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FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Volume II
Comment Resolution Document

A. Comments
1. Letters

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10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

10.2.1 ECOLOGY

10.2.1.1 General Discussion

48 The portions of the DEIS dealing with the ecology and environment of the proposed Tennessee site give a good summary of current conditions and projected impacts of the project.

The DEIS gives appropriate consideration to the unique cedar glade plant communities of the Central Basin, which are habitat for the Federally-listed Tennessee Purple Coneflower as well as for a number of state-listed species and federal candidates. Since the submission of Tennessee's March 1988 Supplementary Material, the Tennessee Division of Ecological Services has conducted additional searches for potentially significant cedar glades in areas that would be disturbed by construction activities. Satellite images and aerial photographs have been checked for potential glade habitats and ground surveys of likely sites have been conducted to determine if rare species were present or potentially present. These
49 investigations have not confirmed the presence of any Federally or state-listed rare plants that would be directly affected by the SSC project. The DEIS appropriately recognizes that additional surveys should be conducted as planning proceeds. Tennessee will continue to work with DOE on this aspect of site development.

Since cedar glades are typically small in size, it is expected that if important glades are discovered in the immediate project area, slight adjustments could be made in alignment or construction and the cedar glades could be preserved. The Division of Ecological Services has successfully worked with DOE to protect ecologically significant sites on the Oak Ridge Reservation and would do so in the SSC area if Tennessee is the selected site.

A second biologically important resource within the SSC project area is the Snail Shell Cave system. Tennessee has obtained additional information about the biota of the Snail Shell system. A study was conducted by Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Jr., of the University of Kentucky and was included in the Tennessee White Paper. Dr. Barr's investigations confirm that efforts for the protection of the Snail Shell Cave ecosystem should be taken whether or not the SSC is built in Tennessee. The study also strengthens Tennessee's conclusion that with careful planning and implementation the SSC project would
50 have no significant adverse impact on the cave or its biota. Two of the organisms documented in the cave survey are formally listed as rare species. The Tennessee Cave Salamander, as noted in the DEIS, is a state "threatened" and federal "status review" species. The Southern Cavefish (Typhlichthys subterraneus) is listed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency as "deemed in need of management." Since the cave organisms documented in the Snail Shell Cave investigation can also be expected to occur in other underground passages in the vicinity, measures should be taken to ensure that disruption of the relatively shallow subsurface drainage systems is avoided. The DEIS acknowledges that this will be done.

The DEIS does not discuss why some endangered species are given more attention than others. Although the DEIS mentions all Federally listed species known to be in the project vicinity, it places more emphasis on the Tennessee Coneflower and the Indiana Bat than on other endangered species. The known range of the Tennessee Coneflower is approximately twenty miles north of the
51 SSC project area. A transplanted population of the species is persisting at the Stones River National Battlefield, somewhat closer to the proposed SSC site. Most of the eastern two-thirds of Tennessee, as well as much of the eastern United States, can be considered potential summer habitat for the Indiana Bat. Due to the high level of clearing and other disturbance of riparian forests in the Central

Basin, it is not likely that prime Indiana Bat habitat will be located in the site area. While all of the listed species mentioned in the DEIS should be searched for in suitable habitats which might be affected by the project, Tennessee's current information on these species indicates that they would not likely be jeopardized by the SSC. None of the listed species has been observed in the immediate project area.

52 The Duck River, with minor tributaries at the south side of the collider ring, is an ecologically significant resource, but it is not a designated Wild and Scenic River, as stated in the DEIS. It is not considered likely that the endangered freshwater mussels of the Duck River will be adversely affected by the proposed project if proper sediment control methods are used.

53 The Tennessee Division of Ecological Services will continue to work with DOE to ensure that if Tennessee is the selected host state for the SSC construction will not compromise important ecological resources.

10.2.1.2 Specific Comments

54 1. Volume I, page 3-45, and page 3-62. The Duck River is <u>not</u> a designated Wild and Scenic River.

55 2. Volume I, Table 4-16, page 4-46. "Hoover" River should be "Harpeth."

56 3. Volume I, Table 4-16, page 4-46. Cedar swamps are not among the wetland types found in middle Tennessee.

57 4. Volume I, Table 4-17 page 4-55. The list of Federally listed or candidate species for Tennessee should include Birdwing Pearly Mussel, Cumberland Monkeyface Pearly Mussel, and Tennessee Cave

Salamander (see Tennessee proposal, Volume 5, Table 5.3.-1). The list should not include Cumberland Rosinweed

58 5. Volume I, Section 4.7-3, page 4-50. Tennessee is not mentioned in the discussion of commercially and recreationally important species.

59 6. Volume I, Section 5.2.9, page 5.2-5. "Cedar glades of Central Piedmont" should be "Cedar glades of Central Basin."

60 7. Volume IV, Appendix 5, Section 5.6.9.5, page Tennessee 71. "Dilphium brachiatum" should read "Silphium brachiatum."

61 8. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Table 5.6.9-3, page Tennessee 73. Anemone caroliana should read Anemone caroliniana; Contadilla caelata should read Conradilla caelata.

62 9. Volume IV, Appendix 11, Section 11.3.6.1, page 46. Cedar glades are found in the Cumberland and Tennessee River Basins. The known significant cedar glade in the project vicinity is Cedar Grove Glade.

63 10. Volume IV, Appendix 11, Section 11.3.6.2, page 48. "Preliminary surveys for threatened or endangered species listed either by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Tennessee Division of Land and Economic Resources..." should read "Preliminary surveys for threatened or endangered species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Conservation, or the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency..."

10.2.2 RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

10.2.2.1 General Comments

1. The radiological impacts at the injector facilities (linear accelerator, low, medium, and high energy boosters) should be addressed in the impact statement. Are there plans to use fixed targets for test beams from the injector facilities or for future SSC experiments? If so, the potential radiological impacts of these fixed targets should also be addressed in the impact statement. The cumulative radiological impacts from all aspects of the SSC should be addressed in the FEIS. 64

2. With respect to the drainage system which runs along the bottom of the collider tunnel, how will any contaminated liquids in this system be collected, monitored, treated, and disposed of? How will leaks from this drainage system be detected and mitigated? 65

3. Any cooling water systems that are intercepted by the hadronic cascade will contain radioactivation products. However radioactivation in the various cooling water systems associated with the injector facilities and the collider ring (with the exception of the beam absorber cooling system) does not appear to be addressed in the DEIS. 66

4. What is the predicted operating life of the proposed beam absorbers? What are the effects of repeated heating on the graphite core of the absorber? Can the degradation of the various beam absorber materials be adequately predicted? 67

5. The impacts of activation in soil and rock from a one-time, full beam loss are discussed in the DEIS. However, some activation will occur in the soil/rock around the entire collider ring as a result of 68

routine operations. Because the longer-lived activation products will build up over time, especially around the interaction regions, the impact of these radionuclides on groundwater should also be addressed.

69 6. The projected doses presented in the DEIS for both routine operations and a full beam loss accident are well within NRC and State Regulatory Limits. However, this data should be summazied in a more organized and easily understood format in the FEIS. Also, any uncertainties associated with these projected doses should be more fully discussed.

70 7. Special shielding requirements relative to the various penetrations into the tunnel should be addressed.

71 8. "Based on Fermilab experience" is referenced throughout the document. There should be a statement indicating the general applicability of Fermilab experience with limitations of information noted, e.g., what is the impact of the energy differential?

10.2.2.2 Specific Comments

72 1. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.1, page 5.1.6-1. What is the basis for the estimate that during maintenance activities the amount of residual activation present would be "typically at a level of some tens of mrem/hr at 1 foot from the emitter" as identified at the bottom of the page? How accurately can the levels of residual activity in the SSC components be predicted at a collision energy of 40 TeV?

2. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.2.A.4, page 5.1.6-11: "The LLRW annual output is estimated to be 8,000 ft^3 (220 m^3) containing 10 pCi".

Volume I, Section 5.1.6.3.A.3, page 5.1.6-15: "Each shipment would be 600 to 1000 ft^3 (total of 8,000 ft^3/yr) of solid material in shielded containers, and would contain 0.75 to 1.26 Ci (total of 100 Ci/year) of radioactive material.

73 Volume IV, Appendix 10, page 99: "... it is projected that the SSC will annually ship at most 8,000 ft^3 (220m^3) of waste with a Curie content of 10 Ci."

The three sentences above are examples of contradictory statements in the DEIS. The actual projected Curie content of SSC LLRW should be clarified in the FEIS.

3. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.3.C, page 5.1.6-17. Because extremely
74 high temperatures can be generated within the tunnel (especially in the event of a cooling system malfunction), the potential impacts of a fire during operation should be more carefully evaluated.

4. Volume IV, Appendix 10, page 16, Dose Equivalent from Muons: Interaction Region. Considering the uncertainties in predicting the
75 number of muons produced when the beams are collided, what is the basis for assuming a factor of 10 reduction for dose equivalent?

5. Volume I, Section 4.6.1, page 4-30.

76 a. Second paragraph, seventh sentence. The phrase "when they are ingested" should read: "When they are inhaled or ingested."

b. Fourth paragraph: The dose from potassium-containing fertilizers is from uranium thorium and daughters. A better statement would be:

77 ...and the use of potassium-containing fertilizers in agriculture which contain small amounts of uranium-thorium and their daughters which over time can build up significantly. The use of agriculturally fertilized lands for housing has substantial potential impact on possible radon exposures, according to the EPA.

c. Fifth paragraph. This paragraph is incorrect as written. A better statement would be:

78 Finally, the largest contributor of manmade radiation dose is medical x-rays, which can contribute substantially to the annual dosage of an individual. Through the use of federally mandated manufacturing standards and use standards enforced by state radiation control agencies, the dose has been significantly reduced but not totally minimized. The national average annual dose for an individual is approximately 39 mrem for medical x-rays and 14 mrem from nuclear medicine procedures.

6. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.1 A, page 5.1.6-1.

79 a. First paragraph. It is unreasonable to assume that "No manmade sources of radiation would be present at the SSC during construction." A better statement would be "No manmade sources of radiation other than those associated with a construction project of this magnitude, e.g., industrial radiography sources, moisture-density gauges used in roofing and highway construction, etc., would be present at the SSC during construction."

80 b. Second paragraph. It would seem appropriate for the DEIS to reference State regulations regarding radiation protection, as the SSC is not covered under the Atomic Energy Act's exclusion from State health and safety requirements. Since most DOE orders only address Atomic Energy Act radioactive materials, all references to "DOE orders" or "limits" as regards radiation should also include references to "State radiation control regulations." Such acknowledgements would be consistent with Tennessee's understanding that DOE intends to construct and operate the SSC in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements.

81 7. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.2, page 5.1.6-11. The statements concerning the EPA standard for public drinking water are incorrect. EPA standards do not permit 20 pCi/ml of H-3 and 0.5 pCi/ml of Na-22. The standard for manmade radionuclides is 4 mrem dose equivalent per year; therefore, the allowable concentrations have to be determined by back calculations taking into account the mix of the sources rather than numerical values for each source separately. See also comments on Volume IV, Appendix 12 page 28 and page 32.

