwater situation is not. The EIS only replys to information as presented to the DOE in the individual site proposals presented by each state. It is an error on the part of the EIS and on our State Department of Energy and Natural resources not to have included the fact that a groundwater supply problem exists in Campton Township on the Northern arc of the ring.

1

The State Water Survey, members of the Kane County Board, and the Kane County Building and Zoning Department are all well aware of this local groundwater shortage situation which is developing. Numerous individuals have recently been forced to either dig entirely new wells into the underlying sandstone aquifer or have had to redrill their existing well to a depth where the pump could be lowered into a more adequate source. This can be verified by talking to any of the well drillers in the local area. Indications from the State Water Survey are that further development in the northern Campton Township area may have restrictions on the number of private wells which can be drilled. Instead, developers may find it necessary to provide a common water source for any new subdivisions which may be proposed in the future. This information has not been provided by our state to the DOE and it's about time you scientists became aware of the truth. The EIS is completely lacking any information about this very real local groundwater problem.

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

LETTER 972 (CONTINUED)

2 The DOE must be required to verify the true existing conditions at each and every alternative site. You must ask questions. You cannot assume that the wonderful State of Illinois has provided you with all the pertinent information about our Fox Valley site. In fact, it should be quite obvious by now that the State of Illinois has very obviously attempted to keep the DOE and the citizens in the dark about the SSC.

Sincerely yours,

Susan O'Williams
Paul O'Williams
7N440 Nancy Lane
St Charles Ill 60175
312-464-4025

LETTER 973

October 7, 1988

To: Wilmot H. Hess, Chairman SSC Site Task Force

Re: Illinois Location/Safety

1 The scope of this report centers around one of Illinois most important resources-human life. The proposed location for the SSC in Illinois is located in the fastest growing area in the state and right in the middle of one of the biggest population booms in the midwest. A population according to the Chicago Tribune that exploded by a stunning 44,000 people in the 5 county SSC area during 1987. These are facts-facts the State of Illinois refuses to address.

2 As tables 5.1.8-9,10 indicate, the traffic impacts due to the SSC are letter E. This means that there will be a "forced or breakdown flow with traffic demand exceeding the capacity; resulting in unstable stop and go traffic". Illinois is the only state of the 7 where this condition will exist. Please note also that the statistics in this table are based on the "lowest level of service". In other words, this is the absolute minimum problem that will occur. And yet within the same tables the state claims that there will be no disruption to existing traffic patterns. Not even the State of Illinois could misinterprut the horrendous traffic problems created by the thousands of vehicles already in this area. As page 5.1.8-27 states, areas around the SSC facility might experience an "increase in traffic of between 200 and 1,250 vehicles per day".

3 The State of Illinois is very quick to point out to the D.O.E. in table 5.1.8-9 that Illinois will only have to add 8 miles of new roads to accomodate the SSC. This is the least number of new roads of any of the seven states competing for the SSC. This simply means that all excess traffic, as much as an additional 1,250 vehicles, will be using and sharing the existing roads which have already exceeded their design capabilities.

4 Using all of these facts, how can it be determined on page 5.4-2 that the State of Illinois will have an increase of only 10 injury/accidents per year due to the SSC? Common sense alone tells one that when you add 200 to 1,250 more vehicles (the majority of which will be huge trucks) to an already overburdened traffic area, a massive increase in accidents will occur. Once again the State of Illinois has done a masterful job of tricking the D.O.E. As is explained in table 5.1.5-4 the way the injury/fatality accidents were determined was by "including all types of vehicles and is a statewide average value". Illinois has thousands of small sparsely populated towns and hundreds of miles of roads with only country traffic. Yet

these areas were used to help lower the Illinois injury/fatality accident rate considerably. Such facts dealing with human life have to come from the area directly involved.

Approximately 90% of the SSC will be located in Kane County Illinois. According to the State of Illinois Accident Reports Division-Springfield; in 1987 Kane County alone had 44 fatal accidents with 54 deaths. They also had 3,598 injury accidents with 5,447 injuries during 1987. These facts seem to be a contradiction to the facts given to the D.O.E. by the State of Illinois.

There are absolutely no mitigating strategies that can cope with the enormous increase in traffic related injuries and deaths created by building the SSC in the State of Illinois. Life is too precious to gamble with statistics.

We will not let either you or the State of Illinois gamble with the lives of our children and loved ones. You might succeed in siting the SSC in Illinois but we will never let you build it here.

Sincerely,

Don Price

Don and Judy Price
6N119 Woodland Road
St. Charles, Il. 60175
312-584-3956

Tribune Sept 30, 1988 - Front page (28% increase)
Kane, Dupage, Will, McHenry, Lake
ILL Acc. Reports Division - phone 1-217-782-4516
The same, long lines, widening, poor traffic patterns, expansion [illegible] 25 years

LETTER 974

October 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
ER-64GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attention: SSC DEIS Comments

WETLANDS

There are four SSC site facilities (F5,K4,J3, and J6) which all have potential for flood plain encroachment according to section 5.1.2-9 of the EIS. The J6 site covers the entire width of the flood plain area of Kress Creek. The EIS states that this may be significant long term impact of local scale and is designated as having a measurable impact. The significance of this location is even more important when you consider that the entire Illinois SSC area is covered by Flood Insurance Rate Maps. This means that there is a high probability of flooding that occurs in the area and that any encroachment by J6 on the Kress Creek floodplain will hinder the normal flow of water and could lead to even greater flooding problems.

1 The EIS very clearly indicates on page 25 of appendix 5b that damaging floods have occurred in the Fox River basin and its major tributaries during all seasons of the year. As a result, the Illinois site and the large drainage area of the Fox River have the potential for being the SSC site with the greatest probability of damage occurring from siltation or other contaminants entering our water system.

Section 11.3.3.3 states that northeastern Illinois contains one of the states major river systems, and the states largest concentration and diversity of wetlands. Not only are the 850 acres of potentially affected wetlands numerous, they are also quite different in type from one another. That is all the more reason why not one acre of the valuable resource should be disturbed. This happens to be the attitude shared by Vice-President Bush. His policy is that absolutely no further reduction should occur to our wetland acreage in the U.S.. And yet, the EIS in Appendix II page 17 under Illinois, indicates that some wetland habitat would be adversely impacted in Illinois or IOGT. Also, the EIS indicates that the hydrological effects of seepage and pumping of water from shaft construction could have an impact on surface waters, including wetlands adjacent to shaft sites E1,J2,J4, and J5. What about the creek, pond and Wetland near E8 site off Danker Road? This unique area must be protected.

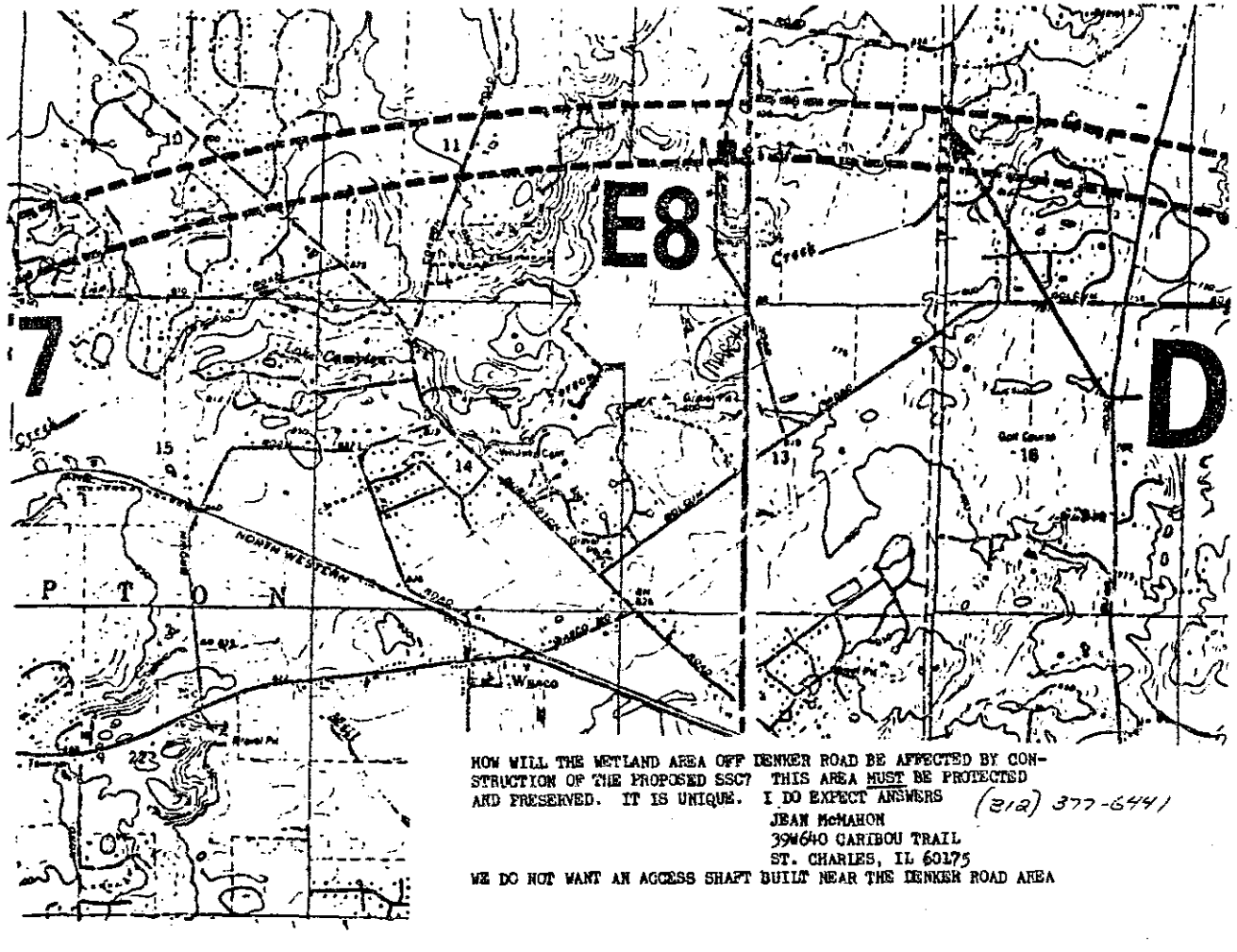
A recent court ruling in the 2nd US District Court of New York, Bersani versus Robichaud may preclude the Department of Energy from building the SSC in Illinois. There happens to be alternative sites for the SSC project and this recent court ruling tends to indicate that projects with alternative sites must choose the site with the least impact to wetlands. This should automatically eliminate Illinois from consideration, and the Department of Energy and the Illinois ENR. (Energy and Natural Resources) can expect legal action along these lines. The SSC can only come to Illinois through the courts.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the great naturalist, Aldo Leopold, "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a commodity to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect....There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man....This is YOUR country. Don't let the big men take it away from you." Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jean McMahon

394640 Caribou Trail
St. Charles, IL 60175
312 377-6441

LETTER 974 (CONTINUED)



HOW WILL THE WETLAND AREA OFF DENKER ROAD BE AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED SSC? THIS AREA MUST BE PROTECTED AND PRESERVED. IT IS UNIQUE. I DO EXPECT ANSWERS

(312) 377-6441
JEAN McMAHON
39W640 CARIBOU TRAIL
ST. CHARLES, IL 60175

WE DO NOT WANT AN ACCESS SHAFT BUILT NEAR THE DENKER ROAD AREA

LETTER 975

My name is Christy Heath and I am 15 years old. These are my friends and neighbors and we live in Kaneville. Our town is located at F-5 on your map.

I want to speak to you today on behalf of the children of Kaneville. Our parents have been fighting the SSC and now it's our turn to be heard. If the SSC comes to Illinois, these kids and I will have to move because you will take away our homes for the west campus. We want you to know that the decision you make will not only impact the environment, but will impact our lives. Your DEIS talks about the plants, birds and animals affected by the SSC, but where's your concern for us? The collider not only affects the environment, it directly affects humans and the quality of life. The DEIS says 160 homes will have to be relocated. We don't know if that number is right - the State officials won't tell us - but we think even that's too many people. We think you should put the SSC in a wide open area where you won't affect so many people. The government owns miles and miles of wide open, vacant land. Why don't you put the collider there?

1

It's easy for you to say "So what - you'll find another house, kids can make new friends and your parents can find another job." But it's not that easy. You don't know that our houses in Kaneville are our homes - our security. You don't know that our neighbors are also our best friends - kids and parents alike. Our parents chose to live in Kaneville because it is a great

2

225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 10

place to raise a family. We don't have drug problems or street gangs in our town. We can play in our yards, ride our bikes and horses, and walk around the neighborhood without being afraid. We are surrounded by beautiful, open country. Kaneville is very special and towns like ours are becoming rare. The DEIS doesn't tell you that by putting the SSC in Illinois, you destroy our town. The State of Illinois doesn't want to admit that Kaneville will be so strongly impacted. They don't even put our town on some of their maps.

If you put the collider in Illinois, you separate us and take away a very special part of our lives. We have grown up together and know each other well. We play together and go to school and church together. We are all different, but we love and respect each other. Our parents work hard to make good homes for us.

We don't want to move. We don't want the SSC here.

Christy Heath
25.483 Dauberman Rd. (Kaneville)
Elburn, IL 60119

LETTER 976

Greg Van Zandt
6N509 Split Rail Lane
St Charles, Ill. 60175

in place of Verbal Matter
D.O.E. Hearings —
Friday - October 7, 1988

My name is Greg Van Zandt. I and my family live in St Charles, Illinois.

We were relocated to Illinois from mid state New York, April of last year. We find the Fox Valley to be very similar to the serene, and beautiful surroundings of that mid Hudson Valley area.

You may also recall that Stewart Airport is also located in Orange County. Stewart was one of two site proposals for the SSC; both of which were turned down by the state of New York by approximately 20,000 signatures against it — which occurred 6 months prior to this past January's silent public notice here in Illinois. In fact, there were no newspaper or other public media used by the state of Illinois for this "Public Notice" other than quiet placement of the site proposal onto the shelves of our libraries. What a discouraging example of "government for and by the people".

1

If it took 20,000 signatures of protest in New York to defeat this project there, how many more do we have to get here — We already have 20,000 signatures strong opposing the siting of the SSC project here in our Fox Valley, and we are getting more every day.

2

My wife and I purchased our property last September 11, 1987, had our new home built through the winter and moved in on March 15, 1988. Never once did we recieve a letter or any notification by the State of Illinois or D.O.E. that we would be an effected land owner. Our property is approximately 500 feet to the West of access shaft E8 according to the site proposal's map. With such poor solicitation methods and record keeping,

3

by the State of Illinois, I became quite interested in the rest of this sit proposal. You have already heard other Illinoisans point out facts and claims in the E.I.S. released this past August.

Personally, my concern (like that of extremely poor research and facts into the consequential damage to our environment) is about the draining of the aquifer supply in this region — not just for individual dwellings, but for entire communities and cities around the ring.

4 According to the EIS report, only 30 or so wells will be affected — the reason that many just in my subdivision alone which is over the proposed ring.

The actual construction of the project will require vertical shafts to be blasted every two miles and the hauling of over 190 semi trucks trailer loads of spoils daily.

5 What is this project going to do to the quality of life, let alone life itself without water? Sure, we could have the Michigan water piped in, but who is going to pay for that?

Which brings me to another gross act of political negligence by our governor, Mr. Thompson: "The good neighbor act" which is to be like an insurance policy to protect affected home

6 owners against having to pay for damaged homes from blasting and other hazards of construction. From the outside it sounds responsible, but with no supportive funding, it is worthless.

Kane County is growing geometrically every year. The maps provided by the State of Illinois are grossly incorrect to today's environment

7 with regard to population density, new subdivisions, and the influx of new,

young families with children.

Fermi Lab is an extremely important R+D facility to this country and high energy physics, and it will continue to be with or without the SSC here.

One very important fact was over looked when this project was first conceived, which was the building boom that has abated from falling interest rates.

8 No! Kane County is the wrong place for this project. For with the resulting ground water depletion, vertical blasting, rapidly growing population densities, and necessary state funding with little or no financial rewards, Kane County, Illinois, is not a reasonable nor practical site for the SSC.

In fact the siting of this project here demonstrates a willful criminal act on the part of both the State of Illinois and DOE. with regard to public safety and welfare, and if sited here C.A.T.C.H. of Illinois will take every action possible to pursue this matter through the court system of this country

Thank you

LETTER 977

CARL H. ADAMS
6N365 Woodside
ST Charles Il.
60175

The problem I have with
the D.O.E dept and the Ho
1 of Ill. is very basic - Tuth
Freedom of information!
simple statement - not
understood by the politicia
of Ill or the w.l. gov't.
I am referring to a St
Charles town meeting, held
in the spring of 88, ~~I believe~~, at the
city hall - we were shown
a film - produced by the Ho
2 of Ill in 1983 describing th
open, wide open area of Kane
county that would be suited f
the S.S.C. The yr. 1983, five
yrs. before the home owne
were notified that our town
homes, and land would be
put up to the highest bidde
so that a few gov't scientist

(2)

would have a 53 mile toy to play in - for whatever benefit can be QUARKed out!

Had I known of the coming of the S.S.C prior to the purchase of the land and building of our home, I certainly never would have invested in the Fenton Woods area of St Charles Township. As a home owner, sitting on top of the S.S.C, I was not notified until Feb-3-1988 by the D.O.E. The following wk - Feb - 9 - I was finally notified by the Ill. D.O.E.

A five yr. lapse of time The Gov. claimed Kane County in 1983 - the least populated and best location for the S.S.C. Time has past - Kane County has grown - new homes - new industry - Thompson

IL-138

(3)

should renew his view of Kane County and produce a new film for the U.O.E. to view.
The local, state, and Fed Gov't politicians do not live on or near the S.S.C — They could care less. Politicians have become so very paranoid with the prestige of the S.S.C. they have forgotten the people, the disruption of the land, the effect it will have on the tax base - The Draft of Environmental Impact statement has been gone over - read & reread - discussed at the meetings, this meeting and last night, in particular; I can not add much more about the fear of losing our water supply, loss of jobs and property, the possible pollution caused by the S.S.C!

3

(4)

The promise of future, temporary jobs at best, can not influence me into thinking the S.S.C is best suited for Kane County. The promise of 10,000 jobs is a politicians way of stirring interest in the project - getting the general public on his or her side. How can any sane person make a promise of 10,000 jobs when the projects cost have never been decided on? The published cost of S.S.C vary between 4 to 7 billion dollars. The planners cannot decide on where to build it, what buildings to erect or what is needed to make the S.S.C a reality.

(5)

To let the politicians of Ill have a hand in building the S.S.C would be a total disaster - the total cost would automatically double. Example the Gov. of Ill pushed for a new State of Ill Building in Chgo. It was built - at twice the original estimates and still the money ran out. Short on funds, the offices have no doors, the building cannot be cooled properly nor heated properly.

Another Pork Barrel - the Ill politicians, got their hands into — The Chgo Tunnel — No one knows what that hole in the ground will cost or if it ever will be finished.

The people who want the S.S.C, site Fermi lab as an

(6)

advantage - not so, according to Robt. Diebold director of the super collider division of the U.S. Dept of Energy - (quoted in the Tribune 9-20-1988)

In closing I would like to say -

The forgotten man delving away in patient Industry, supporting his family, paying his taxes, casting his vote, supporting his church and school but he is the only one for whom there is no provision in the great scramble and the big divide - Such is the Forgotten Man - He works, he votes, generally he prays but his chief business in life is to pay - Who and where is the Forgotten Man in this Case - who will have to pay for it all (Roswell Summer in 1993)

LETTER 978

Comments for DEIS Public Hearing
on October 7, 1988

FLOODPLAIN IMPACTS

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) acknowledges that FEMA maps are available for the entire SSC site in Illinois (they are not available for 4 of the 7 BQL sites). These maps provide satisfactory delineation of the 100-year floodplain boundaries. The DEIS identifies four surface facilities (F5, K4, J3, and J6) that may have some potential for floodplain encroachment. The proposed locations of these sites and the relevant floodplain boundaries as taken from figures 7-4 through 7-7 in the DEIS are shown here in figures 1 and 2.

Facility service area F5 is proposed to be located east of Dauberman Road and just to the east of the floodplain boundary of Welch Creek. Even a small encroachment of 5% of the floodplain (or rather the flood fringe) as mentioned in the DEIS will not occur. The DEIS does say that any impacts to the floodplain will be negligible and that the final project design may indicate no floodplain modifications.

Facility service area K4 lies entirely out of the Welch Creek floodplain, and therefore there is no potential for floodplain encroachment at this site.

The proposed location of facility service area J3 is in the southwest corner some distance away from Hawthorne Road and Kress Road. The DEIS states that J3 would extend 350 feet onto the 2500-ft-wide floodplain of Kress Creek (or would encroach onto the floodway fringe). However, DEIS figure 7-6, with the proposed location as delineated herein (Figure 2), shows no encroachment onto the floodplain. 1

Site J6 lies wholly in the Fermilab area, which is federally owned. About 54% of the proposed site area is in the floodplain of Kress Creek and its tributary. However, only about 13% of the area lies in the floodway as defined by the Illinois standards. The floodway is that portion of the floodplain (figure 3) that must be kept free of encroachment to limit the increase in the 100-yr flood stage or surcharge to 0.1 ft. The Illinois limit of 0.1 ft is much stricter than the federal limit of 1.0 ft. Thus a small portion of J6 is in the floodway. Its impact on the floodplain can be mitigated through flexibility provided by the arrangement of surface structures in this 40-acre site, by channel diversion, or by movement of the site about 200 ft to the south.

The absence of FEMA maps or their partial existence for a proposed site may result in nonidentification of some surface facilities that might impact the floodplains. The only other site with full FEMA map coverage, such as that available in Illinois, is the Texas site, where the DEIS specifically identifies four major surface facilities (J2, J3, J4, and J6) as entirely covering the full width of the floodplains of the area streams.

Krishan P. Singh
Principal Scientist
Illinois State Water Survey

FIGURE 1

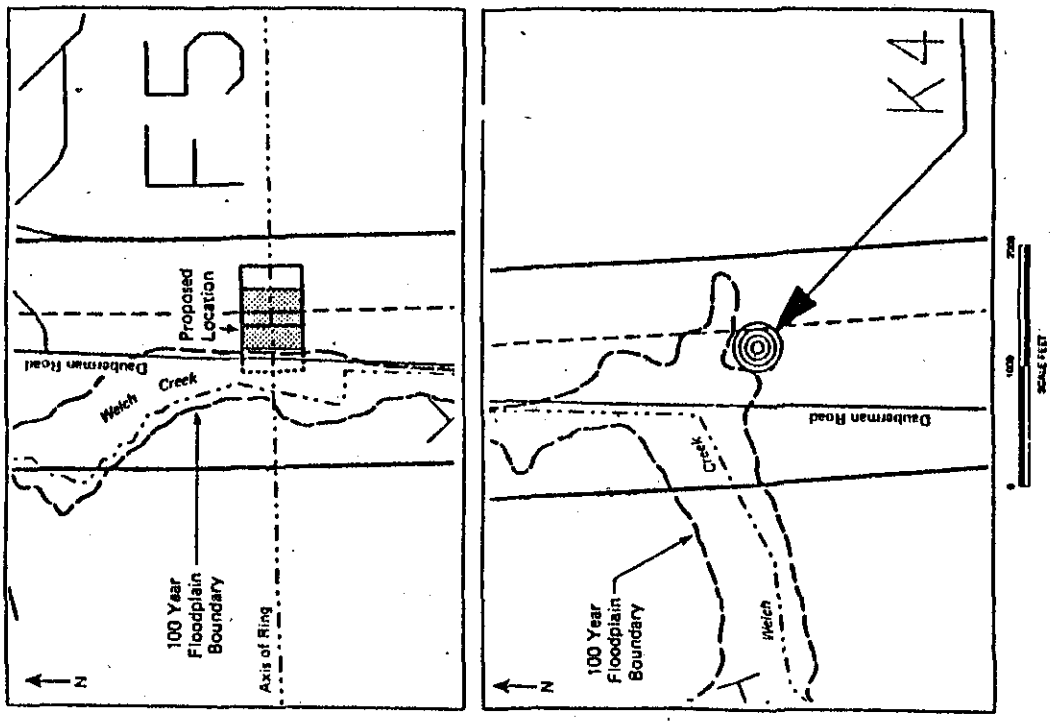


FIGURE 2

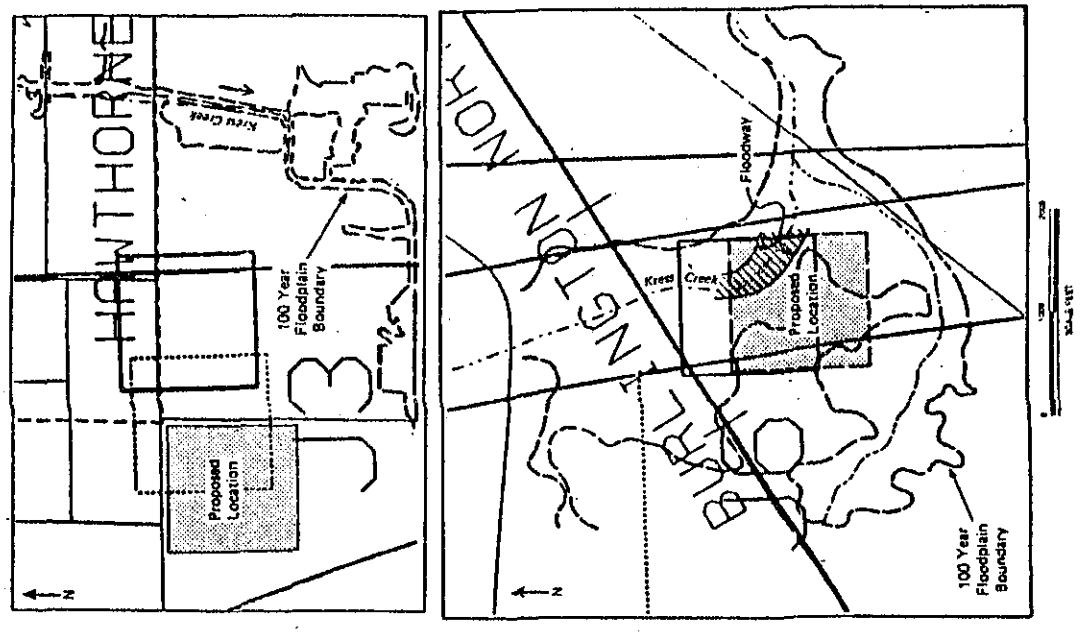
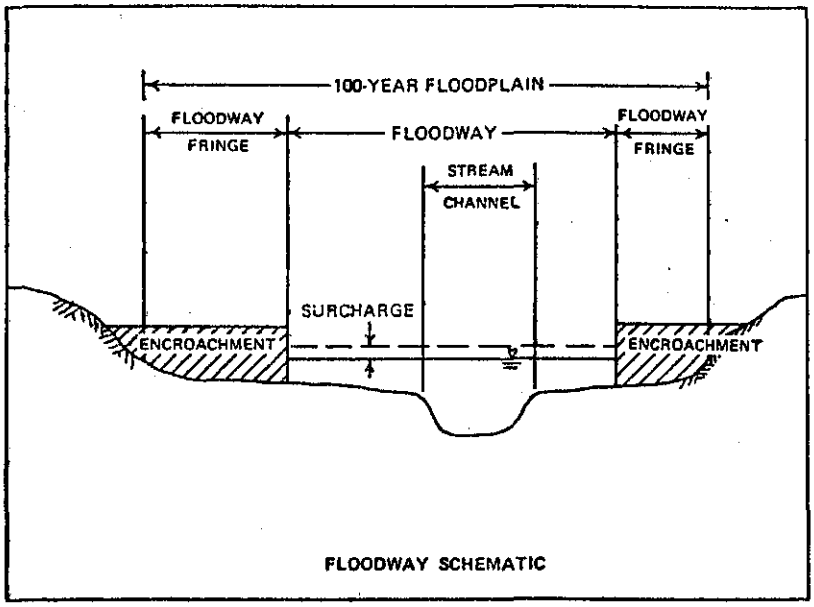


FIGURE 3



FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC

LETTER 979

Comments for DEIS Public Hearing
on October 7, 1988

WELL IMPACTS

1 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) indicates that as many as 320 water supply wells could be impacted because of their locations within the corridor surrounding the proposed SSC tunnel configuration (the P-ring). The report states that 320 is the number of wells that are located within this zone and then goes on to say, "...only a portion of these wells may be directly affected..." My comments are intended to bring to this discussion numbers which we feel reflect the more likely impact scenario.

During the fall of 1987, the State Water Survey undertook a special study in order to estimate the number of wells that potentially could be impacted by the construction and operation of the tunnel. The study was divided into three parts: a file inventory, a field inventory, and a statistical analysis.

File Inventory

2 A search of the well records on file at the State Water Survey was made to determine the number of wells within the tunnel corridor, experimental abort areas, experimental facilities, and Fermilab campus for which records were available. For the purposes of our study, the tunnel corridor was defined as a strip of land extending one-quarter mile on either side of the SSC tunnel. Well locations in our files are usually known to within a 10-acre plot (a tract of land one-eighth of a mile on a side). Well depths were converted to bottomhole elevations for comparison with a target reference elevation.

The target reference elevation was determined by assuming a safety buffer zone around the tunnel. Guidelines for such a buffer have used a 35-foot radius around the center point of the tunnel (shown in figure 1 as the primary shield). Since the center of the tunnel has a proposed elevation of 325 feet MSL in the P-ring, this translates to an upper limit of 360 feet for the top of the primary shield. As an added measure of safety, the study assumed a buffer of 50 feet above the crown of the tunnel, or a protected reference elevation of 380 feet. Aside from experimental areas, all wells within the corridor were considered impacted if their bottomhole elevations were at or below 380 feet MSL. Wells within the experimental areas were considered impacted, regardless of bottomhole elevation, because excavations at these sites will extend from land surface.

The search of the Water Survey files located records of 773 water wells within the corridor and other impact areas. When the critical bottomhole elevation criterion was applied to those wells within the experimental areas, only 14.4% of the wells were found to meet the criterion. In other words, the vast majority of the wells are finished well above the tunnel and its buffer zone. This percentage formed the basis for our later statistical analysis.

Field Inventory

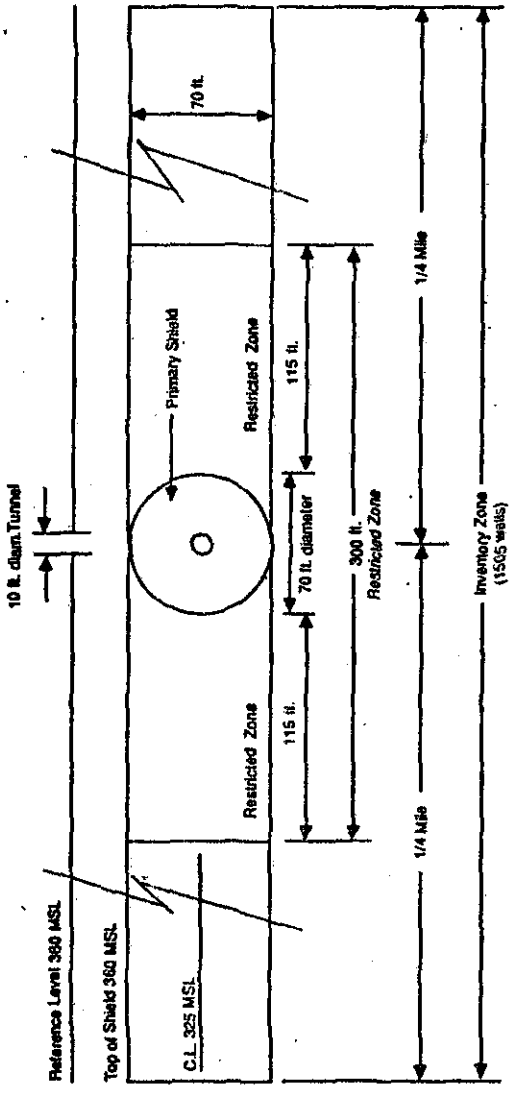
3 The purpose of the field inventory was to determine the total number of wells that exist within the one-quarter mile corridor on either side of the P-ring and in the experimental and Fermilab areas. The survey itself was done by making a count of houses and buildings within the corridor and assuming one well per house; no wells were actually measured for depth during the field inventory. Houses and buildings served by public water supplies were not counted in the survey. The inventory located 1505 wells, including known wells on the Fermilab campus.

Statistical Analysis

4 The number of wells that could potentially be impacted by their locations and depths in reference to the SSC tunnel was estimated by applying the statistics from the file inventory to the wells counted in the field inventory and applying multipliers to take into account the widths of the various corridors of buffer zones around the P-ring. Thus, within the 300-foot width of the restricted zone, approximately 25 wells would potentially be impacted. This means that the U.S. Department of Energy would have the option of requesting that these wells be relocated on an individual basis. In the 70-foot primary shield zone, only six wells would likely be impacted. We assume that these wells would be relocated.

5 In summary, the inventories and statistical analysis of well information made by the State Water Survey indicate that the assertion made in the draft EIS as to the number of potentially impacted wells is in error by at least an order of magnitude and therefore reflects improperly on the likely consequences of construction and operation of the SSC.

Adrian P. Visocky
Senior Hydrologist
Illinois State Water Survey


10 ft. diam.Tunnel
Reference Level 360 MSL
Top of Shield 360 MSL
C.L. 325 MSL
Primary Shield
70 ft.
Restricted Zone
115 ft.
70 ft. diameter
115 ft.
Restricted Zone
300 ft.
Restricted Zone
1/4 Mile
1/4 Mile
Inventory Zone
(1505 walks)

LETTER 980

SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

STATEMENT TESTIMONY

On behalf of the Chicago Area Transportation Study, I am pleased to have the opportunity to offer testimony regarding the transportation impacts of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider project. The Chicago Area Transportation Study is the transportation planning agency for the six county northeastern Illinois area. For over thirty years, it has been the agency with responsibility for planning the region's transportation network. The Study's efforts are guided by a Policy Committee made up of representatives of local government, the private sector and transportation agencies. The Chicago Area Transportation Study is also the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization through which federal transportation funding is coordinated. CATS is a recognized leader in transportation planning and modelling.

1

Our review of the Environmental Impact Statement concentrated on the transportation impacts of the project. We found the analysis to be an unbiased report of the impacts. The traffic impacts of the project were reasonably assessed and the report provides an acceptable comparison of the sites under review. However, reports such as this, which attempt to compare numerous sites with significantly different demographic profiles, must be carefully used.

2

The rural nature of many sites analyzed cannot be easily compared to sites in a more urban or suburban setting. Traffic impacts on two lane rural roads are significantly different from those on an established system of urban expressways or arterials. In the case of the Illinois site, the analysis deals with rural, suburban and urban areas. Given the complexity of analyzing the impacts in this environment, the report must of necessity generalize some findings.

An example of this type of generalization occurs in the analysis of level of service of operation on the road network. The report indicates a low level of service along two major roadways. The level along Route 64 for the three mile segment from Kirk Road to Randall Road reflects a localized problem in the center of St. Charles. In the same vein, the level of service for Route 34 between Route 31 and Route 59 reflects a localized capacity problem approaching a regional shopping center. In each case a problem exists, however the magnitude is overstated.

There were a number of minor discrepancies in roadway names and descriptions that were previously transmitted to the Department of Energy. In addition, the EIS failed to recognize the existence of a ridesharing program in the area. CATS, in cooperation with the East-West Corporate Corridor Association, has sponsored an active ridesharing effort with all major employers. Fermilab is an active participant in this program.

The development of the SSC project at the Fermilab site is consistent, from a transportation perspective, with overall development in the area. The general trend toward office and research facilities in the vicinity has resulted in agressive transportation planning efforts in Kane and DuPage counties. We have seen the results of these efforts in the construction of the North-South Tollway through central DuPage County. Planning is being undertaken to review the feasibility of a major new highway facility along the Kane-DuPage border. As the area grows, new transit services can be anticipated. Transit services in the Naperville-Oak Brook corridor are being significantly upgraded and extensions to the west are feasible as demand grows.

In conclusion, from a transportation perspective, the report indicates the site offers excellent access. Further, the proposed development will have minimal impacts on future operations of the transportation systems. These findings are consistent with CATS studies and existing plans and programs.

0623L

LETTER 981

TESTIMONY BY PETER J. CONROY

SSC DOE HEARINGS

OCTOBER 7, 1988

My name is Peter Conroy. I am a resident of DuPage County and a Licensed Professional Engineer in the State of Illinois. I am a Vice President of Harza Engineering Company. We are consultants to the State of Illinois on the SSC. My comment is in reference to the relative cost of the SSC at the seven alternative sites.