82 8. Volume I, Section 5.1.6.3, page 5.1.6-15. What is the planned disposition of any tritiated water which might be drained from the Beam Absorbers to maintain the tritium inventory?

9. Volume I, Section 6.2.6, page 6-9.

83 a. Sixth paragraph. The statement: "The EPA has determined that wastes containing both hazardous waste and radioactive components (mixed wastes) are subject to RCRA regulations (51 FR 24504)" should be corrected to read: "The EPA has determined that in wastes containing both hazardous waste components and

radioactive waste components, the hazardous waste components are subject to RCRA regulations."

In addition, the statement: "Only Colorado has the authority to regulate mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes" should be corrected to read: "Only Colorado and Tennessee have the authority to regulate the hazardous component of mixed waste."

b. Seventh paragraph. Since EPA hazardous waste regulations are not consistent with 10 CRF 61, the first statement of this paragraph is overly restrictive. While it would provide much greater protection to the public to apply 10 CRF 61 standards to hazardous waste, EPA has chosen not to. The statement should read: "Any low-level radioactive waste will be disposed of in accordance with 10 CRF 61 standards or in an appropriately licensed low-level radioactive waste site."

84

In addition, since reference is made to the proposed low-level waste site in Texas, it should be noted that only Colorado, North Carolina and Tennessee are members of low-level radioactive waste compacts that have existing sites that could handle the SSC low-level waste.

Mixed wastes would have to be disposed of in accordance with standards for low-level waste disposal and RCRA standards. There are no disposal sites for these wastes currently in operation.

10. Volume IV, Appendix 5c Tennessee.

a. Section 5.6.6.1.D, page 55. The statement "These samples may or may not be representative" should more appropriately read "While these samples are limited, the results are expected to be representative."

85

b. Section 5.6.6.2, page 55. The first sentence in the first paragraph should read: "In Tennessee, 669 radioactive material (RAM) licenses were issued by the Division of Radiological Health to authorize the use of RAM, including 326 medical licenses, 296 industrial licenses, 22 academic licenses, 10 source material licenses, and 15 special nuclear material licenses at the end of FY 1985, according to the state profile analysis for the Conference of
86 Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD 87)." The following needs to be added to the first paragraph: "In addition to Division of Radiological Health and Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees, the Department of Energy operates three large facilities in the eastern portion of the state. These facilities include a uranium enriching plant, a nuclear weapons component fabrication plant, and a national laboratory heavily involved in

c. Section 5.6.8.4, page 61. The statement that "there are no commerical low-level radioactive/mixed waste disposal facilities currently operating in Tennessee" is misleading. There are no commercial low-level radioactive/mixed waste disposal facilities operating anywhere. As a member of the regional Southeast Low-
87 Level Waste Compact, Tennessee has access to the regional low-level waste site in South Carolina. Thus a better statement would be: "As a member of the Southeast Low-Level Waste Compact, Tennessee has access to the regional low-level waste site in South Carolina." Any reference to "mixed waste" should be made in a separate section.

11. Volume IV, Appendix 10.

88 a. Page 39. The routing of low-level radioactive shipments to Richland, Washington, is not justified from a Tennessee site. The waste could easily be integrated into the existing DOE low-level waste stream in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or possibly sent to the regional compact low-level waste site.

b. Pages 100 and 101. The statement that SSC LLRW disposal at an NRC-licensed facility is a possible option is not correct. There are no NRC-licensed disposal facilities and the NRC does not have licensed accelerator-produced radioactive material. Thus the statement should read "Disposal at a regional compact low-level waste facility licensed by a state remains a possible option except in Michigan, which has passed legislation prohibiting the burial of NARM in a low-level waste site in that state."

89

The last statement on the page should note that mixed waste, in addition to being regulated under RCRA, must also be regulated under applicable radiation regulations.

12. Volume IV, Appendix 12.

Page 28, second paragraph: "This is to be compared to the EPA standards of 0.5 pCi/ml for Na22 (proposed) and 0.5 pCi/ml for H-3."

Page 28, last paragraph: "90,000 pCi/l for tritium or 500 pCi/l of Na-22 will result in a dose equivalent of 4 mrem/yr."

90

Page 32: "The EPA standards are 0.5 pCi/ml for Na-22 and 90 pCi/ml (proposed) for H-3."

The three citations above are examples of conflicting statements in the DEIS concerning acceptable radioactive levels in water. Regardless of the specific concentration of any single radionuclide, the dose from all (with some allowable exceptions) must be less than 4 mrem/year. Thus all citations in the DEIS to acceptable radioactivity levels in water should be reviewed and the final comparisons for judging adequacy of groundwater protection should be in terms of dose equivalent.

10.2.3 AIR QUALITY

10.2.3.1 General Discussion

91 Discussions that state or imply that the Tennessee site is in a non-attainment area for carbon monoxide are both misrepresentative and misleading. Carbon monoxide standards are exceeded only rarely in Nashville and Davidson County, and exeedences are limited to a few intersections in the heart of downtown Nashville, usually during the months of January or February between the hours of 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Carbon monoxide exceedences in the outlining portions of Davidson County and in the urban and rural areas adjacent to the Tennessee site are totally unexpected. Using carbon monoxide data from monitoring stations in downtown Nashville to represent conditions at the Tennessee site is inappropriate.

92 The DEIS also seems to exaggerate the construction dust issue at the Tennessee site and implies that the NAAQS will be exceeded. Actual experience with the boring of more than 9,000 feet of 8 1/2-foot diameter tunnels underneath downtown Nashville in limestone similar to that at the Tennessee site did not result in observed dust emissions from either the boring or the hauling operations. The only complaints received by the local air pollution control authority or the contractor concerned noise from the tunnel ventilation fans. Tennessee Air Pollution Control regulations require dust control on an "as-needed basis" to ensure the control of dust to protect air quality. Authorized control techniques for dusts from construction, hauling, land clearing, and demolition activities include the use of dust collectors, wetting agents, paving, crusting agents, and watering. At the Tennessee site, the control of dust from construction activities will be required by the State of Tennessee to ensure that no significant adverse impacts or exceedances of applicable standards take place.

93 Tennessee recommends that the FEIS be corrected to remove or properly qualify all statements, either direct or implied, that the Tennessee site is in a non-attainment area for carbon monoxide and that excessive dusts during construction are not expected at the Tennessee site.

10.2.3.2 Specific Comments

94 1. Volume I, Section 3.6.3, page 3-62. The bullet on air quality is incomplete. A number of additional methods and procedures are available to reduce fugitive dust emissions to levels acceptable by the regulatory agencies and the public. Some of these are discussed on page 5.1.3-9 in Volume I, Chapter 5.

95 2. Volume I, Section 4.4.2, page 4-26. The discussion referred to in the last sentence does not appear to be in Appendix 8.

96 3. Volume I, Section 4.4.2, Table 4-6, page 4-27. The unrepresentative monitoring station for carbon monoxide (CO) improperly presents the Tennessee site as above the NAAQS for CO. If these data are retained, all references to carbon monoxide concentrations in Tennessee should be qualified to explain the unrepresentatively high values.

97 4. Volume I, Section 5.1.3.1, page 5.1.3-3. In the fourth bullet item, is "volume of soils generated" supposed to be "volume of spoils generated"?

98 5. In Volume I, Section 5.1.3.2, page 5.1.3-6, the discussion of non-attainment designations in the last paragraph on the page is misleading. The reader could incorrectly associate carbon monoxide standard non-attainment with the Tennessee site. The text should also explain that the Tennessee site is partly within counties that are a part of a designated ozone non-attainment area only because of

their proximity to the Nashville metropolitan area. The sentence beginning "Any increase" is misleading since any increase in net emissions anywhere will further degrade air quality; thus the sentence only confuses the reader. It should be deleted, and the last sentence should begin "However, no offsets..."

99 6. In Volume I, Section 5.1.3.2, page 5.1.3-6 and Table 5.1.3-3, particulate matter concentrations are predicted to be excessive during construction. A variety of strategies, techniques, and control methods will be used as appropriate to mitigate these to acceptable levels. Such is indicated on page 5.1.3-9 in Volume I, Chapter 5. Therefore, the particulate matter "unavoidable adverse impacts" statement is inconsistent with what will occur.

100 7. Volume I, Section 5.2.4, page 5.2-3. In the first sentence, at the top of the page "quality" should be replaced by "pollution" because that is what is meant. In the second sentence, the non-attainment designations should be stated exactly for the given site. The Tennessee site is not located in a carbon monoxide attainment area, but rather is near a CO non-attainment area. The sentence about TSP concentrations is incorrect and misleading. First, the TSP standards no longer apply; the PM_{10} standard does. Second, this statement is based on worst-case emissions and modeling assumptions and ignores appropriate, available mitigation measures.

101 8. Volume I, Section 5.4, page 5.4-2, first bullet at the top of the page. The subject statement is incorrectly worded. There are no longer NAAQS for air pollutant emissions, only for concentrations in ambient air. Either this statement must be deleted or revised to reflect the addition of minor amounts of air pollutants to the ambient air.

102 9. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Section 5.6.4.2.D, page Tennessee 44 states that Sipsy Wilderness is approximately 75 miles north of the

Tennessee site. The Sipsy Wilderness area is actually in Alabama, 120 miles to the south of the Tennessee site. Mammoth Cave is about 75 miles north of the proposed SSC site.

103 10. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.1, page 1. There are no current NAAQS for TSP and for HC as stated in the second paragraph, first sentence. The TSP standards have been replaced by the PM_{10} standard. The ozone (O_3) standard should be indicated instead of HC because HC is not a criteria pollutant and O_3 is.

104 11. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.2, page 2. The phrase "in the absence of any CAA requirements" is incorrect. State implementation plans require permitting and mitigation procedures for air pollutants from smaller-than-PSD sources and from construction activities and facilities (such as batch plants and fuel storage tanks).

105 12. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.3.1.1, pages 6-7 and Section 8.3.2.1, pages 8-9. Emission sources not mentioned are concrete or asphalt batch plants and fuel storage tanks during construction.

106 13. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.3.4, paragraph 4, page 12 states that "While the TSP and PM_{10} NAAQS are exceeded in all states, such exceedances are temporary." The DEIS goes on to mention several mitigation measures considered to be standard industrial practice.

107 The DEIS can leave the reader with the wrong impression that the NAAQS would be exceeded due to various reasons. With respect to the Tennessee site, the State of Tennessee believes that adequate dust control technology exists and that it will be required to protect the NAAQS. For example, the W. L. Hailey and Company, Inc. bored more than 9,000 feet of 8 1/2-foot-diameter tunnels underneath downtown Nashville. There were no observed dust emissions from

either the boring operation or from the hauling of spoil. The only complaints received by the local air pollution control authority or contractor were about the noise from fans used to ventilate the tunnel. Spoil dust was easily controlled by the addition of water to the face of the wall being bored. Details of dust control techniques used by W. L. Hailey and Company can be obtained by contacting Mr. Randy Houston, Construction Manager, W. L. Hailey and Company, 2971 Kraft Drive, Nashville, Tennessee (615-255-3161). Verification of dust-free conditions during the tunnel construction can be obtained from Mr. Paul Bontrager, Director, Metropolitan Nashville Davidson County Air Pollution Control Division (615-340-5653).

14. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.3.4, page 12.

The third paragraph states: "Carbon monoxide exceedances would result in Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina and Tennessee."

The fourth paragraph states: "Actual site CO concentrations are expected to be much lower than that estimated. NAAQS violations are not expected."

108

With respect to the Tennessee site, these statements are misleading and confusing. Any reference to expected CO exceedances at the Tennessee site should be eliminated from the FEIS, except to note that CO exceedances are limited to downtown portions of Nashville. Carbon monoxide exceedances in Middle Tennessee have been limited to major downtown intersections in the middle of Nashville and occur only rarely and usually in January or February between the hours of 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. at localized urban hotspots. Memphis is Tennessee's largest urban area and four out of five of the CO monitoring sites in this city meet the NAAQS. Rural CO exceedances would be totally unexpected.

109 15. In Volume IV, Appendix 8, Table 8-3, page 10, the DEIS authors identify twice-daily watering with a 50-percent efficiency as the control method for dust from general site construction. The Tennessee Air Pollution Control regulations require dust control on an as-needed basis, which includes the use of dust collectors, wetting agents, paving, crusting agents, and watering as necessary to control dusts from construction, hauling, land clearing, and demolition activities. A properly designed dust control program will protect the NAAQS; such a program will be required at the Tennessee site.

110 16. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Tables 8-47, 8-48, and 8-50, pages 50, 51, and 53. No reference is given for the 47-percent relationship of PM_{10} emissions to TSP emissions. What is the basis for the PM_{10} values?

10.2.4 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

111 In general, the DEIS discussion of the climate and meteorology of the Tennessee site is a reasonable representation of Tennessee conditions. However, the few errors identified below should be corrected.

112 1. Volume I, Section 4.3, Table 4-5, page 4-23. In Table 4-5, the lowest monthly low temperature for the Tennessee site should be 31°F rather than 49°F.

113 2. Volume I, Section 4.3, Table 4-5, page 4-24. The units for the parameter "mean annual dewpoint" should be "temperature (°F)" and not "humidity (%)".

114 3. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Section 5.6.3.1, page Tennessee 35. The second sentence in Section 5.6.3.1 is incorrect. It does not apply to the Tennessee site area, and the reference cited is not in the references list on pages 142-157. The cited reference is listed with

the Arizona site references in Appendix 5a. In "Climates of the States--Tennessee, Climatography of the United States," No. 60-40, February 1960, the author, Robert Dickson of the Weather Bureau, stated "In the Great Valley temperature increases from north to south, reaching a value at the low end comparable to that of Middle and West Tennessee where elevation variations are a generally minor consideration."

115 4. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Section 5.6.3.2, page Tennessee 35. The third sentence of Section 5.6.3.2 is misleading by implying that the temperature at the Tennessee site is below freezing for 74 days of the year. Clarity would be provided by adding the words "minimum" and "on" so that the sentence would read: "The minimum temperature drops below freezing on the average of 74 days per year."

10.2.5 WETLANDS

116 Wetlands at the Tennessee site are discussed in Section 5.1 of the Tennessee Initial Proposal. Wetlands represent less than 3 percent of the Tennessee project area. They are associated mostly with riparian zones of perennial headwater streams of the area. To a lesser extent, emergent wetlands do occur, but are most commonly limited in size and associated with pond margins. The ecological significance of these wetlands is the habitat diversity they provide to the region.

117 In addition to the more common aquatic plants and animals, certain rare species may be found in these wetlands. The riparian wetlands provide potential feeding and nesting corridors for the Indiana and Gray bats, mostly in the stream corridors of the West Fork of the Stones River, North Fork Creek and some reaches of the Harpeth River.

118 Few of the proposed facilities, however, come in contact with or are close to these areas. Final siting of spoil locations and the use of best management practices to mitigate construction impacts should ensure that no detrimental impacts are imposed on any significant wetlands system.

10.3 SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES

10.3.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION

119 It appears that a uniform assessment methodology was applied to all the potential sites, precluding the use of site-specific information and judgments. This may have led to some of the unreasonably high socioeconomic impact projections for the Tennessee site. There may also have been calculation errors resulting in impact projections that are at least an order of magnitude too large. The following subsections discuss the negative impact of the methodologies used in the DEIS by DOE to project property tax revenue loss, indirect capital expenditures, indirect tax revenue, population influx, housing, and secondary impacts for the Tennessee site. Tennessee recommends that the alternate site-specific data presented below be incorporated in the final site selection decision.

Unless otherwise noted, page references in this sub-section refer to Appendix 14.

10.3.2 PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS

120 The Tennessee team could not replicate the calculations that produced the property tax revenue losses presented in Tables 14.1.3.6-15, -16, and -17, (pages 236, 238 and 239). The team believes that important methological and, perhaps, arithmetic errors were made in calculating property market value, land value, appraised value, and assessed value. Using the DOE values presented in Table 14.1.2-8 (pages 29), the Tennessee team calculated values for property tax revenue loss that are an order of magnitude smaller than DOE's.

121 An example of a possible arithmetic error appears in the DEIS data for Bedford County. The market value of property lost was presented as $18.8 million. The tax rate was given as 0.56% [sic] of assessed valuation. Multiplying the tax rate by the property market value yields a figure of $105,280 -- $0.1 million rather than the $1.1 million presented in Table 14.1.3.5-15. Similar problems exist for property tax revenue/loss calculations for the other two counties. These calculations should be reviewed because much was made in the impact evaluation about tax revenue loss at the Tennessee site.

122 A methodological question exists concerning the source of the land values presented in Table 14.1.2-8. Table 10.3-1 in this volume contains a comparison of Tennessee's estimates of fair market value of site properties with the values found in the DEIS. The Tennessee estimate is based on a property-by-property evaluation, incorporating consideration of stratified fee acquisition where appropriate. See Section 10.4.1 of this volume for an explanation of fair market value as determined by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The basis for the DEIS estimate is unknown.

123 In addition, tax loss will be based on the appraised value of the *property as it is carried on the tax rolls rather than on the amount* that is paid for it. A random sample of 25 parcels in each county found that the appraised value carried on the tax rolls is considerably less than the market value estimated by the State. Local tax officials were also contacted to get their judgment about this percentage. The results of the sampling process and the survey are also given in Table 10.3-1.

In addition to correcting for appraised value, two other factors need to be taken into account when estimating annual property tax losses: the assessed value of the land and the current tax rate. All of the property under consideration is assessed at 25% of its appraised value.

TABLE 10.3-1

CORRECTED PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS CALCULATIONS

Comparison of Tennessee and DEIS Property Values

County	Tennessee Estimate ($)	DEIS Estimate ($)
Bedford County	2.7 million	18.8 million
Marshall County	1.9 million	9.4 million
Rutherford County	28.7 million	28.1 million

Appraisal Value vs. Market Value Correction Factor

County	Sample Results*	Local Officials**
Bedford	77%	100%
Marshall	46%	58%
Rutherford	61%	100%

Tax Loss Based on Local Officials Correction Factor

County	Market Value ($)	Corr. Factor	Asses. Ratio	Tax Rate***	Tax Loss ($)
Bedford	2.7 million	100%	25%	3.50	24,000
Marshall	1.9 million	58%	25%	3.86	11,000
Rutherford	28.7 million	100%	25%	3.00	215,000

Tax Loss Based on Sample Correction Factor

County	Market Value($)	Corr. Factor	Asses. Ratio	Tax Rate***	Tax Loss ($)
Bedford	2.7 million	77%	25%	3.50	18,500
Marshall	1.9 million	46%	25%	3.86	8,400
Rutherford	28.7 million	61%	25%	3.00	131,000

*Appraisal value as a percentage of market value based on a sample of 25 randomly selected parcels in each county.
**Appraisal value as a percentage of market value based on an opinion survey of local tax officials.
***Tax rate in dollars per $100 assessed value.

The Tennessee Proposal Team believes that the tax loss figures appearing in the following table represent more realistic estimates of potential tax losses than those which appear in the DEIS.

10.3.3 INDIRECT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The estimates of indirect capital expenditure shown in DEIS Tables 14.1.3.6-15, -16, and -17 could not be replicated. Of particular concern is the estimate of $1.1 million shown for Bedford County; the Tennessee team believes the estimate to be extremely high. It can only be concluded that the estimate is the result of some quirk in the model and that professional judgment was not used to adjust the model output.

The projected indirect increase in population (374 people) is only 1.2% of the projected baseline population as shown in Table 14.1.3.6-7. This level of project-induced increase is very small and is well within the range of error in even baseline population projections.

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Therefore, it is hard to understand what could cause such a need for increased capital expenditure in Bedford County. Perhaps expenditures in Bedford County were expected to rise because of additional education costs. But the peak projected enrollment increase is only 76 in 1992 (Table 14.1.3.6-11). The projected capital expenditure of $1.1 million occurs in 1991 (Table 14.1.3.6-15). An additional 76 students would result in an average increase of seven students per school in the thirteen schools that comprise the Bedford County School system (Volume IV, Appendix 5c, page Tennessee 110). This level of impact would be unlikely to cause any capital expenditure at all.

Based on the above, there is reason to be skeptical about the reliability and reasonableness of the other analyses of capital expenditure. The expenditures cited in the DEIS are probably much

higher than would ever occur. The Tennessee team cannot check the figures in detail, however, because there is not enough information provided in the DEIS on the methodology used to develop these estimates.

Amortization of indirect capital expenditure over a number of years was apparently not taken into consideration in the DEIS. For example, if the $1.1 million expenditure projected for Bedford County were financed by 20-year bonds at a 9-percent interest rate, the annual repayment would be about $121,000. In terms of the fiscal analysis, this type of figure should be used to project revenue shortfalls or surpluses for any given year.

10.3.4 INDIRECT TAX REVENUE

As with indirect capital expenditure, the Tennessee team could not replicate the estimates of indirect tax revenue shown in Tables 14.1.3.6-15, -16, and -17. Using Bedford County as an example, the per capita net increase in indirect revenue is shown as $416 in Table 14.1.2-8 (page 29). With a 374-person increase projected for that county, the revenue increase would be $155,584 ($0.2 million if rounded to the nearest hundred thousand) compared to $0.1 million shown in the table. It is possible that the difference is in the rounding. In Marshall County, the indirect revenue is $435. A 160-person increase in population would cause a revenue increase of $69,600 ($0.1 million after rounding) compared to zero shown in the table. Again, the difference may be in the rounding. However, for Rutherford County, the indirect revenue is shown as $292; if 4,450 people moved in, the revenue increase would be $1,299,400, which would round to $1.3 million rather than the $2.7 million shown in the table for 1992. This difference is obviously more than rounding. The Tennessee team suggests checking these projections and perhaps being more explicit about the methodology used to compute them.