The draft EIS acknowledges that cost estimates were made for each of the seven sites, but presents the project cost only as the average of the seven sites. The ISP states (p.30) that: "Cost considerations are important to the selection process and will be used in conjunction with the technical evaluation criteria in selecting the most desirable site". The Council on Environmental Quality (1502.23) states: "If a cost-benefit analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the proposed action, it shall be incorporated by reference and appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences." The same citation also states "an environmental impact statement should at least indicate those considerations, including factors not related to environmental quality, which are likely to be relevant and important to a decision". Since cost is a consideration in the site selection process the cost estimates

1

for each of the sites should be provided as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences of selecting a specific site. If the Department has any cost studies on which they intend to rely in making the final site selection, those studies must be made public as part of this process.

In developing these site specific cost estimates it is requested that DOE utilize the data supplied to them in February 1988 in the A.T. Kearney Inc. report Siting the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab - An Independent Cost Study. In presenting this cost analysis the DOE should evaluate possible cost savings from:

- Use of the Tevatron as the injector for the SSC without interfering with other Tevatron functions.

- Maximizing use of the Fermilab campus and associated infrastructure to serve the SSC.

2

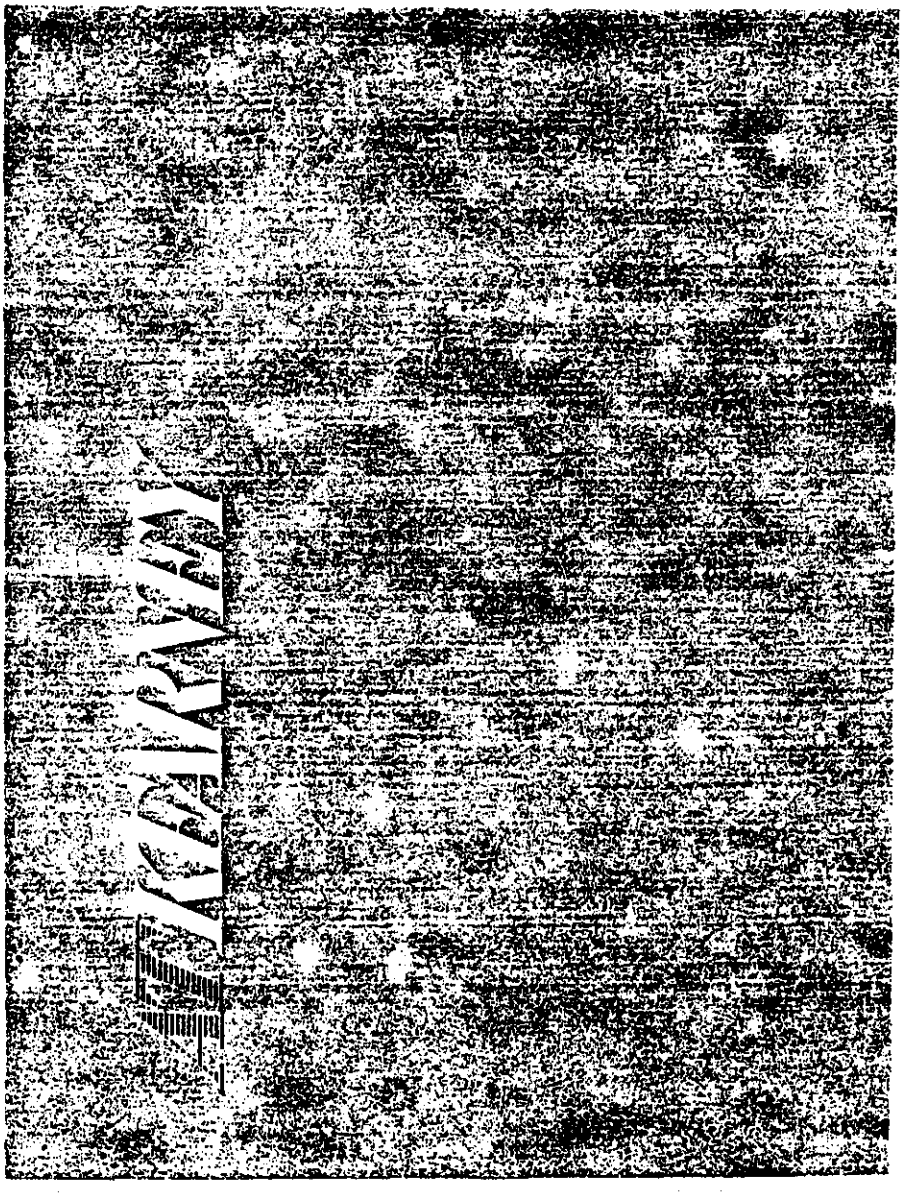
- Use of Fermilab scientific technical and support staff to support both the SSC and Tevatron.

- Faster start-up time for the SSC due to in-place staff and infrastructure and operating injector facility.

Further it is requested that DOE also recognize the cost savings associated with decommissioning only a single site (Fermilab) rather than two sites should Fermilab not be selected. It is also requested that DOE recognize benefits realized by extension of the useful life of Fermilab by siting the SSC at this existing facility.

3 It is also suggested that DOE evaluate both the quality and completeness of the geotechnical data base and the amount of tunnel construction experience available for each site and adjust each cost estimate by using an appropriate contingency reflecting the degree of uncertainty which exists for each.

4 In summary, it is in the national interest to construct the SSC at the site which has the lowest economic cost. A cost comparison of the seven alternative sites should be included in the final EIS.


KAYAKING

LETTER 981 (CONTINUED)

SITING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER AT FERMILAB - AN INDEPENDENT COST STUDY

Prepared for:

SSC FOR ILLINOIS, INC.

Managed by:

A. T. KEARNEY, INC.

Other Principal Contributors:

AMERICAN APPRAISAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY
NICOR, INC. AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS COMPANY

FEBRUARY 12, 1988

SSC - FERMILAB COST EVALUATION STUDY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of companies and institutions volunteered the services of their executives and professional staff to guide and to conduct this valuation study. The volunteer effort consisted of an Advisory Committee and a smaller team which actually conducted the analyses.

The study effort was managed by A.T. Kearney, Inc., an international management consulting firm. Kearney has had extensive experience in conducting cost studies for commercial operations and has performed numerous "should-cost" studies of complex weapons systems for the Department of Defense and of space shuttle systems for NASA.

The companies and institutions who participated in this study are as follows:

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.
Arthur Young
The First National Bank of Chicago
FMC Corporation
Goodman Equipment Corporation
Harza Engineering Company
Illinois Institute of Technology
IIT Research Institute
LaSalle Partners, Ltd.
Material Service Corporation
McDermott, Will & Emery
NICOR, Inc. and Northern Illinois Gas Company
Thomas V. O'Neill and Associates
University of Chicago
University of Illinois at Chicago

Publicly available information was provided to the study team by the Fermilab staff.

The following scientists have reviewed this report and concur that there are very large dollar and time savings involved in building the SSC at Fermilab:

Bruce D. Winstein
Professor of Physics
University of Chicago

E. Walter Anderson
Professor of Physics
Iowa State University

Alexander R. Dzierba
Professor of Physics
Indiana University

Henry J. Frisch
Professor of Physics
University of Chicago

(cont'd. on next page)

Arthur F. Garfinkel
Professor of Physics
Purdue University

Daniel Kaplan
Professor of Physics
Northern Illinois University

Thomas A. O'Halloran
Professor of Physics
University of Illinois

William Palmer
Professor of Physics
Ohio State University

Jerome L. Rosen
Professor of Physics
Northwestern University

Julius Solomon
Professor of Physics
University of Illinois at Chicago

Wu-Ki Tung
Professor of Physics
Illinois Institute of Technology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
-	Executive Summary	
I	Study Objectives	I-1
II	Method of Approach	II-1
III	Findings and Conclusions	III-1
	. Components and Construction Costs	III-1
	. Costs Related to Start-up	III-10
	. Operating Costs	III-14
	. Valuation of Fermilab	III-16

SSC - FERMILAB COST EVALUATION STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to identify and estimate the economic benefits of locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab).

This independent study was conducted by a group of industry and institutional organizations who provided executive and professional staff time to the effort during the period of September 28, 1987 through January 8, 1988.

The study results indicate very substantial savings to the Federal Government if the Superconducting Super Collider is sited in Illinois at the Fermilab.

The study cost savings identified fall into three categories:

Component and Construction Cost Avoidance. These include the use of present equipment and infrastructure at Fermilab, as is or with upgrade, which will meet the requirements of the SSC March 1986 Conceptual Design.

Cost Savings Related to Start-up. These cost savings reflect the use of the existing Fermilab work force and computer software, where applicable. Also included are reduced downtime as a result of proven injector systems reliability.

Financing Cost Savings. These savings include reductions in financing costs associated with the component and construction cost avoidance.

Operating Cost Savings. The operating cost savings reflect the full integration of SSC operations with present Fermilab operations. This involves the sharing of staffing, facilities and support systems over a 15 year operating period.

This report analyzes only the cost benefits to the SSC resulting from Fermilab itself. It does not examine other savings which DOE can realize from the State of Illinois' offers to improve the site infrastructure. As indicated in the Illinois proposal, these savings include $316 million in state general obligation bond financing to excavate the 53-mile SSC tunnel; other site improvement costs to be borne by state and local government total $144 million for roads, railroads, parking, housing, water and sewage treatment and state and local technical and scientific assistance.

These estimated cost savings are shown in the table below:

Category		Estimated Savings (1986 $ Millions)
1. Component and Construction Cost Avoidance Net of Upgrade		$ 426
2. Cost related to start-up		113
. Use of Fermilab work force	- 71	
. Use of Fermilab Computer Software	- 6	
. Reduced Injector System Downtown	- 36	
3. Financing Cost Savings		959
4. SSC Operating Cost Savings		1,320
5. Construction Costs to be Borne by the State of Illinois		316
6. Other Site Enhancements to be Borne by State and Local Government		144
Total		$3,278

There are additional Fermilab facilities which could be utilized by the SSC but have not been included in these cost savings. These could include the use of the major Tevatron colliding beam detectors as SSC detectors (properly upgraded) and the use of the Fermilab antiproton source with the SSC.

In addition, the study scope also included the valuation of present Fermilab facilities, including land, property and equipment. This analysis yields an estimate of $1.3 billion dollars to replace these assets new in kind.

The report is presented under the following section headings:

I - Study Objectives.

II - Method of Approach.

III - Findings and Conclusions.

I - STUDY OBJECTIVES

This study was conducted to provide an independent, objective valuation of the cost impact as a result of locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Illinois at the Fermi National Acceleration Laboratory (Fermilab). The study intends to provide a businessman's perspective to the possible use of Fermilab's present facilities and equipment, as is or upgraded where required. The businessman's perspective embraces the optimal use of present assets and the minimization of costs, cost risks and operating risks.

The study scope addresses the following cost areas:

- o SSC Component and Construction Costs.
- o Other SSC Costs.
- o SSC Operating Costs.
- o Fermilab land, property and equipment valuation.

II - METHOD OF APPROACH

The Fermilab Valuation Advisory Committee directed the study through a project manager and a study team selected from the committee membership. A meeting of the committee, at large, set the study scope and objectives, framework for the study conduct, identified areas of expertise within the committee, and appointed a project manager.

The project manager organized the study team which collected data and information necessary to conduct the analysis.

Following is a summary description of the major steps employed in the study.

DOCUMENTATION REVIEW

The team obtained and reviewed an extensive amount of formal documentation, including the following:

- U.S. Department of Energy Invitation for Site Proposals for the Superconducting Super Collider.
- SSC Conceptual Design Report (CDR) of March, 1986.
- State of Illinois SSC Proposal.
- Fermilab Site Development and Facility Utilization Plan (Rev. 10/87).
- Fermilab Tevatron Upgrade - LINAC Conceptual Design.

VERTICAL BORE TECHNIQUE

For purposes of this study, the cost estimates included in the Conceptual Design of March, 1986 were used as the cost baseline. These estimates represent the anticipated costs components and construction at a "Greenfield," or new, site.

The team employed a "Vertical Bore" technique which identifies the line items at each vertical level of the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) of the CDR which account for 75 to 80% of the cost at that level. This provided a focus for analyzing the majority of the costs in the fewest number of line items. Subsequent analysis provided for the identification of SSC line items which existed at Fermilab in some form or another. These items then received major attention during the study.

INFORMATION AND
DATA COLLECTION

The team members visited Fermilab to understand the basic operations and to inspect the equipment, buildings and property. In addition, individual team members interviewed a number of Fermilab personnel, including members from the following organizational units:

- o Directorate Staff.
- o Research Division.
- o Accelerator Division.
- o Business Services Section.
- o Laboratory Services Section.

During those sessions, additional detailed data and information were collected by the team members.

ANALYSIS AND
COST ESTIMATING

With scientific and technical inputs from the Fermilab staff, the team was able to identify equipment, facilities and other Fermilab infrastructure which are candidates for cost avoidance against the SSC requirements as specified in the Conceptual Design. Where upgrades to these candidates were required, standard methodologies were used for estimating the costs. These methodologies are described in Section III, Findings and Conclusions, of this report.

In addition to those cost avoidances associated with component and construction costs, analyses of other costs that are more difficult to quantify were addressed. The operating cost impact of siting the SSC at Fermilab was also analyzed.

III - FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Findings and Conclusions are presented herein under the following headings:

- Components and Construction Costs.
- Other Costs.
- Operating Costs.
- Valuation of Fermilab.

COMPONENT AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The function of a number of the technical components and conventional facilities called for by the SSC Conceptual Design can be accomplished by existing or upgraded components and facilities presently at Fermilab. In the opinion of the study team these components and facilities with upgrades where required and with continued proper maintenance will meet the SSC design life requirements. In addition, where component and construction costs can be avoided by utilizing Fermilab, Architect Engineering, Construction Management, Management Support and Contingency Cost Avoidance can be realized.

The discussion of the potential cost avoidances for components, facilities and associated project costs are included below.

Linear Accelerator

The SSC injection system requires a radio-frequency quadruplole (RFQ) and a linear accelerator (LINAC) which accelerates the beam provided by the ion source to a 600 MeV energy level.

It is understood that the only substantive SSC criteria that the Fermi Accelerator does not meet at present is the beam transverse emittance requirement. Recent measurements indicate that Fermilab is about 50% above specification at the required intensity. In order to lower this number the present LINAC pre-accelerator could be replaced by a higher energy radio frequency quadrupole accelerator and a new first LINAC stage. This is estimated to cost about $2,000,000 by the Head of the Fermilab Accelerator Division.

In that event, $23,086,000 of cost would be avoided at Fermilab. This is the SSC Conceptual Design estimate of $25,086,000 less the $2,000,000 for the upgrade described above.

225-775 O - 88 (Book 5) - 11

Low Energy Booster
Medium Energy Booster and
High Energy Booster

The low energy booster (LEB) is a fast cycling synchrotron with conventional magnets that accelerates the beam from the LINAC to 7.1 GeV. After extraction from the LEB the beam is transported to the medium energy booster (MEB) for acceleration to 100 GeV. The MEB synchroton, also constructed of conventional magnets, provides the injected beam to the final high energy booster (HEB) system. The HEB synchrotron provides acceleration to 1000 GeV for injection into the collider.

It is understood that the beam bunch spacing that would be provided by the present 8 GeV Booster, the Main Ring and the Tevatron at Fermilab would be 18 feet, whereas the Conceptual Design for the SSC calls for a spacing of 20 feet to the collider ring. This greater spacing can be achieved by upgrading the rf systems of these Fermilab components. The total cost of upgrading these systems to comply with the Conceptual Design specification for the LEB, MEB and HEB is estimated at $5,280,000, including 10% installation costs.

In addition, the Tevatron, in order to comply with the SSC specification for the HEB, requires 4 other upgrades or modifications, including installation as follows:

Bi-Polar Injector	K$ 1,375
Extractor	5,500
Injection Lines	16,500
Refrigeration System	2,750
Subtotal Additional Tevatron Upgrades	K$26,125

These estimates were provided to us by Head, Main Accelerator Department of Fermilab. We understand they were also provided to the DOE sponsored committee which analyzed the technical feasibility and cost of using Fermilab for the SSC.

The SSC Conceptual Design report documents the estimated costs of these Boosters' Technical Components as follows:

LEB	K$ 15,585
MEB	31,720
HEB	107,271
Total	K$154,576

The net cost avoidance for these components if the SSC is sited at Fermilab is $123,171,000, calculated as follows:

Gross Cost Avoided	K$154,576
Less rf Systems Ugrade	5,280
Less 4 Other Ugrades (Identified Above)	26,125
Net Cost Avoidance	K$123,171

Test Beams

Fermilab presently has sufficient Test Beams to support the planned Tevatron program. It is projected that by the time the SSC is completed enough of these will be completed to provide the SSC required Test Beams. Accordingly, the total estimated cost of $9,608,000 can be avoided at Fermilab.

Site and Infrastructure

Cost estimates for site and infrastructure as presented in the CDR table 8.7-1 are reproduced in Exhibit III-1. As shown, item 2.2.1.4 Electrical at $43,732,000 and item .2.2.1.8, Roads and Parking at $20,530,000 are the two largest cost components. They represent 75% of total estimated site and infrastructure costs.

1. Electrical. The Conceptual Design report indicates an estimated cost of Electrical Infrastructure as $43,732,000 for the SSC.

On-site inspections at Fermilab and interviews with Facility Operations personnel were conducted to determine the costs which could be avoided in Electrical if the SSC were sited at Fermilab.

The components of the present electrical system which would be compatible with the SSC requirements and the estimated replacement value are shown in the following table:

Component	Estimated Replacement Value
- Overhead Feed Line to Substation	K$ 1,000
- Main Substation	
. 6 Transformers	12,000
. Transformer Ductwork	2,000
. Building	500
- Distribution System	10,000
- Building Transformers and Internal Wiring	5,000
Total	K$31,500

Accordingly it is estimated that approximately $32,000,000 in electrical system cost could be avoided by siting the SSC at Fermilab.

2. Roads and Parking. The CDR cost estimate for roads and parking of $20,530,000 is necessarily based on a conceptual layout for the SSC. This conceptual layout is presented on drawing SG-2, in Section 7.2.3 (pages 7-12 and 7-13), and in Exhibit 12.2-1 of Attachment C of the CDR. The CDR recognized that actual requirements for roads and parking are dependent upon final site selection. Thus, no breakdown for the required length of primary, secondary, and tertiary roads is stated, and the no separation of roadway costs from parking space costs are made in the CDR. For purposes of this study, dimensions and quantities associated with the CDR estimates were scaled from drawing SG-2 and calculated from unit quantities presented in Section 7.2.3 and Exhibit 12.2-1. Resultant quantities are 40 miles of primary roadway, 18 miles of secondary roadway, and 1800 parking spaces, of which 1400 spaces are associated with the campus area and injector building.

A current map of Fermilab roads and parking areas was obtained from the Coordination & Operations Manager at Fermilab, together with an inventory report of those facilities. State highways 59 and 56 and Kirk Road provide primary road access to Fermilab.

Existing secondary roadways total 15 miles; their value when constructed and/or improved is reported in a Fermilab inventory report to the DOE to be $747,600. Expressed in FY 86 dollars, this secondary roadway value would be $1,800,000.

Existing parking areas at Fermilab were also obtained from the inventory report. Fermilab has 1375 paved parking spaces in the campus area, 600 paved parking spaces at remote lab and shop sites, and 228 paved and 577 unpaved parking spaces at miscellaneous sites. Considering the actual site layout at Fermilab, which includes Fermilab Village, only the 1375 paved parking spaces at the campus area should be considered comparable to the SSC requirements as presented in the CDR.

An engineer's cost estimate was made for the value of 1800 paved all-weather parking spaces required for the SSC in FY 86 dollars. The dimensions of these parking spaces are the same as those specified in the CDR. Construction costs are estimated at $3,600,000 (FY 86).

Given the existing parking configuration at Fermilab and based on integration of Fermilab and the SSC into an entity that would share staffing and experiments, we estimate that about 880 of the existing 1375 campus area parking spaces would be available to the SSC. Avoided construction costs would be about $1,760,000 (FY 86). However, 920 new parking spaces would still be required in the campus area.

Primary and secondary roads were valued at $16,930,000 (FY 86) in the CDR estimate by subtracting the estimated value of 1800 parking spaces from the total value for roads and parking given as $20,530,000. Siting the SSC at Fermilab would provide all primary roadway access correspondent to about 40 miles in the CDR estimate. Fermilab would also provide 15 miles of the required 18 miles of secondary roadway. Thus, avoided costs for roads and parking when compared to a greenfield site would be:

Primary Roads	K$14,770
Secondary Roads	1,800
Parking	1,760
	K$18,330

Costs for unpaved tertiary roadways are considered negligible at these orders of magnitude.

3. Other Site and Infrastructure Elements. The other elements within Site and Infrastructure were not analyzed in this study. In the team's judgment, the cost reduction potentials within those elements would be similar to those studied. These cost reductions are estimated at 80% of the Conceptual Design cost estimate. This amounts to an estimated $16,936,000 as shown in Exhibit III-2.

The total estimated cost avoidance for Site and Infrastructure at Fermilab is $67,266,000 as calculated below:

Electrical	K$32,000
Roads and Parking	18,330
Other Elements	16,936
Total	K$67,266

Campus Area

The Conceptual Design Requirements for the campus area of the SSC are presented in Article 4.3.2, page 3-8 of Attachment C of the CDR which is shown in Exhibit III-3. Cost estimates are summarized in Table 8.7.1 of the CDR and presented at Level 7 detail in Appendix B of Attachment C.

These CDR cost estimates are summarized as follows:

Laboratory Buildings	K$24,049
Heavy Works Buildings	10,833
Shops Buildings	2,209
Support Buildings	5,770
	K$42,860

An inventory of the existing building facilities at Fermilab and their floor space and use codes were obtained from the Emergency Coordinator at Fermilab. Based on Fermilab inventory reports to the DOE, comparable existing facilities at Fermilab and associated square footages are shown in Exhibit III-4.

For the analysis, we have taken the position that the SSC, upon achieving steady state operation at Fermilab, should utilize existing Campus Area facilities, share existing staffing, except for about 400 personnel who would be dedicated to research and experimentation beyond the needs of the SSC, and not interfere with current operations.

The SSC Conceptual Design Campus Area requirements for a 2500 person staff are estimated to be 519,100 square feet or 208 square feet per person. Existing facilities for a staff of approximately 2000 at Fermilab total 777,600 square feet or 389 square feet per person. Of the total staff, about 400 peope are devoted to research and experimentation beyond the needs of the SSC. This leaves about 1600 present Fermilab people who operate or support the injector systems to be shared with SSC, or 900 less than the CDR estimate.

Based upon the ratio of present total space to total staff at Fermilab, the space requirements for these 400 people is calculated at 169,500 square feet. The remaining 608,100 square feet of existing campus area facilities would be available for joint usage by Fermilab and SSC for colliding beam experimentation. It is estimated that such joint usage would allow for the availability of an estimated 25% of this remaining space to accommodate additional staff. This equals to about 152,000 square feet (25% of 608,100 square feet). This would result in the present 1600 people occupying about 456,000 square feet (608,100-152,000). This is equivalent to 285 square feet per person on average.

If the available 152,000 square feet were utilized at 285 square feet per person, it would accommodate about 533 people of the additional 900 estimated to be required to support SSC. On this basis, additional space would be needed for the difference of 367 people. At 285 square feet per person, this is 104,500 square feet. This additional space is approximately 20% of the total CDR estimate for campus area space of 519,100 square feet. Accordingly, it is concluded that an estimated 80% of the SSC campus area buildings' requirements could be satisfied if the SSC were located at Fermilab.

Eighty percent of the CDR estimate of $42,860,000 is $34,288,000 of cost avoidance estimated for the Campus Area WBS element.

Injector Facilities

Present Facilities at Fermilab will satisfy the SSC requirements for Injector Facilities except for the injection tunneling from the HEB to the collider ring. An estimate of $18 million for this tunneling was provided to the study team by the Head, Main Accelerator Department of Fermilab. The estimated cost avoidance for injector facilities if the SSC is located at Fermilab is calculated by reducing the Conceptual Design Report estimate of $39,758,000 by $18,000,000 for tunneling. This results in an estimated cost avoidance of $21,758,000.

Injector Systems, Engineering Design and Inspection

The total estimated costs avoided at Fermilab in the acquisition and installation of injector systems components described earlier in this section is $161,145,000. This is offset by an estimated rf systems upgrade cost of $5,280,000 resulting in a net estimated savings of $155,865,000.

Using 20% of construction costs for Engineering Design and Inspection (EDI) as was used in the Concept Design Report, a total estimated cost avoidance in EDI for Injector Systems is $155,865,000 @ 20% or $31,173,000.

Site and Infrastructure, Campus, and
Injector Facilities Architect Engineering

For these Architect Engineering (AE) elements, the Conceptual Design report costs were estimated at approximately 9% of the associated construction costs. The table below shows the calculation of estimated costs avoided in AE as the result of estimated construction costs avoided at Fermilab.

AE Element	Estimated Construction Costs Avoided at Fermilab (K$)	AE Estimating Factor	Estimated AE Costs Avoided (K$)
Site and Infrastructure	$67,266	.09	$6,054
Campus Area	34,288	.09	3,086
Injector Facilities	21,758	.09	1,958

Site and Infrastructure, Campus Area and Injector Facilities Construction Management

For these Construction Management (CM) elements, the Conceptual Design report used approximately 7% of the associated construction costs. The table below shows the calculation of estimated costs avoided in CM as a result of estimated construction costs avoided at Fermilab.

CE Element	Estimated Construction Costs Avoided at Fermilab (K$)	CM Estimating Factor	Estimated CM Costs Avoided (K$)
Site and Infrastructure	$67,266	.07	$4,709
Campus Area	34,288	.07	2,400
Injector Facilities	21,758	.07	1,523

Management and Support

The Conceptual Design report used a factor of 9.6% of construction costs to estimate management and support costs. Using this factor against the estimated construction cost avoidance at Fermilab generates an estimated Management and Support cost avoidance as follows:

Estimated Construction Cost Avoidance (K$)	Estimating Factor	Estimated Management and Support Cost Avoided (K$)
$208,021	.096	$19,970

Contingency

The estimated cost avoidance in contingencies is calculated using the Conceptual Design report factors applied against the estimated cost avoidances by WBS elements as shown in the table below:

WBS Element	Estimated Cost Avoidance at Fermilab (K$)	Contingency Estimating Factor	Estimated Contingency Costs Avoided (K$)
Injector System	$155,865	.227	$35,381
Site and Infrastructure	67,266	.20	13,453
Campus Area	34,288	.20	6,857
Injector Facilities	21,758	.20	4,352
EDI	31,173	.25	7,793
AE/CM	19,730	.24	4,735
Management Support	19,9700	.12	2,396

Summary of Estimated Components and Construction Cost Avoidances

The estimated savings by WBS element described previously in this report are summarized and tabulated in Exhibit III-5. As shown, these component and construction estimated cost savings total $426,393,000 in 1986 dollars.

COSTS RELATED TO START-UP

Our investigation and study of Fermilab operations identified additional assets which would be directly applicable to the SSC development and operation. Such assets include computer software, trained and assembled work force, Tevatron system reliability, and financing cost avoidances.

1. Computer Software. Within Fermilab operations, there is extensive computer software which has been purchased and/or developed to meet the analytical, statistical and control needs of a high energy particle physics accelerator laboratory. These programs are utilized in the day-to-day management and business operations and to control the accelerator systems and collider/fixed target experiments.

We carefully examined the different types of software at Fermilab and their availability and applicability to the SSC program. Although additional software will have to be purchased for SSC operations, some software currently existing at Fermilab can and will have some use within SSC operations. Based upon our analysis we estimate the total value of Fermilab-controlled software to be $35,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is deemed to be applicable to SSC operations, as shown in Exhibit III-6.

2. Trained and Assembled Work Force. By placing the SSC at Fermilab, the Department of Energy will eliminate the cost associated with recruiting and training the majority of a highly skilled and trained work force like that existing at Fermilab. Fermilab's employees have been assembled, trained, and developed into a stable and efficient team to meet the specific needs of a high energy physics particle accelerator laboratory. The knowledge and expertise in superconductivity and high energy physics, which exists at Fermilab, would be impossible to duplicate instantaneously given the scarcity of resources and the time period to develop a mature work force

As of October 31, 1987, Fermilab had 2,046 full-time employees, classified as follows:

Number of Employees	Category
218	Tech Support
158	Administration & Management
142	Physicists/Programmers
151	Engineers
262	Scientists
54	Draftsmen
629	Technicians
133	Clerical
158	Skilled Trades
141	Service Workers
2,046	Total

The Fermilab work force represents a mature, academic science-oriented environment. On average, the work force has almost ten years of experience at this lab and incurs a monthly turnover of less than one percent. Approximately 75% of this work force has scientific credentials and the remainder is directorate, support and general business level.

Acquiring an equivalent work force at another location would be difficult because of scarcity of supply and the time period necessary to meld an efficient and reliable team. Of key importance is scientific contact with universities supporting major physics programs, from whence to draw noted program leaders for project appointments. Coupled equally is the necessity to employ renowned and experienced scientific leaders who can draw and form laboratory research teams. Even after teams are selected, it would likely require upwards of two years to develop an effective operating group. Though all of the scientific team members are vital, success of the team efforts probably lies most heavily with Technical Support personnel, those highly skilled, design-oriented, around-the-clock leaders whose skills take years to develop.

The Fermilab trained and assembled work force has been valued on a replacement cost basis. An estimate was made of the recruitment and interview costs, relocation costs (where appropriate), and training costs that would be incurred to develop the skills required to operate a mature laboratory as currently exists at Fermilab.

The cost to recruit involved advertising in newspapers and magazines, or paying a fee to an employment agency. It also includes in-house labor to screen, interview, and select the person best suited for a position. Relocation cost includes an allowance to attract and physically relocate a worker with desired skill level to the required location.

In estimating the cost to train for each job classification, discussions were held with Fermilab management to determine an appropriate training period for each job level. The length of the estimated training period depended on the difficulty and complexity of the job, the typical entry-level qualifications, the unique requirements in comparison with those of the generally available work force. Consideration was also given to the fact that during any training period personnel do contribute to productivity. By the end of the estimated training period, an employee should be able to understand his or her job and to work with normal supervision or direction.

The value concluded for the Fermilab assembled work force is estimated at $88,000,000. Of this amount, approximately 400 employees are associated with research and experimentation not directly associated with the SSC plan, with the value of $17,200,000 ($43,000 average x 400). Accordingly, the value of Fermilab assembled work force suitable to perform the requirements of the SSC plan is $70,800,000. See Exhibit III-7.

3. Injector System Reliability. Complex integrated systems normally require a run-in period during which technical problems are discovered and modifications are made to allow that system to run at design levels of efficiency and capacity. By locating the SSC at Fermilab, DOE will avoid the costs associated with system downtime in the proposed SSC LINAC, LEB, MEB, and HEB injector system. The Fermilab equivalent of the SSC LINAC, LEB, MEB have been operational for many years and have attained high reliability. The newer HEB with its pioneering superconducting ring has not yet reached the reliability of the other components. Fermilab's Tevatron is capable of providing injector system requirements for the SSC main ring. Since Fermilab has been operating reliably for over fifteen years, except for the newer HEB, all the necessary adjustments, modifications, and repairs have been made to these injector systems, or, in the case of the HEB will be made before it is needed for SSC operation, so that they are capable of running at near peak efficiency levels. Because the

Fermilab injector system will be operational throughout the proposed SSC construction period, the system will be capable of continuous ring segment testing during construction, thus assuring a completion schedule with less risk. The main ring will be built outward from the injector connecting tunnels. In this way, as a new section of the ring is completed, protons can be injected into each new section and adjustments made, while the next section of ring is being constructed. When the last piece of the main ring is finished, the SSC can be run-in more quickly and efficiently than if built at a greenfield site.

By locating the SSC at Fermilab, certain costs will be avoided from the downtime risk normally associated with an injector system. Based upon discussions with management and operations, and after examining the history of accelerator downtime, estimates were made of system failure from normal run-in period experience.

Estimates have been made that it would require between three and eight years to get the SSC injector system running at the reliability level of the Fermilab Tevatron. For this analysis, four years has been used as the required run-in period for a greenfield injector system.

Downtime associated with system reliability is not usually a linear step function but a exponential one. System reliability quickly increases in early life, to be at or near peak efficiency and capacity by the end of the four-year period.

The value of Fermilab's injector system reliability was estimated based upon avoided operating expenses. Discussions were held with Fermilab's Associate Director for Administration, to determine the actual costs associated with system reliability. As a result of these discussions, it is estimated that two-thirds of accelerator operating costs and 95% of accelerator power costs are related to system reliability. If the injector system was down 100% of the year, for example, the time and expense related to this downtime would be approximately $44,360,000 as calculated in Exhibit III-8. As the Fermilab injector system demonstrates proven reliability, expense associated with normal downtime would be avoided. Utilizing an exponential relationship against time, expected efficiency losses were measured in terms of yearly expense savings over the four-year period to achieve reasonable system reliability. As indicated in Exhibit III-9, the value of Fermilab's injector system reliability is estimated at $36,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION FINANCING COST SAVINGS

By locating the SSC at Fermilab, not only will the U.S. Government save construction costs of $426.4 million dollars, but also the construction financing costs associated with those duplicative systems. Costs associated with financing a government funded project is not normally considered in Congressional appropriation bills and hearings. However, it is essential that such real costs be considered as an impact on the level of U.S. Government deficit.

The U.S. Government is in and has been in a deficit financial position for a number of years. Succinctly put, it finances its projects by issuing debt. Said another way, the U. S. Treasury will not have to finance an additional $426.4 million in construction costs, and will therefore save the financing costs associated with that construction.

The seven-year spending schedule set forth in the CDR was condensed into a five-year schedule at Fermilab, due to expected time savings from the existence of present facilities, infrastructure and operating systems. The $426.4 million constructiuon savings was therefore spread over a five-year expenditure projection, based upon relative yearly percentage rates.

As shown in Exhibit III-10, based upon those percentage rates, a yearly construction cost savings was calculated. An interest rate of 9% was used which reflects the U.S. Government's nominal cost of long term borrowing. The construction financing cost savings is calculated as $959,000,000 over the 25 yeat SSC life. See Exhibit III-11.

OPERATING COSTS

By locating the SSC at Fermilab, DOE will save the expenses associated with running two particle accelerator injector systems (the LINAC, LEB, MEB, and HEB). If the SSC is located elsewhere, much of the SSC injector system's capacity will be duplicated, and most of the expenses associated with keeping the injector system up and running will be unnecessary. One might suggest that the injector system be shut down during the time the injector is not needed, but due to technical and practical reasons, systems of this nature should be operated continuously.

It is understood that the injector system will be utilized approximately one hour per day for SSC purposes. During the other 23 hours of the day, the injector system will essentially be idle unless additional fixed target lines and experiments, and high energy booster experiments are added to the SSC Conceptual Design plan. To determine what the excess costs would be for operating duplicative injector systems, or conversely, determining the cost savings by placing the SSC at Fermilab, we looked at those costs associated with running a LINAC, LEB, MEB, HEB, and related test systems.

Discussions were held with operational and budgetary staff members at Fermilab concerning Tevatron and related system operating costs. After in-depth reviews of the conceptual design, with the help of operational physicists, those systems existing at Fermilab which were being duplicated for the SSC project were determined. Operating costs associated with a duplicative system were estimated. Such costs include labor, supplies, power, and management.

Based upon the above examination, it was concluded that the present Fermilab facilities and operations should be fully integrated into SSC operations, with the exception of Research Division operations and the anti-proton (Pbar) source operation. It is estimated that the yearly cost savings achievable by locating the SSC at Fermilab are reasonably represented in the amount of $88,800,000 per year. Over a period of 15 years these savings total $1,320,000 expressed in 1986 dollars.

VALUATION OF FERMILAB

Fermilab became operational in 1972 as a fixed target research facility in high energy physics, through a series of proton accelerators. The original design was for a 200 GeV proton accelerator. When the site was chosen and the lab started, it was found that a 400 GeV machine could be built for the funds allocated. It was then upgraded with superconducting magnets to 900 GeV for colliding beam physics and 800 GeV for fixed target work. In the near future, these will both be upgraded to 1000 GeV (1 TeV). An antiproton source became operational in 1985 to commence proton-antiproton collision experiments. At present, three different fixed target experimental areas are utilized for research purposes, known as Meson, Neutrino and Proton.

1. Land. The land area owned by DOE (Fermilab) contains approximately 6800 acres, mostly contiguous. The entire site is generally level, and contains several ponds and small creeks. Shaped irregularly, the parcel is bounded by Butterfield Road to the south, Kirk Road to the west, the Burlington Northern Railroad to the north, and the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad to the east.