125

10.3.5 POPULATION INFLUX

As with the previous socioeconomic estimates, the methodology used to project the in-migrant workforce for the Tennessee site is left unstated in the DEIS. On page 17, the authors state that a "reference case was constructed" and, on page 20, that "the high and low scenarios were not used." On page 218, however, the authors write about the "high scenario" for the year 2000. As discussed below, it appears that the high scenario was used for 1992, although on page 213 there is reference to taking into account "the size, unemployment rate and educational level" in projecting in-migration rates. Some clarification would be appropriate. The population
126 influx projections for the Tennessee site are prime examples in which the use of generalized assumptions and methodologies for site comparisons are inappropriate. Tennessee has already submitted documentation based on actual experience with a construction project much larger than the SSC which demonstrated (Volume 4, page 39-42, Tennessee Initial Proposal) a far lower percent of in-migrants. Although the use of a "standardized" approach may at first seem to allow for fair comparisons between sites, it unduly overstates the negative socioeconomic impact of the SSC on the Tennessee site.

On page 213, a peak worker influx of 4,900 is projected, which is over 50 percent of the peak total number of jobs (9,400 direct plus
127 secondary; page 205). This result appears consistent with the assumptions for the "high scenario" (page 19), although this could not be verified because of a lack of information in the DEIS.

Information supplied in Tennessee's Initial Proposal (pages 39-42, Volume 4) documented that the region has supported a nuclear plant
128 construction workforce of over 6,800 with only a 20 percent in-migration rate (the SSC corresponding on-site workforce is estimated to be 3,000-Volume 14, page 205). This workforce contained a high

proportion of highly skilled workers, as would the SSC. It was also pointed out that a nearby ongoing major construction project, the Saturn plant, would be finishing up as the SSC started, which would release a large number of skilled local construction workers to work on the SSC (pages 39, Volume 4, Tennessee Initial Proposal). The authors of the DEIS conclude that the Saturn project contributes to the "lower than average unemployment rate" (page 213), and this is cited as a contributing factor in the high number of projected in-migrants. Based on the projected SSC and Saturn construction schedules, the SSC would not compete with Saturn for skilled construction workers but would instead provide continued employment for the workers already located in the ROI.

Another consideration which was not addressed was the number of workers per in-migrating household. As requested in the ISP, information was provided on the availability of employment
129 opportunities for family members of SSC employees (page 56, Volume 4, Tennessee Initial Proposal). The figures showed that there would be substantial employment opportunities; this would have the effect of further reducing the total number of in-migrants seeking work since more than one worker could come from a single in-migration household.

If a site-specific analysis were conducted taking all of the above considerations into account, the projected population influx for 1992 would be about half of the 14,650 projected in the DEIS. Although
130 Tennessee agrees with the current conclusion in the DEIS that the region can accommodate even such a high level of influx without a significant problem, Tennessee is concerned with the use of these overstated results. The domino effect on other socioeconomic considerations could result in inappropriate comparisons with other sites during the final site selection process.

131 The characterization of Shelbyville as "small" (pages 228 and 240) with its nearly 14,000 population (page 52, Volume 4, Tennessee Initial Proposal) is questionable partly because of the uncertainty of what a town the size of Bell Buckle, population about 500, would be called. More importantly, Shelbyville was used as the example of lifestyle impacts (p. 240). That selection seems hard to justify when the DOE's projected population influx into Bedford County would comprise less than 3% of Shelbyville's population even in the unlikely event that all newcomers to Bedford County decided to locate in Shelbyville. If there were any reluctance to accept newcomers, the impact would more likely be felt by the newcomers than the current residents. It is therefore difficult to conclude that "life styles of nearby small town dwellers...could be affected by SSC-related population," especially given the small population influx projected by both DOE and the Tennessee team.

10.3.6 HOUSING

132 There appears to be a misstatement on page 218 about the demand for housing at the regional level. The statement is that 4,000 units would be needed by 1992 and an additional 3,000 by the year 2000. Table 14.1.3.6-6 shows those values to be for each individual year and they are not cumulative. The table represents the more reasonable view because the 1992 figure includes a large number of construction in-migrants. As construction winds down, they will release dwelling units to the operation-related in-migrants. Secondary in-migrants in 1992 will simply stay and provide services to the operating workforce. To the extent that some construction in-migrants remain on the maintenance workforce for the SSC, they will have already been accommodated in the year 2000. (The statement about additional dwelling units is also made on page 223 in the Rutherford County discussion.)

Another point has to do with the methodology used to evaluate the impact on the housing market at the county level. The approach was to take the population allocation as given and then assess how well the housing market could accommodate it. This approach would be appropriate in sparsely settled states in which an in-migrant would
133 not have alternative communities in which to locate. However, at the Tennessee site there is no "island" effect restricting the location choice of an in-migrant. Instead, there is a wide range of location alternatives available and these would be expected to be exercised if, in fact, there were localized housing "crunches" in a given county or community. The standard methodology therefore appears to overstate the results in Tennessee.

10.3.7 SECONDARY IMPACTS

The method used to project baseline employment is needlessly complex and stretches the available data well. There is no need to prepare estimates of output per worker by industry at the county level, multiply by employment to get total output, project total output, then project output per worker, and divide these two to get
134 projected employment. There are accepted, more simple methods for doing this. For example, BEA has, in the same division that produces the RIMSII model used for the impact analysis, considerable expertise in the field of small-area employment projections. Nevertheless, the baseline projections achieved by this method are reasonable compared to other published projections. The population for the ROI as a whole is only slightly higher than BEA's latest OBERS projections; however, the employment is about eight percent higher, producing an employment/population ratio that may be marginally high.

In general, the magnitude of the secondary employment projections
135 for the ROI appears to be reasonable. However, it appears that no distinction was made between short-run and long-run impacts.

Some of the impacts, especially in the tertiary sector, generally occur after a time lag of one to several years. Therefore, the impacts through the peak year of project employment are probably overstated to some extent.

The geographic distribution of secondary effects seems inconsistent with the distribution of direct population impacts and the project's location. The population impacts are expected to occur largely in Davidson and Rutherford counties, with 34 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of the total population increase in 2000 (Table 14.1.3.6-6). Williamson County runs a distant third, with less than eight percent. These allocations seem reasonable. The authors of the DEIS apparently believe that most of the secondary job sources will locate in Davidson County. Although that assumption is not explicit, it is reasonable. Nashville, essentially coterminous with Davidson County, is a fast-growing city of almost a half-million people, and is therefore the major distribution, shopping, and services center for the area. However, Rutherford County is also likely to capture a significant share of these jobs. 136

Rutherford County has changed over the past twenty years from a largely rural county to a more rural-suburban mix. It has a population of over 100,000 and is home to Middle Tennessee State University and to the Nissan automobile plant. The SSC would lie near Murfreesboro, the main urban center in the county, with the primary research facility a very short distance away. The distribution shown in the DEIS indicates that Rutherford County would have 1,592 direct jobs in 2000 but only 296 secondary jobs, or eight percent of the total. Tennessee believes that Rutherford would attract considerably more of the secondary jobs, although probably not as many as Davidson. 164

10.4 LAND ACQUISITION ISSUES

10.4.1 JUST COMPENSATION

Some speakers at the public hearing held in Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 29, 1988, expressed concern about being paid Fair Market Value for real property and obtaining replacement housing without financial hardship. In Volume IV, Appendix 4, Section 4.3.1, pages 8-10, the DEIS includes information about typical acquisition and relocation processes under Public Law 91-646, known as the "Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970." Unfortunately, the description is so generalized and overly simplified that it has misled and confused the general public. 137

As to acquisition in terms of Fair Market Value, the State of Tennessee Department of Transportation right-of-way pamphlet, decribes the entire acquisition process as it would take place in Tennessee, including policies regarding Fair Market Value. A copy of this pamphlet is attached as Exhibit 10.4-1. This same process would be applicable for all property acquisition for the SSC project.

In the second paragraph under the Appraisals Section on page 2 of the pamphlet, the method of determining value for partial acquisitions is described. This would also include any and all damages to the remainder including "cost to cure" of water supplies, driveways, fencing, etc. 138

Similarly, if damages occur to any landowner as a result of the construction and operation of the SSC project, including loss of water sources, the State of Tennessee would be obligated to provide compensation for the "cost to cure".

Exhibit 10.4-1

CENTRAL RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE
1100 JAMES K. POLK BLDG.
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219
(615) 741-3196

REGION 1
RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE
711 CONCORD STREET
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37901
(615) 673-6239

REGION 2
RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE
4005 CROMWELL ROAD
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37421
(615) 892-7430

REGION 3
RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE
2200 CHARLOTTE AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203
(615) 320-8260

REGION 4
RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE
120 STATE STREET
JACKSON, TENNESSEE 38301
(901) 424-4110

Tennessee Department of Transportation. Authorization No. 401011 (Rev. 7/84) 10,000 copies. This public document was promulgated at a cost of 3.4¢ per copy.

RIGHT OF WAY

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE OF TENNESSEE

INFORMATION ISSUED BY
RIGHT OF WAY OFFICE

The State is confronted with the enormous task of constructing highways to accommodate the traveling public. Many acres of land, some improved and some in its natural state, will be needed from a great many individual property owners.

The Right-of-Way Office will sincerely try to secure the property required at a fair market price and with as little inconvenience to the affected citizens as possible under the circumstances.

THE PROCESS

The process is not unlike a private sale from one property owner to another, except for the fact that the State, because it is acting in the public interest, has the responsibility to acquire property at a fair price.

POLICY AND RIGHTS

It is the obligation of the State Department of Transportation to see that property owners are treated alike, in a fair manner and in such a way as to cause as little inconvenience as possible.

Occasionally, agreements cannot be reached, and when these situations develop, the property owners, as well as the Department, have well-defined rights under the law. These rights safeguard the owner from getting less than fair market value and protect the tax funds appropriated for right-of-way purchases by the State from unrealistic demands.

1

APPRAISALS

Before the property owners are contacted by the Right-of-Way Buyers, experienced appraisers investigate every approach to the value of the property to be acquired. They personally check each home, place of business, and parcel of land that will be involved. Each property owner will be afforded the opportunity to accompany the appraiser on his inspection of the property. In all instances, photographs are taken. Public records are searched and recent bona fide land sales in the neighborhood are checked in order to establish a basis for valuing each property. This valuation is based on fair market value; what a willing buyer would pay to a willing seller.

From all of the information available, the appraiser then prepares a formal appraisal report that shows the development of the fair market values assigned to the items involved. When only a portion of an entire property is to be acquired, the effect of the proposed acquisition on the remainder of the property is also considered by the appraiser. The appraisal report includes a signed certification that the appraiser has no present or intended future interest in the property appraised.

Because of a heavy workload it is often necessary for the State to employ outside appraisers. Also, if the nature of the property and use to which it is put is unique, it is necessary for the State to employ an outside appraiser who specializes in the particular kind of property involved.

2

All appraisals are reviewed by a qualified individual, and an amount is determined that the State will offer for the property.

NEGOTIATIONS

The Buyer then calls on the property owner at a time convenient to both and explains the effects of the proposed project on his property. A "firm offer", in writing, will be made to the owner, at this time. Except in very unusual circumstances, the owner will receive payment in the amount of our "firm offer" prior to vacating his property. The Buyer is prepared to make one or more return visits. If during negotiations it is found that some item of value in the proposed acquisition or element of damage was overlooked, the appraisal, after due process, is adjusted accordingly. If, however, no such omission is discovered, the offer made by the Buyer is a firm one and leaves no room for the practice of "horse trading."