Located just one mile north of the East-West Tollway, the laboratory is several miles west of the area known as the "research corridor." This corridor contains numerous office/ research buildings, hotels and business. The most intensive development, and thus, higher land value, is found in Oakbrook and Oakbrook Terrace. This development follows along both sides of the tollway through Downers Grove, Lisle, and into Naperville Development in Aurora, just south of the FermiLab site, is more concentrated along the south side of the tollway.

Land uses surrounding the laboratory include average quality single family housing to the east, higher quality housing to the west, light industrial uses to the north, and small, scattered commercial uses to the south. Along with private (FermiLab) sewage and water services, some utility services are provided by the Cities of Warrenville and Batavia. Electricity is provided by Commonwealth Edison

A majority of the land is undeveloped buffer land, some of which is leased to local farmers for crop rotations. The site also contains several ponds, creeks, and marshes that are generally unbuildable. There is also land set aside for the Prairie Restoration Project and a Buffalo herd. Land uses and estimated acreage are shown in the table below:

Land Use	Acres
Crop Rotations	2,300
Grasslands	2,090
Ponds, Creeks, Marsh	220
Wooded Areas/Nursery	350
Pastures	170
Pavement/Utility Corridors	350
Buildings and Equipment	1,318
Cemetery	2
Total	6,800

In valuing the land, a nationwide search was made for sales of large land parcels. Numerous sales were discovered with a wide range of values. Four midwestern sales were found, two in northwestern Illinois and two in western Indiana. These sales ranged in size from 687 to 1012 acres, and in price from $3,275 to $11,668 per acre. All these sales were located in less desirable areas than Fermilab, and are considered generally less valuable.

Next, a search was made of Kane and DuPage Counties to get an idea of the prices of local parcels, though they are somewhat smaller than the FermiLab site. The highest prices of parcels larger than 30 acres were discovered in Downers Grove. Five sales ranged in size from 37 to 72 acres, and in price from $122,000 to $435,000 per acre. This area is currently undergoing rapid development, and is considered more desirable than anything farther west where Fermilab is located.

Numerous other sales were discovered in smaller municipalities around Fermilab and farther to the west. The sizes of these sales ranged from 33 to 252 acres, and in price from $12,000 to $93,000 per acre.

Considering the large size of the Fermilab parcel, the value should fall nearer the lower end of ths range. Value estimates among certain sections of the parcel vary due to factors impacting desirability. For example, a small cemetery is

located on the site and is assumed to be undevelopable, as well as all the ponds and creeks. The rest of the land is generally buildable, with slight variations due to terrain and location.

Based on the above analysis, an average value of $15,000 per acre has been estimated for the Fermilab land. The total value estimated is calculated as follows:

6,800 Acres @ $15,000 = $102,000,000

2. Plant Property and Equipment. Fermilab contains a number of structures and components to carry out its mission of fixed target research in high energy physics. Major facility components include the Central Laboratory Building, the Tevatron, the Colliding Beam facilities, Fixed-Target Experimental facilities, and the Central Computing facility. In addition, there are a number of support facilities including a village area, a Helium Liquefaction facility, warehouses and stock rooms, a fire station, security headquarters, and many additional support group buildings. The buildings have a combined gross floor area of approximately 1,738,000 square feet.

The Central Laboratory Building, called Wilson Hall, is a 16-story building which houses the majority of the employees and users. It is the headquarters of FermiLab. In addition to facilitating the interaction of people of science in their daily work, it conveniently accommodates a multitude of other functions. More important functions include administrative offices, central computer complex, light-industrial shops, stock rooms, food services, and small to mid-size assembly areas. In addition, it connects to an auditorium with a seating capacity of 834.

The Tevatron is a system of five accelerators working in sequence to accelerate protons to 400 and 900 GeV for use in various fixed target and colliding experimentation. Colliding Beam facilities include the equipment and systems used to direct anti-protons in the opposite direction to the protons. There are three fixed-target experimental areas which are operated from a central operations center. Protons are extracted from the Tevatron and can be directed to a maximum of 15 experiments simultaneously.

A Central Computing facility is currently being built to house the future computer needs of Fermilab. When finished, it will have approximately 74,000 square feet of total floor space.

Plant property and equipment also includes such assets as land improvements, roads and paved areas, fences, buildings and other structures, communicating equipment, electrical generator and transmission equipment, gas production and tansmission equipment, sewage systems, water supply system, accelerators, heavy mobile equipment, hospital and medical equipment, laboratory equipment, motor vehicles, office furniture and machines, other accelerator equipment, security equipment, shop equipment, data processing equipment, and miscellaneous equipment and fixtures.

In valuing the plant property and equipment, a cost approach was used. An estimate was made of the current cost to reproduce the assets in like kind. From this cost of reproduction new, a depreciation penalty is taken for any physical deterioration and functional obsolescence which is associated with the asset as of October 30, 1987.

Based upon the above analysis, the cost of reproduction new (CRN) and the cost of reproduction new less depreciation (CRNLD) for the plant property and equipment is estimated at $1,236,380,412 and $800,567,765, respectively, distributed as follows:

DOE Asset Types	DOE Asset Code	$ CRN	$ CRNLD
Land Improvements	460	$ 5,851,185	$ 2,928,961
Roads and Paved Areas	470	12,988,132	7,875,798
Fences and Guard Towers	480	78,266	68,979
Buildings	501	219,777,348	169,360,221
Other Structures	550	1,192,026	810,838
Communications	610	6,262	5,009
Electrical Generation, etc.	615	41,158,242	23,204,725
Gas Production, etc.	625	404,617	283,012
Sewage Systems	640	4,239,556	2,418,713
Water Supply	650	7,896,375	4,581,138
Reactors and Accelerators	680	603,327,382	402,900,824
Heavy Mobile Equipment	710	2,088,579	675,734
Hospital and Medical	715	550,882	192,807
Laboratory	720	237,960,258	125,592,056
Motor Vehicles	725	7,830,777	1,892,411
Office Furniture and Machines	730	1,295,353	566,368
Other Reactor and Accelerator Equipment	745	77,054	57,790
Security	750	344,266	135,630
Shop	755	8,919,970	3,515,036
Data Processing	770	40,777,485	17,032,841
Miscellaneous	799	4,408,465	2,060,942
Construction in Progress	---	35,207,932	35,207,932
Total		$1,236,380,412	$800,567,765

3. Summary. The Fermilab facilities were observed to be operating efficiently and well maintained through ongoing condition and technology upgrade programs. Based upon the foregoing analysis, as shown below, Fermilab facilities, land, property and equipment have a cost of reproduction new, including land, of approximately $1,338,000,000 and current value of $902,500,000, as of October 31, 1987.

	$ CRN	$ CRNLD
Land	$ 102,000,000	$102,000,000
Plant Property & Equipment	1,236,380,412	800,567,765
	$1,338,380,412	$902,567,765
Rounded	$1,338,000,000	$902,500,000

EXHIBIT III-1

SITE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

WBS Element		Cost FY86 K$
.2.1	Site and Infrastructure	85,433
.2.1.1	Offsite Support	0
.2.1.2	Construction Support	1,447
.2.1.3	Site Preparation	975
.2.1.4	Electrical	43,732
.2.1.5	Water and Waste Systems	5,913
.2.1.6	Auxiliary Systems	778
.2.1.7	Communications	11,114
.2.1.8	Roads and Parking	20,530
.2.1.9	Fencing, Berms, Landscaping	944

EXHIBIT III-2

SSC COST AVOIDANCE ESTIMATE
WITH SITING AT FERMILAB IN
SELECTED SITE AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS

WBS Element	Item	Concept Design Estimate (K $)	Fermilab Cost Avoidance Factor	Fermilab Cost Avoidance K $
.2.1.1	Offsite Support	$ 0	-	$ 0
.2.1.2	Construction Support	1,447	0.8	1,158
.2.1.3	Site Preparation	975	0.8	780
.2.1.5	Water and Waste Systems	5,913	0.8	4,730
.2.1.6	Auxiliary Systems	778	0.8	622
.2.1.7	Communications	11,114	0.8	8,891
.2.1.9	Fencing, Berms, Landscaping	944	0.8	755
	Total			$16,936

EXHIBIT III-3

CAMPUS AREA

Building	DOE Required Size (sq. ft.)	Existing at Fermilab (sq. ft.)
Central Office Laboratory	367,000	522,262
Heavy Works	63,000	63,360
Shop Buildings	30,000	32,360
Warehouse	40,000	130,010
Emergency Service	11,500	5,600
Vehicle Service	7,200	24,002
Entrance Kiosk	400	0
Total (sq. ft.)	519,100	777,594

EXHIBIT III-4

FERMILAB FACILITIES COMPARABLE
TO CONCEPT DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

CDR Building	Comparable Existing Fermilab Buildings	Fermilab Square Feet	Comments
Central Office Laboratory	Wilson Hall	421,100	Office space - 413,800 sq. ft. Auditorium - 831 seats, 7,300 sq. ft.
	Central Computer Building	40,000	Under construction
	Other Laboratories	61,162	Buildings 180 through 186
Heavy Works	Buildings: 800, 801, 804, 805	63,360	
Shop Buildings	Buildings: 082, 085, 087, 088, 089, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 102, 103, 104, 107, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 136, 147	32,360	
Warehouse and Vehicle Service	Buildings: 412, 502, 803, 853, 902, 904, 906, 907, 908, 909, 911, 912, 918, 920, 924, 928, 938, 940, 949, 950, 952, 954, 958, 960, 982, 984	154,012	
Emergency Service	Buildings 932 and 934	5,600	
Total Square Feet		777,594	

SSC COMPONENT AND CONSTRUCTION
COST SAVINGS BY SITING AT FERMILAB

WBS Element	Component	Fermilab Savings, K $
.1.1.1	Linac	$23,086
.1.1.2	Low Energy Booster	15,585
.1.1.3	Medium Energy Booster	31,720
.1.1.4	High Energy Booster	81,146
	rf Systems Upgrade for LEB, MEB and HEB	(5,280)
.1.1.5	Test Beams	9,608
.2.1	Site and Infrastructure	67,266
.2.2	Campus	34,288
.2.3	Injector Facilities	21,758
.2.4.6	Cryogenic Facilities	1,376
.3.1.1	Injector Systems, EDI	31,173
.3.2.1.1	Site and Infrastructure AE	6,054
.3.2.1.2	Campus Area AE	3,086

SSC COMPONENT AND CONSTRUCTION
COST SAVINGS BY SITING AT FERMILAB

WBS Element	Component	FermiLab Savings, K $
.3.2.1.3	Injector Facilities, AE	$ 1,958
.3.2.2.1	Site and Infrastructure CM	4,709
.3.2.2.2	Campus Area, CM	2,400
.3.2.2.3	Injector Facilities, CM	1,523
.4	Management and Support	19,970
.5.1.1	Injector System Contingency	35,381
.5.2.1	Site and Infrastructure Contingency	13,453
.5.2.2	Campus Area, Contingency	6,857
.5.2.3	Injector Facilities Contingency	4,352
.5.3.1	EDI Contingency	7,793
.5.3.2	AE/CM Contingency	4,735
.5.4	Management and Support Contingency	2,396
	Total	$426,393

EXHIBIT III-6

FERMILAB SOFTWARE APPLICABLE TO SSC

Total Purchased Software (Mainframe)	K$ 1,677
Purchased PC Software	1,000
In-House Developed Software (30 Man-Years)	2,940
Total Applicable to SSC	K$ 5,617

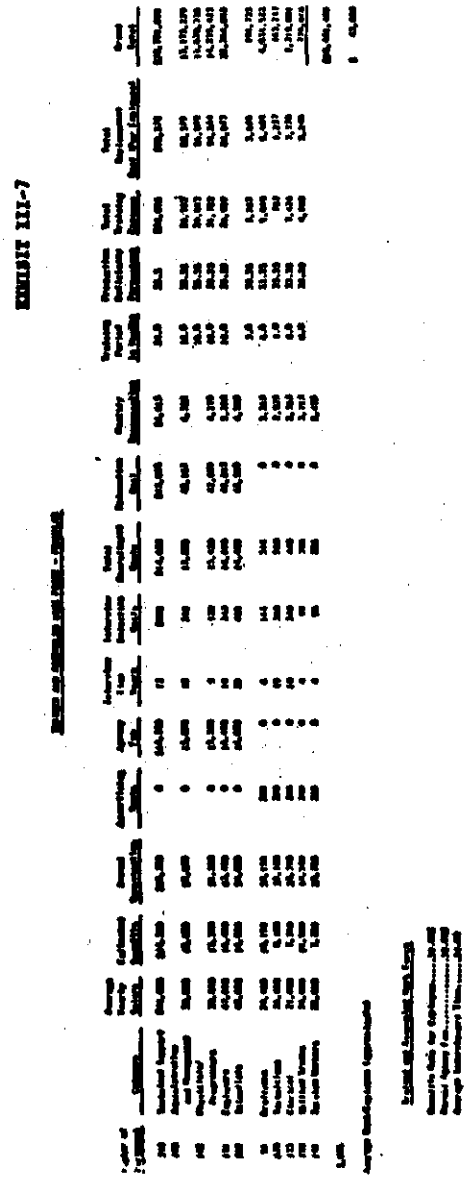


EXHIBIT III-8

OPERATING COSTS RELATED TO RELIABILITY
(SSC RELATED ACCELERATOR COSTS ONLY)

Costs Related To Reliability	Accelerator Costs $-Million/Year	Reliability Percentage	Reliability Related Costs $-Million/Year
Accelerator Costs	$49.80	67%	$33.20
Accelerator Power Costs	$11.75	95%	$11.16
100% System Downtime Cost			$44.36

EXHIBIT III-9

RELIABILITY COST AVOIDANCE
ANALYSIS ($ MILLIONS/YEAR)

Year	Percent Operational	Percent Operational Loss Vs. .97%	X	Reliability Related Costs	=	Downtime Costs
1	50%	47%		$44.36		$20.85
2	75%	22%		44.36		9.76
3	88%	9%		44.36		3.99
4	94%	3%		44.36		1.33
Total						$35.93

EXHIBIT III-10

PROJECTED SCHEDULE - SPENDING SAVED
$ - MILLIONS

Year	Conceptual Design Spending Schedule	Percent of Total	Estimated Spending Saved - Fermilab
1	$ 75.00	3%	$ 12.97
2	297.00	12%	51.35
3	628.00	25%	108.59
4	791.00	32%	136.77
5	675.00	27%	116.71
	$2,466.00	100%	$426.39

EXHIBIT III-11

FINANCING COST SAVINGS
($ - MILLIONS)

Year	Estimated Spending Saved - Fermilab	Yearly Interest Expense @ 9%
1	12.97	1.17
2	51.35	4.62
3	108.59	9.77
4	136.77	12.31
5	116.72	10.50
		38.37 for 25 years = 959.3

EXHIBIT III-12

OPERATING SAVINGS

	($ Millions)
Fermilab Annual Operating Expense	$132.0
Less - Accelerator Division Expense For SSC Projects	(1.5)
- Research Division Expense For Non-SSC Related Experiments	(40.5)
- Pbar Operations Expense	(2.9)
Plus - Accelerator Division and Research Division Operating Equipment Expense	1.7
Total Annual Operating Savings	$88.8

LETTER 982

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
PUBLIC MEETING
FOR THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
OF THE
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Testimony of

Dr. Warren U. Brigham, Manager
Illinois Geographic Information System
Illinois Natural History Survey

7 October 1988

As a biologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and as Manager for Natural Resources with the Illinois Geographic Information System, I have worked for 4 years as a member of the team charged with producing a technically sound proposal for the State of Illinois which was, at once, environmentally compatible, economically sound, sociologically acceptable, and responsive to the requirements of the Department of Energy as set forth in your request for proposals. A number of you may remember me from your visits to Illinois earlier in the EIS process. At that time, we drove the entire proposed ring corridor, including visits to all proposed surface facilities. Along the way, we had the opportunity to see into the nature of the database upon which our geographic information system rests and to see how that system truly optimized placement of the complex footprint of the proposed SSC onto the Illinois landscape. In a later meeting, we discussed to some length the specific capabilities of our geographic information system, how it had been used to date, and how it might be used to "fine tune" many components of the final siting and construction phase.

1

In the final analysis, however, it is not computer wizardry, but the depth and quality of the database which makes us unique. At this point it would seem useful to go into some detail regarding two of the more than 60 data sets specifically used in the siting process. For example, the files of the Natural History Survey contain the general distribution for all, and specific point localities of collections and/or observations of most of the animal and plant species which occur in the state (specific localities are available for all vertebrate animals and all species listed as endangered or threatened in Illinois or federally, including proposed and candidate species). These distribution files are tied to extensive tabular files containing (as appropriate) life history, food habit, and habitat requirement information; details on beneficial, existing, and harmful management practices; status and abundance; as well as the actual records of collections and/or observations of the species.

Wetlands data have been obtained as part of the Illinois component of the National Wetlands Inventory, being conducted jointly with the Illinois Department of Conservation and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This inventory, completed in August of this year, has located, mapped, and classified all wetlands in Illinois with a resolution of approximately one quarter of an acre. The classification scheme used is the one used nationally by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Among many options, it allows for discrimination between natural and artificial wetlands, permanent and intermittent wetlands, and/or undisturbed wetlands versus those affected by draining or agriculture. You might recall that we stopped at an intermittent wetland affected by agriculture during our tour of the proposed ring corridor.

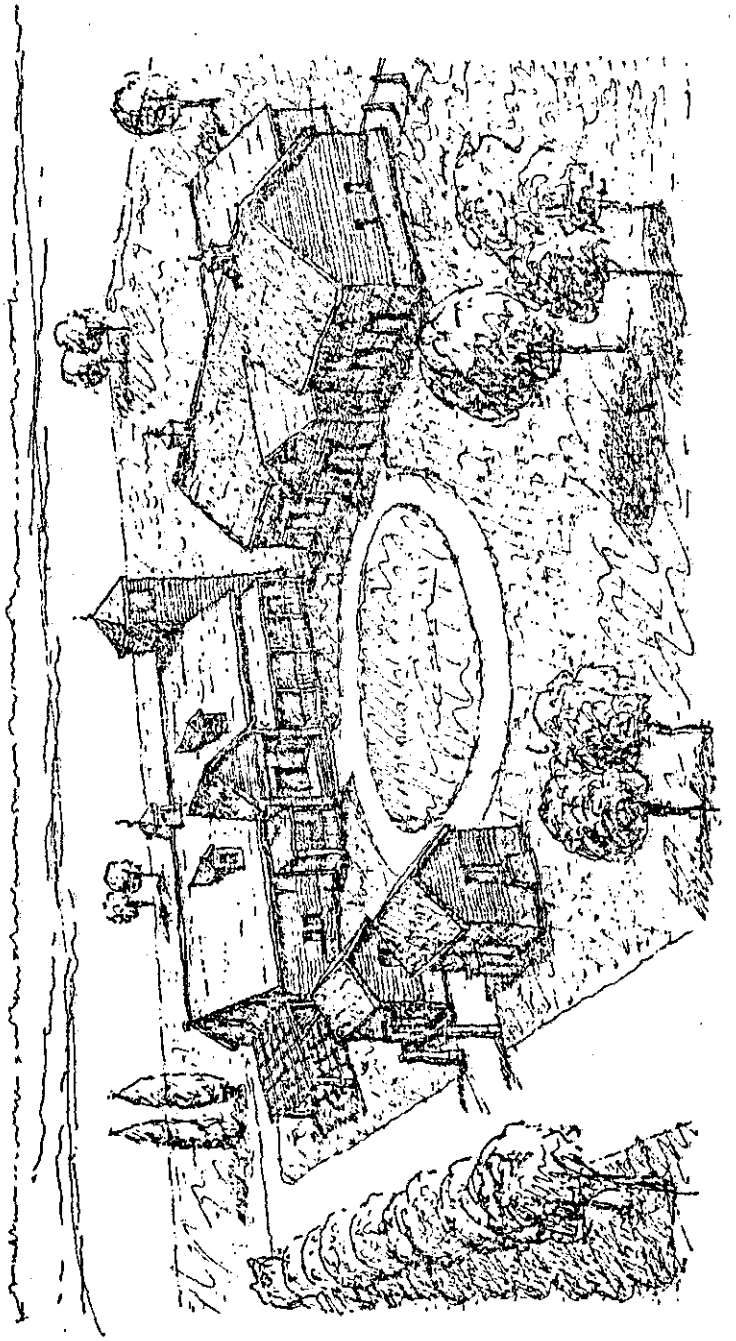
2

We have done our job well. There are no 'fatal flaws'. There are no 'snail darters'. This year marks the 130th anniversary of the Illinois Natural History Survey. Thus, it should be no surprise that our records include nearby collections for many species now considered endangered or threatened in Illinois or federally. Most have been extirpated, but some still survive on isolated patches of suitable habitat. We know where these patches are and have avoided them. Our data show many wetlands, but they also show precise locations and geometry and can separate degraded wetlands from those which remain high quality.

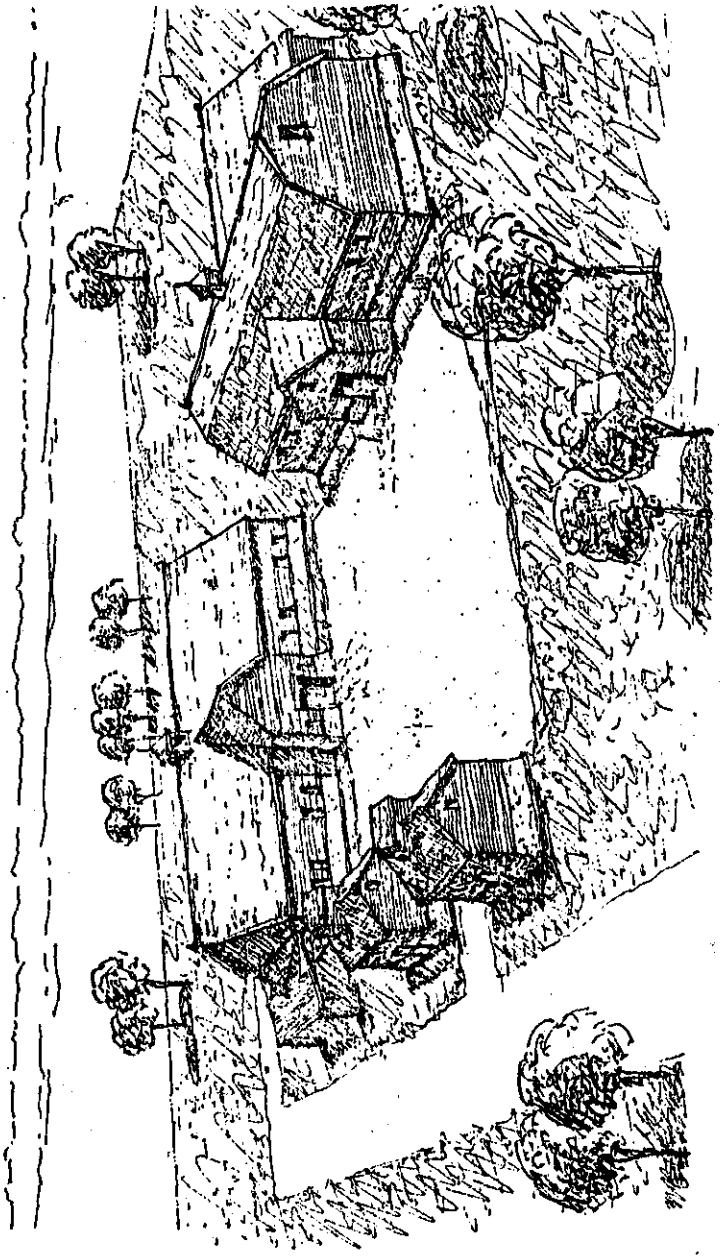
These are claims which others cannot make. In short, we know what is out there. Knowledge leads to sound planning. Planning can avoid unacceptable adverse impacts. It can include mitigation. It can provide for enhancement. Without, or with limited knowledge, planning must include contingencies. Contingencies cost time. Contingencies cost money.

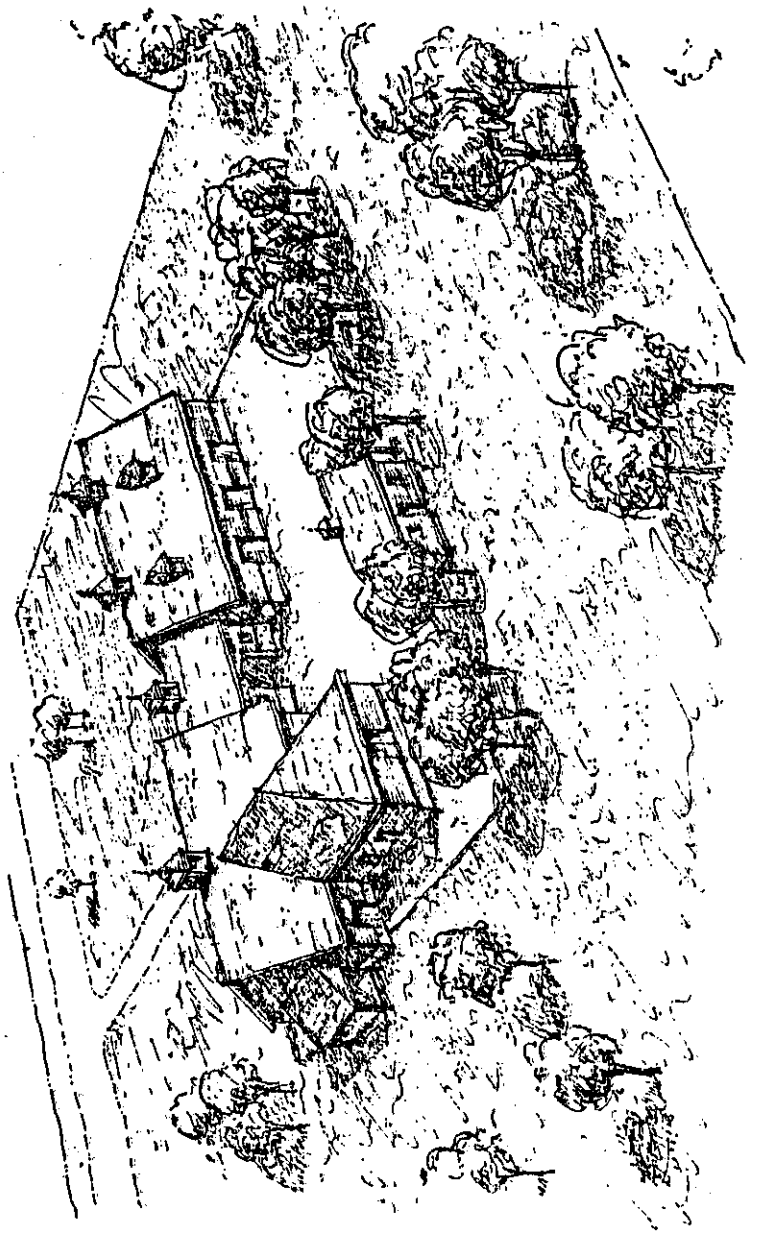
Dr. Warren U. Brigham
Illinois Natural History Survey
607 East Peabody Drive
Champaign, Illinois 61820
(217) 333-0954

LETTER 982. (CONTINUED)

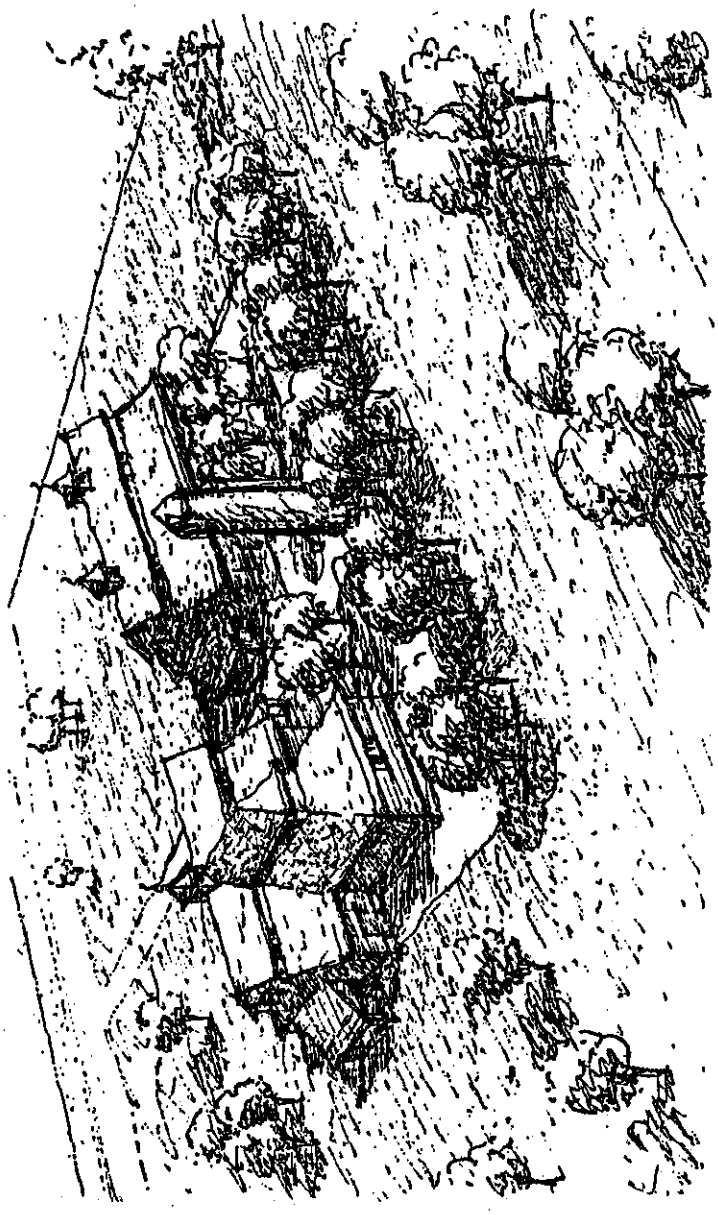


IIA.1- 1852

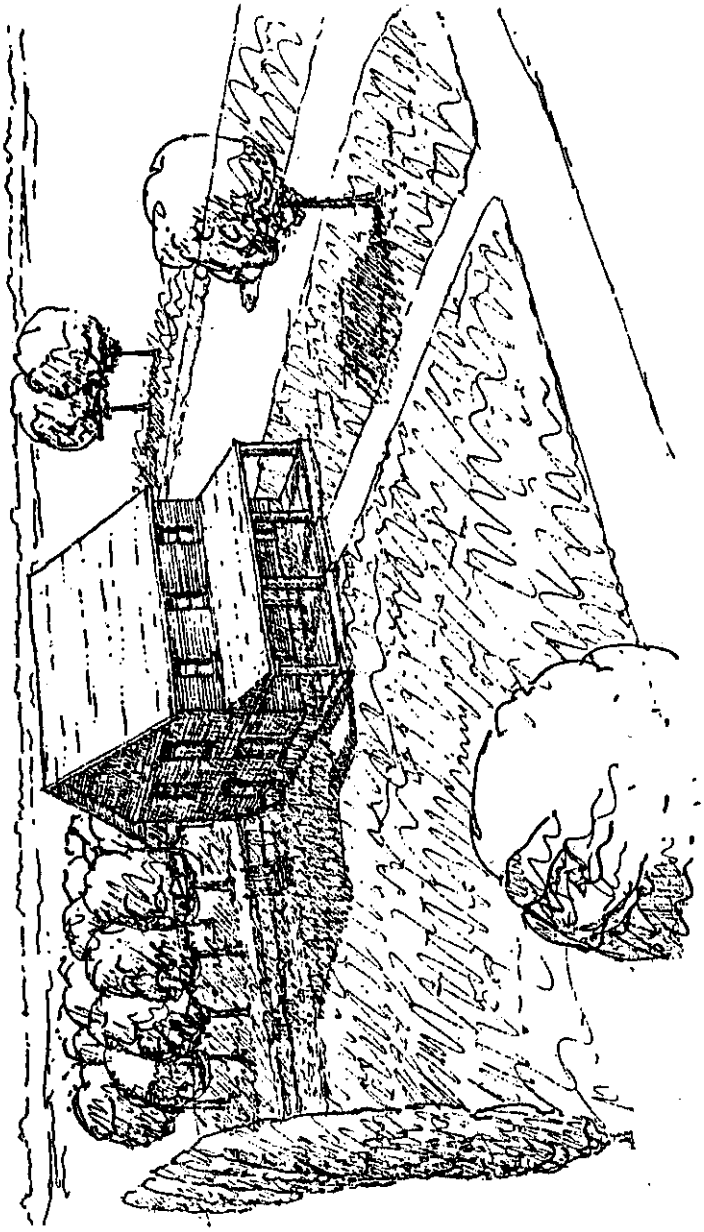




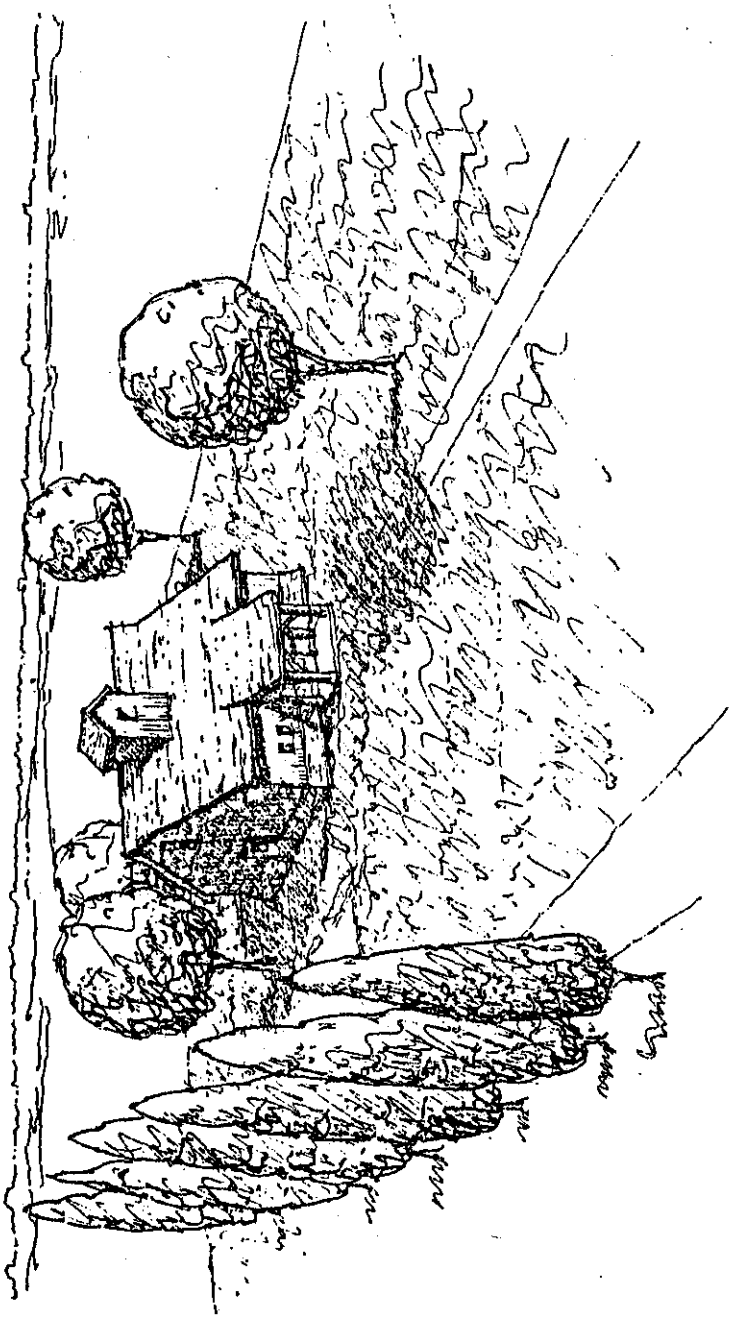
LETTER 982 (CONTINUED)



IIA.1- 1855



LETTER 982 (CONTINUED)



IIA.1- 1857

LETTER 983

DOE Public Hearing
Superconducting Super Collider
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

The Illinois Department of Agriculture has carefully examined the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that has been prepared for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider project. Hence, it is our desire to express the following remarks.

With regard to the long term viability of agriculture in the northeastern region of Illinois, it is obvious that encroaching non-agricultural development is rapidly changing the character of many rural areas within this region. DuPage County has experienced a level of growth in recent years that is essentially unparalleled by any other county in the nation. It is envisioned that growth of this magnitude will continue at least for the immediate future. A consequence of this intensive growth scenario will be the transformation of thousands of farmland acres to non-agricultural purposes.

1

While the degree of farmland that would be acquired for the SSC is significant, the potential exists for the acquisition to generate positive benefits. We believe it is logical to predict that the areas encompassing central and western Kane County will encounter extensive development pressures in the not so distant future. In accordance with the information presented in the Draft EIS, large tracts of farmland would be purchased in western Kane County for SSC operations, future expansion and

needed buffer from incompatible land uses. However, farmland that is not devoted to SSC operations could be leased back to agricultural producers for farming purposes.

2 Based upon this initiative to lease back farmland that is not essential for immediate SSC utilization, it is conceivable that the longevity of this farmland will be enhanced. Simply put, the SSC may act as a mechanism to protect farmland from local residential, commercial and industrial development.

3 It was also gratifying to note the various mitigation strategies that were discussed within the Draft EIS. These mitigation proposals would serve to minimize the adverse impacts of the SSC project that would be inflicted upon the agricultural and ecological resources within the project area.

4 One very noteworthy scheme refers to the proper control of surface water runoff and erosion. We understand that the appropriate techniques will be implemented to retard surface runoff during the construction and post construction phases, thereby reducing the opportunities for soil erosion to occur. Of course, soil erosion has a direct bearing upon the water quality of our rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds. The Illinois Department of Agriculture has formulated numerous progressive programs that pertain to soil conservation and erosion control. These programs are not only geared toward agricultural practices, but urban construction scenarios as well. Therefore, we have a keen interest in these resource issues as they relate to the SSC. While it is not possible to identify the precise

surface runoff and erosion control methods until the final ring configuration is announced and the affiliated design work is completed, it is apparent that the proper measures will be implemented to protect the environment from needless degradation.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture is also fully supportive of the mitigation component that defines the manner in which spoil from the tunnel will be disposed. Undoubtedly, the use of farmland for spoil sites would render the land useless for future agricultural endeavors. Placement of the spoils in abandoned quarries or selling the material as aggregate is indeed an innovative approach to the disposal dilemma posed by the generated spoil materials. If it is eventually necessary to utilize surface areas for spoil disposal, sites should not comprise productive agricultural land.

5

The Illinois Department of Agriculture is confident that the State of Illinois will win the SSC project. When considering Illinois' overall scientific, cultural, geological and environmental attributes; unequivocally, Illinois is the clear choice for the SSC.

6

Upon the official selection of Illinois for the SSC, our agency will be in a position to lend the necessary assistance to Governor Thompson's SSC Task Force Agencies, and if appropriate, to the Department of Energy in the identification and mitigation of the secondary agricultural impacts that are indirectly related to the SSC.

Unquestionably, the local agricultural resources will be affected by the highway improvement and utility projects that are associated with the SSC. Impacts to existing farming operations and the agricultural infrastructure, such as tile drainage systems, are relevant issues that must be addressed as the project proceeds.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture is fully committed to volunteering its services to our sister task force agencies and the DOE to ensure that the SSC and the associated spin-off projects are fully compatible with the agricultural environment. We feel that the Illinois Department of Agriculture is an important cog in the wheel to bring the SSC to Illinois.

LETTER 984

October 14, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
60175

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, GTN
DOE
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

A few facts brought to you by your DEIS reader:

1 1. Loss of wetlands because of the SSC
Illinois-850 acres
Texas- Less than ten acres

2 2. Loss of wells because of the SSC
Illinois-320
Texas-2

3 3. Land acquisition(Total number of affected parcels)
Illinois-3,826 (NOT 3,305!)
Texas-eight

4 4. Increased injury/accidents during construction
Illinois-10
Texas-8

5 5. State protected species affected in SSC site
Illinois- 94
Texas- 11

6 6. Threatened and endangered species affected
Illinois- 11
Texas 6

7 7. Number of NPDES sewage or waste treatment plants in area
Illinois- 117
Texas-16

8 8. Potential points of discharges to surface water which may require NPDES permits
Illinois-20
Texas- 2

9 9. Numbers of areas during operation of the SSC which will produce high annoyance to residents
Illinois-6
Texas-4

10 Give it to the BIG cowboys! They want it! They need it!
We DO NOT want it! We DO NOT need it!!!!!

Sincerely,
Carol Hadamik
Carol Hadamik

* Bury it "DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS!"

STATEMENT BY MARY ELEANOR WALL, CHAIRPERSON, DUPAGE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, DATED OCTOBER 7, 1988, TO BE READ AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1988 TO DISCUSS THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

The DuPage County Regional Planning Commission was established in 1969 by the County Board to develop and execute planning programs that guide the growth and development of DuPage County in an environmentally sound manner. The major functions of the Commission include providing for the present and future needs of the County, managing harmonious development of the County, and encouraging the joint cooperation of the political subdivisions within the County. 1

DuPage County, along with Kane County is the location of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, which is one of the seven site locations evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The research conducted at this facility has made the United States of America the world leader in high energy physics for three generations.

Siting the SSC at Fermilab, with its present Tevatron accelerator, would save the Federal government millions of dollars. The Fermilab complex is estimated to be worth more than $1.4 billion. Building the SSC anywhere else would waste future Federal tax dollars and more than a billion dollars already invested in Fermilab.

The draft EIS did not provide a table comparing costs at each of the seven sites. Adjustments to cost calculations at the seven sites were made to account for excavation material disposal, roads, electrical and communication facility improvements, natural gas and water supply connections, and sewage lines. Due to Fermilab's extensive existing infrastructure, these costs are minimal at the Illinois site. Appendix 2, "Cost Estimates for Implementations at Alternative Sites", describes several special adjustments or credits that were made to the Illinois site costs. These include:

2

- credit for existing Fermilab facilities,
- reduced costs for utility systems and campus facilities, and

- reduced operating expenses due to cost sharing with on-going funded Fermilab research programs.

Costs at the evaluated sites ranged from 4.3 billion to 4.7 billion. Because of the above credits at Fermilab, we believe that Illinois is the lowest cost site. The savings could amount to as much as $400 million over construction at other locations. In addition, we previously estimated that $60 million could be saved in annual operating costs. The fact that the siting of the SSC at an existing Federal facility would offer tremendous cost savings during construction and operation of the SSC is an important issue that should be in site selection.

3 One very important environmental impact issue is the socioeconomic characteristics of the SSC location. Fermilab is located along the Illinois Research and Development Corridor, an area recognized as the Midwest center of high-technology. The Corridor is home to such major industrial research facilities as Allied-Amphenol, Amoco Laboratories, AT&T Bell Laboratories, GCA Corporation, Nalco Technical Center, and Sunbeam Appliance Company. Argonne

National Laboratory, a Federally funded multidisciplinary research facility with over 3,000 employees is also located here. Argonne conducts research in the areas of engineering, basic sciences, biomedicine, and environmental science and technology. The Corridor is also the location of corporate headquarters for such Fortune 500 firms as CBI Industries, Inc., McDonald's Corporation, and Waste Management, Inc.

This is a thriving area, with the community facilities, infrastructure, and population characteristics well-suited to siting of the SSC. The public school systems are exceptional, with students scoring well above average on nationally administered tests. Advanced instruction is available to gifted students from all over the state at the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, one of only three such residential high schools in the nation. In addition, excellent educational opportunities are available at the many fine colleges and universities within the Chicago metropolitan area. Thirteen colleges are located within DuPage County alone, including College of DuPage, which is the largest community college in the state and a school that has been recognized as one of the nation's finest. Major universities within the area include DePaul

University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University, Northern Illinois University, Northwestern University, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago. The quality, as well as the quantity, of educational services should be a consideration in site selection.

The draft EIS evaluated the impact of increased demand on public service personnel and facilities including teachers. Although student enrollments would increase with the new facility, the EIS states that the impact on public services at the Fermilab site would be inconsequential. An increase in public employment of only .1% would be needed to meet this demand.

The statement concludes that the increased population and their housing needs could be well served in Illinois. Between 1980 and 1987, according to this report, our regional housing industry constructed an average of 23,000 units annually. With peak housing demand as a result of the SSC estimated a 2,700 units, there will be no difficulty absorbing this new demand.

Quality of life considerations are also an important factor for new employees and their families. World-class cultural opportunities are available in our area, including symphonies, museums, and theatrical productions. Recreational opportunities are available in abundant supply at golf courses, polo fields, health clubs, professional sports facilities, rivers, lakes, forest preserves, and other community centers. The Fermilab area would offer an exceptionally high quality of life to SSC employees and visitors. Both construction-related newcomers and new operation-related newcomers will be able to avail themselves of the numerous cultural and recreational opportunities a major metropolitan area like Chicago has to offer.

4 Construction of the SSC would not overwhelm construction projects in northeastern Illinois. It would be a large project, but one which area resources can manage. In fact, the previous accelerator construction experience at Fermilab was outstanding. The original facility was constructed more quickly, at a lower cost, and with greater power capability, than the Federal government had originally contracted for.

5 Local support for construction and operation of the SSC is considered an important aspect of the EIS process. Residents within the Fermilab area view the research facility not only as an economic benefit, but also as a good neighbor. The facility is a showplace for the visual and performing arts, a prairie restoration project, a cancer treatment center, an educational institution, and a tourist attraction. People trust and support the laboratory's activities. The good neighbor relationship that has already been established in Illinois is an important consideration.

6 Since siting the SSC at Fermilab would further the overall growth and development of northeastern Illinois, including DuPage County, in an environmentally sound manner, including providing job opportunities both during and after construction, stimulating investment in the area, and enhancing the region's reputation as a center for research and development activities, the DuPage County Regional Planning Commission supports and encourages the selection of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory as the site for construction of the Superconducting Super Collider facility.

LETTER 986

TESTIMONY OF THE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY OF

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

on the

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Stephen Schlickman
RTA Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
October 7, 1988
Aurora, Illinois

The Regional Transportation Authority welcomes this opportunity to present testimony before the U.S. Department of Energy on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

The Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) provides funding as well as long range planning and service coordination functions for the region's extensive public transportation network. The actual operation of the system is the responsibility of RTA's three Service Boards: the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Commuter Rail Division (Metra), and the Suburban Bus Division (Pace). RTA's overall system represents a major investment with an asset base in excess of $13.6 billion and annual operating costs of approximately $1 billion. The daily ridership on the RTA system is greater than the population of 19 states and it represents about 10% of the entire daily transit ridership in the United States. Total ridership on the RTA system in 1987 was 715 million. The combined operations of the RTA's three Service Boards constitutes the second largest rail transit system in North America and the third largest bus system. In short, the transit network the RTA currently has in place is a unique resource which can easily be adapted to meet the region's future transit needs. As noted in the DEIS, the Fermilab site for the SSC has a level of public transportation far superior to any other site currently under consideration. 1

We wish to emphasize that the Regional Transportation Authority enthusiastically supports the siting of the SSC in conjunction with the Fermilab facility. Metra and Pace, the suburban transit operators serving that area, have joined us in this support. We are firmly committed to encouraging the use of public transit in the Fermilab area, to developing new, convenient and cost effective services in western DuPage and eastern Kane counties which meet local needs, and to incorporate such new services into the existing regional network. The DEIS concludes that traffic volume will significantly increase and eventually exceed the capacity of the road network serving the Fermilab site. While the DEIS notes that the use of vanpools and buses will help to mitigate this effect it does not fully reflect RTA, Metra and Pace's strong commitment and ability to alleviate current and future traffic congestion and the negative consequences thereof. A brief review of the soundness of our financial support for transit operations, the extent of our existing transit network in and around the Fermilab location, and current efforts underway to improve transit services in the suburban region will help to substantiate this claim. 2

Fare revenues offset 52% of the system's operating expenses in 1987 which ranked the RTA as a transit system with one of the highest cost recovery ratios of all major system in the United States. In addition to fare revenues covering a high proportion of operating costs, the RTA has a secure source of operating funds with an RTA region-wide sales tax levied and a state match of these locally generated funds. To insure that revenues generated by the regional sales tax are utilized to fund services equitably throughout the region, the RTA Act mandates that a set proportion of such revenues be allocated to each RTA Service Board. Based on this provision, Metra receives 60% and Pace 26% of RTA tax revenues generated in the five collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. The ramifications of this provision for Metra and Pace is suburban population and employment increases lead to increased revenues to support expanded suburban commuter rail and bus services.

The Chicago region not only has the funding mechanism in place to provide increased transit services in the growth areas of the suburbs, we also have an RTA Board endorsed suburban policy which is aggressively developing new strategies for and implementing innovative services in the suburbs. This suburban transit policy evolved because of the regional awareness of the need for transit solutions to the potential environmental and economic fallout arising from increased automobile congestion. The policy is an action oriented strategy and, since 1987, has included: the convening of three multi-day workshops where nationally renowned transportation, real estate development, and public policy experts met to address transportation options for DuPage, suburban Cook, and Lake Counties; the funding of two Transportation Management Associations which are joint public/private sector efforts aimed at addressing corridor level transportation issues; the funding of a vanpool demonstration project which subsidizes the establishment of vanpools having suburban work site destinations; and, the institution of increased reverse commute services from the City of Chicago to suburban employment centers on CTA and Metra rail lines and Pace bus routes.

The vicinity around the proposed SSC main campus site at Fermilab in Batavia is currently served by an extensive public transportation network. Included among these are fixed and feeder route bus services, door-to-door bus service for handicapped individuals, and commuter rail services. The City of Aurora bus system is comprised of 13 fixed routes and operates on a timed pulse system which allows for convenient transfers from a central location. Although Fermilab is not currently served by the Aurora system, minor

modifications to the existing system can easily be initiated to include the Fermilab site in the Aurora network.

Peak period feeder route services to Metra's commuter rail station in Naperville, located approximately 8 miles from Fermilab, is provided on 13 routes. One of these routes serves the community of Warrenville which is adjacent to Fermilab. Door-to-door special transit services for the handicapped are provided throughout Batavia Township.

Commuter rail service is provided on a regular basis between Chicago and the two Fox River Valley communities of Aurora and Geneva. On both lines, weekday service is available into Chicago from approximately 5:30 AM to 10:00 PM with service from Chicago available from 6:30 to 12:30 AM. The Geneva and West Chicago stations on the Chicago and NorthWestern West Line and the Naperville and Aurora stations on the Burlington Northern Line are located in close proximity to Fermilab. In addition, Metra expects to open a new station in December, 1988 at the intersection of Route 59 and the Burlington Northern Line. This station will have extensive parking facilities and is located 4 miles from Fermilab. Although feeder service between the new Route 59 station and Fermilab will not be initiated when the station is opened, should demand warrant, such service can be initiated with relative ease.

It is also of note that Amtrak serves the Naperville station on its Chicago to West Coast routes, thereby providing Fermilab with a nearby link to the national rail network.

Independent of whether the SSC is constructed in northeastern Illinois, population and employment growth is expected to continue in western DuPage County and eastern Kane County. This area, which includes Illinois Route 59 and the Fox River Valley, is expected to experience steady growth as residential and commercial development expands from Chicago's closer-in western suburbs. The selection of Fermilab as the site for the SSC will accentuate this predicted growth. However, the RTA Board's committed to expand transit's presence in the suburban market will help to minimize the environmental impacts of increased automobile utilization.

The region's commitment to work with Fermilab and finance transit services tailored to the needs of the campus both during the construction and operational phases of the SSC project is underscored by the resolutions passed last year by the RTA, Metra, and Pace Boards which I have included in my written comments and would like to have entered into the

official record of these hearings. An array of specialized services are proposed to meet the future transportation needs of Fermilab and link the site with the existing regional transit network should the Illinois proposal be endorsed by the Department of Energy. The estimated annual cost for such new services is $300,000. Additional proposals currently under consideration as potential corridors for rail services are the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad right-of-way located in western DuPage along the eastern border of Fermilab and the Chicago and NorthWestern Line west of Geneva to DeKalb, Illinois. If deemed feasible, such additional service investments would far exceed the $300,000 figure noted previously.

In summary, the RTA Board of Directors is in full support of the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermilab site and has submitted to the Illinois Department of Transportation a detailed scope of services to be implemented in the region if Illinois wins approval of its proposal. The RTA and its operating subsidiaries, Metra and Pace, stand ready and willing to address the range of public transportation needs that will be associated with the SSC facility.

Thank you for allowing the RTA to provide testimony.

I am prepared to answer any questions you may have.

RESOLUTION NO. 87-33

WHEREAS, the Regional Transportation Authority ("Authority"), is a unit of local government established pursuant to Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 111 2/3, Section 701.01 et seq., to provide for, aid and assist public transportation services, facilities and funding for the Northeastern Illinois region, encompassing Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties; and

WHEREAS, the United States of America has been the world leader for three generations in research in high energy physics; and

WHEREAS, this preeminence in research in high energy physics has been maintained with the construction of the Tevatron particle accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, in Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, this position, in view of the efforts of other countries in conducting research in high energy physics, can only be continued by the construction in the United States of the Superconducting Super Collider; and

WHEREAS, the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab, with its present accelerator, the Tevatron, its associated facilities, and trained staff, will save up to $500 million in costs involved in such construction; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will promote economic development throughout Northeastern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, such economic growth and development will provide job opportunities, stimulate investment, and lead to an overall increase in the economic welfare of several Northeastern Illinois counties; and

WHEREAS, the Authority currently has in place an excellent public transportation network providing 712 million annual trips, and is committed to meet the future travel needs of the emerging suburban areas, including the Illinois Route 59 Corridor where Fermilab is located.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Regional Transportation Authority, that:

1. The Superconducting Super Collider be acknowledged as a national priority and its approval expedited to allow construction as soon as possible;

2. The Authority hereby enthusiastically supports the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at, and the awarding of said project to, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory;

3. The Authority will continue to cooperatively work with DuPage and Kane Counties, Fermilab, and other interested parties and individuals, to encourage the use of public transit in the Fermilab area; to support new transit services in western DuPage and eastern Kane Counties which are convenient, cost effective and meet local needs; and, to incorporate such new services into the existing regional network.

MAY 7, 1987

Resolution No. MET 87-12

WHEREAS, Metra is a unit of local government established pursuant to Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 111 2/3, Section 701.1 et seq., to provide commuter railroad services, for the Northeastern Illinois region, encompassing Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties; and

WHEREAS, the United States of America has been the world leader for three generations in research in high energy physics; and

WHEREAS, this preeminence in research in high energy physics has been maintained with the construction of the Tevatron particle accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, in Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, this position, in view of the efforts of other countries in conducting research in high energy physics, can only be continued by the construction in the United States of the Superconducting Super Collider; and

WHEREAS, the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab, with its present accelerator, the Tevatron, its associated facilities, and trained staff, will save up to $500 million in costs involved in such construction; and

WHEREAS, the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab will promote economic development throughout Northeastern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, such economic growth and development will provide job opportunities, stimulate investment, and lead up to an overall increase in the economic welfare of several Northeastern Illinois counties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the board of Directors of Metra that:

1. The Superconducting Super Collider be acknowledged as a national priority and its approval expedited to allow construction as soon as possible;

2. Metra joins other mass transportation agencies in enthusiastically supporting the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at, and the awarding of said project to, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory;

3. Metra will continue to cooperatively work with the RTA, DuPage and Kane Counties, Fermilab, and other interested parties and individuals, to encourage the use of public transit in the Fermilab area; to support new transit services in western DuPage and eastern Kane Counties which are convenient, cost effective and meet local needs; and, to incorporate such new services into the existing regional network.

June 12, 1987

Resolution No. SBD 87-64

Whereas, Pace the Suburban Bus Division of the Regional Transportation provides public transportation for Suburban Cook County, Dupage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County and Will County; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Energy is considering the selection of Fermilab in Batavia as the site for the Superconducting Super Collider Project; and

Whereas, the implementation of this project in Northeastern Illinois will provide the region with economic growth and development; and

Whereas, Pace is committed to providing transportation which would meet the requirements of Fermilab facility.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Pace Board of Directors support the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, and,

Be it Further Resolved, that the Pace Board of Directors are committed to support and cooperate with interested parties in the development of new transportation services to meet these requirements.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of Pace, the Suburban Bus Division, this 3rd day of June, 1987.

LETTER 987

THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE'S REVIEW OF THE SSC DRAFT EIS

A SUMMARY STATEMENT PREPARED BY
THE STAFF OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PRESENTED BY THOMAS E. EMERSON

1 As noted by Dr. Devine the State Historic Preservation Office in Illinois resides within the Historic Preservation Agency. This office is responsible for ensuring that Federal undertakings comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The Illinois SHPO staff forms the Presprvation Services Division of the Historic Preservation Agency. This Division includes seven cultural resource managment professionals who are responsible for providing the technical evaluation of Federal projects and their impact on the historical, architectural, and archaeological resources of Illinois. Their technical evaluation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC has indicated that this project will have no adverse effect on either the prehistoric or historic resources of northeastern Illinois.

2 In Illinois, the State Museum has taken primary responsibility for performing the necessary fieldwork, archival research, and data compilation for the cultural resources in the area of the SSC's potential effect. During the entire data collecting process the Museum has consulted on a regular basis with our office. This ongoing dialogue has resulted in a comprehensive treatment of cultural resources in the EIS.

EMERSON
4PM FRIDAY

The presence and distribution of archaeological resources was approximated prior to fieldwork through a modelling program that evaluated the role of soil type, distance to water, surficial geology, and vegetation as determinates in prehistoric settlement. The creation of this model has provided a unique perspective on prehistoric utilization of the project area and can be used to guide future work. This effort was followed by the initiation of a comprehensive field reconnaissance that is designed to cover 100% of the project area. To date less than 100 prehistoric sites have been discovered. As predicted on the basis of past research and the model these sites primarily consist of small temporary campsites that have been sporadically occupied over the past eight millennia. The SSC's potential effect on such sites can easily be mitigated through data collection and excavation or avoidance.

The area of potential effects has also been surveyed for the presence of structures constructed prior to World War II, utilizing standards and methodology approved by the State Historic Preservation Office. Approximately 171 structures have been identified. None of these structures are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, based on densities of National Register structures in similar areas of northeastern Illinois, we anticipate approximately 5% will be found eligible after further documentation and evaluation is conducted. For those that cannot be avoided during project implementation, we look forward to exploring other alternatives such as adaptive reuse.

3

EMERSON
4PM FRIDAY

Our evaluation has, however, discovered several minor technical errors that were introduced into the EIS during the draft preparation. These errors include the failure to ensure the agreement of numbers given in the text with those included in tables and the misuse of terminology. We have prepared a more detailed statement outlining the required corrections and these are being forwarded to the Department of Energy. 4

Overall, we wish to commend the excellent and highly professional survey of the SSC area of potential effect conducted by the Illinois State Museum and forsee no obstacle in concluding successful compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, should Illinois be chosen as the SSC site. 5

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

LETTER 988

STATEMENT BY CARL BECKER

CHIEF, DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
524 S. Second St, Springfield, IL
AT THE OCTOBER 7, 1988

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF

ENERGY'S DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

STATEMENT ON THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT

Status of, and Potential Impacts to, Local Populations of the Indiana Bat (Myotis sodalis) at the Proposed Site of the Superconducting Super Collider Project

The Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis) is a highly migratory species that has been known to occur in Illinois since it was first described as a new species. For any given site the potential for occurrence is dependent, primarily, upon two factors: time of year and availability of suitable habitat.

During the winter (mid-October to early April) Indiana bats are restricted to a few sites in Illinois that provide suitable locations for hibernation; there are no such sites in the proposed project area. During the remaining portion of the year this species is generally considered to occur statewide in
1 Illinois, although accepted records are limited to 28 counties (see attached list). The closest record of occurrence to the project area is for Cook county where a single specimen was collected in September, 1928.

Until recently, the consensus of opinion held that Indiana bat habitat consisted primarily of riparian zones and the associated vegetation. Data generated by Illinois Department of Conservation/Illinois Natural History Survey biologists studying Myotis sodalis habitat indicate that local populations also extensively utilize upland sites for roosting, foraging, and maternity activities.

A review of the project proposal, given the above, has led my staff expert and his co-researcher to the conclusion that no immediate threat to Myotis sodalis population in Illinois will result from construction activities associated with the project.

Status of and Potential Impacts to the Threatened Prairie Bush Clover (Lespedeza leptostachya) in the vicinity of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider Project

2 The prairie bush clover is restricted to northern Illinois where seven native populations are known from five counties; Lee, Ogle, McHenry, Cook and Du Page. These populations occur west, north and east of the SSC project area but not within it.

All sites have been censused in 1988 and they contain 267 plants. The absence of plants at NUM and Union Railroad prairies is attributed to drought as is most of the decline at other sites.

AREA	1987 Count	1988 Count
1. Hinsdale Prairie	68	62
2. Shoe Factory Road*	11	2
3. Union Railroad Prairie	29	0
4. NUM Railroad Prairie	29	0
5. Stone Barn Road*	91	2
6. Lee/Ogle Counties*	60	43
7. Lee County*	445	158
TOTAL	733	267

*Preserved or protected site.

The species occurs in dry upland prairie in heavy to coarse soils and in dry mesic sand prairie along railroads. It can persist in disturbed prairie and is inconspicuous in appearance. It may occur in remnant prairies and disturbed open habitats within the project area.

Primary potential for impact of the species is direct soil disturbance by construction. While there are no known sites for this species in the SSC Project area, construction sites and areas scheduled for disturbance should be searched for the species during August or September so that plants can be located and avoided. Disruption of local hydrologic conditions could impact adjacent populations although some current populations exist along railroads where drainage disturbance has occurred.

The reasons for the rarity of the species and its absence from many prairie remnants is not well understood. It appears related to very specific soil and soil moisture requirements. For this reason, it is unlikely that establishment of new populations at sites that visually appear to be "suitable habitat" would be a reasonable mitigation action.

3 Valid records, by county, for the Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis) in Illinois

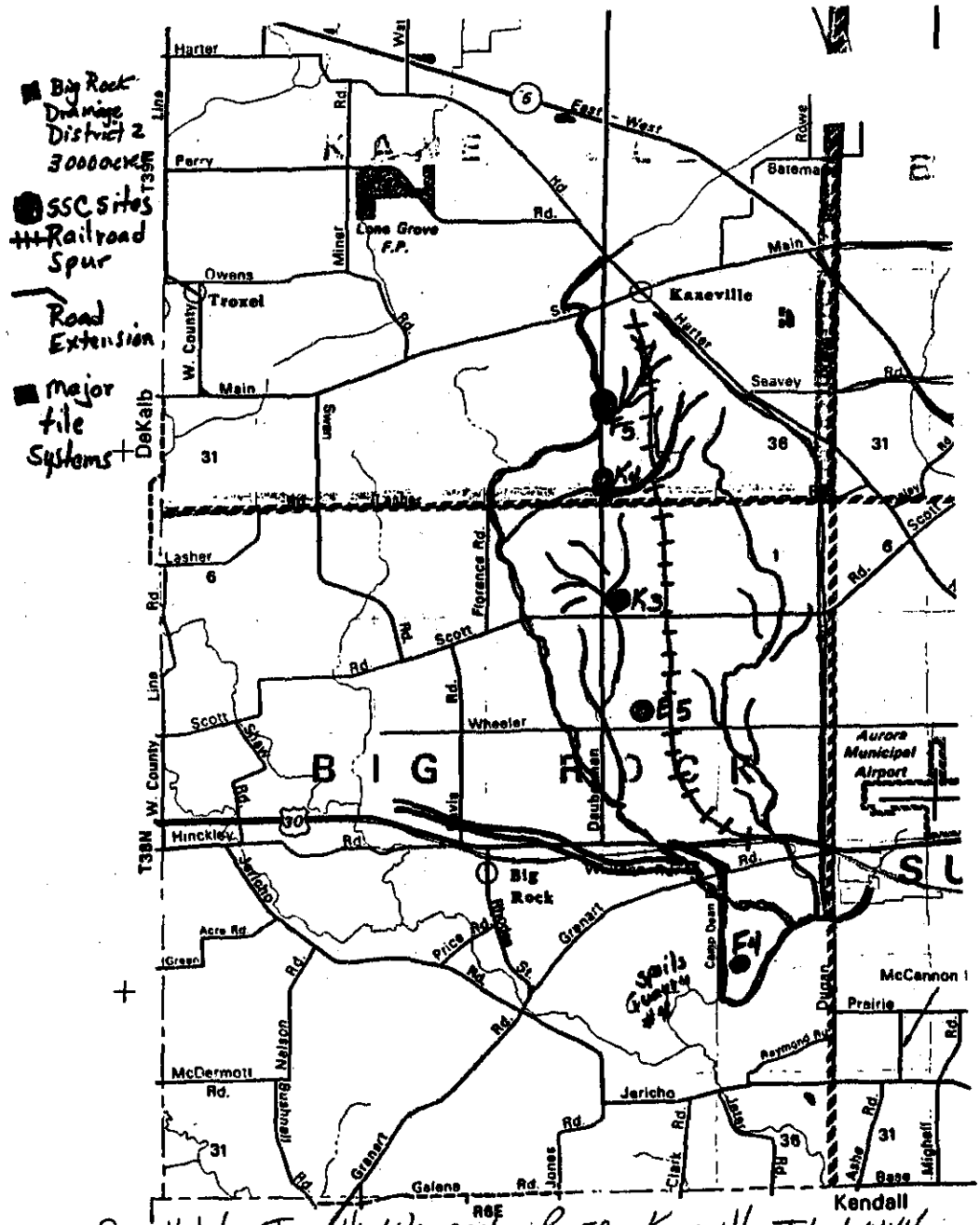
Adams	Macoupin
Bond	Madison
Christian	Monroe
Cook	Morgan
Edwards	Perry
Ford	Pike
Hardin	Pope
Henderson	Pulaski
Jackson	Saline
Jo Daviess	Sangamon
Johnson	Schuyler
La Salle	Scott
Lawrence	Union
Mc Donough	Wabash

4 Prairie Bush-clover (Lespedeza leptostachya) Sites

1. Hinsdale
2. Shoe Factory Road Prairie Nature Preserve
3. *Union Railroad Prairie*
4. HUM Railroad Prairie
5. Stone Barn Road (Nachusa Grasslands)
6. Lee/Ogle County Line (Nachusa Grasslands)
7. Lee County (Nachusa Grasslands)

Racine
Kenosha
Lake Geneva
Burlington
Delavan
Janesville
Beloit
Rockford
Belvidere
Woodstock
Harvard
Sycamore
De Kalb
Aurora
Elgin
Bloomington
Joliet
Gary
CHICAGO
Lake Michigan
N
E
W
S

LETTER 989



Submitted by Jeanette Wampach, Box 57, Kaneville Il. 60144

LETTER 990

STATEMENT TO PERSUADE
THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
TO CHOOSE
ILLINOIS
AS THE SITE FOR
THE SUPERCONDUCTING
SUPER COLLIDER

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY:

MICHAEL T. BROWN
DIRECTOR OF GENERAL SERVICES
TOOLING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION
1177 SOUTH DEE ROAD
PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60068
(312) 825-1120

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE:

THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY.

MY NAME IS MICHAEL T. BROWN. I AM THE DIRECTOR OF GENERAL SERVICES FOR THE TOOLING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

I AM HERE REPRESENTING THE PRECISION METALWORKING INDUSTRY IN THE CHICAGO AREA, AND TO PERSUADE YOU TO BUILD THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER HERE IN ILLINOIS.

WHY? THE REASONS ARE SIMPLE:

I. FIRST, IT IS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S BEST INTEREST TO BUILD THE SSC HERE BECAUSE THIS AREA IS THE PRECISION METALWORKING CENTER OF THE WORLD.

1 THE CHICAGO SIX COUNTY AREA (WHICH INCLUDES COOK, DUPAGE, MCHENRY, LAKE, WILL & KANE COUNTIES) WILL PROVIDE YOUR DESIGNERS AND ENGINEERS A VAST NETWORK OF THE BEST TOOLING, MACHINING AND PRODUCTION PLANTS USING THE LATEST MACHINERY AND TECHNOLOGY.

RESIDING IN THIS AREA ARE:

- OVER 10,000 JOURNEYMEN LEVEL TOOL, DIE AND MOLD MAKERS,
- OVER 20,000 PRECISION MACHINISTS,
- OVER 5,000 CONTRACT PRECISION METALWORKING COMPANIES INCLUDING:
  - SPECIAL TOOLING
  - SPECIAL MACHINE BUILDERS
  - PRECISION MACHINING AND FABRICATING COMPANIES.

THESE METALWORKERS AND METALWORKING FIRMS ARE SOME OF THE BEST YOU WILL FIND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. MANY ARE ALREADY CURRENTLY ON THE FERMILAB VENDOR LIST.

225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 13

THIS VAST LOCAL VENDOR NETWORK WILL PROVIDE THE SSC DESIGNERS AN ENGINEERS WITH:

* EASY SUPPLIER ACCESS,
* CONSULTANT ASSISTANCE WITHIN AN HOURS DRIVE,
* REDUCED DELIVERY TIMES,
* TRANSPORTATION SAVINGS,
* INCREASED VENDOR COMMUNICATIONS AND
* THE LATEST METALWORKING TECHNOLOGY.

II. THE SECOND REASON FOR CHOOSING THIS AREA IS THE COMMITTMENT OF THE TOOLING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

TMA IS A LOCAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF NEARLY 1400 CHICAGO AREA METALWORKING FIRMS.

TMA WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1925 AND HAS TRAINED THOUSANDS OF TOOLBUILDERS AND PRECISION MACHINISTS THROUGH ITS HIGHLY REGARDED APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM. WE ARE CURRENTLY PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE, TRAINING NEARLY 700 CRAFTSMEN IN OUR PROGRAM.

TMA WILL BE PLEASED TO PROVIDE YOUR DESIGNERS AND ENGINEERS WITH VENDOR CAPABILITY INFORMATION.

III. THE THIRD REASON IS ACTUALLY AN ILLUSTRATION OF HOW THE CHICAGO METAL-WORKING COMMUNITY HAS ALREADY WORKED TOGETHER THROUGH THE TOOLING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, ON A SPECIAL PROJECT.

OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS, MEMBERS OF TMA HAVE COOPERATED TO HELP DR. ALBERT CREWE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO'S PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, BUILD THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL ELECTRON MICROSCOPE. OVER 25 PRECISION METALWORKING FIRMS DONATED THEIR TIME AND EXPERTISE TO PRODUCE THE COMPONENT PARTS REQUIRED TO BUILD THIS SUB-ANGSTROM SCANNING TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE. ONCE COMPLETE AND FUNCTIONING THIS MICROSCOPE, WILL RESOLVE TO .5 ANGSTROMS; IN DR. CREWE'S WORDS "EQUIVALENT TO MAGNIFING A BEACH BALL TO THE SIZE OF THE EARTH".

THE TOOLING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION AND ITS MEMBERS ARE PROUD OF THE CHICAGO AREA'S METALWORKING EXPERTISE. ALTHOUGH I CANNOT COMMIT THAT THE TMA MEMBERS WILL DONATE THEIR SERVICES TO THE SSC PROJECT, I AM SURE THAT YOU WOULD BE PLEASED WITH THEIR PERFORMANCE.

CONCLUSION - THE CONCLUSION TO MY STATEMENT IS SIMPLE.

BUILD THE SSC IN ILLINOIS AND YOU WILL HAVE THE RESOURCES OF THE BEST LOCAL AREA METALWORKING VENDOR NETWORK AVAILABLE ANYWHERE.

THANK YOU.

LETTER 990 (CONTINUED)

TOOLING & MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION

Formerly Tool & Die Institute

CHICAGO

Precision Metalworking Center of the World

1988/1989

PURCHASING GUIDE

TOOLS
DIES
MOLDS
SPECIAL MACHINES
PRECISION MACHINING
CONTRACT MANUFACTURING
RELATED SERVICES

LETTER 991

SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING

TESTIMONY ON FLAWS IN DECOMISSIONING PLANS

Jerome Mrozak
(312) 393-9804
October 7, 1988

Friday, October 7, 1988
Waubonsie HS, Aurora

1 I am Jerome Mrozak, a resident of Warrenville. In 1978 and 1979 I worked at the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory in Pennsylvania. While there, I helped to decommission some of the Navy's atomic reactor sites. Because of my background, the decommissioning plan of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider caught my eye.

2 The decommissioning plan, as it appears in the Environmental Impact Statement, is sketchy. It basically says that easily removed radioactive material and hazardous wastes will be removed from the Super Collider sites, the access doors to the tunnels sealed off, and the service areas demolished. But since the great bulk of structures for the Super Collider project will never be removed, this Environmental Impact Statement should address the final disposition of the occupied sites in greater detail because the Super Collider project will have a permanent impact on the environment.

MORE

SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING

TESTIMONY ON FLAWS IN DECOMISSIONING PLANS

Jerome Mrozak
(312) 393-9804
October 7, 1988

Friday, October 7, 1988
Waubonsie HS, Aurora

3 First, the report suggests that the numerous access doors and shafts to the collider's rings are to be sealed off. More correctly, the access shafts to the collider's rings should be completely filled up with dirt and rubble to permanently discourage unauthorized access to the rings. Otherwise, a permanent guard will have to be maintained at each shaft location.