This "firm offer" method is considered to be a fair one, as all property owners are treated alike and the "holdout" does not receive more for his property than an owner of similar property who accepts the offer made.

Payment is made to the property owner within a reasonable time, usually within six weeks after agreement is reached, thereby providing the property owner with funds to purchase new property or make adjustments to his remaining property.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND PAYMENTS

An occupant, either owner or tenant, who will be displaced by the highway project will be personally contacted by an agent for the State who will explain the assistance and payments available to him under the Department's Relocation Assistance Program. He will also be furnished a brochure outlining benefits for which he may be eligible. As explained in the brochure, ample notice and time for removal will be given.

EMINENT-DOMAIN PROCEEDINGS

Where an agreement cannot be reached between the property owner and the Department for sale of the property to the State, the Department will proceed to acquire the property through Eminent Domain Proceedings. In such proceedings, a jury of qualified citizens is chosen to hear testimony prepared by both landowner and the State. After deliberation, the jury arrives at an amount it determines as just compensation to the property owner. The amount set by the court as due the owner is binding to both parties, unless it can be shown that some part of the proceeding was in error.

When Eminent Domain Proceedings are instituted in a case, the State deposits with the Circuit Court Clerk an amount of money equal to the offer made by the State for the property and/or property rights required for the project.

The property owner may, if he so desires, withdraw all of the money deposited without influencing in any way the amount of the final award to be determined by the court. In the event the award differs from the amount the owner has withdrawn from the court prior to final court action, necessary adjustments are made between the owner and the Department after the court decision is rendered.

RIGHT OF ENTRY

To meet a project construction schedule, in some cases, the Department may find it necessary to request the owner to allow construction to proceed on his property prior to either an amicable sell and purchase agreement or Eminent Domain Proceedings. A "Right-of-Entry" given by the owner to the Department for benefit of the public at large shall, in no manner, affect the legal rights of either the owner or the State. When such right is voluntarily granted by the owner, the procedures outlined above would be followed as applicable to the case; however, the State would proceed with construction during the period of negotiations.

RIGHT OF WAY CLEARANCE

The right of way acquired must be cleared of all buildings. The property owner, therefore, is offered a fair market price for any and all buildings located on the land acquired. Once an agreement is reached on this basis and

a deed executed, the buildings, as well as the land, become the property of the State.

The State, at its election, may dispose of the buildings by advertising them for sale and removal, or by including them in the roadway contract to be removed by the contractor.

In the event the property owner wishes to retain a building, a salvage appraisal is made and the amount offered the property owner is adjusted on the basis of the owner retaining the right to remove the improvements. The agreement specifies the time allowed the property owner to clear the building from the right of way.

CONCLUSION

It is the Department's aim to secure right-of-way required for construction and maintenance of our highway system at a fair price under amicable conditions. Many questions may arise in your mind concerning the acquisition on your land that may not be explained in this pamphlet.

A list of the offices in charge of the Right-of Way Acquisition for each of the State's Four Regions is shown on the back cover. Please feel free to ask any questions you wish of the Right-of-Way personnel located at these offices.

139 With regard to individuals or families who must vacate their homes, the Tennessee Department of Transportation also has an active Relocation Assistance program. A copy of the State of Tennessee Relocation Assistance Program pamphlet is attached as Exhibit 10.4-2. This program is currently undergoing further review and benefit enhancements which are expected to be finalized in April 1989. The pamphlet fully describes the methods for determining fair compensation and the types of facilites which are considered as comparable replacements.

10.4.2 PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS

140 Property tax revenue lost was discussed in Section 10.3.2 of the socioeconomic section. The Department of Transportation supplied the Fair Market Value used in that evaluation. The Department's study involved a tract-by-tract field check using the comparable approach to value.

10.4.3 ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION

141 The DEIS as it relates to access roads states the following: total road construction system modifications would include 6 miles of new four-lane highways, 4 miles of two-lane roads, 12 miles of upgraded two-lane roads, and 3 miles of one-lane road[1]. These estimates were based on the information included in Tennessee's Initial Proposal (Volume 4, Section 4.2.2).

1. DEIS, Volume I, Table 1-1, page 1-5.
   Volume I, Table 3-3, page 3-26.
   Volume I, Table 3-7, pages 3-57 and 3-58.
   Volume I, Section 5.1.8.6.A, page 5.1.8-28.
   Volume IV, Appendix 1, Section 1.2.6.8, page 63, 64, and 65.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Table 4-3, page 17.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Section 4.4.6.5, page 28.
   Volume IV, Appendix 9, Section 9.1.3.8, pages 61 and 63.
   Volume IV, Appendix 14, Section 14.2.1.3, F., pages 66 and 68.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

STATE OF TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
RIGHT-OF-WAY OFFICE

This brochure is to explain the assistance available to you in relocating your: Home, Business, Farm, or Non-Profit Organization.

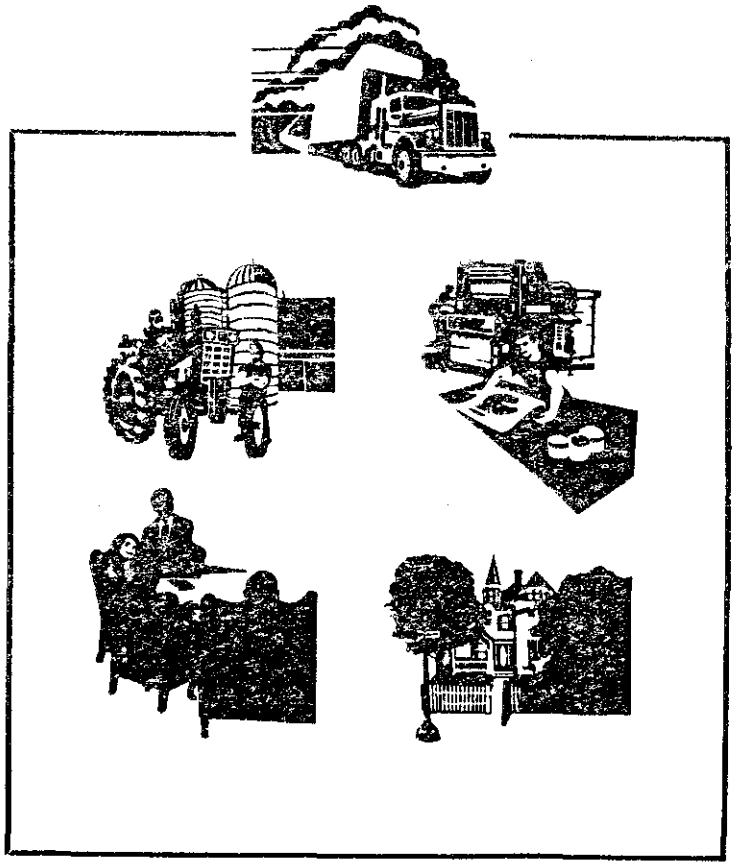

Exhibit 10.4-2

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the State's Relocation Assistance Program is to ensure to the maximum extent possible the prompt and equitable relocation and re-establishment of persons, businesses and farms displaced as a result of State or State-aid construction projects in order that such persons shall not suffer disproportionate harm as a result of programs designed to benefit the public as a whole.

This brochure has been prepared to provide information about available relocation services and payments. The payments outlined in this brochure are in addition to payments that would normally be made for the purchase of real property for public use.

If you are required to move as a result of a highway project, a relocation agent from the State will contact you. This agent will be able to answer your specific questions and provide additional information.

PART 1
INFORMATION FOR RESIDENTIAL DISPLACEES

RESIDENTIAL MOVES

Any residential occupant who qualifies as a displaced person is entitled to receive a payment for moving and related expenses. As a displacee, you have the option of being paid on the basis of actual reasonable expenses or a self move. Both options are briefly explained here: however, you need not make a decision until both options are fully explained by your relocation agent.

ACTUAL REASONABLE EXPENSES

The payment for actual reasonable moving expenses involves reimbursement to you for the cost of a commercial move and related expenses. Your claim for payment must be supported by paid receipted bills. At your request, arrangements can be made with a commercial mover for direct billing to the State.

Actual reasonable expenses may include the following items:

1. The expense of moving personal property within a 50 mile radius. You may move any distance you desire but the payment for moving will be limited to what it would have cost to move your personal property 50 miles.

2. Your transportation costs to the new location. These costs may be on a mileage basis not to exceed 20 cents a mile or reasonable actual fees if commercial transport is used.

3. Actual reasonable cost for meals and lodging when required by the move. These costs must be made necessary by the move and must be approved by the State in advance of the move. Check with your relocation agent before incurring these expenses.

4. Packing, crating, unpacking and uncrating your personal property.

5. Disconnecting, dismantling, removing, reassembling and reinstalling household appliances and other personal property, including such items as telephone and other utility installation charges. Remember to save utility bills containing installation charges.

6. Insurance for the replacement value of personal property in connection

with the move. Remember to ask your mover for replacement value insurance.

7. The reasonable replacement value of personal property lost, stolen or damaged where insurance coverage is not available. Payable only when not caused by the fault of you, your agent or your employee. If you are unable to obtain insurance, please contact your relocation agent before the move.

THE SELF MOVE

You may elect to take full responsibility for your move. In such case you will be offered a fixed amount, as determined by the State, to move your personal property. After completing your move, you will be paid the full amount with no need for further documentation in support of expenses actually incurred. The amount offered includes payment for all usual expenses. Normally, no additional claims above the offered amount will be paid.

If you expect to have unusual expenses, this may not be the option for you. Check with your relocation agent about any unusual move problems.

REPLACEMENT HOUSING PAYMENTS

A residential occupant who qualifies as a displaced person may be eligible for a replacement housing payment. Replacement housing payments are separated into 3 basic types: purchase supplement, rent supplement and downpayment supplement. The type of payment you may be eligible for depends on whether you are an owner or a tenant and how long you have lived in the dwelling.

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

There are 2 basic occupancy time periods which determine the type of replacement housing payment to which you are entitled. Length of occupancy simply means counting the number of days you actually occupied the property before the "Initiation of Negotiations."

180 DAY OWNER

An owner who has occupied the property for 180 days or more may be eligible for a purchase supplement up to $15,000 or a rent supplement up to $4,000.

90 DAY OWNER OR TENANT

An owner who has occupied the property from 90 days to 179 days or a tenant who has been in occupancy 90 days or more may be eligible for an rent supplement or a downpayment supplement of up to $4,000.

PURCHASE SUPPLEMENT

The purchase supplement includes the following elements:

Price Differential

The price differential is the amount by which the cost of a replacement dwelling exceeds the acquisition price of your present dwelling. The State will determine the maximum amount of the price differential based on an available comparable property and you will be informed of the maximum amount. (see example 2 page 7)

Increased Interest Costs

You may be reimbursed for increased mortgage interest costs if the interest rate on your new mortgage exceeds the interest rate on your present mortgage. To be eligible you must have a bonafide mortgage on your present dwelling.

Incidential Expenses

You may also be reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred in connection with the purchase of your replacement dwelling, such as recording fees, title search and other closing costs. This does not include prepaid expenses such as property taxes or property insurance.