4 Second, even after removing radioactive material from the project, some measurable radioactivity will remain at various sites. Government regulations will require that Department of Energy radiation specialists monitor these locations, possibly indefinitely. Because of this, these sites might never be turned over to other governmental bodies or private parties. Also, the Environmental Impact Statement doesn't say whether the buried beam zone access areas will or won't become partially radioactive. If they become so, and if they will require constant monitoring and restricted access to them, is it wise to locate these access areas within already existing subdivisions as the Illinois siting proposal does?

MORE

SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING

TESTIMONY ON FLAWS IN DECOMISSIONING PLANS

Jerome Mrozak
(312) 393-9804
October 7, 1988

Friday, October 7, 1988
Waubonsie HS, Aurora

Third, it has traditionally been hard to obtain needed government funds to clean up or shut down major projects. The pollution Superfund is one such example. But if the money is available, will the work be done satisfactorily? The Environmental Impact Statement assumes that the Super Collider project will be properly decommissioned. But since a likelihood exists that the job won't be done right, the Environmental Impact Statement should examine the consequences of improperly decommissioning the Super Collider project. Specifically, what if the service areas aren't demolished, the access shafts aren't filled in, and the radioactive and hazardous materals in the tunnels not removed? Can the decommissioned Super Collider be safely guarded against willful, unauthorized access?

MORE

SSC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING

TESTIMONY ON FLAWS IN DECOMISSIONING PLANS

Jerome Mrozak
(312) 393-9804
October 7, 1988

Friday, October 7, 1988
Waubonsie HS, Aurora

6 In summary, the decommissioning plan published in the Superconducting Super Collider Draft Environmental Impact Statement is inadequate. It doesn't fully address long-term land use, personal hazards or non-optimum decommissioning scenarios. I urge the Department of Energy to expand this decommissioning section. It should discuss the long-term hazards and risks of the decommissioned Super Collider and whether these risks are appropriate for a heavily-populated area like the Illinois site.

# # #

LETTER 992

Dr. Dennis M. Haggerty
38W383 Fersan Woods Drive
St. Charles Illinois
60175

1. The discussion on fire protection did not address who would supply the fire protection to the small sites along the ring. If the city and county
1 are to provide, then there should be a record of agreement between the parties. If the fire prevention is to come from the main DOE facility, this should also be discussed as well as how long it will take to respond.

2. The EIS only states that hazardous chemicals will be on the site. I would expect there would be some estimate of the chemicals and
2 the amount that has to be located at the facilities along the ring. Under the provisions of the Hazardous Communication Standard and SARA Title III, this information should be discussed in the
3 EIS. Also, this information should be provided to

the local fire department if they are to be responsible for fire protection.

3. There is no discussion on the standards

4 that will be used to design and construct the hazardous chemical storage area.

4. The facilities along the ring that are not connected to sanitary sewer systems will be using septic tanks. The EIS says that oil water separators will be used to remove the chemicals. This is of great concern on the northern part of

5 the ring which is near the St. Charles drinking water supply. If the chemicals are discharged into the septic systems, it will come out in the leachate field and then can move down to the drinking water. This has occurred in other locations in Northern Illinois. The means by which

SSC will prevent this must be discussed in the statement.

5. I believe that liquid hydrogen is used in this process. You state that you need a hydrogen Ion source. There is no discussion of the quantity to be stared and the design of the storage facility. 6

6. The impact on the drinking water wells and distance of travel of water is reported in very general terms. I would expect that there would be some pump tests conducted on wells in the area of the final selection. Only then would the DOE be in a position to determine the number of wells that would be impacted. I would expect this to be addressed in the final EIS. 7

7. You state in your wastewater treatment and disposal that injections and experimental 8

facilities will have laboratory drains run through separators and then to storm drainage systems. This is an unacceptable procedure. Laboratory wastes have to be collected and treated. This procedure will potentially contaminate the groundwater. The same statement is made for the collection facility for equipment drains. This has to be redesigned or the city, state or county should not allow you a building permit.

9 8. I do not think the service areas can be treated by septic tanks and leach fields. There is no documentation to show that you have evaluated this possibility. This should be discussed in the final EIS.

10 9. The draft EIS states that any radioactive waste will be sent to Richland, Washington. However, there is no discussion on the ability of Richland to accept these wastes in the year 2000. At the present time, it does not appear that Richland will be able to accept these wastes unless other facilities are constructed in the U.S.A.

LETTER 993

(1)

Rose Haggerty
38W383 Ferson Woods Dr
St. Charles, Ill. 60175

My name is Rose Haggerty. I am a wife ~~and~~ mother, ~~in St. Charles and a teacher at Mooseheart High School~~ high school teacher, citizen, and an EIS human receptor. Today I am going to comment on two issues concerning the EIS study.

The first issue I wish to address is FALSE ECONOMIC BENEFITS. The state of Illinois and the DOE presented economic assessments that use multipliers to show the effect that jobs at the proposed SSC will have on the remainder of the local economy. They claim that expenditures of the workers at the SSC itself will generate even more local jobs.

1

While there is an element of truth in this argument, it can easily be grossly overstated because of loss of subcontracts and employment to out-of-state firms. Consider the following examples:

(2)

The Deep Tunnel Project: 17 firms were involved in contracting for the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan in Chicago, which is proudly pointed to by the state to show experience in tunneling. Of these 17 firms, only FOUR were Illinois firms.

Illinois subsidized Mitsubishi/Chrysler to the tune of 86 million dollars to persuade that plant to locate in Illinois. Many thousands of new jobs from subcontracting activity were promised in order to justify this state subsidy. But only 16% of the subcontracts from that plant went to Illinois firms as of April of 1987. It is also interesting to note that nearly everx managerial level job has gone to immigrating Japanese rather than to local talent.

A recent article in High Technology magazine describes the benefits from the SSC that will accrue to firms in the cryogenics and

3

superconductivity industries. The firms that would benefit are listed. NOT ONE has an Illinois address.

Argonne National Laboratory, a facility which, unlike Fermilab or the proposed SSC, has had spin-off of applied technology, recently licensed a technique for manufacturing superconducting wire. The firm involved is---you guessed it---out-of-state, located in Cambridge, Mass.

Will the state never learn? How many of our tax dollars will be spent before they understand that the multiplier effects they count upon are neither as predictable nor as large as they would hope. It is inexcusable for the state of Illinois to artificially inflate their employment numbers through the use of multipliers that are designed solely for the purpose of making the SSC project appear more attractive than it really is.

4

With the remaining few minutes, I would like to speak with you gentlemen about a concern incredibly lacking in the EIS. It is a factor which is sadly missing because of the greed of major corporations and because of the love of power and prestige of our state politicians.

2 Gentlemen--when we are stripped of our ambitions, the power of our careers, our various levels of education, our adornments and affectations, we should realize that we are all the same. We are human beings with common desires for happiness, love, and tranquility. The EIS study does not take these basic human needs into consideration. It does not address the human factor.

5

In 1957, the State of Illinois, by the Law of Eminent Domain, took my father's and mother's thriving place of business and our home for the construction of I-55 near Joliet. This happened only a few months after the death of my father. The amount of money paid to my mother hardly compensated for our loss which resulted in a very difficult life for us. We had no personal input into decisions surrounding this state acquisition. We accepted our fate sadly, but without protest. Truly, a superhighway needed to be built in that location--there simply was no alternative.

3 More than 30 years later, my lifestyle, my investments, my peace and happiness, and all that I've worked so diligently for, are again being threatened. I appeal to each of you gentlemen, who

6

undoubtedly share some of my dreams and aspirations in your own personal lives, to consider my family and the multitude of other families who would be forced to endure sacrifices for this scientific project. This scientific project, the SSC, should be placed in a location where people would not be so adversely affected. Gentlemen, the SSC is NOT a superhighway--you have a choice of locations, including an uninhabited desert!

In conclusion, please remember that "the prosperity of a country depends, not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings, but it consists in the number of its men of enlightment and character". Remember the human beings who dwell in our beautiful Fox River Valley.

LETTER 993 (CONTINUED)

HQ-3461

SUPER COLLIDER

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Rose Haggerty

Rose Haggerty
38W383 Ferson Woods Drive
St. Charles, IL 60175

Oct. 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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---False Economic Benefits

Dear Sir:

The state of Illinois and the DOE presented economic assessments that use multipliers to show the effect that jobs at the proposed SSC will have on the remainder of the local economy. They claim that expenditures of the workers at the SSC itself will generate even more local jobs.

While there is an element of truth in this argument, it can easily be grossly overstated because of loss of subcontracts and employment to out of state firms. Consider the following examples:

The Deep Tunnel Project---Seventeen firms were involved in contracting for the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan in Chicago, which is proudly pointed to by the state to show experience in tunneling. Of these seventeen firms, only four were Illinois firms.

Illinois subsidized Mitsubishi/Chrysler to the tune of $86 million to persuade that plant to locate in Illinois. Many thousands of new jobs from subcontracting activity were promised in order to justify this state subsidy. But only 16% of the subcontracts from that plant went to Illinois firms as of April of 1987. It is also interesting to note that nearly every managerial level job has gone to immigrating Japanese rather than to local talent.

A recent Article in High Technology magazine describes the benefits from the SSC that will accrue to firms in the cryogenics and supercondivity industries. The firms that would benefit are listed. Not one has an Illinois address.

Argonne National Laboratory, a facility which, unlike Formilab or the proposed SSC, has had spin off of applied technology, recently liscensed a technique for manufacturing super-conducting wire. The firm involved is---you guessed it---

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

out of state, located in Cambridge, Mass.

Will the state never learn? How many of our tax dollars will be spent before they understand that the multiplier effects they count upon are neither as predictable nor as large as they would hope. It is inexcusable for the state of Illinois to artificially inflate their employment numbers through the use of multipliers that are design solely for the purpose of making the SSC project appear more attractive than it really is.

Sincerely yours,

LETTER 994

Magnetic fields

Margaret Shelka, from Kankakee

AT&T and other designers and builders of electronic equipment have made a great ~~concerted~~ effort to protect their communications and computer equipment from internally and externally generated EMI (Electro magnetic interference) and magnetic pulses.

— Most of this equipment is run on 110 volt circuits drawing less than 30 amps. I studied elec eng at Bradwell & Sugar, Co. my studies up

(12) mag. ~~ago~~ this. My question is what electro magnetic interference will be generated by the

1 proposed 53 mile electro magnetic ring — using 20 trillion electron volts of power? What effect will this electro magnetic interference have upon human life which is forced to live above it? What effect will it have upon communications in the area? What effect will this electro magnetic interference have upon the radar equipment at the Du Page County Airport which will have runways directly over the tunnel? Absolutely none of this is covered in the EIS and is an extremely grave ommission, when you consider the extremely large 20 trillion electron volts of power being used.

2 Just a very small amount of static electricity generated from unsheltered contacts with plastics, or carpets, nylons, etc. can basically destroy sensitive

electronic pulses. What protection is going to be made to eliminate any static electricity from having an influence on the magnetic field generated by the SSC. If these dramatically strong electronic impulses produced by 20 trillion electron volts can escape the tunnel and bombard the surrounding bedrock, can these pulses actually reach ground level and if so, what affect will these electronic pulses have on the delicate human cell? None of these questions have been addressed by the EIS but are extremely important for anyone forced to live above the SSC tunnel.

The potential health hazards associated with living in close contact with hi-transmission power lines is well documented. What might happen to the people who are forced to live between the magnet field of the SSC tunnel and ~~or~~ under the high powered Transmission lines that run through Boulder Hill? Why haven't these problems been addressed by the EIS? Just because they are ommited doesn't mean that there isn't a potential problem. This inadequate handling of the entire magnetic field information cannot be tolerated. More facts are necessary before your scientists can properly make a decision on where this SSC ring and its enormous electronic field can be allowed to have an impact upon human life and the rest of our environment. The

LETTER 994 (CONTINUED)

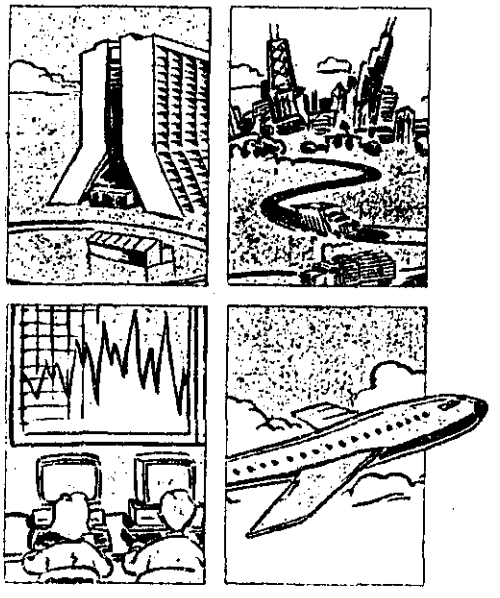
unknowns that are associated with the SSC and magnetic fields is indicative of the experimental nature of this project, and it should therefore only be allowed in a labratory setting — not under our homes, our schools, or our businesses in the Fox Valley. Illinois is not the logical place for the SSC.

MARGARET HULKA
46W930 MAIN ST.
ELBURN, IL. 60119

LETTER 995

SUBMITTED BY:
WALLACE A. DEPP

SSC: The Case For Fermilab



SSC for Fermilab

IIA.1- 1910

"...there is no apparent reason to build the super-collider anywhere but Fermilab....no argument *that has been advanced so far outweighs the claims* of Illinois."

Los Angeles Times
Feb. 8, 1987

©SSC or Fermilab 1989

The Case for Fermilab

In the debate over the Superconducting Super Collider, the question is not why, but where.

Twenty-five states proposed sites for the SSC, testimony to nearly universal recognition that the SSC is not only desirable, *but necessary.*

Necessary, because scientists seeking the fundamental particles that make up our universe are asking questions existing accelerators can no longer answer.

Necessary, because the American physics community is in danger of falling behind as the Soviets and Europeans build larger, more powerful atom smashers to probe deeper into the mysteries of quarks, leptons and antimatter.

Necessary, because the knowledge gained in this basic scientific study offers hope of new understanding and new technology that will almost certainly change our world.

Twenty-two years ago, another generation of Americans also decided a more powerful *accelerator was needed.*

That generation decided to build its accelerator in Batavia, Illinois, home to Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

Today, Fermilab is established, economical and proven. Its staff is skilled and experienced. Its tools are tested and reliable.

Fermilab.
The right choice.
Again.

Why Fermilab?

- Fermilab Is Worth Millions
- Fermilab Works
- Fermilab Costs Less
- Fermilab Will Save Time
- Fermilab Is Easy to Get To
- Fermilab Has A Proven Team
- Fermilab Has All The Tools

Fermilab Has The Manpower And Brainpower For the SSC Already In Place

"The efficient and prompt start-up... is only the first of several major tasks..."

"The second...is the creation of an infrastructure and environment to facilitate creative research..."

"The third... task is the training of operating personnel to run and maintain the accelerator itself..."

"A fourth item is... administrative machinery to manage the SSC complex..."*

SSC Site Selection Committee

- Fermilab represents a $1.34 billion investment by U.S. taxpayers.
- Fermilab employs more than 2,000 people, many with one-of-a-kind expertise, including:

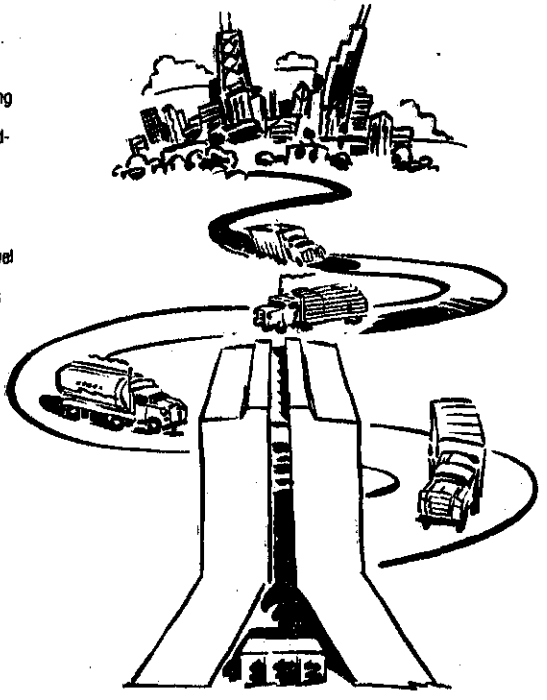
549 Technicians
154 Managers/Supervisors
128 Physicists
127 Engineers
89 Computer Professionals
45 Engineering Physicists

- Seventy-five percent of the Fermilab workforce has scientific credentials.
- If the SSC were built elsewhere, it would have to lure away at least 25 Fermilab experts whose expertise can be found in no other laboratory worldwide.
- Fermilab's management has an excellent record for getting jobs done on time and under budget.
- Fermilab itself was built for $6 million less than budgeted and completed a year ahead of schedule.

*(*Siting the Superconducting Super Collider*, a report by the Super Collider Site Evaluation Committee, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, 1988)

Fermilab Has the Tools, Technicians and Material Resources The SSC Will Require

- The SSC will require 189 tons of liquified nitrogen per day. Chicago-area suppliers have more capacity—3,350 tons a day—than any other U.S. source.
- Chicago's position as a major distribution hub simplifies the task of meeting SSC needs for electronics, hardware, laboratory equipment, chemicals, specialized pipes and valves, and metals.
- As the precision metal-working center of the world, the Fermilab region can readily meet SSC needs for metals fabricated to fine tolerances for magnets, detectors and other sophisticated equipment.
- The Fermilab region offers more than 2,500 skilled tunneling workers, who have completed 72 miles of a Deep Tunnel flood-control system.
- The U.S. Department of Energy consulted with the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago's Deep Tunnel project engineers about construction techniques and costs for the SSC.



Adding On Makes More Sense Than Starting All Over

Using Fermilab's existing equipment and buildings, its experienced staff and tested, reliable injector system offers the SSC significant savings.*

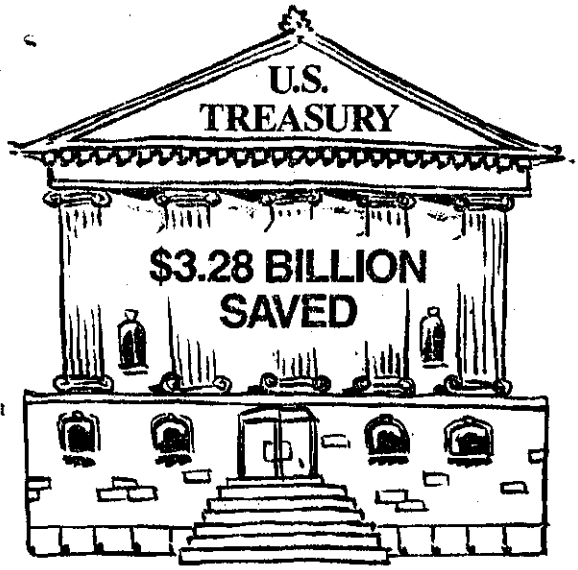
$ 426 million	Components and Construction
113 million	Start-up Costs
1,320 million	Operating Costs
959 million	Interest Expense
316 million	Tunneling Expense
144 million	Site Improvements
$ 3.28 billion	**Saved at Fermilab**

- The SSC will cost the federal government 17% less than Department of Energy estimates if it is built at Fermilab.
- A new linear accelerator (LINAC) for the SSC will cost $25 million. It will cost just $2 million to upgrade Fermilab's LINAC.
- All-new booster systems for the SSC injector will cost $154 million. Fermilab's boosters can be upgraded for $31 million.
- Power lines, transformers, and electrical equipment will cost $44 million at a new SSC. Fermilab's power system can be upgraded for $12.5 million.
- New roads and parking will cost $20.5 million at a new SSC. Fermilab's roads and parking will meet the SSC's needs for $2.2 million.
- Fermilab has developed or purchased $35 million worth of sophisticated computer software. Some $6 million of it can be used for the SSC.
- A new SSC will require $42.9 million in new laboratory, shop and support buildings. Eighty percent of this space is already available at Fermilab.

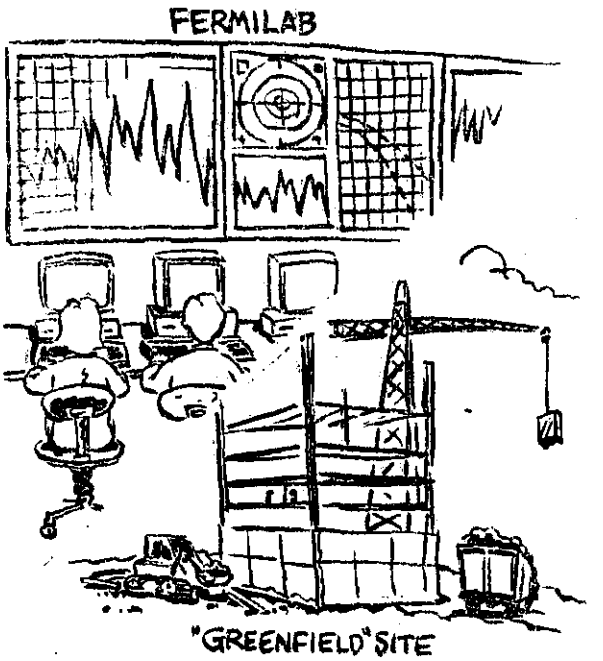
*(*Siting the Superconducting Super Collider at Fermilab – An Independent Cost Study*, A.T. Kearney, Inc., American Appraisal Associates, et al., February 1988.)

Fermilab Will Save American Taxpayers Billions

- The federal government will save $1.32 billion in operating costs over 15 years by consolidating Fermilab and SSC operations.
- Recruiting and training costs for the SSC will be $71 million less at Fermilab because a skilled, trained and experienced workforce of 2,000 is already in place.
- Fermilab's existing, reliable injector system will mean less downtime during the SSC start-up, saving $36 million.
- Less downtime means more savings because two-thirds of accelerator operating costs and 95 percent of accelerator power costs are related to injector system reliability.
- Taxpayers will avoid $959 million in financing costs over 25 years by building the SSC at Fermilab. (9% per year, not compounded.)
- Fourteen cents of every U.S. budget dollar goes to pay interest on the federal debt.



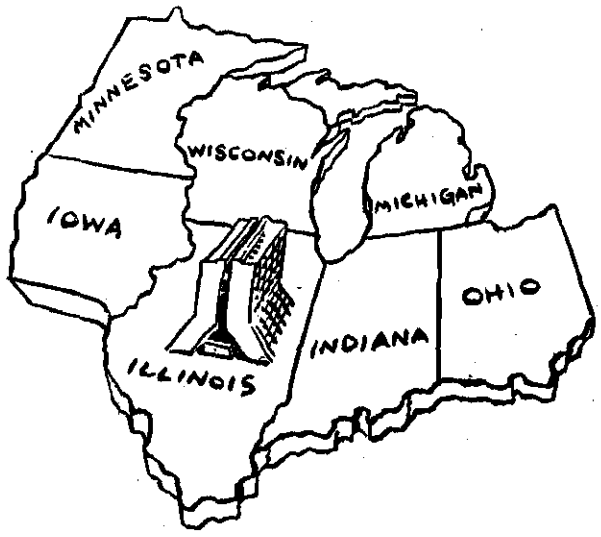
The SSC Will Be Fully Productive Sooner at Fermilab



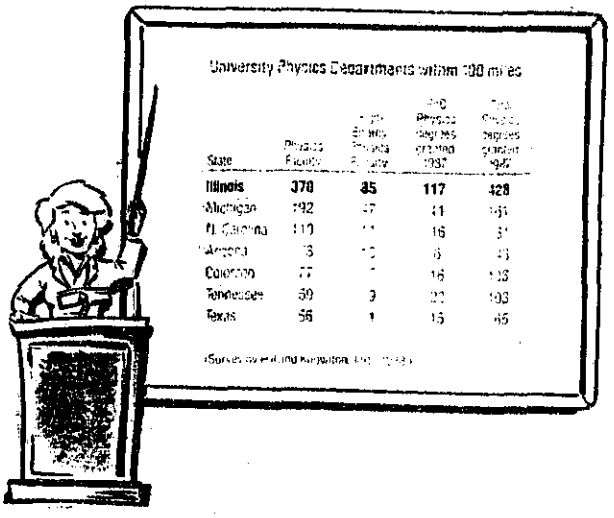
- Physicists—and the nation—will realize the benefits of the SSC more quickly at Fermilab.
- The SSC could be completed and made productive sooner because key components and facilities are in place.
- Fermilab's injector system would make it possible to test the SSC ring as it's being built. No waiting until it's complete.
- It would take three to eight years to make a new SSC injector as reliable as Fermilab's Tevatron system is projected to be when the SSC is completed.
- It would require more than two years to develop an SSC operating team as effective as the team already in place at Fermilab.
- Local councils of the Illinois Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO) have pledged that no strikes will delay construction of the SSC.
- Chicago's Deep Tunnel project has excavated nearly four times more solid rock—on-time and on-budget—than the SSC ring will require.

Fermilab: the Heart of America's High-Energy Physics Community

- Fermilab's Tevatron is the world's most powerful particle accelerator.
- Fermilab is the only place in the world that has built *and made work* a 1,000-magnet superconducting accelerator.
- Fermilab represents an investment of more than $1.34 billion and 1,000 man-years *of professional effort.*
- Forty-two percent of domestic Fermilab users—the scientists mostly like to use the SSC—work in the seven Midwest states of the Big Ten: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
- Nearly 1,200 American scientists, students and technicians from 75 universities are conducting experiments at Fermilab.
- Nearly 500 foreign scientists *from more than 20 nations now* perform research at Fermilab.
- Building the SSC elsewhere will add to already intense competition for experienced, highly trained scientists needed for *the task*
- Competition for SSC-quality scientists includes research for synchrotron light sources, SDI the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, medical accelerators, and fusion studies.



The Midwest: A Region Committed To Physics Research



- Fermilab is supported by a rich intellectual and research community—more than 650 industrial research labs in Illinois alone.

Prominent institutions include:

—Argonne National Laboratory
—IIT Research Institute
—University of Chicago
—Northwestern University Technological Institute
—AT&T Bell Laboratories
—Amoco Research Center
—Abbott Laboratories
—Western Electric
—Institute of Gas Technology

- Illinois will supplement its exceptional commitment to physics with funds for 25 new university chairs as part of its SSC bid.

- Illinois also has offered seed money to establish a Superconductivity Institute through local universities.

- Here's what other states will do:

Arizona	unspecified
Colorado	unspecified
Michigan	12 faculty
North Carolina	60 faculty*
Tennessee	30 faculty*
Texas	$100 million for research

*Southeastern Universities Research Association will add a total of 300 high-energy physics chairs if the SSC is sited in the region.

Unmatched Travel Convenience For Visiting Scientists

• If the SSC is built at Fermilab, scientists will have more direct and nonstop flights to choose from.

Chicago	498
Dallas	294
Phoenix	253*
Detroit	246
Denver	231
Nashville	79
Raleigh	62**

*Includes 133 flights to Los Angeles and San Francisco.
** 25% of SSC users could not fly nonstop or direct to Raleigh.
(*Official Airline Guide*, Sept. 15, 1987. Analysis of flights from 19 major cities convenient to 90% of current Fermilab users, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.)

• In 1987, 320 European and 120 Asian scientists used Fermilab. Accessibility to Chicago from Europe and Asia is markedly superior.

Daily flights:

	Europe	Asia
Chicago	35	15
Dallas	19	8
Denver	2	0
Raleigh	1	0
Phoenix	0	0
Nashville	0	0
Detroit	0	0

(Survey by Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 1988.)

• For the local traveler, Chicago offers:

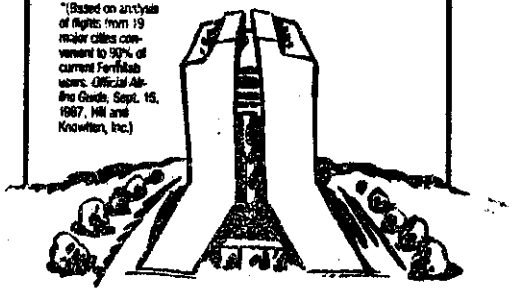
2,400 city buses
1,100 rapid transit cars
7 commuter railroads

(Reprinted with permission from *Places Rated Almanac*, 1985, Rand McNally, Inc.)

The SSC: Getting There

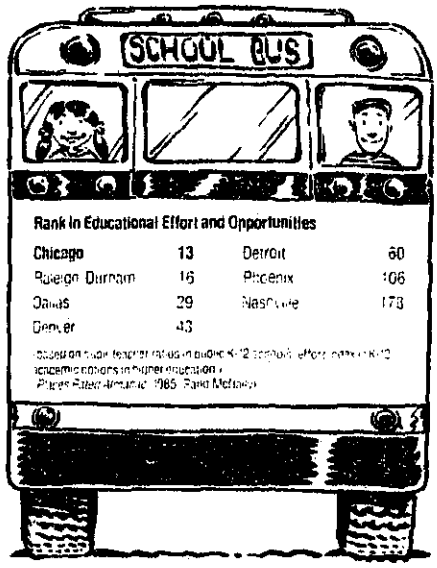
	% of Scientists*	
	Direct Flights Available	Air Travel Time Under 2.5 Hours
Chicago	86	78
Detroit	92	78
Raleigh	75	66
Nashville	84	62
Denver	93	43
Dallas	88	42
Phoenix	89	18

*(Based on analysis of flights from 19 major cities convenient to 90% of current Fermilab users. *Official Airline Guide*, Sept. 15, 1987, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.)



225-775 0 - 88 (Book 5) - 14

Excellent Academic Resources— From Preschool to Post-Graduate



Rank in Educational Effort and Opportunities

Chicago	13	Detroit	60
Raleigh-Durham	16	Phoenix	106
Dallas	29	Nashville	173
Denver	43		

(based on state financial ratios in public K-12 schools, effort ratio in K-12, academic scholars in higher education)
Places Rated Almanac, 1985, Rand McNally

- Illinois spends $89 more per pupil for its students than the national average for public elementary and secondary schools.

- Here's how the states compare:

Michigan	$3,848
Colorado	3,697
Illinois	**3,538**
U.S. Average	3,449
Texas	3,043
Arizona	2,724
North Carolina	2,625
Tennessee	2,363

(*Statistics of State School Systems*, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1986.)

- The average SAT score for Illinois high school seniors in 1986 was 985—79 points above the national average. The average ACT score was 19.1, compared to an 18.8 national average.
(Illinois State Board of Education, 1987.)

- Major universities and small liberal arts colleges abound in the Fermilab region. Here is how the SSC cities compare on colleges and universities:

Chicago	**37**
Detroit	17
Dallas	13
Denver	12
Nashville	11
Phoenix	10
Raleigh/Durham	8

(Reprinted with permission from *Places Rated Almanac*, 1985, Rand McNally, Inc.)

- The Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, just five miles from Fermilab, is dedicated to serving the state's most gifted high school students

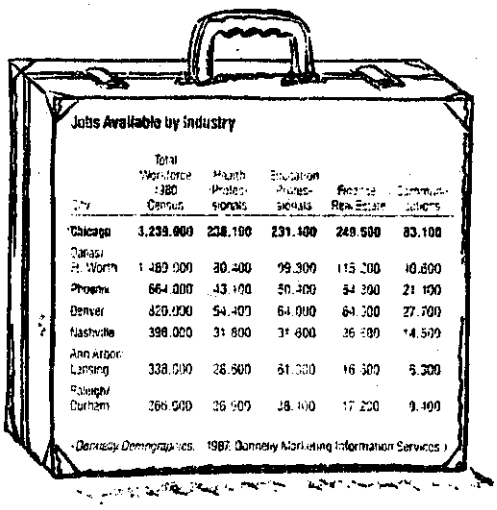
Career Choices Are Plentiful And Varied

- Metropolitan Chicago ranks second in the nation in high-tech jobs, an estimated 200,000.
- The Fermilab region offers excellent opportunities for two-career couples. In 1986, there were 691,000 more jobs than households in the area.
- Northeastern Illinois offers work for:
  - —42,000 engineers, architects and surveyors
  - —31,000 writers, artists, athletes and entertainers
  - —19,000 natural, computer and mathematical scientists
  - —13,500 lawyers and judges
- When you earn more in Illinois, you keep more. Per capita state taxes are below the national average. Here's how the states rank:

Tennessee	$629
Texas	706
Colorado	708
Illinois	798
North Carolina	828
U.S. Average	902
Arizona	925
Michigan	956

(Per capita taxes include all business and personal income and property taxes, plus retail sales and utility taxes.)

(*Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1986.)



Jobs Available by Industry

City	Total Workforce 1980 Census	Health Professions	Education Professions	Finance Real Estate	Communications
Chicago	3,239,000	238,100	231,400	249,500	83,100
Dallas/Ft. Worth	1,489,000	80,400	99,300	115,200	40,800
Phoenix	664,000	43,100	50,400	54,300	21,100
Denver	820,000	54,400	64,000	64,300	27,700
Nashville	398,000	31,800	31,800	26,600	14,500
Ann Arbor/Lansing	338,000	26,500	61,300	16,300	5,300
Raleigh/Durham	266,000	26,900	38,400	17,200	9,400

(*Donnelly Demographics*, 1987, Donnelly Marketing Information Services.)

Rural, Suburban or City: A Place for Every Lifestyle

• The Fermilab region has been rated among the best in the nation for quality of life.

• Here's how *Places Rated Almanac* ranked SSC cities based on such variables as economics, education, housing, climate, recreation and the arts:

Raleigh/Durham	3
Dallas	12
Chicago	**26**
Denver	30
Nashville	44
Phoenix	58
Detroit	87

(*Places Rated Almanac*, 1985, Rand McNally)

• State-of-the-art health care is readily available. Ranked second in health care and environment by *Places Rated Almanac*, Chicago boasts 21 teaching hospitals, 6 medical schools and 15 cardiac rehabilitation centers.

• Suburban households in the Fermilab area have more buying power than the suburban neighbors of other SSC sites:

Chicago	**$36,961**
Dallas	33,822
Denver	33,389
Detroit	31,921
Raleigh	28,478
Nashville	26,498
Phoenix	24,401

(*Survey of Buying Power*, 1987, Sales and Marketing Management Magazine)

Colonials, Condos and Farms— Housing in Plenty Of Prices and Styles

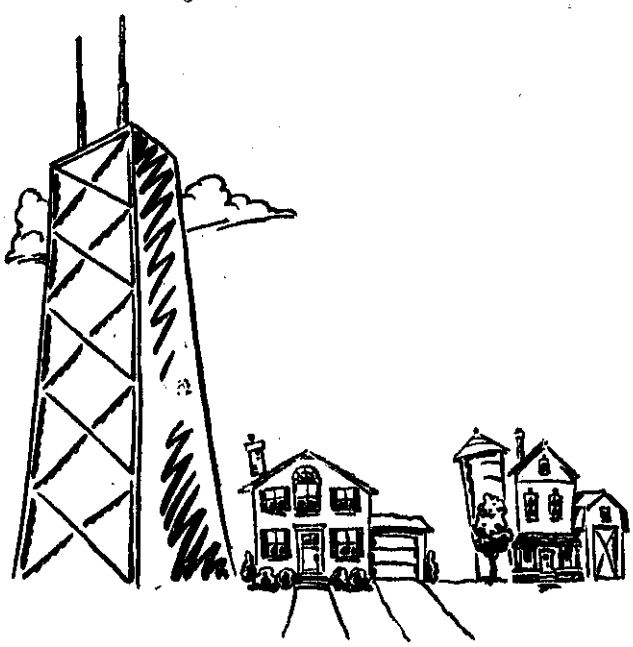
- Fermilab is located 40 miles west of downtown Chicago's lakefront high-rises and Michigan Avenue shops.
- It's minutes from some of the Midwest's finest suburbs and shopping—or the rural homesteads of Illinois.
- Housing is still affordable, a pleasant surprise to many newcomers.
- Here is how key SSC cities compare on the median price of existing single-family homes:

Raleigh	$96,200
Chicago	**91,200**
Denver	91,000
Dallas/Fort Worth	89,300
Phoenix	82,700
Nashville	75,700
Detroit	65,900

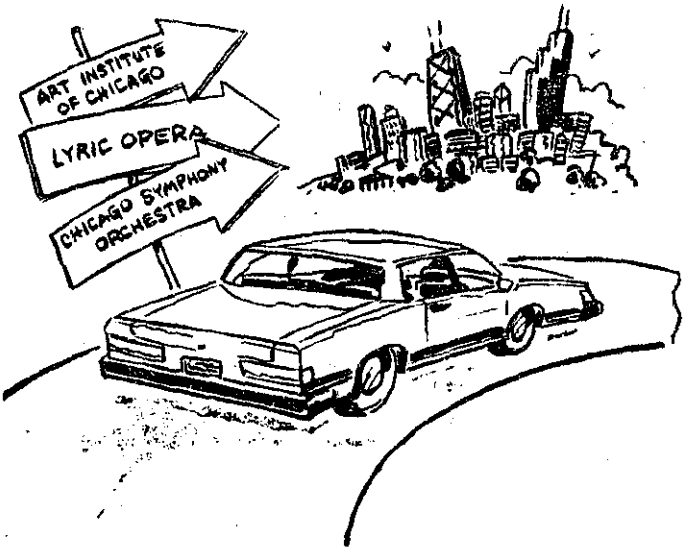
(*Homes Sales*, December 1987, National Association of Realtors, Economics and Research Division)

- Illinois has offered a $44 million, 500-unit housing complex for scientists visiting the SSC. Here's what other states are offering:

Arizona	unspecified
Colorado	500-room hotel for visitors
Michigan	Visitors complex
Tennessee	Existing housing; dorms if needed
Texas	$36 million for housing, relocation and social services.



World-Class Culture And an Endless List of Special Things to Do



- Challenging world-premiere dramas, lively musicals and creative interpretations of classic plays are produced every night on Chicago's 59 live theater stages.

- The diversity and quality of Chicago's theater are equal to Broadway's finest productions, at half the cost. Indicative of its stature, Chicago was the site of the 1986 World Theater Festival.

- Here's how SSC cities compare in professional theaters:

Chicago	**45**
Dallas	23
Nashville	5
Detroit	4
Denver	3
Raleigh	3
Phoenix	0

(Handel's National Directory for Performing Arts 1988)

- At Fermilab itself, visitors can see an American buffalo herd, a rare-bird habitat and a prairie restoration project

- Within miles of Fermilab recreational opportunities include canoeing, fishing and water skiing on the Fox River, hiking and bicycling on the 40-mile Illinois Prairie Path, and antiquing at charming local shops.

- Local outdoor festivals and historic celebrations offer relaxing alternatives to an urban pace.

• Forty-nine nations have consulates in Chicago. Only New York and Washington, D.C. have more.

• Rich historical, art and cultural treasures are found at 44 museums in the Fermilab region. Visitors can delight in offerings ranging from American to Ukrainian art and holography to surgical sciences.

• Here's a partial list:

—Museum of Science and Industry
—Adler Planetarium
—Field Museum of Natural History
—John G. Shedd Aquarium
—Spertus Museum of Judaica
—The Newberry Library

• Movie buffs will find the latest Hollywood and foreign films, plus dollar matinees and time-honored classics, throughout the region.

• Here is the number of movie theaters in SSC cities:

Chicago	**145**
Detroit	80
Dallas	54
Denver	47
Raleigh/Durham	34
Phoenix	33
Nashville	27

(*Places Rated Almanac*, 1985, Rand McNally)

Armenian, German, Indian, Italian, Szechwan, Thai—Ethnic Diversity In Neighborhoods and Food

Restaurants by Type

City	Sit-down Restaurants	Chinese	Mexican	Seafood	Japanese
Chicago	**4955**	**331**	**182**	**72**	**22**
Dallas	2171	99	153	86	8
Denver	1715	95	124	29	17
Phoenix	1629	85	128	32	9
Detroit	1122	31	19	26	3
Nashville	863	22	16	13	5
Raleigh/Durham	539	20	6	18	0

(*Electronic Yellow Pages—Retailers Directory*, Dun and Bradstreet, 1988.)

America's Cup Sailors, Die-Hard Cubs Fans And Weekend Duffers — Something for Everyone

• Six of America's 100 greatest golf courses (as rated by *Golf Digest*) are among the nearly 200 courses in the Fermilab area.

• No SSC site can match Chicago's six professional sports teams — the NFL Bears, NL Cubs, AL White Sox, NBA Bulls, NHL Blackhawks and MISL Sting.

• The Great Lakes coastline of Lake Michigan offers myriad opportunities for year-round recreation — swimming, fishing, boating, water skiing, scuba and sailing.

• For 81 years, sailors from across the country have raced 333 miles from Chicago to Mackinac Island, Michigan in a world-class yachting event.

• Within an hour's drive of Fermilab are:

— 70,599 acres of nature preserves and public parks
— Brookfield Zoo with 2,000 species of wildlife in a natural habitat.
— Morton Arboretum's internationally known outdoor preserve.
— Six Flags Great America amusement park.

• The Fermilab area offers the beauty of four distinct seasons. The monthly mean temperature in January is 24 degrees. In July, it's 75.

(Reprinted with permission from *Places Rated Almanac*, 1985. Rand McNally, Inc.)

SSC for Fermilab

Officers and Executive Committee

Donald S. Perkins
Former Chairman, Jewel Companies, Inc.

William E. Brauer, Jr.
G.D. Searle and Company

Jeffrey C. Miller
Office of the Governor

Dr. David L. Harrison
IIT Research Institute

Dr. Dee Eichison
Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources

Michael Schneiderman
Hopkins and Sutter

Directors

Clifford W. Berglund
Plainfield Stamping

James B. Bolin
Merrill Lynch

Norman Bradburn
University of Chicago

Lester Crown
Material Service Corporation

Patrick J. Durante
Frick-Gallagher Manufacturing

Robert G. Gibson
Illinois State AFL-CIO

Dr. Mary L. Good
Allied-Signal Engineered Materials Research Center

Daryl F. Grisham
Parker House Sausage Company

Richard Guerard
Guerard, Kalena, Musolf, Ulrich & Varchetto

Allan Hamilton
Hamilton Partners

Dr. George A. Keyworth
Eureka College

The Honorable Robert S. Ingersoll
Consultant

Jack T. Knuepfer
DuPage County Board

Dr. Donald N. Langenberg
University of Illinois at Chicago

Dr. John E. LaTourette
Northern Illinois University

Michael Lostak
Wolf & Company

The Honorable John J. Louis, Jr.
Former U.S. Ambassador to England

Robert H. Malott
FMC Corporation

Dr. N.D. McAninch
College of DuPage

William J. McDonough
The First National Bank of Chicago

Frank R. Miller
Kane County Board

Glen Miller
Arthur Young

James J. O'Connor
Commonwealth Edison

James O. Pearson
Aurora Industries, Inc.

Frank C. Rathje
Illinois Regional Bank

Gaian Reser
Governor's Washington Office

Gerry J. Schmeling
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

Irving Searles, Jr.
Burson-Marsteller

Samuel K. Skinner
Sidley & Austin

Fred Steingraber
A.T. Kearney, Inc.

Dr. Arnold R. Weber
Northwestern University

Dr. Morton W. Weir
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Kristin Dean
Executive Director

SSC for Fermilab
100 W. Randolph St.
Suite 11-600
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 917-3958

LETTER 996

DAVID S. HEMMER, M.D., S.C.
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
1015 92 SUMMIT
ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120
TELEPHONE 888-0883

My name is Paula Hemmer, my address is 4N668 Butt Rd., St Charles After receiving my Environmental Impact Statement I tried to sit down and make my way through this "fascinating" reading material, and focus in on one particular area that I would discuss. As I read, — the one statement that kept coming back to me, was a statement from the very first page, which is repeated in several places throughout the text. It states" The Dept. of Energy has proposed to select a site for the Superconducting Super Collider, a laboratory facility for the study of high energy physics in the United States the proposed SSC would be the largest scientific instrument ever built" the largest scientific instrument ever built!! The SSC could create particle collisions at energies 20 times higher than can be achieved at existing accelerators. And if Illinois is chosen, the largest scientific instrument will be going under peoples homes, under our schools, parks, stores, farmland etc the people living above, around and within the ring of the super collider will be your guinea pigs

1

LETTER 996 (CONTINUED)

DAVID S. HEMMER M.D., S.C.
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
1015 SUMMIT
ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120
TELEPHONE 888-0663

~~[illegible]~~ I have heard over and over again comparisons of the SSC to Fermilab - but ~~[illegible]~~ no one has lived on top of the Fermilab - ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

DAVID S. HEMMER, M.D.
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
1015 SUMMIT
ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120
TELEPHONE 888-0663

many people maintain that the SSC is "safe". But the fact is it is the largest scientific instrument ever built, it is an experiment and there are no gaurantees there have been many things that people "believed" were safe at the time, and many years later that was proven incorrect. Asbestos was used in building 50 years ago — no one thought it was a carcinogen — and now schools, homes, public building are spending tremendous sums of money to remove asbestos. Agent orange was sprayed in Vietnam and people thought it was safe to be exposed to that — now 20 years later many GI's exposed to agent orange have developed liver Cancer and so on. People who believe that the SSC is "safe" because the DOE and the federal government says its safe are being very naive. The point is that there are places in our country where the SSC could be sited that would not go under peoples homes, schools, cause people to lose their farms that have been family farms for generations ~~[illegible]~~ and cents ~~[illegible]~~ should not be the main criteria for the site of the SSC the safety and desires of the people — ~~[illegible]~~ who are paying for the SSC with their dollars — should!

3

LETTER 996 (CONTINUED)

DAVID S. HEMMER, M.D.
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
1015 SUE SUMMIT
ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120
TELEPHONE 888-0663

After reading through the EIS I have a hard time understanding how any state could determine if they wanted to bid for the SSC, before knowing what the impact on the environment would be. Didn't this all come about in a rather backward manor. We should look at how this would impact our environment, and then decide if we want the SSC in our state. But our Governor and State and local representatives decided without the people who were going to be directly affected having any say-so. What we have here is taxation without representation. ~~Why aren't the~~ Why aren't Governor Thompson, Rep Dennis Hastert and our other elected officials here, might now, to listen to the concerns of the people who elected them? Citizen who are against siting the Super Collider in Illinois are not a lynch mob, but ~~mother people~~ we are: Moms, Dads, Grandparents, homeowners, farmers, business men and women who want to protect our homes and community, our children and wildlife. Our way of life. The bottom line, ~~gentlemen~~ is we do not want your experiment under our homes and schools. It doesn't belong there.

LETTER 997

American Farmland Trust Midwestern Office 185 North Wabash Avenue Suite 1320
Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 984-0905

TESTIMONY OF:
American Farmland Trust
Midwest Regional Office
James Peters, Director

AT:
PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR:
PROPOSED SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

(SSC)

LOCATION:
October 6-7, 1988
Waubonsie Valley High School,
Aurora, Illinois

National Headquarters 1920 N Street, NW Suite 400 Washington DC 20036 (202) 659-5170

My name is Jim Peters. I am the director of the Midwest Regional Office of the American Farmland Trust, a national, nonprofit conservation organization whose aim is to protect prime farmland from unnecessary conversion to non-farm uses.

AFT is well aware of the important scientific and technical impacts of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider, as well as the many advantages the Illinois site offers to the site selection committee.

1

However, we are concerned about the potential--and we feel unnecessary--loss of thousands of acres of some of this nation's highest-quality farmland by the land acquisition policies for the SSC's western ring.

The soils in western Kane County are among the most productive in the U.S. The result: high crop yields, stable rural communities, and local land-use controls that are designed to prevent costly--and

unnecessary-- urban sprawl. ((Kane County's farmland protection policies encourage suburban growth to be located in existing urban centers along the Fox River, in the eastern part of the county.))

It is our belief the SSC can be sited in a way that will coexist with the area's natural resources and existing communities. However, the approach and impacts suggested by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) do not suggest ways to minimize the unnecessary loss of excellent farmland.

Specifically, we have the following concerns:

1. The EIS's definition of the "conversion" of high-quality farmland is erroneous. According to the draft EIS, only 163 acres of "prime or important" farmland will be converted for SSC use. However, a total of some 4,000 acres of high-quality farmland (outside the current Fermi National Accelerator property) actually will be

purchased for the SSC project. Most of this acreage is located in a half-mile wide, ten-mile long strip of farmland in western Kane County, between the rural communities of Big Rock and Elburn.

Why the discrepancy? The EIS contends--and this is true for each of the seven states under consideration--that the farmland in Illinois is not "converted" unless it is covered over by a building or parking lot.

We feel it is the purchase of high-quality farmland by a public agency that determines "conversion." Once property ownership is taken from the person who farms that land, you are changing its use--and that of the surrounding area--permanently.

For instance, while public ownership in the case of the SSC may allow a farmer to temporarily lease the land back for agricultural purposes, it also will make it impossible for that person to plan for the property's future use.

Any investment in permanent conservation

practices, construction of required farm structures or roads, or acquisition of

additional land will become impractical, simply because the farmer no longer will have any guarantee that another SSC-related facility wouldn't spring up tomorrow. For all intents and purposes, land purchased by a public agency is land lost to agricultural production. The EIS should consider this in its conversion figures.

However, there are alternative acquisition approaches that could minimize this conversion issue. At the very least, the owner should be entitled to a "right of first refusal" in the event the land reverts from public ownership.

2 Far more appropriate, however, given these circumstances, would be for the government agency to purchase "easements" over most of the prime farmland that is not absolutely required for the SSC. This would enable the government to control activities that might interfere with SSC operations, while keeping

ownership where it belongs--with the person who farms the land.

2. No consideration is given to the significant impacts of a proposed interchange at Dauberman Road and I-88 (the East-West Tollway).

This interchange is simply identified in the EIS as an "ancillary facility" (Section 4.4.3.5). As anyone familiar with development knows, a new highway interchange can have disastrous impacts on land uses in a rural community. It's a common scenario: first come the land speculators, followed by increased property values and taxes, then scattered suburban development, and finally, farmers forced off the land well in advance of the natural course of development. The impact of this SSC-induced land speculation probably will spread even farther west into DeKalb County, a point that has been well taken by the DeKalb County Farm Bureau.

3

An interstate interchange at this location also would be at odds with local land-use

policy. Kane County's Development Plan for the Year 2000 shows the entire area around the proposed SSC's "far cluster"--and stretching three to four miles in either direction--to be exclusive agricultural use. The county's own zoning policy reinforces this with minimum lot sizes of 15 acres to discourage land speculation. And, in fact, the county traditionally has opposed new interchanges in areas targeted for long-term agricultural use.

We feel the SSC can be built without a second interchange. But if one is planned, its impacts should be considered in an environmental impact review.

3. The EIS takes license with local land-use regulations.

Table 5.1.7-1 refers to the area to be acquired in western Kane County as having "mixed/suburban" zoning. This is inaccurate.

Except for a very small portion of land near the towns of Elburn, Kaneville, and Big

Rock, this ten-mile-long, half-mile wide strip is zoned AND planned for agricultural use.

In fact, Kane County has been consistent in its plans for this region--in an effort to continue agricultural use until suburbanization and public services clearly have a need to spread well beyond the ongoing suburbanization in the eastern third of the county.

The EIS also states that (Section 5.3.2.3) "the agriculture productivity trends in the area are declining and may continue as a result of pressure from suburbanization." Try telling that to the farmer in Kaneville Township who continues to produce corn and soybean yields that are among the highest in the world. Or tell that to the communities of Elburn, Kaneville, and Big Rock, who continue to vote against expansion of public services that will change the stable character of their small towns.

Granted, suburbanization has spread into the

eastern half of Kane County. But, as most local planners will tell you, development very likely won't occur in the Kaneville area for the forseeable future...that is, unless it is encouraged to do so by needless and costly public improvements and land purchases.

Conclusion

As I stated at the outset, the American Farmland Trust is not opposed, in principle, to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois, or in any of the other six states under consideration.

4 However, the SSC's final Environmental Impact Statement must reflect the true impacts this major public investment will have on the environment, and on the existing communities within its path.

The placement of this facility will be regulated under state and federal laws: the Illinois Farmland Preservation Policy Act and the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act. These statutes require proper

measures be taken to minimize the disruption of those communities and the valuable farmland that surround them.

AFT staff are prepared to assist state and federal agency staff to develop these mitigation measures.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the draft EIS.

LETTER 998

A RESPONCE TO
SSC
DEIS OF AUG 1988

Oct. 7, 1988

34W076 Country Club
St CHARLES, ILL
60174

GENTLEMEN OF US DOE
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I AM ART BLAKE. MY WIFE AND I LIVE ON COUNTRY CLUB ROAD, ST. CHARLES TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF WAYNE.
THE U.S. D.O.E. AND THE ILLINOIS D.O.E. HAVE PROVIDED ME DATA THAT INDICATES MY PROPERTY IS TO RECEIVE AN ACCESS AND VENTILATING SHAFT KNOWN AS E9.
ACCORDING TO U.S. D.O.E. MAP, FIG. 5.1.4-3
1 AND ILL. D.O.E. MAP. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NE1/4 GENEVA 15' QUADRANGLE, E9 APPEARS TO BE SITED IN MY DRIVEWAY AT COUNTRY CLUB ROAD.
IT IS UNBELIEVABLE THAT THIS AREA OF ESTABLISHED HOMES OF PARCELS OF FOUR OR MORE ACRES CAN BE CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY AS A PROPER SITE FOR THE COLLIDER.
THE ACCESS SHAFT STRUCTURE(S), PAVED PARKING AREA AND FENCING WILL RUIN THE BEAUTY AND TRANQUILITY OF MY HOME.
THE BEAUTY AND TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE
2 ALL ALONG THIS DEVICE WILL BE SCARRED AT TEN AREAS OF 6 ACRES EACH, UPON WHICH THE NOISY AND HIDEOUS FACTORIES FOR LIQUIFYING HELIUM WILL BE BUILT. A CONCEPTION OF SUCH A PLANT IS SHOWN ON PAGE 9 OF U.S. D.O.E. PAMPHLET "THE PROJECT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

LETTER 998 (CONTINUED)

THE DISFIGURATION OF OUR COUNTRYSIDE AND THE SQUANDERING OF OUR TAX DOLLARS IS MORE THAN WE CAN CONDONE.

SPEAKING OF MONEY, THE PROPOSED SITE MUST BE AMONG THE MOST EXPENSIVE LAND IN THE STATE.

3 IF THE COLLIDER WERE TO BE LOCATED IN ARIZONA OR TEXAS THE SAVINGS IN LAND COSTS AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS COULD MOST LIKELY PAY FOR THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THAT SMALL PORTION OF FERMILAB REQUIRED FOR THE SSC.

ACCORDING TO DEIS VOL I CHAP. 5, PAGE 5.1-9 THERE ARE 2969 PARCELS OF LAND AFFECTED. OF THAT NUMBER, IT STATES 219 PARCELS REQUIRE RELOCATION.

4 SINCE THE ILL. DOE HAS NOT BEEN WILLING TO PROVIDE COMPLETE DATA, I SUSPECT THESE NUMBERS.

IT APPEARS THAT THE 219 OF US MAY BE FORCED TO UNDERWRITE FURTHER A PORTION OF THE COLLIDER'S COST WHEN THE STATE'S APPRAISERS SET PROPERTY VALUES

SOME OF US REMEMBER TWENTY-SOME YEARS AGO WHEN THE PEOPLE OF WESTON WERE DESCENDED UPON BY THE STATE APPOINTED APPRAISERS AND NEGOTIATORS, THESE RESIDENTS DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE AND FERMILAB

5 WAS BORN. WHERE IS A LIST OF FERMILAB'S PRACTICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

WITH FERMILAB THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNIT TO WITNESS THE EMPIRE-BUILDING BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND SCIENTISTS INTO AREAS THAT HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH PARTICLE ACCELERATION, i.e., WETLANDS, FLORA AND FAUNA, REFLECTION POOL AND PSEUDO CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

LET US NOT PERMIT THIS TO EXPAND. LET US NOT ALLOW THEM TO ROB US AGAIN. LET US ALL INSIST THE COLLIDER BE LOCATED ELSEWHERE

Sincerely, Arthur W. Blake

Requests for general information on project plans and the importance of the project to the nation's science and technology should be directed to:

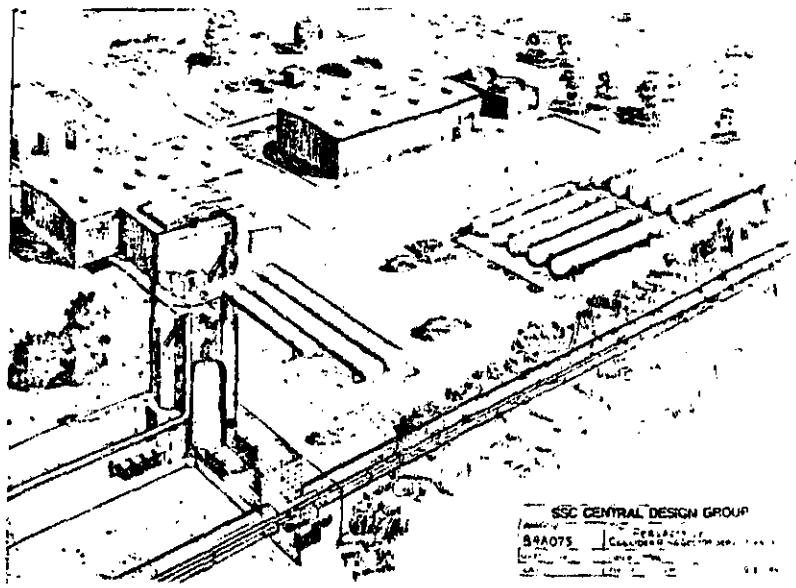
Dr. Robert Diebold, Director,
SSC Division
ER-24, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Scoping comments and information requests are handled by different Department offices

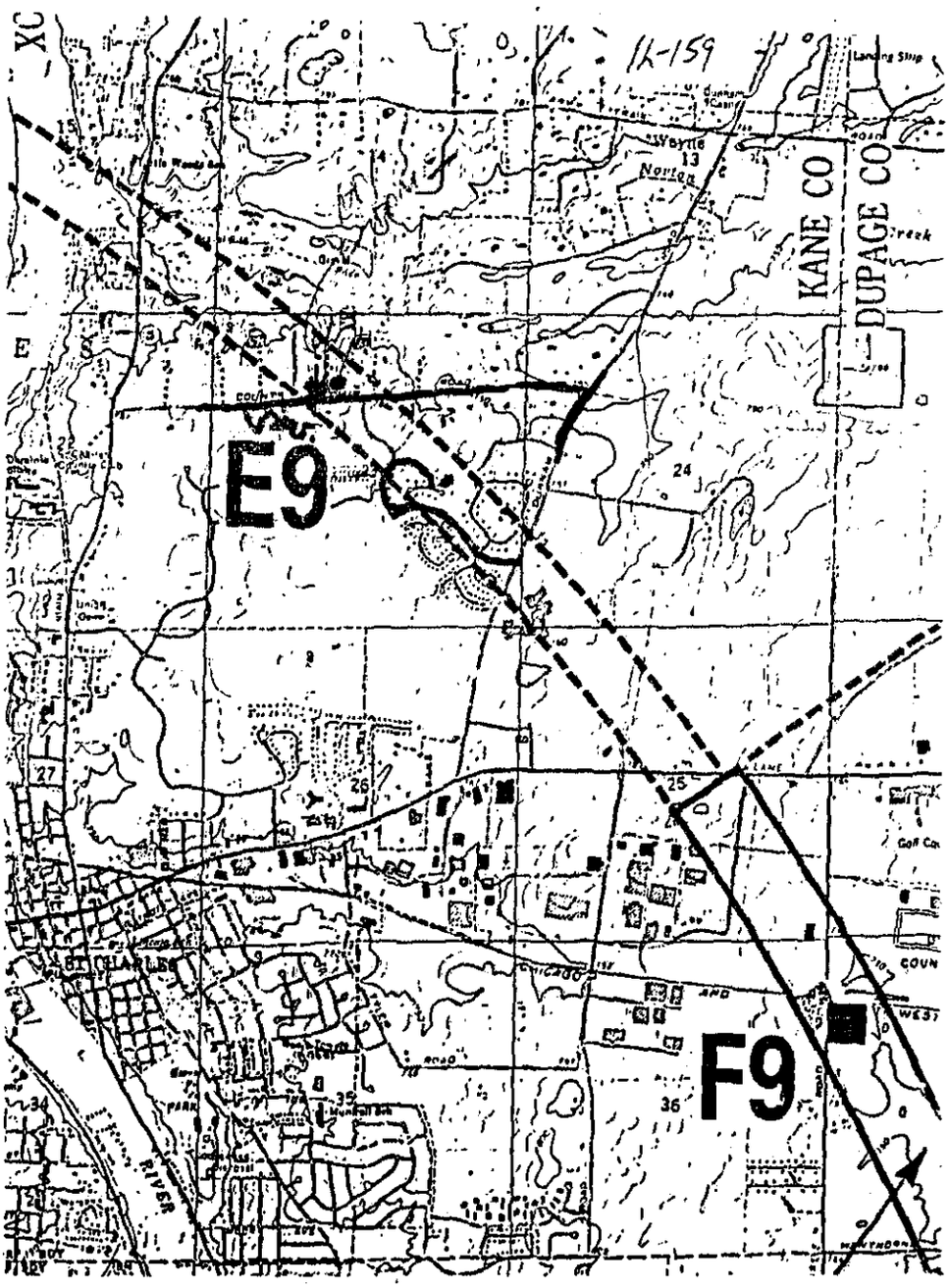
For Further Information

A set of project documents is available in each of the Department of Energy reading rooms listed on the back cover. In addition, the Notice of Intent includes a list of local libraries that have the project documents.

Artist's conception of one of 10 compressor facilities on the collider ring.



LETTER 998 (CONTINUED)



LETTER 999

5N452 Hidden Springs Drive
St. Charles, Illinois 60175

October 7, 1988

Mr. William Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force, DOE
ERC 65 / GTN
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

Thank-you for giving me this opportunity to comment on the Draft of the Environmental Impact Statement for the siting of the Super Conducting Collider in Illinois. My comments result from the review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Superconducting Super Collider, Volumes I and III, Volume IV Appendix 4 dated August 1988, U.S. Department of Energy.

1 Still to this date I am somewhat unclear to the exact location of the ring with respect to my house. In figure 3-12 very little detail is given to side streets in the development were I live. Does the proposed siting of the ring lie beneath my house? Its a mystery to me. For a project of such scope I am disappointed in the amount of detailed information which is made readily available.

2 In Table 3-7 you state that 350 water wells will be lost. Is this due to the physical location of the ring or does it include the possible contamination of wells from contaminants such as radiation that do not reside directly on the ring? Will there be someone monitoring my drinking water for contaminants? If my well is contaminated what contingencies are planned?

3 In 3.6.1 you imply that public radiation exposure levels will increase. Yet in 3.3 you state that the proposed area is developing rapidly as a suburban community. Does this make sense to you? Increased radiation hazards should be met with the reduction of possible exposures NOT an increase.

The radioactive materials which are found in rocks beneath the surface are the same materials which you intend on excavating and relocating to four local quarries. (You do no state which four!) This radiation, if ingested (for eg. by drinking contaminated water) will remain in the body and the person will become a source of radioactivity. Must we wait until our children or grand

children develop abnormalities or birth defects before we put a stop to such activities.

4 As mentioned above, the Illinois site is currently developing rapidly as a suburban community. Under the Clean Air Act this region has been designated as a nonattainment for both ozone and carbon monoxide. How can the increase in traffic due to construction help to reduce this already unwanted problem.

5 The intent of this letter is to neither support nor reject the building of the Superconducting Super Collider but to bring to your attention the uncertainties, health hazards and dangers associated with having the collider located in a densely populated region of Illinois. The Fox Valley region for the Superconducting Super Collider is a bad choice. Please do the right thing and locate the collider elsewhere.

Thank you

Edward G. Myszka

Edward G. Myszka

LETTER 1000

25W745 Hobson Rd
Naperville, Ill
60540

STATEMENT BY ROBERT RAYMOND, CHAIRPERSON, DUPAGE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE DATED OCTOBER 7, 1988, TO BE READ AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1988 TO DISCUSS THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

As Chairman of the DuPage County Development Committee, I am constantly faced with the evaluation of development proposals. One of our principal concerns is always the ability of the infrastructure to handle the proposed development. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement demonstrates that Illinois not only has much of the infrastructure to handle this project but also offers several unique advantages over other site locations.

1 The single greatest asset we in Illinois have is Fermilab. Millions of dollars can be saved on both construction and operating costs by using the Fermilab facilities in the construction of the SSC.

2 The analysis outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that less new roads would be needed at the Illinois site. Fermilab's excellent location near major transportation arterials can save many project dollars.

The analysis also shows that the existing infrastructure in Illinois would mean less improvements would be needed to provide electric power and natural gas. Water and sewer service are also available on site.

The Fermilab site includes few ecologically natural areas and would result in negligible habitat loss. Some prime farmlands would be lost but, as the report points out, continued suburbanization without the SSC would also result in loses of farmland. Fewer acres of prime farmland would be converted to SSC use in Illinois than in any other location except Arizona.

3

The summary tables show a large amount of wetlands at the Illinois site. Although wetlands comprise about 11% of the site, as the statement points out, much of the wetland property lies within the existing Fermilab property and makes up a portion of the Fermilab Prairie Restoration Natural Area. The report concludes that permanent conversion of wetland habitat would be minor in terms of areal extent and value of the habitat. Mitigation of wetland damage would be undertaken by DOE.

The analysis also shows that the increased population, with the incumbent housing and public service needs of that population, could be more than adequately accommodated in Illinois. Increased housing demand could be easily met by area's construction industry. Increases in public service employment would be negligible.

4 While the existing Fermilab facilities and surrounding infrastructure would result in lower costs and lesser impact on community facilities, it would result in more economic benefits. More indirect peak year construction jobs, or 7,044 jobs, would be created at the Illinois site. More indirect jobs, or 3,796 jobs, would be realized during the first year operations. And lastly, higher SSC-related earnings and sales, both during construction and during the first year of operations, would occur at the Illinois site.

Creating the greatest economic benefit at the lowest cost is a unique opportunity only available in Illinois. Fermilab's existing facilities afford us this opportunity. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement outlines many of

5 the advantages of siting the SSC in Illinois. As Chairman of the DuPage County Development Committee and a member of the DuPage County Regional Planning Commission for last twenty years, I strongly endorse the selection of Fermilab as the location of the SSC and feel that the Illinois site is the best possible and most economical choice.

LETTER 1001

IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

My comments will address two principal concerns of most families living in rural sub-divisions in close proximity to the proposed SSC.

(A) Impact on groundwater -Quality and Quantity
and (B) Movement of surface construction equipment and personnel

First: Water Concerns

Almost all the people living on the western half of the proposed tunnel site obtain their water supply from privately owned wells. Unlike Texas and Arizona, the Illinois site is not above the groundwater aquifers, but within the aquifer regions which are associated with our groundwater supplies. In many places the proposed tunnel would pass either through existing well casings or very close to our source of water. In my neighborhood, well depths range from 200-500 feet deep.

As for water quality it is generally quite good, except for the expected hardness which requires a water softener to slow down the build-up of magnesium and calcium carbonates in our bathrooms and kitchens. During peak periods of use the water does develop a distinct taste which is due to the presence of hydrogen sulfide in the water. Also, in periods of low usage, a glass of water will actually bubble like soda pop. This we attribute to the presence of gases such as methane in the water. Support for this conclusion stems from the observation that was made when our new well was being capped at ground level. When the casing was being cut with a torch the temporary cap to the well was blown 80-100 feet in the air by an explosion in the well casing. The presence of hydrogen sulfide and methane in the aquifer areas could pose a very costly surprise to those involved in constructing the tunnel.

According to the EIS there are direct hydrological connections between the surface water and our groundwater supplies here in Illinois. This opens the potential for increased siltation, increased surface pollutants and construction pollutants to enter our most precious source of water while the tunnel is being built.

As for water quantity, our region, with our present rapid growth rate, right now faces a potential shortage of safe drinking water. The drought this summer has brought this reality closer to home when a number of wells had to be extended or completely redrilled. With the construction of the proposed SSC tunnel at its present location we all may have to either dig deeper into the ground or into our pockets to find enough water for all of us to use.

Briefly, I would like to touch on traffic problems during tunnel construction. Movement of surface vehicles within already congested areas will be a serious problem. Friction already exists between people living in these areas and traffic supporting home and road construction. I've seen several cars damaged due to flying rocks, mud and construction material from fast moving vehicles. Our children use these roads to meet school buses and to ride bicycles for recreation and sport. Will they have a chance on these extremely busy roads? Besides for an increase in the potential for an accident, the noise level, in what used to be a rather quiet area in which to live, is definitely going to increase substantially, especially for those who live on one of the tunnel access roads. 2

In summary, the unknown effect on water quality and its availability combined with excessive amount of construction traffic, suggests that the most responsible action to take would be to locate this project in an area that is not so heavily populated.

Richard Stauffer
5N 575 DEER RUN DR.
St. Charles, Il 60175

10/06/88

LETTER 1002

Oct. 7, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-64/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Jobs vs. total output of goods and services and population density.

Dear Sir:

I am deeply concerned over the DOE's continued consideration of the Fox River Valley as a potential site for the Superconducting Super Collider. Much has been made by proponents of the SSC of the jobs this project will generate during the construction and operation periods. But is this job's issue an appropriate focus.

Should not the emphasis be on the value of the knowledge that will be obtained from the SSC research? Emphasis on jobs indicates that basing support of the project on the value of it's output is a weak argument.

What would be wrong with spending all our money on the SSC? The answer is that there would be little or no output that we could eat or wear or live in. The problem is that we are focusing on the labor involved and not on what is produced. Focusing on jobs and not on what is produced is avoiding the issue of whether or not the output of the SSC project is really useful.

The governments of Poland and the USSR focus on jobs in their national economic policies. As a result, practically everybody has a job; but the economic output of these nations is catastrophically below their potential.

Business people make investments not because they will generate jobs, but because anticipated revenue exceeds anticipated costs; that is because they foresee profits. The same standard should apply to society's investments. They too should meet the test of the market place. The SSC must be justified on the basis of value of output exceeding costs; not because it creates jobs.

Actually, with the rate of growth the Fox River Valley is experiencing, the jobs issue is ludicrous. Has the DOE conducted specific population density studies over the entire area of the projected site? If so, why did one of the DOE officials express such surprise (during the site scoping in mid May)

at the number of new subdivisions they saw on acreage their maps showed to be agricultural fields?

Apparently, the maps they'd been shown were drawn prior to the recent boom in development we've experienced.

It is just very difficult for me to understand why the Fox River Valley is still under consideration as a site for 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
Ginny Gemmell
St. Charles

LETTER 1003

Terry Desmond
DeKalb County Clerk & Recorder

Administration Building
110 E. Sycamore Street
Sycamore, Illinois 60178

SITING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER IN ILLINOIS

Whenever someone makes a phone call, plays a video game or turns on their desk computer, they are benefiting from yesterday's quantum physics research. In just the same way, the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) over the long term will result in new applications that will find their way into tomorrow's daily life

When it is constructed, the SSC will be the world's largest scientific instrument. Designed to study the basic structure of matter and energy, it will stretch man's knowledge of the universe far beyond present limits. If constructed in Illinois it will extend from the present Fermi Lab site to the eastern DeKalb County line.

In operation, the SSC will accelerate proton beams by radio frequency energy in opposite directions around a 53-mile-long race track-like tunnel. These beams will collide at nearly the speed of light with an energy of 40-trillion electron volts. All of this will simulate what many scientists say happened a fraction of a second after the universe was formed.

In the debate over the Superconducting Super Collider the question to be answered by northern Illinois residents is not why, but where.

Twenty-five states have proposed sites for the SSC, testimony to nearly universal recognition that the SSC is not only desirable, but necessary. It is necessary because the American physics community is in danger of falling behind as the Soviets and Europeans build larger, more powerful atom smashers to probe deeper into the mysteries of the atom. It is necessary because the knowledge gained in this scientific study offers hope of new understanding and new technology that will almost certainly change our world.

The United States needs to build the SSC to retain its position of leadership in the area of high-energy physics and high technology.

In announcing the timetable for the SSC site selection process, Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington said the SSC "holds the potential for a new generation and a new revolution in science, education, technology and commerce."

"The Super Collider will be a beacon for America's science and technology that will be known around the world," Herrington said. "It will be a valuable training ground for American scientists and an attraction for many of the world's leading physicists to live and work in the United States."

It specifically will provide Northern Illinois University with a rich resource of great scientific minds that could be utilized as guest lecturers and instructors. The University would additionally have the availability of using the facility as a field laboratory.

Clerk's Office 815-895-7149 Recorder's Office 895-7156 Elections 895-7147 Tax Extension 895-7148

Four of the eight largest accelerators in the world are located in the United States. The world's largest and most powerful is located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) in Batavia, about 30 miles west of Chicago. Fermilab has a four-mile-long underground tunnel and Tevatron with a one-trillion electron volt capacity. However, Fermilab's preeminent position of world leadership is being challenged.

Fourteen European nations have joined together to form a consortium which has already discovered three new particles at its accelerator in Switzerland. The Soviet Union is building a 13-mile-circumference accelerator which, when completed in 1993, will be three times more powerful than Fermilab's Tevatron.

Illinois is one of seven states selected by a joint committee on the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering as finalists in the SSC competition. The other states are Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Because of its economic impact, competition for the SSC among the states is fierce and will increase in intensity until the final selection is completed in January, 1989.