The total amount of the purchase supplement cannot exceed $15,000 according to law.

RENT SUPPLEMENT

The rent supplement is an amount, not to exceed $4,000, that will enable you to rent a comparable replacement property for a period of 4 years. It is the difference between the rent you presently pay and the rent on the replacement property for a 4 year period. The State will determine the maximum amount of the rent supplement based on an available comparable property and you will be informed of the maximum amount. (see example 1 page 7)

DOWNPAYMENT SUPPLEMENT

The downpayment supplement is an amount, not to exceed $4,000, for the combined downpayment and incidental expenses incurred by you in the purchase of a replacement dwelling. The maximum downpayment is the required downpayment based on conventional financing for the dwelling you actually purchase. Incidental expenses are those reasonable and necessary costs incurred by you in connection with the purchase of your replacement property, such as title search, recording fees, etc.

There is a matching requirement on your part when the costs exceed $2,000. The State will pay $2,000 plus ½ of any amount over $2,000, providing you match that amount, up to $4,000. In order to receive the maximum $4,000 payment you must invest $2,000 of your own money.

EXAMPLE

Required downpayment	$7,000
Incidental expenses	$ 950
Total amount needed	$7,950

The State pays the first $2,000 plus ½ of the amount over $2,000 on a matching basis up to the maximum $4,000.

State pays	$4,000
You pay	$3,950

MOBILE HOMES

Mobile home occupants are generally entitled to the same moving and replacement housing payments as occupants of conventional housing.

The various options and combinations of payments are too numerous to list; however, your relocation agent will explain in detail the payment options available to you.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PAYMENT

A. Decent, Safe and Sanitary

Your replacement property must be decent, safe and sanitary. The relocation agent will inspect your replacement property to determine if it meets the decent, safe and sanitary requirements. Do not sign a sales contract or a lease agreement until your relocation agent has inspected and cer-

tified in writing that the dwelling you propose to purchase or rent does meet these standards.

B. Payment Limitations

All replacement housing payments are limited to the amount actually spent or the maximum payment established by the State, whichever is less.

EXAMPLE 1

Your present rent is $250 a month. The State finds a comparable property renting for $300 a month. They determine that the maximum rent supplement is:

$300 - $250 x 48 months = $2400

Your rent a replacement dwelling for $275 a month. Your rent supplement payment will be:

$275 - $250 x 48 months = $1200

EXAMPLE 2

You are a 180 day owner occupant. The value of your residence is $50,000. The State finds a comparable property listed for sale at $60,000, and computes the maximum price differential as follows:

$60,000 - $50,000 = $10,000

You purchase a replacement property for $65,000. Although you spent an additional $15,000, your payment is limited to the maximum amount as determined by the State. You will receive a payment of $10,000 plus incidental expenses and mortgage interest differential, as applicable.

RELOCATION ADVISORY SERVICES

A relocation agent from the state will maintain continuous contact with you. Relocation payments will be explained to you in accordance with your eligibility. During the initial interview, your housing needs will be determined as well as your need for assistance. You will be given at least 90 days in which to relocate. Also, you cannot be required to move unless at least one comparable property is made available to you.

At your request, the relocation agent will give you current listings of other available replacement housing. Assistance in obtaining transportation will be provided at your request to inspect available housing, especially if you are elderly of handicapped. The agent will also provide counseling or help you get assistance from other available sources as a means of minimizing hardships in adjusting to your new location.

Your relocation agent will be familiar with the services provided by other public and private agencies in your community. If you have special problems the agent will make every effort to secure the services of these agencies with trained personnel who have the expertise to help you.

CHECKLIST OF SERVICES

This checklist is a summary of the relocation services you may reasonably expect from your relocation agent.

The relocation agent will personally contact displacees to:

1. Determine their needs and preferences.
2. Explain relocation benefits.
3. Offer assistance
4. Ensure the availability of a comparable property before displacement.
5. Provide current listings of available properties.
6. Provide the amount of the replacement housing payment in writing.
7. Inspect housing for DSS acceptability.
8. Supply information on counseling services.
9. Provide counseling to minimize hardship.

PART II
INFORMATION FOR BUSINESSES AND FARMS

MOVING COST

Owners or tenants may be paid on the basis of actual reasonable moving costs and related expenses or, under certain conditions, a fixed payment.

1. Actual reasonable moving expenses may be paid when the move is performed by a professional mover or if you move yourself. Related expenses, such as personal property losses and expenses in finding a replacement site, may also be reimbursable.

2. Or, you may be eligible to receive a fixed payment from $2,500 to $10,000. This payment is based on the annual net earnings of the

business or farm, not to exceed $10,000. To qualify for a fixed payment certain conditions must be met.

TWO WAYS TO MOVE YOUR ENTERPRISE

A. Professional Mover

You may be paid the actual reasonable costs of your move carried out by a professional mover. All of your expenses must be supported by receipted bills. Also costs must be reasonable and necessary.

B. Self Move

If you elect to take full responsibility for the move, the State will make a determination of the move cost not to exceed the lower of two acceptable bids and will provide this amount to you. After completing the move you will be paid the determined amount.

ACTUAL REASONABLE EXPENSES

Actual reasonable expenses may include the following:

1. Transportation of your personal property within a 50 mile radius. In exceptional cases, moves beyond 50 miles may be reimbursed if approved by the State before the move occurs.

2. Packing, crating, unpacking and uncrating the personal property.

3. Disconnecting, dismantling, removing, reassembling and installing relocated machinery, equipment and other personal property. This includes connection to utilities available nearby. It also includes modifications necessary to adapt the personal property to the building, or to adapt the utilities to the personal property. It does not include modifications to the building to accommodate the personal property. Also, expenses for providing utilities to the building are excluded.

4. When made necessary by the move, temporary storage of personal property in connection with the move, not on property owned by you. Temporary storage must be approved by the State before the move.

5. Insurance for the replacement value of your personal property in connection with the move.

6. The reasonable replacement value of property lost, stolen or damaged in the process of moving when insurance is not available. Payable only when not caused by you, your agent or your employee. If you are unable to obtain insurance, please contact your relocation agent before the move takes place.

7. Any license, permit or certification required at your new location. Payment is limited to the remaining life of existing licenses, permits or certifications. Any transfer costs are also eligible for reimbursement.

8. Professional services necessary to plan or carry out the move.

9. Relettering signs and replacing stationery on hand at the time of the move if they are made obsolete as a result of the move.

10. Actual expenses incurred while searching for a replacement location not to exceed $1,000.

INVENTORY & OFFER

Some time before your intended move, an inventory of personal property to be moved will be made. Also, special move requirements will be determined. Based on this information, estimates to move your personal property will be obtained and an amount necessary to move the property will be determined by the State and provided to you. The offer will be based on your preference of self move or commercial move. This amount includes all actual reasonable expenses for items 1 through 5 in the preceding list. Your reimbursement for those items will be limited to the amount determined by the State.

All other expense items will be reimbursed based on submission of paid receipted bills or other satisfactory evidence. Your relocation agent will advise you as to the type of documentation that will provide satisfactory evidence of costs incurred.

NOTIFICATION AND INSPECTION

To ensure eligibility and prompt payment for moving expenses, you must provide the State with advance notification of the date of the planned move so that the State may inspect the personal property at both the displacement and the replacement site and to monitor the move. You must provide a certified list of items actually moved, after the move is completed.

DIRECT LOSS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

You may be eligible for a payment for the actual loss of tangible personal property which is incurred as a result of the move or discontinuance of the operation. This loss will be based on the value of the item for continued use in place less the proceeds from its sale or the estimated cost of moving the item, whichever is less.

Your relocation agent will explain this procedure in detail if you are faced with this problem.

FIXED PAYMENT

You may be eligible for a fixed payment in lieu of actual moving expenses. This payment may not be less than $2,500 or more than $10,000 for businesses or farms. A nonprofit organization may receive a payment of $2,500.

For a business to be eligible, the State must determine the following.

1. The enterprise cannot be relocated without a substantial loss of existing patronage.

2. It is not a part of an enterprise with at least one other similar establishment engaged in the same or similar activity not being acquired.

3. The business contributed materially to the income of the displaced person during the two taxable years prior to displacement.

For a farm to be eligible, the farm operation must be displaced by the acquisition or the State must determine that the acquisition caused a substantial change in the nature of the farm operation.

COMPUTATION OF THE FIXED PAYMENT

The fixed payment is based on the average annual net earnings of the enterprise for the two taxable years immediately preceding the year in which it was displaced.

EXAMPLE

1984 NET EARNINGS	1985 NET EARNINGS
$8,000	$10,000

AVERAGE
$9,000 = FIXED PAYMENT

You must provide information to the State to support your claim. Proof of net earnings can be documented by income tax returns or by certified financial statement.

The relocation agent will explain eligibility requirements and claim documentation if you are interested in this alternate payment.

PART III
GENERAL INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS:

A. Displaced Person

Any person (individual, family, corporation, partnership or association) who moves from real property or moves personal property from real property as the result of the acquisition of the real property, in whole or in part, or as the result of a written notice from the State to vacate real property. In the case of a partial acquisition the State will determine if a person is displaced as a result of the acquisition.

B. Comparable Replacement Dwelling

A comparable replacement dwelling must be decent, safe and sanitary and should be functionally similar to your present dwelling. While not necessarily identical to your present dwelling, the replacement should have certain attributes.

- Have similar number of rooms and living space.
- Located in an area not subject to unreasonable adverse environmental conditions.
- Generally not less desirable than your present location with respect to public utilities and commercial and public facilities.
- Located on a typical residential site with normal site improvements.
- Currently available to you and within your financial means.

C. Decent, Safe and Sanitary

Decent, safe and sanitary housing must conform to all local housing and occupancy codes. It must meet the following standards:

- Be structurally sound, weathertight, and in good repair.
- Contain a safe electrical wiring system adequate for lighting and electrical appliances.
- Contain a heating system capable of sustaining a temperature of approximately 70°.
- Be adequate in size with respect to number of rooms and area of living space to accommodate the family.
- Contain a well-lighted and ventilated bathroom providing privacy to the user and containing a sink, bathtub or shower shall, and a toilet, all in good working order and properly connected to appropriate sources of water and sewer.
- Contain a kitchen area with a fully usable sink, properly connected to potable hot and cold water and to a sewerage system, with adequate space and utility connections for a stove and refrigerator.
- Have unobstructed egress to safe, open space at ground level.
- Be free of any barriers which would prevent reasonable use of the dwelling in the case of a handicapped displacee.

D. Initiation of Negotiations

The term initiation of negotiations means the date the State makes the first contact with the owner of real property to deliver a written offer for the property to be acquired.

PAYMENTS NOT TAXABLE

No relocation payment received will be considered as income for the purposes of State or Federal Income Taxes or for the purposes of determining eligibility for social security or any other Federal Law.

APPEAL RIGHTS

If you feel that the State has failed to properly determine your eligibility for a payment or the amount of a payment, you may appeal for a review of the determination.

If you indicate your dissatisfaction either verbally or in writing, the

relocation agent will furnish you with all necessary forms to initiate a formal appeal and will advise you of the proper procedures to be followed. The appeal must be filed not later than 60 days after the time limit specified for filing a claim or 60 days after the final action on a claim, whichever is later. You will be given a prompt and full opportunity to be heard and will be advised of the decision and provided an explanation of the basis for the decision. You have the right to be represented by an attorney or other representative, but only at your own expense.

FAIR HOUSING

The U.S. Fair Housing Law sets forth the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the United States. This Act and later Acts and amendments make discriminatory practices in the purchase and rental of most residential units illegal if based on race, creed, color, religion or sex. If while seeking replacement housing, you feel you have been discriminated against contact your relocation agent who will advise you as to the steps to take in filing a complaint.

Whenever possible, minority persons shall be given the opportunity to relocate to replacement property not located in an area of minority concentration, that is within their financial means. This policy does not require that the State provide a larger payment than is necessary to enable a person to relocate to a comparable replacement dwelling.

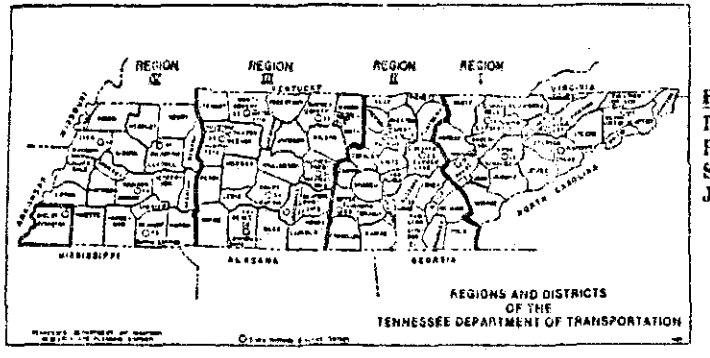
LETTER 1322 (CONTINUED)

This brochure contains an explanation of the State Relocation Assistance Program; however, if more detailed information is desired, additional information and copies of State regulations implementing the relocation assistance program may be obtained from the persons who names appear on the first page of this brochure or the Region Right-of-Way Office in your locality as shown.

Region 1
Right-of-Way Office
P.O. Box 58
711 Concord Street
Knoxville, TN 37901

Region 3
Right-of-Way Office
2200 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, TN 37203

Region 2
Right-of-Way Office
P.O. Box 22368
Cromwell Road
Chattanooga,
TN 37422-2368



Region 4
Right-of-Way Office
P.O. Box 429
State Street
Jackson, TN 38302

IIA.1- 3060

Tennessee Department of Transportation
Authorization No. 401089 (August 1988) 1,000 copies.
This public document was promulgated at a cost of 21¢ per copy.

Additional studies have subsequently refined the road construction requirements. A 5.4 mile multi-lane divided highway with partial control of access would be required to link the SSC campus area with Interstate 24 at the State Route 96 interchange. Providing a two-lane secondary highway access road to all J, K, and F areas would require the upgrading of 20.8 miles of existing roadways and the construction of 4.2 miles of new roadways. Access to the "E" areas by
142 gravel roads would require approximately 2.4 miles of new road construction and some 0.6 miles of existing road upgrading to provide 15-foot wide roadways. The bridges on all new or upgraded access roads will be constructed to handle the state legal load limit of 40 tons. The State or local agency would maintain these roads to ensure easy access to the campus and all of the significant activity areas around the SSC. These new data were provided in the July 1988 Supplementary Material, Volume 9, Book 6, 9.17.

10.4.4 NUMBER OF PARCELS AND RELOCATIONS

The DEIS indicates that a total of 898 parcels (434 in fee simple and 864 in stratified fee)[1] 807 ownerships[2] and 116 relocations (112 residential and 4 business)[3] would be associated with the land acquisition for the Tennessee site. This is based on the information provided in Tennessee's Initial Proposal (Volume 6, Section 6.3.1).

143

1. DEIS, Volume I, Table 3-6, page 3-31.
   Volume I, Section 3.4.6, page 3-45.
   Volume I, Table 5.1.8-1, page 5.1.8-9.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Table 4-2, page 16.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Section 4.4.6.3, page 27.

2. DEIS, Volume I, Table 5.1.8-1, page 5.1.8-9.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Table 4-2, page 16.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Section 4.4.6.3, page 27.

3. DEIS, Volume I, Table 3-6, page 3-31.
   Volume I, Section 3.4.6, page 3-45.
   Volume I, Table 5.1.8-1, page 5.1.8-9.
   Volume I, Section 5.4, page 5.4-2.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Table 4-2, page 16.
   Volume IV, Appendix 4, Section 4.4.6.3, page 27.
   Volume IV, Appendix 14, Section 14.1.3.6, page 237.

144 The Tennessee SSC team has re-evaluated the land acquisition requirements in more detail since the initial proposal. The results of this re-evaluation showed a total of 880 tracts (382 in fee simple and 498 in stratified fee), 719 ownership and 138 relocations (126 residential and 12 non-residential). This revised information was provided in Tennessee's July 1988 Supplementary Material, Volume 9, Book 6, Section 9.1.8. Furthermore, in the March 1988 Supplementary Material (Volume 9.1.0), the Tennessee team identified minor adjustments in the configuration at certain fee simple acquisition areas which could reduce the number of relocation by at least ten. None of these figures reflect the potential changes which could be realized if the relocation of the I area and J areas discussed in the next section were implemented.

10.4.5 MOVING THE "I" AREA

145 In response to public concerns expressed at the September 29, 1988 public hearing in Murfreesboro, the State of Tennessee has explored the feasibility of moving the I Area and the J Areas to the far cluster. As shown in Figure 10.4-1, two of the J Areas could be located at K6 and K3 in the far cluster with the other four J Areas located along the tangent line from the main ring.

There are no apparent surface land use, geological, or environmental conflicts with three of the tangent J areas as defined by the SSC template. However, one tangent J area would result in surface land use, surface geological, and surface water conflicts if it is located precisely, in accordance with the template. This site, near Poplins Crossroads, would require special consideration to determine final location, configuration and construction methods.

146 Moving the I Area to the far cluster would have significant positive features with respect to land acquisition. First, the number of tracts

LETTER 1322 (CONTINUED)

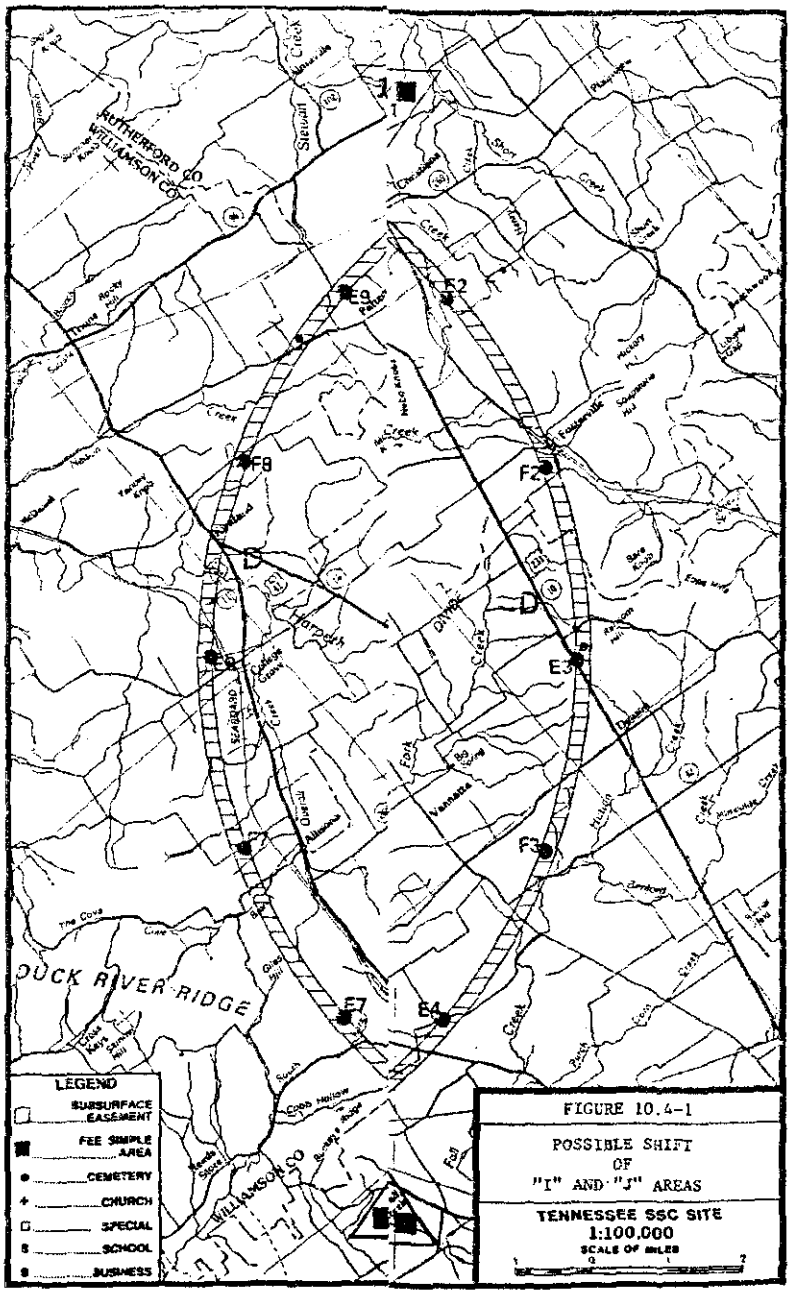


FIGURE 10.4-1

POSSIBLE SHIFT OF "I" AND "J" AREAS

TENNESSEE SSC SITE

1:100,000

SCALE OF MILES

to be acquired would be reduced by approximately 162 (from 880 tracts to 718 tracts, a reduction of 18 percent). This could lessen the acquisition period greatly. It would have a positive impact on the public's perception of the State of Tennessee's and DOE's attempt to minimize, in every way possible, the impact of the collider on local residents. The new location would eliminate the need for stratified fee acquisitions from the Bill Rice Ranch, which is a summer camp for deaf children, and the Colonial Estates sub-division.

147 In conclusion, if the I Area could be moved from the near cluster to the far cluster, it would greatly enhance the land acquisition process and reduce impact on the local population without sacrificing project purposes. The full impact of the potential modification has not been evaluated with respect to changes in land ownership numbers, relocations, tax revenue losses or access roads discussed in the preceeding subsections. These should be considered during the supplemental EIS process should the Tennessee site be selected.

10.5 UTILITIES ISSUES

10.5.1 WATER SUPPLY

10.5.1.1 General Discussion

Water shortages experienced by the City of Murfreesboro and the College Grove Water system were identified as public concerns during the public hearings conducted on September 29, 1988 in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

148 The State of Tennessee is well aware of the source problems with both the City of Murfreesboro and the Town of College Grove. These water shortages were taken into account in developing the State's proposal for the SSC. In Tennessee's Initial Proposal (Volume 8, Section 8.2.1), the Consolidated Utility and the City of Murfreesboro Water System were both considered as potential sources of supply to serve the main campus area. The proposal states that the City of Murfreesboro would have to develop another source of raw water supply and expand the treatment plant in order to provide water for the SSC. As a result of the lack of raw water supply and treatment capacity, the recommended supplier of water for the main campus is the Consolidated Utility District.