The SSC project will be one of the largest single government construction projects in history, with a current price tag of more than $4 billion. Just building the SSC will take seven years with more than 4,500 people involved in the construction process. (Only 3,000 if the SSC is built in Illinois, because Fermilab is already in place). Once operational, the facility will have a permanent work force of about 2,500 people and an annual budget of $250 million. Support services will create hundreds of additional jobs and expand the tax base.

Perhaps the greatest asset that Illinois has to offer in the bid for the SSC is the Fermilab itself.

Illinois is proposing to site the SSC adjacent to Fermilab, using its Tevatron accelerator as an injector system for the SSC. According to a study prepared by an independent panel of business consultants, this would save the federal government at least $3.28 billion while preserving the research capability of Fermilab. If the SSC is built elsewhere, the government will either have to fund two major accelerator projects or walk away from the $1.3 billion already invested in Fermilab. The study found that the SSC will cost $426 million less to build, $113 million less to start up, $959 million less to finance and $1.32 billion less to operate ($88 million a year/15 years) if it is built at Fermilab. This is no insignificant sum in view of the federal budget deficit. In addition, Fermilab offers:

* Facilities to manufacture liquid helium, the substance used to super-cool the magnets.

* Unique experience in operating a massive cryogenic system in cooling magnets.

* The only laboratory in the world with staff experienced in operating a superconducting accelerator.

Despite its great size, the SSC will have little adverse impact on the environment in Illinois. Approximately two hundred parcels of property will be taken over by the venture. Consequently, all property owners will be guaranteed the proper market value return on their land and all relocation costs will be borne by the State.

2 The Illinois plan for the SSC calls for it to be built in bedrock 300 to 500 feet below ground in portions of DuPage, Kane and Kendall counties. Approximately 90 percent of the land on the surface will remain undisturbed.

Environmental and geological work done by researchers of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources shows that the northern Illinois area is compatible with the SSC. Wildlife and natural resources will be largely undisturbed and totally protected.

Accelerators produce negligible amounts of radioactivity. In everyday life we are exposed to certain amounts of natural radioactivity from cosmic rays and from radioactivity in the ground or in building materials.

3 The operations of the SSC will be constantly monitored. Unlike a nuclear reactor, there is no significant source of radiation when an accelerator is turned off. Activities above ground continue as normal when an accelerator is in operation. Accelerators worldwide have established an unblemished safety record.

Bringing the SSC to northern Illinois will create jobs and expand the tax base and it will enhance the reputation of Illinois as a state in which science and technology are welcome. Without the SSC, Fermilab would no longer be the premier accelerator in the nation and could possibly be closed.

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources estimates that if Fermilab were to close, it would mean a loss of 4,400 jobs, including the 2,000 now employed at Fermilab. This would result in a loss of $628 million in real disposable income.

4 In contrast, if the SSC is built at Fermilab, it will generate to northern Illinois:

* $820 million in real disposable income during construction and $622 million during operations.

* $68 million in state tax revenues during construction and $48 million more during operations.

* 6,000 additional jobs annually broken out as follows:

Construction	1,300
Manufacturing	2,000
Services	1,000
Retail Trade	760
Wholesale Trade	280
Finance, insurance, real estate	275
Assorted other	385

Illinois has spent much time, money and effort to bring the SSC to the state, but your help is still needed. ✓

Enthusiastic support for locating the SSC in Illinois needs to be shown. If you want to help Illinois acquire the SSC, you can:

* Contact the SSC for Fermilab, a not-for-profit corporation. Through it, the public and private sectors can show their support for and share information about the SSC.

5

* Contact the SSC project office in Batavia at 312-879-7220. They will tell you how you can volunteer your services.

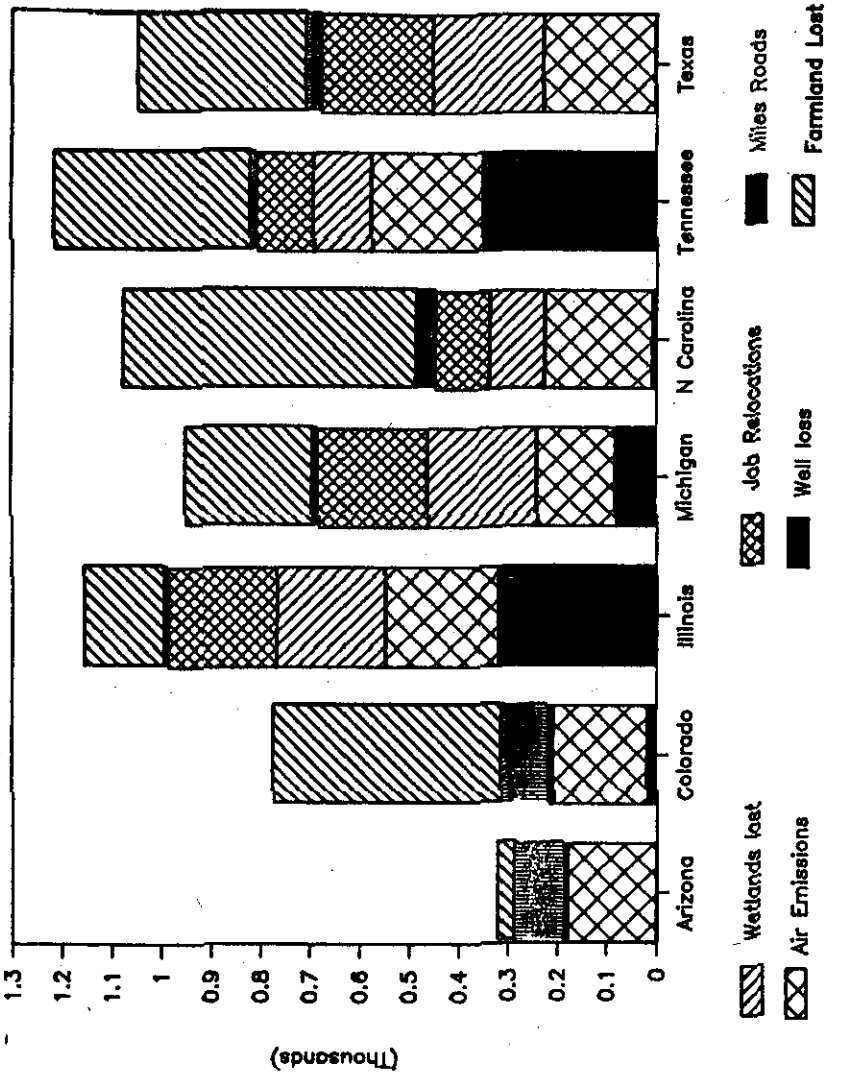
* Write to your local congressional representative and state legislator to show your support.

* Share information about the SSC with co-workers, fellow civic group members and friends.

In summary, Illinois is making a substantial commitment to win the SSC project. It is willing to invest $570 million in the economic and academic future of the state. ✓

With the past tradition in high energy physics, abundant natural and intellectual resources, its excellent geology and the millions spent in building Fermilab, Illinois is the right sight for the SSC.

LETTER 1004



From Ken Robinson

LETTER 1005

SSC OBSERVATIONS

As a former Illinois farm boy and a physicist for most of my life, I should like to make an observation on the local citizens with regard to the SSC.

There is one relatively small group of people who must leave their homes because of the SSC. It is difficult for them to reconcile their personal desires with the benefits to the larger community, although they are compensated for their loss. One can understand their feelings.

On the other hand, some other people raise questions on the dangers from radiation, water supply effects, other environmental impacts, depreciation of property values, economic dislocation, etc. These questions should be addressed and have been answered well, some of them many times. Yet some people opposed to the project, have seen their supposedly substantive arguments turned into specious arguments as they persist in using them. They like to cultivate the potential and imagined fears of the local citizenry. This, of course, is not an uncommon state of affairs on the road to progress.

From my interaction with many people of the local communities and from other observations, in contrast with the picture just detailed, the vast majority of people in the region are favorably disposed toward the SSC and indeed are eager to see it come here.

I worked for Fermilab since its beginning until my recent retirement. I now work part time on a technology spinnoff from accelerator physics - namely, a medical accelerator for treatment of cancer. In the 20 years we have lived in Batavia by the side of Fermilab, our local property, in contradiction of some arguments, has quadrupled in dollar value and is not an uncommon example.

Because of my retirement, the SSC does not materially affect my personal future. I can appreciate, however, along with the great majority of local people, the great scientific and cultural benefit of the SSC to people everywhere and in combination with the economic benefit, especially to the people of Northern Illinois.

Cyril D. Curtis

Cyril D. Curtis

230 Woodland Hills Rd.
BATAVIA, IL 60510
Phone: (312) 879-2974

LETTER 1006

Allan Peretz
665 Redwood Ln
Lisle, Il 60532
(312) 852-8301

The collider will provide us with a unique opportunity, the chance to explore the basic forces of nature. Discoveries in this field could radically change the way we see the universe. As a resident of the town community, I'm here to support its construction in Illinois. Having the collider here would instill a sense of pride in Illinois. It would create many new jobs at a time when this state needs them. It could even help to make Illinois a national capital for scientific research and development.

But many people are against the collider, some because they are afraid of change. These are the same people who tried to slow down the space program in its early years. If they had succeeded, we would not now have the edge we have in space technology, the edge that we are so close to losing.

Others are opposed to it because it will force them to relocate. This is in my opinion a selfish attitude. I would gladly move if I knew that it would benefit future generations, and help the prosperity of our country.

Then there are also some who feel that it could damage our environment. I suppose these fears stem from recent ecological disasters such as Three Mile Island, Love Canal, and more recently Chernobyl. But anyone who has done any research on the SSC would agree that it is safe. According to the environmental impact statement, there would be no soil, water or biological contamination at the Illinois site. If Fermilab is used, the amount of low level radio-active waste produced by Fermilab would increase by less than 20%. Waste produced would be comparable to that of a medical center. I'm not going to bore you w/ stat. as the other speakers have shown, anyone can use them to their advantage

LETTER 1006 (CONTINUED)

In conclusion, we as citizens of United States cannot afford to slow down the building of the SSC with all of this opposition. And since Illinois is considered to be ideal fiscally and in safety, we should be honored to have it built here. It would be stupid not to seize this opportunity. I want to see a future where the U.S. still has a place in the world

Thank you.

LETTER 1007

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 6, 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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Illinois is not a Logical Choice for the SSC

Dear Sir: Compton Township

The following is a list of just some of the reasons why Illinois is not the logical choice for the SSC.

1 1) The presence of methane gas is a potential safety hazard and can be expected to slow down tunnel construction in Illinois.

2 2) The entire Fox Valley site is covered by Flood Rate Insurance Maps and shows a high probability for damage due to flooding. This is not true at other sites.

3 3) The air quality of the Illinois site is already the worst of all seven sites.

4 4) Illinois is the only site to be designated as in nonattainment for levels of both ozone and carbon-monoxide.

5 5) Total suspended particulate levels (TSP) at local E, F, and J sites in Illinois will exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

6 6) The proposed service areas will not comply with State of Illinois Rules and Regulations, Title 35, Subtitle H, as regards noise levels for residential settings.

7 7) Illinois shows the lowest levels of public services available at all sites. Our student/teacher ratios are the worst, our health care levels are the worst, and fire and police protection in DuPage, Kane and Kendall Counties are below the national average.

8 8) The roads at the Illinois site are the most congested of any site and are the only roads subject to stop and go traffic. As a result, more travel time will be required to move from point to point around the Illinois site than at any other.

P.O. Box 704 Wasco Illinois 60183 Phone 312 584-4244

LETTER 1007 (CONTINUED)

9 9) The winter weather problems in Illinois can be translated into increased time devoted to tunneling and to the disposition of tunnel spoils. This, coupled with the extreme depth of the Illinois tunnel means that tunneling completion will take longer in Illinois than at other sites where year-round construction activity is the norm.

10 10) The extremely large number of parcel owners means that Illinois will have the most difficult land acquisition process. The fact that many of us have already taken steps to cloud title on our properties will only make the job for you more difficult.

11 11) Illinois is already the site with the greatest numbers of sources of hazardous or toxic waste materials. Why add more?

12 12) Illinois is the only site located in an area where there are already two sources that add an increase to the natural background radiation level -- Fermilab and the Kerr-McGee Chemical Plant site.

13 13) Illinois is already the site with the greatest number of man-made sources of radioactivity.

14 14) Illinois already has the highest background noise levels adjacent to the proposed E and F access shafts.

15 15) Perhaps most importantly of all is that Illinois is the only site where land use patterns are expected to change if the SSC does not come. Only in Illinois are land use patterns going from agricultural to residential or commercial/industrial. As a result, the Illinois site is the most valuable because it is the only site that has potential for alternate uses. This opportunity cost is completely ignored by the EIS and all of its economic arguments.

In Conclusion - I sincerely hope these past two days have made you realize that the SSC does not belong in Illinois

~~Sincerely~~,

Cheryl Larson
511 512 Buckskin Dr
St Charles, IL
60175

LETTER 1008

MY NAME IS CAROLANN LAIRD. I LIVE IN BATAVIA, ILLINOIS I HAVE LIVED THERE FOR 27 YEARS.

FIRST, I WANT TO THANK THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR COMING HERE AND SPENDING TWO DAYS TO LISTEN TO OUR TESTIMONY REGARDING THE SSC. I AM SURE THAT BY THIS LATE HOUR YOU HAVE HEARD MORE THAN ENOUGH OF THE ARGUMENTS BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE SSC IN ILLINOIS. I DOUBT IF I CAN ADD ANY NEW ONES.

BUT I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT I AM A SUPPORTER OF THE SSC IN ILLINOIS. AS A HOMEMAKER, PARENT, PAST-TEACHER AND CONCERNED CITIZEN I HAVE WITNESSED THE MANY BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF FERMILAB. I WOULD NOT WANT TO LOSE THOSE BENEFITS IF THE SSC SITE WERE TO BE CHOSEN SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN ILLINOIS. I CANNOT HELP BUT THINK THAT THE SSC WOULD ENRICH AND ENHANCE THE GOOD THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED BY FERMILAB. I WOULD JUST LIKE TO COMMENT ON A FEW PERSONAL BENEFITS THAT COME TO MIND:

1. BRINGING CULTURAL EVENTS TO THE COMMUNITY
2. ESTABLISHING OUTREACH PROGRAMS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WHICH TURN KIDS ON TO SCIENCE
3. PROTECTING THE OPEN SPACE AND WILDLIFE, SPECIFICALLY THE REFORMATION OF A PRAIRIE SITE WHICH IS NATIVE TO OUR STATE
4. BUILDING A SERIES OF BIKE PATHS ON THE GROUNDS SO THAT ANYONE CAN ENJOY FIRST-HAND THE BEAUTY OF NATURE
5. KEEPING AN OPEN-DOOR AND FRIENDLY POLICY SO THAT I CAN PROUDLY TAKE VISITORS THERE TO LEARN IN LAYMAN'S TERMS ABOUT THE EXPERIMENTS TO DISCOVER THE NATURE OF MATTER AND TO ALSO VIEW THE BUFFAL

LETTER 1008 (CONTINUED)

HERD AND THE HUNDREDS OF WILD GEESE AND DUCKS

OUR AREA IS FILLING UP TOO RAPIDLY WITH SUBDIVISION AFTER SUBDIVISION. BESIDES DESTROYING OPEN LAND TO BUILD HOUSES, THIS CREATES OTHER PROBLEMS. THE INCREASING POPULATION IS BRINGING INCREASED TRAFFIC, MORE POLLUTION, PROBLEMS OF WASTE DISPOSAL, AND CROWDED SCHOOLS TO NAME BUT A FEW. WE CANNOT STOP THE GROWTH AND CHANGE THAT IS COMING. BUT, WITH THE SSC HERE, IT WILL HELP IN A POSITIVE WAY TO CONTROL THE TYPE OF GROWTH AND CHANGE.

FOR THESE REASONS, PLEASE CONSIDER CHOOSING ILLINOIS AS THE BEST SITE TO LOCATE THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER.

THANK YOU

Carolann Laird
516 Van Nortwick
Batavia, Ill. 60510

LETTER 1009

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Oct. 5, 1986

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments--- Economic Alternatives & Emotions

Dear Sir:

One of the major reasons why Illinois should not be the final site for the SSC is due to the extensive degree of development which exists at the Illinois site. Page 4-72 and Table 4-21 both indicate that Illinois has the most complex pattern of current land uses available. Also, Page 4-76 states that "of all seven sites, only Illinois presents a situation where growth is triggering not only an intensification of current use, but also major changes from one category of land use to a new higher development classification. The remaining six sites do not portray this kind of future growth".

This is a key statement by the EIS. Only in Illinois are current land uses leading to property moving from one land classification to a higher classification. As a consequence, the land available at the Illinois site has potential alternate uses. This is not true at the other six sites. The fact that the property at the Illinois site could be used for other purposes actually makes this property more valuable than the land located at the other sites. The EIS indicates that no future land use changes are expected to occur at the other basically remote and undeveloped sites. Only Illinois stands off by itself as having alternative land uses available for the proposed SSC acreage. However, this opportunity cost associated with the Illinois acreage is never taken into consideration by the EIS or by any of the economic studies prepared by the Illinois ENR, SSC for Fermilab or by the Department of Energy. The Illinois site is unique in its economic potential, yet this fact is completely ignored by the proponents of the Illinois proposal. All economic discussions have centered around the economic benefits that will be derived from the SSC project while ignoring many of the cost components

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

which must be considered in a true cost benefit analysis. Either the economists involved in preparing the EIS have made a major mistake or there were no economists involved at all.

Another factor that is obviously missing from the EIS is an analysis of the psychological impact which the SSC project is already having upon the affected residents at each alternative site. In Illinois, for example, there is no discussion about the degree of involvement necessary for people to fight this project. Nowhere does it describe the animosity which has developed between affected property owners and the government of the State of Illinois. Nowhere does the EIS describe the tremendous degree of mistrust which the local community has towards our Governor, our local
2 political leaders, the DOE and especially towards Fermilab. The EIS is deficient in describing local attitudes and feelings toward the SSC and its proposers. As a result, you scientists don't understand the complete hatred which we affected property owners have towards the SSC in general. Nor do you understand from the EIS the resolve that we people have towards insuring that the SSC will not be sited in Illinois. ~~We are prepared to do whatever it takes to impress upon you scientists that the SSC is you are not welcome here. Every legal means will be exploited in an attempt to force you to site this intrusion elsewhere.~~ The EIS has failed miserably in its judgement of local attitudes ~~and I just want to make one thing perfectly clear --- the only way the SSC can come to Illinois is through the courts!~~ toward the SSC.

Sincerely,

Gary Long

LETTER 1010

ROD WELLENDORF 10-7-88
WILL COUNTY WELL & PUMP CO. INC.
207 TIMBERS TRAIL
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS 60174
(312)-377-5670

THE PURPOSE OF MY SPEAKING TO THE D.O.E.:

1- PROVIDE FACTUAL INFORMATION REGARDING RESIDENTIAL WELLS LOCATED IN THE DIRECT PATH AND ADJACENT AREAS OF THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF SSC TUNNEL

2- WELL DEPTHS IN THE AREA VARY FROM 200' TO 600' IN DEPTH

3- THESE 5" WELLS ARE OPEN ROCK OR SHALE WELLS WHICH MEANS THE 5" CASING WHICH CASES OF THE DRIFT OR OVERBURDEN TERMINATES AT THE TOP OF THE ROCK OR SHALE

4- BELOW THE CASING IS OPEN IN A FRACTURED ROCK OR SHALE FORMATION THIS FORMATION HAS WATER BEARING CREVICES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS WHICH ALLOW WATER TO ENTER THE WELL

LETTER 1010 (CONTINUED)

5 CONCERNS I HAVE IN THE WELL DRILLING BUSINESS AND I'M SURE THE RESIDENTS LIVING IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED TUNNEL IS THE EFFECT THIS TUNNEL WILL HAVE ON THESE PRIVATE WELLS

(1) ROCK DISTURBANCE CAUSING CLOUDY UNUSABLE WATER - CREW SCHOOL # (5" HOLE)

2 (2) SHUTTING OFF CREVIOUSES SUPPLYING WATER TO THESE WELLS

(3) THE LOSS OF A WATER SUPPLY BECAUSE OF THE TUNNEL

(4) THE POSSIBILITY OF RADIATION LEAKS INTO THIS WATER SUPPLY

(6) I BELIEVE THESE WELLS AND NEW WELLS IN THE PROPOSED PATH NEED TO BE SERIOUSLY ADDRESSED AND CONSIDERED IN YOUR DECISION TO IN MAKING YOUR FINAL DECISION

RECORDS COULD BE SUPPLIED

LETTER 1011

(GREG CHARTRAND) (2)

EVERY SSC SITE WILL HAVE VERY SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.

ONLY FERMILAB HAS THE TEAM THAT CAN ~~SEE~~ ASSURE THAT THE ENVIRONMENT WILL BE PROTECTED.
THUS FERMILAB IS THE ENVIRONMENTALLY CORRECT SITE FOR THE SSC TO BE BUILT

FERMILAB (GREG CHARTRAND (1)

1) EMPLOYEE FOR ALMOST 17 YEARS
2) SEEN SENSITIVITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BOTH ON SITE & OFF
3) IF SSC IS BAD FOR ILL, THEN SO SHOULD FNAL THE FACTS ARE THAT IT IS NOT
4) IF FNAL IS BAD FOR THE ENVIRON I WOULD NOT HAVE CHOSEN TO LIVE WITHIN A MILE & RAISE MY FAMILY
5) THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS OF AN SSC ARE BEST MET BY THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCE ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF A LARGE ACCELERATOR
6) FERMILAB IS THE ONLY SITE THAT HAS THE EXPERIENCED TEAM TO ENSURE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ARE SAFELY ADDRESSED.
7) YES THEIR HAS BEEN OPPOSITION TO AN SSC IN ILL.
8) THIS OPPOSITION HAS BEEN POSSIBLE IN PART BEAUSE ILLINOIS HAS BEEN OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD, THROUGH THE ENTIRE PROCESS.

LETTER 1012

Illinois Department of Transportation
2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois/62764

ILLINOIS PUBLIC HEARING
ON SSC DRAFT EIS
October 6 and 7, 1988

Illinois Department of Transportation Remarks

- I am Dan Dees, the Deputy Director of the Office of Planning and Programming at the Illinois Department of Transportation. My comments today will focus on:

  - the abundant transportation services available in this region,
  - the specific on-site highway improvements planned for the SSC, and
  - the state's commitment to the northeastern region to fund projects that will improve travel conditions and reduce congestion.

- In terms of transportation services, the Illinois site benefits from one of the most active transportation hubs in the world. The Fermilab campus is minutes away from a large network of major expressways, truck terminals, rail yards, airports, and deep-draft and inland docks that connect northeastern Illinois to the nation and the world.

- The Draft EIS fully describes the region's transportation assets which include the well-developed highway system in the suburban area of DuPage County and the extensive county road network in rural Kane County.

- Further, the Draft EIS recognizes Illinois' contribution of site specific improvements to facilitate the construction and operation of the SSC. This improvement plan includes:

  - the strengthening of approximately 20 miles of haul roads,
  - construction of 2-lane, paved access roads to the 20 ring points as well as to the J & K areas,

- improved access to Fermilab by upgrading Butterfield Road to four lanes from IL 59 to Kirk Road, and an intersection improvement at the Fermilab entrance
- reconstruction of Dauberman Road at the far experimental area to serve as an access road,
- completion of the interchange at I-88/IL 47 to serve as access to the far experimental areas and for transport of excavated materials, construction of an interchange at I-88/Dauberman for far experimental area access, and
- construction of adequate area parking.

- The estimated cost is $36 million. In addition, approximately $16 million has been scheduled for highway improvements in the SSC site area in the state's current FY 88-92 highway program. Also, the local governments have offered $5 million in highway improvements planned for the area's local roads bringing the total of planned highway improvements to $57 million.

- The $16 million in scheduled highway improvements include rehabilitation of eight area bridges, resurfacing more than 6 miles of roads, and construction of the highway access improvements on Route 25 to the Aurora Transportation Center.

- The proposed site area is located in and adjacent to a fast growth area and is experiencing some congestion problems associated with rapid development. However, the level of investment in transportation in fast growth areas such as DuPage County is responsive to the rapidly changing needs.

- Illinois' SSC proposal identified $57 million of highway improvements for the SSC site. This investment, while significant, is dwarfed when compared to the annual and multi-year highway program already budgeted for the Chicago area. Between Fiscal Years 1984 and 1988, the highway investment program for this region exceeded $350 million annually.

- Over the next 5 years the state has identified $1.4 billion for Northeastern Illinois. Additionally, state and local agencies through the long range planning process will identify problem areas and develop programs to solve congestion problems.

- This is particularly true of U.S. 34 which is located 10 miles south of Fermilab. Although this route is not part of the network providing direct service to the main campus, it is experiencing congestion in the area near IL 59. An engineering study of this route will be undertaken and would lead to making improvements along a 7.5 mile stretch of U.S. 34 from Oswego to Aurora. This is a major step and commitment of funds toward responding to congestion issues.

- Similarly, other long-term projects are being considered as part of the Northeastern Illinois Plan Update. This perfodic update was begun after Illinois' SSC proposal submittal date and after the development of the EIS. As an example, the Fox Valley Freeway which would serve as a major north-south artery for traffic in the SSC site area is currently being evaluated for inclusion in the 2010 Plan for the Chicago area.

- The main message of my comments today is that the proposed site area has an extensive transportation system already in place; the state has proposed a good transportation improvement plan that would construct and upgrade facilities needed specifically for the SSC; and finally, over a 6 year period from FY 84 through FY 89 the state has invested over $2 billion in this region for highway and is targeting its funding toward solving congestion problems in the urban and suburban areas.

LETTER 1013

October 6, 1988

Dr. Wilmont 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--- Groundwater Concerns

Dear Sir:

Table 4-4 of the EIS is in error when it indicates that groundwater usage by municipalities is projected to decrease due to future planned replacement by Lake Michigan surface water. DuPage County does have plans to eventually shift over to Lake Michigan water because of their well publicised groundwater problem. However, only a very small portion of western DuPage County is in the region of influence of the SSC. In fact, only a small portion of only one municipality (West Chicago) lies in both DuPage County and on the ring.

1 What is a more important question is what are the plans of Kane County cities? The Manager of the Northern Regional Office of the Illinois State Water Survey, Mr. William Baker, has indicated that absolutely none of the cities in Kane County have any plans to switch over to Lake Michigan water. The cities of St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, North Aurora, and Aurora all plan to continue to use groundwater wells for their complete source of water supplies. The fact that Table 4-4 assumes that Lake Michigan water will eventually be in use is a misrepresentation of the truth. In fact, it is in direct conflict with statements made on page 5.1.2-29 of the EIS. This portion of the EIS specifically indicates that since plans and schedules for cities switching wholly or partially to surface water sources are not definitive, it is assumed that a worsening of the groundwater overdraft problem cannot be mitigated. This is the number one problem with the SSC in Illinois--our overdrafted groundwater supplies can be expected to dwindle if the SSC is sited in Illinois. This is but one example of how the EIS is often self-contradictory.

2 The Illinois State Water Survey has also indicated that there are very specific local groundwater problems within the region

of the SSC tunnel--especially in Campton Township in the entire northern arc of the ring. That area alone contains over 20,000 residents all of whom depend upon private groundwater wells. William Baker has indicated that Kane County Officials are very concerned with this existing local problem, and that they are examining plans to limit further development of private wells in that region. Any new developments may be required to provide their own local municipal water supply such as the one now existing at the Windings Subdivision. Would Kane County Officials be thinking along these lines if there weren't already a problem? Why make matters worse with the SSC?

Campton Township and all of Kane County will not have Lake Michigan water during the life of the SSC. The error that exists in Table 4-4 clearly indicates that the DOE has been presented with facts that simply are not true. The regional overdraft cannot be expected to be relieved, it can only be expected to worsen---continued rapid development in the Fox Valley vertually guarentees it. Current statistics indicate that Kane County's population growth rate is the highest in northeastern Illinois--even greater than that of DuPage County. The EIS clearly shows that the proposed Illinois SSC site is the only site where this continued change in land use from rural to urban/industrial is expected to occur. This fact alone should preclude you gentlemen from selecting Illinois as the home of the SSC. The shear numbers of human receptors who may be adversely affected by the SSC in Illinois makes our state the most illogical location of all. Don't listen to Governor Thompson, Leon Lederman, or SSC for Fermilab when they say that Illinois is the logical choice. Their mouths talk about pride and progress while their hearts are full of greed and jealousy. Illinois is not the logical choice for one basic reason--people. If you scientists can't comprehend this fact, then your hearts must also be full of greed and jealousy.

3

Sincerely,

Nancy Kwaly
35W740 Silver Glen Rd
St. Charles, IL
60175

LETTER 1018

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I was previously counted in a survey done by University of Michigan staff as being for the Superconducting Super Collider in Michigan.

I have since found that many "facts" were misrepresented to me, both in the survey itself and by the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider Commission.

I am now firmly against the Superconducting Super Collider and want to be counted that way in your tally of opposers and supporters. Further, I want my name taken off the "supporters list" where it was placed before.

Sincerely, Craig M Chitty

NAME CRAIG CHITTE
ADDRESS 1661 TUTTLE RD
CITY, STATE MASON, MI ZIP 48854

IIA.1- 1977

LETTER 1019

October 3, 1988

Dear Mr Hess,

I am a seventeen year old senior at Waubonsie Valley Highschool in Aurora. During the past two years I have heard quite a bit about the proposed SSC. I also have researched it and have written a paper dealing with the SSC. Last winter, I took a Saturday Morning Physics class at Fermilab and learned a great deal about what goes on there. I realize that if we expand our technology, greater discoveries will be made; ie-finding the sixth quack, etc.

The problem is "Where do we build such a project?" As I see it, the most logical site is Illinois. The additional card enclosed shows with what I agree with. However, I'm not the only in my school who agrees with the alleged Illinois site. I know that we as teenagers really affect the outcome of the problem, and our feelings should be heard and considered, for we are the ones who will benefit from and run the SSC in future years..

I just hope you will make the right choice; Illinois or Texas. Just please don't let this be a political present to Texas if George Bush wins the election.

Sincerely,
Eric S Hungness

1978

LETTER 1020

Aurora, Ill
Oct 3, 1988

Mr Wilmot Hess.
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
Washington D.C 20545

Dear Sir:

Your reply to my letter was rec'd July 9, and I think you for your response.

However the problems here in the Fox Valley go deeper than Gov. Thompson will take time to recognize! He is too busy trying to push for the SSC!

Now including some articles I took from the Aurora Beacon News and I feel they are on the offensive also. We do not have all the water your SSC will need -

On Page volume 1 chapter 1 you say you will need a constant supply of electricity and water - if this is so, then we the citizens and home owners of Aurora are going to suffer as we do have light outages now and then, also we have had water restrictions from time to time. Are we to suffer more of these inconveniences? We have worked all of

1

2

3

new lines to buy our homes, of which we are very proud. You have NW. Here, no one is going to buy these homes from us and the value will plummet.

4 Your book also states the many needed workers for this project. When the jobs are finished we will have hundreds of stranded individuals and families, and no doubt many will leave, yet many will stay without jobs and eventually will be on welfare and who pays for them? We the people who have sacrificed and saved all of our lives so we would be need charity!

5 Can you honestly tell us that our taxes won't sky rocket? My new valuation of my home is raised over $2000.00 this year and what will the future hold?

6 In summary 1-5 you talk of air quality — it should be called air pollution, those of us with asthma, allergies are going to suffer untold misery! Eventually there will be 30% only of us — Isn't that a horrendous thing to do to us? We already have street people, homeless & destitute.

8 You also say at peak rate hours (Hmm!) traffic here out, what will

the effect of this be on our appliances, TV and our necks? Those of us who enjoy TV, spend a lot of time in our homes will be punished for an SSC we don't need and don't want!

You mention in the blue book that we also have 5 creeks in the vicinity of Aurora. Has anyone told you that these creeks are at times dried up and that during wet spells the cattle can cross these creeks just about any place? I wouldn't call that a good water supply - also the Big River could be crossed by foot just about any where, away from the dams?

Have you also been told that Aurora has had 2 Earthquakes? - One about 15 years ago which cracked the foundation of our home and also cracked the base of our Tanks in the bottom, which had to be replaced? Come, see me, I'll show you the cracks in the foundation. Also many years before

9

10

probably in the 1920's, My Mother in Law was doing her Spring cleaning when this tremor shook the house and even the bed springs hummed? Everyone on the
11 neighborhood was outside - frightened & petrified with fear. It was a quake!

Should we get more of these quakes what will they do to the SSC? Probably crack the walls - When you choose to abandon the Collider. How many years will it be before we have a real one for 53 miles?

You say it will work in conjunction with Fermi Lab - if this SSC is all its
13 bragged about it should be able to work independently and as its now set in the desert or any where else. It is not wanted here in Aurora. Also they are going to disguise some pieces of machinery in the neighborhoods, that
14 will create noise and affect our peace and quietness our reception on our TV's, just to name.

5

The people of Aurora will understand why you would pick on a prosperous town and disrupt the operations of this town with the super Cadillac that only Governor Thompson and Prince Sab want? Why make us, the people of Aurora suffer? Believe me, of all the people I have conversed with here in Aurora everyone is against Mr. Thompson & I doubt very very much that he could ever be elected Governor of Illinois again. He only won before because they put Stevenson against him and no one thought Stevenson was capable to be Governor. Please hitch your wagon to some other star and we in Aurora will thank our Supreme Being and worship His Work. We are a community of churches and we are Believers - Most of Aurora anyway. We the Citizens of Aurora and Vicinity ask you not to thrust this

15

[illegible]

LETTER 1020 (CONTINUED)

Lane our taxes raised and then all the discomforts we would have to endure. Life would hardly be worth living in this free beautiful valley -

I beg of you to choose some other area where so many many people would not have the discomforts and annoyances.

Have you been in Aurora and tried to drive any where at all around 3:30 Pm and to 5:30 Pm - our roads are clogged - with people either going to work or returning home from work - The morning begin about 6:a'm and let up about 9 a'm - we have all the gas fumes and carbon monoxide without the dirty trucks littering up our roads with soil, phosphate and more carbon monoxide.

16

Please, I implore & pray you will not choose our lovely Zip Valley for demolition!

17

Sincerely
Mr & Mrs John Navato
351 California Ave
Aurora Ohio 44202

LETTER 1020 (CONTINUED)

Geneva may tap Fox River water

By Steve Freeman
The Beacon-News

GENEVA — The city has taken the first step in lowering the radium content in its drinking water, including considering a back-up system using the Fox River.

This week, the City Council approved the hiring of Black & Veatch Engineers and Architects of Kansas City, Mo., for a price not too exceed $182,200, to design a water system. The new system will "virtually replace the public water supply" because of blending techniques, said Public Works Director Thomas Talsma.

Changes are necessary due to a mandate by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to lower the radium content.

The city wants to use shallow and deep wells for drinking water, but wants to build new treatment facilities for possibly using the Fox River, too, in case underground aquifers dry up.

"If we find it necessary to go to the Fox River, we won't have physical changes to adjust," said John Donahue, superintendent of the water department. Wells can go dry because a number of communities can be drawing from the same aquifers, he said.

The new system would be "an insurance policy for us . . . it will possibly last us 50 years," he added.

Currently, only the city of Elgin uses the Fox River for drinking water. Officials say that on the average, 80 percent

Water / A4

river. The cost is comparable to the electric costs of pumping water from wells.

Aurora is considering using the Fox River to help lower radium in its water.

Water in the Fox has less radium but more organic matter, said Larry Diebert of Elgin's Water Department.

Geneva has been cited because the radium in its water exceeds state and federal standards. The city's drinking water has between 12 and 14 picocuries a liter; the standard is 5 picocuries, though changes are being considered. Long-term intake of radium will kill five of 100,000 people, according to biophysicists.

The work by Black & Veatch is part of an $12 million endeavor to comply with radium standards by

from A1

the year 1993.

Talsma says the key to compliance is blending water with higher radium content found in deeper wells with water of lower content found in shallow wells.

The city has already added a shallow well on Peck Road on the city's west side at a cost of $3.5 million. The city is also entering into a contract for an option to purchase one acre of land north of Kesinger Road and west of Peck Road for $17,500. If geological tests are successful, the city may build another well, the second of three needed.

The Black & Veatch design and construction will be to bring major expansion to the city's water supply, treatment and distribution facilities by the year 2010.

A key to the new water plan will be to limit use of deep water wells. One option for new water supplies is the Fox River, along with the shallow wells, Talsma said.

The firm helped put a plan in place in Elgin for similar use of the river water five years ago.

State faces potentially critical water shortage: climatologist

By Charlyn Fargo
Copley News Service

SPRINGFIELD — Illinois faces a potentially critical water shortage, officials of the Illinois State Water Survey report.

Wayne Wendland, state climatologist, said the state's precipitation since April 1 is 6 to 13 inches below average. There's less than a 10 percent chance of making up the deficit by next April 1, based on 100 years of weather records, he said.

Most of the state still will be 8 inches short of average by April 1, Wendland said. Deficiences as much as 12 inches may prevail in far western and in central Illinois. The far northeast, the area from Lawrenceville to Mount Vernon, and the Jacksonville area are expected to be slightly less than 8 inches short.

Statewide, August precipitation was only 68 percent of normal — but even that was better than either June or July, the water survey said.

Wendland said the summer drought was more severe than droughts in the 1930s and '50s. Rivers and streams in the state reflect that severity, said Michael Bender of the survey's water section.

"In general, midsummer stream low in Illinois was as low as has been recorded since the drought of the 1930s, and in some streams it was lower," Bender said. "In many streams, we are not only looking at record low flows for summer, but all-time records."

There have been a few water-supply problems because of the drought, but Bender said most surface water supplies came through the summer in fairly good shape.

However, even with normal precipitation through the winter, Bender says rivers and streams will be at about the same stage when spring begins as they are now.

Many surface-water supplies could face shortages next spring and summer if precipitation this fall and winter is normal or below normal.

"Communities that may be affected should be exploring long-term alternatives for water supplies now, before any serious problems develop," Bender said. "One or two heavy rainstorms will not end this drought. They may fill a reservoir or increase flow in rivers and streams, but this increase will only be temporary."

Bender said an extended period of above-normal precipitation is needed to forestall problems next year.

On the other hand, Steve Hollinger, agricultural meteorologist, said soil moisture will be recharged first by precipitation this fall and winter.

As a result, "Even with normal or below-normal precipitation through the winter, chances are good for normal soil moisture by the start of the growing season," Hollinger said.

Soil can hold only a certain amount of water, he added. Six to 8 inches of precipitation is needed to recharge soil moisture.

"Two-thirds of any rain will go into the soil," Hollinger said. "Once it's recharged, then you'll start to see runoff into streams and rivers."

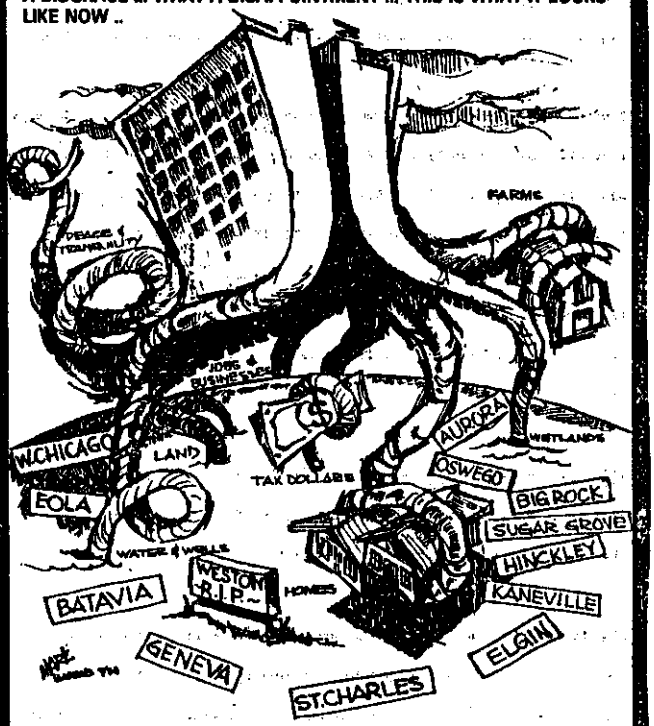
C.A.T.C.H. - ILLINOIS

(CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER - HERE)

THIS IS WHAT FERMILAB USED TO LOOK LIKE WHEN IT WAS A "GOOD NEIGHBOR." THAT IS, BEFORE IT WAS PROPOSED TO BECOME THE "INJECTOR" FOR THE 53-MILE SSC RING. NOW FERMILAB IS SAYING, ALONG WITH THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ...

"I WANT YOUR LAND, WATER, WELLS, HOMES, FARMS, BUSINESSES, JOBS, TAX BASE, TAX DOLLARS, WETLANDS, AND YOUR PEACE AND TRANQUILITY. I WANT IT ALL AND I WANT IT NOW, AND IF YOU WILL NOT GIVE IT TO ME ... I WILL TAKE IT."

FERMILAB USED TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR, WHAT A SHAME ... WHAT A DISGRACE ... WHAT A DISAPPOINTMENT ... THIS IS WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW ..



IF YOU WANT TO STOP THIS OBNOXIOUS INTRUSION UPON YOUR HOME, FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT, THEN PLAN TO ATTEND THE FINAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HEARINGS ON OCTOBER 6th & 7th AT WAUBONSIE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL. THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE BEFORE THE DYNAMITING STARTS AND THE TRUCKS BEGIN TO ROLL!

"FERMILAB IS NO LONGER A GOOD NEIGHBOR"

C.A.T.C.H. - ILLINOIS
P.O. BOX 104, WASCO, IL 60183
(312) 584-4244

LETTER 1021

September 30, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force

Dear Sir:

1 After review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement I am convinced that the SSC does not belong in Illinois. Twenty thousand of my neighbors in Dupage, Kendall, and Kane counties feel the same way. I hope you will too.

2 Twenty years ago when Fermilab was built, this area of Dupage and Kane counties was largely not developed. Currently, it is the fastest growing area in the State of Illinois. To quote the Environmental Impact Statement, "much of the site is suburban, INTENSIVELY used for housing development and commercial, light industry." The September 30 issue of the Chicago Tribune indicates Collar Counties' (of Chicago) population Surges. The biggest percentage gains were in Lake, McHenry and Kane Counties. The SSC does not belong in Illinois.

3 160 residence and 59 business, the largest number of all seven states, should not be relocated. The town of Kaneville should not be destroyed. The SSC does not belong in Illinois.

4 The environmental impact on our water supply is too severe. We do not want contamination of our groundwater supply. 320 private wells, the second highest of the 7 states in contention, should not be destroyed. The SSC does not belong in Illinois.

IIA.1 1987

LETTER 1021 (CONTINUED)

- 2 -

5 The mayors of St. Charles and West Chicago are concerned about the loss of land from the tax roles. We do not need 18,648 acres in 3,305 parcels taken from us. They , as well as we, are also concerned that the operating techniques of compressors throughout access sites will not meet OSHA or

6 Environmental Protection Agency regulations and law. The SSC does not belong in Illinois.

7 Our precious wetlands are needed, among other things, to purify the water entering the Fox River. The loss of 850 acres of wetlands, the second greatest of the 7 states in contention, cannot be tolerated. The SSC does not belong in Illinois.

8 Put yourself in our shoes. Would you want "spoil hauls 12 hours a day, construction of facilities near human noise receptors 16 hours per day, cut and cover tunnel construction 16 hours a day if you lived here?" All for the next 8-10 years. OF COURSE NOT!

Be a good neighbor and build somewhere else. It sure doesn't belong here.

L A Lagatta
45 Highlite Court
St Charles, IL.
60174

LETTER 1022

12.So. Meridian Rd.
Mason, MI. 48854
September 30, 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 Sir:

1 I am writing this letter to let you know that I am a concerned citizen from Ingham Township against having the Superconducting Super Collider here in the State of Michigan.

2 I don't understand how with the drought problems of the last two summers and the prospects for future summers of the same that it can be said that all the water needed for the SSC will not affect the availability of water for our local homes and businesses. I don't believe how it can be said that the boring through the bedrock and it's displacement is not going to affect the water table.

3 We keep being told different "facts" all the time. They change as the wind changes, it seems like. First, there will be shielding around the tunnel and then there won't be. Next, the ring is definitely in place and then not all the survey facts are in so they aren't sure exactly where the ring will sit. Next, existing wells have to be at least 150 ft. from the ring, then they can be as close as 10 ft. but the DOE book says no wells within 1000 ft. of the ring. So we keep being led around and around with no for sure answers or assurances.

4 I am also concerned about radiation. Supposedly, it is very little and will be made into cement blocks and shipped elsewhere. Maybe that other elsewhere doesn't want it either. It is one thing to decide to put oneself in the vicinity of radiation on their own, it is quite another for someone else to decide for you.

5 I moved out into the country because I wanted to get away from the city. I like it out here and don't particularly want the "city" shoved down my throat. I don't want noise all day and all night long. I don't want to look out my front windows and see a big service area complex rather than a field of corn or wheat. I don't want more traffic on Meridian Rd., there is enough there now.

6 If you are surprised at peoples "sudden" concern, you should be! Everything has been handled so hush-hush and so good for the State of Michigan. We are finally getting information, even if it is contradictory. We, as individuals living here, have never been asked if we wanted this SSC here in our community. It is sure easy for other people to say that sounds great but they don't have to live here. And as one gentleman said at the Vevay Township board meeting - "He's not real close to the ring so he's for it but if the ring moves he's not so sure any more." Who's going to want to buy our homes if he is uncertain. There are alot of people even in our own community who don't know what's involved.

7 I don't trust the appraisals and I don't think the State of Michigan will live up to it's end of the bargain because the legislative assurances are not explicit enough for the future. The affected townships will be the ones to suffer the most and we will have no say in the matter.

Sincerely,

Rita M. Murawski
Concerned Citizen

IIA.1 1989

LETTER 1023

Oct. 1, 1988

Dear Dr Hess:

I am 52 years old; a lifelong resident of Illinois and along with many of our friends fully support the SSC in Illinois.

1 We fully agree with the draft of the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed site at Fermilab in Batavia.

Sincerely
Merle Haldeman
326 SEVENTH ST
DOWNERS GROVE, IL
60515

IIA.1. 1990

LETTER 1024

12 So. Meridian Rd.
Mason, MI. 48854
October 1, 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 Sir:

My name is Eugene Murawski and I live at 12 So. Meridian Rd., Mason, MI.

1 I would like to direct my comments to the accuracy of the Department of Energy's Draft Environmental Impact Study dated August, 1988. My house was built in 1976 and is not in any of the statistics in the book. I have also heard that subdivisions built in the mid 1960's are not even included. I realize that this document is a draft but must it be over 20 years old.

2 How can the DOE, the SSC and we the people know exactly what kind of impact this will have on our society. Mr. John Hanieski, the executive director of the SSC project for Michigan has been asked numerous times about these statistics but I still have not received any answers. Is everyone afraid to give us more accurate data?

3 Mr Hanieski has stated that the location of the actual ring in Michigan has not been determined and maybe I can understand why. In Appendix 5B, page 101 it does state that the service area at F7 is located 400 ft. south of Columbia Rd., while Appendix 1-3, page 40 states that F7 is located .6 mi. east of Meridian Rd. and .1 mi. north of Columbia, a difference of around 1000 ft. However, the draft EIS is basing their statistics and decisions on these vague facts.

4 The draft EIS states that Michigan will fill 5 quarries with the spoils during boring of the tunnel and will affect 2800 acres of our Wetlands. What will this plus the extra noice from traffic and businesses and loss of ground water do to our wildlife and fishing in Michigan?

5 The draft EIS in Appendix 4, page 1-4 states that 80 wells will be directly affected per the reports of Ingham and Jackson County Health reports dated 1987 per Appendix 7, page 122. However, these reports were from a report actually dated in 1968. If these figures are correct and the draft EIS states that no new resource recovery operations such as well installation will be allowed within 1000 ft. of the tunnel during construction or operation of the project as stated in Appendix 4, page 5.5-1, why does the Michigan SSC tell us that

1. if the tunnel does not directly hit our well during construction the well will in fact remain and,
2. if we do lose our wells, they will drill us a new well even within this 1000 ft. distance during construction.

Appendix 4, page 5.1.6-15 does state that with ground water, the radioactivity moves to the wells over a period of time and is diluted with the water in the

ground and wells. How can we have our wells within feet of the project and not over time end up with contaminated water?

6 The Draft EIS states in Appendix 4, page 5.1.3-1 that Michigan will not need a permit for the project to stay within the Clean Act program during construction, however in Appendix 4, page 3-67, the draft EIS states that Michigan will in effect exceed the carbon monoxide limits resulting from SSC-related emissions. If we in fact know this violation will take place, I wonder how many other violations will take place when the draft

7 EIS is based on many assumptions and if done properly, but in Michigan we know that the rules will be broken.

8 The draft EIS does address the topic of noise annoyance that will occur in the area both during construction and operation of the project. Appendix 4, page 5.1.4-17 states that the noise impacts are based on the assumption of certain standard industrial practices like the cooling tower being of a quiet design, power generators enclosed in a shed and compressors individually enclosed. My question to the DOE, is who will make sure that in fact these precautions will take place?

9 Appendix 4, page 3-23 & 24 states that the impact of implementing the no action alternative for Michigan would be continued use of light industrial and suburban areas mixed with wetlands recreation and agricultural production, some encroachment on wetlands with continued moderate suburbanization. If the DOE is taking a poll of the people today, place my vote in favor of a no action alternative for Michigan constructing the Superconducting Super Collider. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak to the DOE.

Sincerely,

Eugene A. Murawski

Eugene A. Murawski
Concerned Citizen

LETTER 1025

9/2

Dear Sirs; It is not with lack of Respect that I pen this by hand in a hurry.
BUT my Electric Typewriter just threw three letters off - E A and S.
As a reason its not good; but, as an excuse I hope, acceptable.

Edith Donna

LETTER 1025 (CONTINUED)

(1) LADIES & GENTLEMEN
DR'S NELSON HAYES + TEMPLE Sept 1988
I AM TOMMY McKENNA PO BOX 189 LANCASTER, TX 75146
I'M NOT IN REAL ESTATE, DEVELOPMENT OR POLITICS, BUT I HAVE READ AND STUDIED THE DRAFT E.I.S. ON THE PROPOSED COLIDER SITE: AND I QUESTION THE SOURCES OF SOME OF THE INFORMATION THEREIN, AND FEEL SOME IMPORTANT DATA IS MISSING.

SPOKEN PUBLICLY WAXAHACHIE TX SEPT 27 1988 TO THE PANEL

POINT-1 THERE ARE RURAL WATER SYSTEMS IN THE MAGIC DUAL-AREA — THAT HAVE PERFORMED THEIR FUNCTION OF BRINGING POTABLE WATER TO THEIR USERS WITHIN STATE AND FEDERAL GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS FOR YEARS IN A SATISFACTORY IF NOT LAUDABLE MANNER. MANY OF THESE SYSTEMS HAVE PLANS ONGOING, ALSO TO IMPROVE SERVICE AND SEEK NEW SOURCES OF WATER OTHER THAN WELLS FOR THEIR INCREASING DEMANDS. HAS THE E.I.S. STUDY CONSIDERED THESE CASES SEPARATELY AND IN A COOPERATIVE MOOD RATHER THAN; WITH DISDAIN? MOST OF THESE SYSTEMS HAVE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS PROTECTING THEM; AND ESPECIALLY SINCE THEIR PRIORITY RIGHTS DATE BACK MANY YEARS. WATER COMES FIRST — BEFORE WASTE OR SEWERAGE.

TEXAS CAN ill-AFFORD UNPREDICTABLE MINUS IMPACTS ON THEIR PRICELESS WATER TABLE

(2)

OR THEIR NECESSARY PLANS FOR SURFACE WATER RESERVIORS. OR THEIR DEDICATION TO SUCH.

POINT 2 — IN MY OPINION; THERE WILL BE AN EXTREMELY HEAVY IMPACT ON OUR ECONOMY AND ESPECIALLY ON THAT OF THE OVAL AREA AND ENVIRONS. "MUCH MUCH HIGHER TAXES" IN THIS "GIFT HORSE.

2 EVERYTOWN IN THE AREA WILL BE GOING FLAT OUT IN SPENDING, BUILDING IMPROVING RDS ERECTING THIS AND ADVERTISING THAT — APPRAISING AND RE APPRAISING. I WOULD DISLIKE SEEING TEXANS OVER A 10YR PERIOD PAYING 20 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN INCREASED TAXES TO BUY A 4½ BILLION DOLLAR SUPER COLLIDER

POINT 3 THERE IS MUCH SAID OF "GROWTH AND PROGRESS" — HOWEVER IT IS TIME TO REDEFINE THESE TWO WORDS AND APPLY EXACTLY WHOSE PROGRESS & GROWTH IS BEING REFERRED TO AS THERE

3 ARE MANY KINDS OF GROWTH AND PROGRESS. — NEW THOUGHTS ARE APPEARING IN THIS FIELD OF BOLD ASSERTIVENESS AS MANY OF OUR GREAT CITIES, STAGGERING IN DEBT AND CRIME - ARE REDEFINING THESE WORDS AS NOT, ACCEPTABLE, FITTING, FOR THEM.

LETTER 1025 (CONTINUED)

3

I HAVE A LOVE FOR THE QUEST OF OTHER "DIMENSIONS AND FORCES" BUT IN MY OPINION THE WORLD'S COLLIDER INSTALLATIONS AND THEIR PUBLISHED RESULTS DONT SATISFY ME AND IN VIEW OF THE NEW BEAM ALTERNATIVES, POSSIBLY THE SSC WILL BE OUTMODED BEFORE IT'S BUILT.

4 I FEEL EM BARASSED THESE LAST TWO DAYS FOR MY "STATE OF TEXAS" AS MUCH AS I WOULD BE-IF, SOMEONE THREW ONE MEATY BONE TO A HUNGRY PACK OF WOLVES-BUT I LEAVE IT TO THE JUDGES AT THE TABLE AND THEIR APPOINTED TASK, TO PROVE THAT THE COLLIDER IS NOT A "STRINGS ATTACHED" GIFT HORSE FOR SALE. I DO HAVE A COAT AND TIE BUT DECIDED AFTER YESTERDAY NOT TO WEAR THEM. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PATIENCE

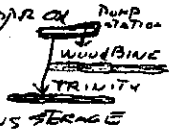
TOM MCKENNA

PO BOX 189 LANCASTER, TX 75146
SEPT 19 1988

DEAR SIRS —
IN ADDITION TO MY STATEMENT (COPY ENCLOSED) RENDERED IN WAXAHACHIE TX SEPT 27, 1988. I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION IN REFERENCE TO THE RURAL WATER SYSTEMS IN THE OVALS ENVIRONS, IS THE ONE, THAT SUPPLIES ME WITH WATER ALONG WITH THE (17,000 APPROX) OTHER USERS ON THIS 800+ MILES OF WATER SYSTEM.

(NOT SPOKEN TO THE PANEL BUT MENTIONED TO DR ANDERSON (inside))

"ROCKETT WATER SUPPLY CORP" PO BOX 40 RED OAK TEXAS 75154. — OPERATING 11 DEEP (ARTESIAN) WELLS
5 TRINITY (3000 FT) 6 WOOD BINE 1000 FT APPROX



— 2,385 000 GALLONS ELEVATED STORAGE
— 2,495 000 GALLONS - GROUND STORAGE
TOTAL 4,850 000 GALLONS STORAGE

TOTAL PUMPAGE 4,544,000 GALLONS PER 24 HRS
ACTUAL 4,233,600 " " "

PLANS FOR EXPANSION SINCE 1983-1984 PERIOD ON CONSTRUCTING A LAKE RESERVOIR — ARE IN WORK - ETA STUDIES AND THE PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING STUDY HAS BEEN DONE. AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN PLANNED ALL ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES PRESCRIBED AND WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING A SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT (SUD) THIS IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE IN OUR AREA AND THE AUTHORITIES IN AUSTIN TX.

The one thing I resented in the hearings, was that in deference to the citizens, the panel & audience had to put up with continual breach of the rules and at great length; the wooley booley of assorted groups and professions who were exploiting themselves rather than addressing the subject matter. and impacts not even mentioned, and snipping at any one who had done their homework and felt they had legitimate concerns about the impact.

7

If the venture becomes a political football — Let's kick it

Ed Du Bois

If there is any data concerning a subject in my statement that you wish clarification upon, I'd be pleased to forward such, whenever available.

LETTER 1026

October 2, 1988

Wilmot H. Hess, Chairman SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy and Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

We would like to make one last attempt to show the SSC Site Task Force why we consider the State of Illinois to be one of the least acceptable sites.

1 The Enviornmental Impact Statement seems to "gloss over" the human factor concerning the State of Illinois. We have tens of thousands of more people that will be affected by the building of the SSC in Illinois than in any of the other 6 states. And our present populaton boom is almost out of control. As the front page of the Chicago Tribune Friday September 30, 1988 points out; the collar counties of **DuPage**, Lake, McHenry, Will, and **Kane** have surged in population by a stunning 44,000 people in 1987.

2 Such a surge in population, especially in **Kane** and **Dupage** counties-the two counties most affected by the building of the SSC in Illinois, has created more traffic jams, increased road deterioration, caused more accidents, and contributed to an increase in traffic fatalities. The areas continued growth of 2.8% coupled with the addition of hundreds of trucks and thousands of SSC workers will make **Kane** and **Dupage** counties an unbearable place to live.

3 Even though our state government has told you about Illinois' "rural atmosphere" we certainly hope you were very observant during your recent tour. We have hundreds of homes under construction on the proposed ring right now and thousands of lots already sold and waiting to be built upon.

Please use some good old "common sense" and put the SSC in a state where it will not have such an adverse effect on so many people.

Sincerely,

Don Price / Judy Price

Don and Judy Price
6N119 Woodland Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60175

LETTER 1026 (CONTINUED)

Collar counties' population surges; Cook County's slips

By Merrill Goozner

The population of the Chicago area's collar counties surged in 1987 while Cook County lost population, a sharp reversal of the trend of most of the 1980s, new figures from the Census Bureau showed Thursday.

Its population survey showed that while Cook County was losing 3,800 people in 1987 from the previous year, the five counties surrounding Cook—Du Page, Lake, McHenry, Will and Kane—surged by a stunning 44,000 people.

The pattern is reminiscent of the 1970s, when much of the suburban growth was at the expense of Cook County and the city. The five collar counties averaged growth of 37,000 people a year during that decade while Cook County was losing 24,000 people a year.

During the 1980s, on the other hand, Cook County and Chicago have shared in the region's overall prosperity, and population growth reflected it. Between 1980 and 1986, growth in the five collar counties slowed to 27,000 people a year while Cook County was adding 6,000 a year.

And the city, which is only counted in even-numbered years, showed an increase of 17,000 people in 1986 over 1984. It was the first city gain in several decades.

"The traditional pattern has reasserted itself," said Max Dieber, research director for the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, the regional planning agency. "However, outmigration from the city has diminished significantly with growth among Asians and Hispanics. It's likely that suburban Cook is the area that's not doing well."

The biggest percentage gains in 1987 were in Lake, McHenry and Kane Counties. Their growth rates (2.6 to 2.8 percent) even outpaced Du Page (2 percent), the traditional hotspot among the collar counties.

The solid gains in the outer suburbs was enough to keep the region's growth rate in the middle of the pack among the 37 U.S. metropolitan areas with populations over 1 million, the report showed. The Chicago region, which ranges from northwest Indiana to southern Wisconsin, grew by 0.5 percent to 8.15 million people last year.

While that growth rate trailed such

See Population, pg. 2

Chicago Tribune Friday Sept 30, 1988

Population

Continued from page 1

areas as Los Angeles, Washington and Dallas, which grew at a better than 2 percent clip in 1987, the Chicago area's population did grow faster than Detroit, Boston and recession-ravaged Houston, which was the only region among the nation's 10 largest to actually lose population last year.

Houston fell two places to 10th in 1987, falling behind Dallas and the nation's capital.

New York continues to be the largest metropolitan area in the country with 18.05 million people. However, it's 0.2 percent growth rate last year placed it among the slowest growing regions in the country. And the estimates were made in July, so they wouldn't include the effects of last October's stock market crash and its resulting loss of jobs.

Phoenix remains the fastest growing large metropolitan area in the country, racking up a 3.8 percent gain in 1987 to 1.96 million people. Phoenix has grown nearly 30 percent since 1980.

Since the last census, the Chicago region's population has grown 2.6 percent. While that's enough to keep it safely in third place nationally, only five regions with more than a million population grew at a slower rate. Those five Rust Belt cities—Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee—each lost population since the last census.

The population trends reaffirmed in Thursday's report will result in a major shift in political power following the next census, which is only two years away. Illinois, for instance, is likely to lose two congressmen.

Nearly 20 percent of the 282 areas that the Census Bureau designates as metropolitan (the smallest, Enid, Okla., has 59,800 people) have lost population in the 1980s. Twenty-nine of those losers are in the Midwest and 12 are in the Northeast.

Seven of the 10 fastest growing metropolitan areas are in Florida.

LETTER 1027

Shirley Gutenschwager
36W303 Ferson Creek Rd.,
St. Charles, Kane, IL 60174

October 3, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ER - 63
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 Please be advised that I am not in favor of the Superconducting Super Collider being built in the Fox Valley area of Illinois.

2 I have been a resident of St. Charles for almost 40 years and have enjoyed our rural way of life. Everyone in my particular area is still on well water (we are in St. Charles township) and we are particularly concerned about the quality of our water, should the SSC be built here; as well as the environmental impact.

I have read through most of the material sent to me by the D.O.E. and still can see no logical reason why this project should be located in such a densely populated area.

I am a concerned citizen and registered voter in the State of Illinois.

Please consider this letter as my "NO" vote for the SSC in Illinois.

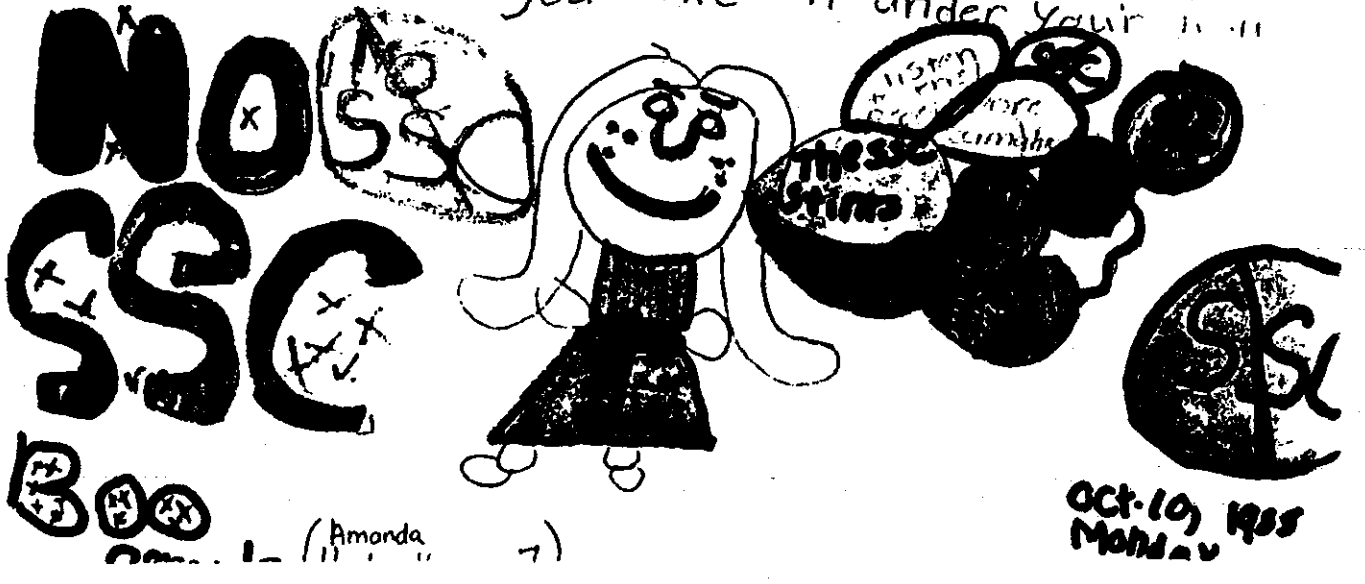
Sincerely,

Shirley Gutenschwager

IIA.1- 2001

LETTER 1028

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess, Instead of ring around th
Fox Valley, how about ring around the Plant
Mars. why can't you talk to the d.o.e in to
doing it. Because it is under peple's house's and
Pple have to move. we are sad because they
listen to us. I want you to tell him to
to us! how wood you like it under your



(Amanda 7)

Oct. 10, 1988
Monday

IIA.1- 2002

LETTER 1029

[redacted] County Development Corp.

PROGRESS THROUGH COOPERATION

October 6, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

1 The Tuscola County Economic Development Corporation would like to encourage the DOE to place the proposed SSC in Michigan. I think Michigan has the resources to make it a top quality center for the nation.

Sincerely,

James McLoskey
Executive Director

JM/tw

1184 Cleaver Rd. Suite 800 Caro, MI 48723 (517) 673-2849

LETTER 1030

October 5, 1988

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

Attention: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess,

Enclosed are my personal comments concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

1 1) Page 2-1. It is not clear how the SSC ranks with respect to other sceintific research in importance and with other physics research in particular. How were priorities determined concerning such research and SSC chosen as the project that will go forward. What criteria was used? Since there is not enough money to do all the needed research for all worthwhile projects the DOE needs to till the Public what other research will be forgone or delayed due to the siphoning off of funds by SSC.

It is also important for DOE to show the Public how much these new spin-off technologies cost/degree of success. In particular, on page 2-2, DOE needs to document the assertion that one-third of our current gross national product came from studying subatomic phisics over the last eighty years.. Also the first word of the first sentence of the first paragraph on this page is the start of an incomplete sentence that does not fit with the last word of the preceding page.

2 2) Page 3-1. It bothers me that DOE did not itself determine what were the best sites to look at but instead had a contest to see who would propose sites.. This is not leadership and does not lead to the best environmental siting decision being made. It is also disturbing that DOE does not tell us what decomissioning will cost and how hazardous and solid waste will be disposed.. This is a cost of the project and needs to be disclosed for each site.

3 3) Page 3-51. PM10 needs to be used to assess impacts. If PM10 data is not available then conversion factors using TSP need to be used to give an idea of what the NAAQS for particulates will be onsite and whether the workers or residents will be in danger.

4 4) Page 3-54. DOE is not disclosing fully to the Public what all impacts are since some sites, like the Texas one, have not had their historical site evaluation or prehistoric/archeological site evaluation done. Therefore the Public does not know the cost of what this will be in resources lost or damaged.

5 5) Page 3-60, Table 3-8. Using 250 gallons/min. of water and 2,200 gallons/min. of water is ridiculous. The DOE needs to determine what it can do to conserve water or recycle and reuse water so it is not wasted. The same can be said of energy usage. How will this be done and what will the program consist.

6 6) Pages 3-62-3.64.. Mitigation that will reduce impacts should be done and DOE should not state that it possibly might be done. Let's reduce impacts to the smallest amount possible. Surely with the cost of the project being so large the extra money needed to make it more environmentally sound is not out of line.

7 7) Page 3-67. There is no longer a TSP standard. PM10 is not the particulate standard.

IIA.1- 2004

What are the pollutant increases that will occur due to gas and electricity uses? How will this project reduce pollution to keep ozone levels down?

8 8) Page 4-3, Table 4-1. No mention is made here about drill holes from oil, gas, water, or other activities that have been plugged or need to be plugged.

9 9) Page 4-6. It seems to me that geologic verification studies should be done now so that all faults are known and the reviewer can determine the possible problems that these may have on the Texas and other sites.

10 10) Page 4-8. This is a general comment about this document's style. It would be more helpful for the reviewer if all comments about each state were put together so that a continuity and totality of each site could be discovered by reading about each state independently.

11 11) Page 4-2, Table 4-10. With the Trinity River from the Dallas-Fort Worth area to Lake Livingston being so polluted with sewage how will this project's sewage loads affect the river cumulatively?

12 12) Page 4-32, Tables 4-8 and 4-9. DOE should ensure that county radon levels in Texas for the area affected are gathered before the FEIS.

13 13) Page 5.1.1-4. What about fault impacts with respect to vibrations in Texas? How will fault impacts be measured and mitigated?

14 14) Page 5.1.2.1. I want mandatory mitigation to stop erosion and not DOE saying that measures could be done. You need to commit to what will be done. I consider 5-10% of a watershed disturbed by one project as alot of disturbance. On page 5.1.2-4 where did the 25% use of floodplain wideth come from? Why is not a more conservative num er like 5-10% used? What is most disturbing is the lack of any information on how flooding will increase due to secondary development in or near these streams. This is one of the greatest impacts and needs to be comprehensively addressed by DOE.

15 15) Pages 5.1.2-23, 26, 27, and 27. Regular water quality sampling programs should be set up for the streams that the SSC would impact to ensure that any degradation due to the project is found and then mitigated. In addition baseline data is needed so that future expansion of the SSC or indirect growth impacts can be determined. Pollution spills must be reduced by employee training and inspection and not as put here, could be. Nonpoint source controls are needed before any channel stormwater is released to the local streams. There is no discussion about shallow water aquifer water pollution impacts. Are there any and if so what mitigation will be employed?

DOE needs to install water conservation devices and use water reuse and recycling as much as possible on the SSC facility and the domestic water uses. In addition since secondary growth will occur due to the SSC the DOE should enter into a program with the county and nearby cities to encourage water conservation for new residences and other development that occurs due to SSC. The growth in the area will not be small since the county is not highly populated and is more rural than urban at this time. Further, it is ridiculous to say that since overdrafting is already occurring that the added cumulative impacts of the project are not significant. When you include the project, which itself will use much water and the indirect growth impacts the water use increase is significant. The State of Texas through the Texas Water Development Board has a water conservation program DOE should be involved with for this project.

Other water issues as a result of this project include page 5.1.2-20 which shows part of the project going under Bardwell Lake but nothing is said about this and whether water seepage will be a problem. Again on page 5.1.6-14 no mention is made about shallow water aquifers.

16 16) Page 5.1.3-9. Again DOE ignores the indirect and cumulative impacts of air pollution on the area. The total air pollution generated not just from cars of employees of the SSC but also due to the growth in residential, commercial, industrial and other land uses is never acknowledged or talked about. Since this could be one of the most serious consequences because the pollution generated here will move into the non-attainment for ozone area of the Dallas-Fort Worth area this needs to be addressed now!

17 17) Pages 5.1.7-14-20. A 70 dBA level at 630 feet away needs to be mitigated. At 70 dBA noise induced hearing loss can begin. Specifics on the noise mitigation plan are not given and need to be so the reviewer can comment on these plans. No disturbance impacts due to high noise levels are given for wildlife. This needs to be done. In addition on Table 5.1.4-3 the 5% of the people in service areas that will be highly annoyed by noise in the operational aspects need to have mitigation for their situation given in this EIS. It seems very unusual to not even know the number of structures at each proposed site within the 600 foot range. Yet this is where the impacts due to blasting will occur and again mitigation needs to be spelled out.

18 18) Page 5.1.5-8. It is not clear how reclamation will occur. As mitigation I support the relocation of the SSC out of JA. In addition since former prairie areas will be taken and growth will take even more former prairie areas I believe DOE should reclaim the two areas that are remnants of Blackland prairie as mitigation. In addition any excess land that the DOE does not need for development should be managed as a wildlife sanctuary. In addition, again, since this project will cause further growth in the area I believe DOE should use some of its land as habitat for Black-Capped Vireos and create habitat for them through tree plantings or other mitigation measures. Finally, I would like to see DOE, since it will disturb riparian habitat, acquire the best left on Chambers Creek as mitigation for this damage. This will also create wildlife sanctuary areas and increase the scenic and aesthetic values of the area by preserving these important landscape features.

19 19) Page 5.1.7-5. DOE needs to show what farmland will be lost to growth in the area due to the project and not just the direct loss of prime farmlands. Again, DOE refuses to give a picture of the complete impacts due to this project. This is not acceptable.

20 20) Pages 5.1.8-12, 24, 5.2-1, 5.2-7, and 3-65.. The biggest flaw in this EIS analysis is the lack of quantitative information or any information at all about the indirect environmental impacts that will occur due to this project.. This thought has been echoed again and again in these comments.. In addition DOE tries to minimize the importance of this growth by saying that it is relatively small when compared to total population projections for the region.. DOE also fails to talk about how such growth will turn a rural lifestyle into an urban one and alter culture and break the community fabric. Such lifestyle changes often are the most important ones for humans since they can have demonstrable emotional and psychological impacts.. It seems to me with all the advanced planning and projection tools at DOE's command that it should be possible to separate out the direct and indirect effects that SSC will have on Ellis County. This apparently is not being done and needs to be addressed.

21 21) Finally, way back on page 4-103, the EIS states that recreational resources will be affected in Texas. However it is not clear throughout the rest of the document what and how much will this effect be and how it will be mitigated. Please explain.

Sincerely,

Brandt Mannchen

Brandt Mannchen
629 Euclid
Houston, Texas 77009
H713-861-7552, W713-640-4311

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1988 O 225-775 (Book 5)