149 The Tennessee Division of Water Supply requires water systems to begin planning for additional facilities when a system reaches 80 percent of its design capacity based on average demand. As soon as the Division becomes aware of a water system reaching 80 percent of its design capacity, the system is informed that it must begin planning for additional capacity. Those systems that fail to begin planning are scheduled for enforcement action if lack of planning causes problems within the system.

150 The unusual drought of 1988 in Middle Tennessee has caused hardships in a number of water systems, including Murfreesboro and College Grove. The shortages experienced by these two systems in 1988 were caused by dwindling water supply sources rather than lack of treatment and distribution capacity. Both of these water systems have taken steps to obtain the additional water needed.

151 The City of Murfreesboro has expanded the pumping station on its interconnection with the Smyrna Water System. The new pumping station tripled the volume of water that could be obtained from the Smyrna Water System. The City of Murfreesboro is also considering developing an additional raw water source.

The Town of College Grove has only experienced trouble with its well within the past year. During this time the well capactiy diminished until only about half of the rated capacity of the well was obtained. College Grove has made an emergency connection with a neighboring utility to obtain additional water. Plans are being developed to make a permanent connection for the additional water needed.

10.5.1.2 Specific Comments.

152 1. In Volume I, Section 3.4.6, page 3-45 the statement, "...use the municipal facilities of Rutherford and Bedford Counties and College Station ..." is more correctly stated as: "...use the Consolidated Utility District of Rutherford County, Bedford County Utility District, College Grove Municipal System, and Marshall County Board of Public Utilities..."

153 2. In Volume I, Section 3.5, Table 3-7, page 3-51, under "Surface Water Supply," the statement "use large increment of excess capacity" should be modified to recognize current construction independent of the SSC project. The phrase should be changed to: "use large increment of current excess treatment facility capacity."

154 3. In Volume I, Section 5.6.4.6, page 5.6-11, the authors of the DEIS state: "The major impact of the SSC on Tennessee's natural and depletable resources will be in the supply of 70,000 gal/day of groundwater for F7 and F8. This will have a measurable impact on groundwater levels in the aquifer, as discussed in Section 5.1.2 and Volume IV, Appendix 7."

155 This discussion highly overstates the situation and the mitigation suggested is probably not needed. Volume IV, Section 7.2.3.6.8.1 page 140 discusses the problem in more accurate detail.

156 4. In Volume IV, Appendix 1, Section 1.2.6.11, page 67, it is stated that additional treatment of the water at the site will be needed to produce boiler-quality water. Tennessee has committed to provide water supply connections for each of the sites and main campus that will supply water meeting current federal primary and secondary drinking water standards. During the site visit by DOE on June 15, 1988, the clarification of this issue was discussed with Dr. Fowler and Mr. John Scango with the understanding that the water being supplied by the public water utilities was more than adequate to meet the SSC's standards for boiler-quality water.

10.5.2 SOLID WASTE

157 The DEIS has very concisely identified the waste management systems to be utilized in conjunction with the Tennessee site. The DEIS correctly reflects that waste management systems are in close proximity and have adequate capacity to serve the facility for the term of the operation. Excavated materials (spoils) will be processed on-site with recycling alternatives being an integral segment of the long-term solution.

158 Although the waste disposal capacities of the Tennessee project are adequate to serve the facility, alternative waste management practices were an option noted in the Initial Proposal. Paper, a major waste component at campus complexes, would be a prime component of any recycling program. A 30-percent reduction in waste volume would not be unreasonable for a facility such as the SSC.

10.5.3 WASTE WATER

159 In Volume IV, Section 10.3.3.1.F.2, page wastewater 12, the statement "For sewage treatment near the far cluster area, permanent packaged tertiary sewage treatment plants could be installed..." lacks detail and should be re-stated as follows: "Small flows would be treated using septic tanks and soil absorption systems. For sewage flows less than 100,000 GPD, treatment by activated sludge plants is allowed only after alternative systems such as recirculating sand filters or artificial wetlands have been evaluated and found technically unfeasible. If discharges from these systems exceeded soil absorption capacities, NPDES permits for surface discharges would be issued."

10.5.4 ELECTRIC SERVICE

10.5.4.1 General Discussion

160 The DEIS does not acknowledge that electrical facilities constructed and operated by TVA to serve the SSC site will be subject to review under TVA's NEPA responsibilities and not DOE's NEPA responsibilities. The discussion of these facilities in the DOE DEIS is for purposes of completeness only.

161 The DEIS evaluation of electric transmission lines offers another example of the shortcomings of using a uniform evaluation methodology without considering site-specific information. The

Tennessee team agrees that approximately 32 miles of new transmission lines will be required. However the "line mileage" identified in Volume I, Sections 3.4.6 and 5.1.8.7 implies the full environmental impact of new transmission line construction and ROW acquisition. For the most part, the transmission lines for the Tennessee site will be underbuilt on existing transmission lines or parallel-built along existing transmission lines; thus the environmental impacts of transmission lines have essentially already been incurred. Consequently, the new impacts associated with the electric transmission lines at the Tennessee site are in reality very minor. Thus, "miles of new line" is not an appropriate comparative measure for indirectly assessing the environmental impacts of transmission lines at the Tennessee site. Unfortunately, the reviewers and decision maker would receive no understanding of this situation based on the "line miles" presentation in the DEIS.

10.5.4.2 Specific Comments

162 1. In Volume I, Chapter 3, Figure 3-5 on page 3-11, the two transformer banks shown in the Service Area Perspective drawing do not agree with the DOE-TVA discussions to date of one source of power supply to the main campus. If DOE is providing both banks, there is no disagreement; TVA will provide the connection to one or the other of the two banks.

163 2. In Volume I, Section 5.1.8.7, page 5.1.8-33, the impression is given that when additional transmission lines must be constructed to serve the SSC project the full range of environmental impacts associated with new transmission line construction will be incurred. At the Tennessee site this is not true. The line from Rutherford substation will be added to existing 500-kV towers with underbuilt crossarms on existing, already-cleared right-of-way. The line from

the Maury substation will be constructed on single wood poles located on existing cleared right-of-way of the Maury-Franklin 500-kV transmission line. For this line, hazard tree, electrical safety clearance, and clearing on new 37.5-foot adjacent right-of-way will be required at fence rows and at the edge of woodlots. Most of the additional right-of-way for this line is in open pasture and row croplands. There will be no large areas of cedar thicket clearing.

ADDENDUM TO:

KARST HYDROLOGY INVESTIGATION IN THE VICINITY OF THE CAMPUS - INJECTOR COMPLEX FOR THE PROPOSED MIDDLE TENNESSEE SITE FOR THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Prepared for:

Tennessee Division of Geology

and

Tennessee Technological Foundation

165

Prepared by:

Nicholas C. Crawford, Ph.D.

Karst Hydrology Consultant

October 10, 1988

225-775 88 - 3 (BOOK 8)

ADDITIONAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional Dye Traces

Several dye traces in progress or started after the White Paper was prepared on September 26 are now complete. A revised Plate 4 indicating these traces is included with this Addendum. The traces are:

1. Overall Creek Swallet (described on page 12 of White Paper). The Direct Yellow 96 dye trace started on September 18 was detected at Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window but not at McKnight Spring.

2. Grand Canal Sump (described on page 11 of White Paper). The Optical Brightener trace started on September 13 was detected at Blue Sink, Overall Spring, Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window and Dennis McDonald Cave. Dye was not detected at McKnight Spring.

3. Kitchen Sink Cave Stream (described on page 12 of White Paper). The Fluorescein trace started on September 10 was detected at Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window. It was not detected at Blue Sink, Overall Spring, McKnight Spring, Cherry Grove Karst Window, and Pike Karst Window.

4. McKnight Swallet on Overall Creek (described on page 12 of White Paper). The Fluorescein trace started on September 19 was detected at Dennis McDonald Cave and Asbury Pike Karst Window.

5. McKnight Swallet on Overall Creek. In order to be sure that the stream sinking at McKnight Swallet was not the same as the one flowing across the bottom of Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window, 2 liters of Rhodamine WT dye were injected into the swallet on October 6. The dye was detected at Dennis McDonald Cave but not at Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window and Haynes Cave.

The subsurface drainage in the area is indeed complicated, but it appears that there are two major subsurface drainage systems, one which drains the streams in the Snail Shell Karst by way of Blue Sink, Horseshoe Cave Karst Window, Overall Spring, Overall Swallet, Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window, and Haynes Cave. This stream joins the subsurface Overall Creek somewhere between Haynes Cave and Dennis McDonald Creek. Some of the water from the Snail Shell streams may be flowing past Overall Spring directly to Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window. During high discharge following heavy rains almost all the discharge from the Snail Shell Karst flows from Overall Spring past Overall Swallet on down

Overall Creek. This water appears to flow over the top of the subsurface stream flowing to McKnight Spring.

The second system is the subsurface Armstrong Branch. Its headwaters have not been confirmed by dye traces but are probably sinking streams about 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) south of Area A. Dye traces have proven that the subsurface stream at the Cherry Grove Karst Window flows to the Pike Karst Window and then to a resurgence at McKnight Spring. It then flows down Overall Creek and sinks at the McKnight Swallet to become the subsurface Overall Creek. After hard rains the McKnight Spring does not respond in the same way as Overall Spring. After an estimated 5 centimeters (2 inches) of rain on October 1, 1988, Overall Spring rose over 1.2 meters (4 feet) to supply almost all the water flowing down Overall Creek. McKnight Spring only rose about 15 centimeters (6 inches) and was not as turbid as the water from Overall Spring. This may be due to the thicker soils and flatter topography in the Armstrong Branch area than in the Snail Shell Karst area.

Shaft Areas and Spoils

There will be access shafts and refrigeration shafts located approximately every 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) along the 85 kilometers (53 miles) collider ring. Other shafts will be located in the campus area. The largest of these shafts are to be 9 meters (30 feet) in diameter. The shafts should be predrilled with packer pressure tests performed as the wells

are being drilled. If during the well drilling, any large voids are encountered and/or if the packer pressure test data indicate a potential water problem, the shaft site can be and should be moved. Both air-filled caves above the water table and water-filled caves below could cause problems for shaft construction. A new site, perhaps only 30 to 90 meters (100 to 300 feet) away but still above the collider tunnel, could then be drilled. If found acceptable, additional wells would be drilled and pressure grouted where necessary to ensure a dry shaft. After excavation, the shaft should then be lined with concrete to prevent water, dust and falling rock problems.

The chances of the shafts intercepting a cave or cave stream are small, but an EIS for each site will be necessary as part of the expanded EIS if Tennessee is selected as the preferred site for the SSC. This should include the drilling of at least one well at the shaft site and the siting of spoil piles and retention basis in areas where they will not have an adverse impact on caves, groundwater or surface streams. If possible, the spoils should be pressure washed and sieved as they come up from the tunnel. Every effort should be made to sell the fine material as agricultural lime fertilizer and to use or sell the larger material for construction purposes immediately as it comes up from the tunnel thus avoiding or reducing the quantity which must be temporarily stored in spoil piles.

Location of Energy Boosters

The Tennessee proposal calls for siting the low energy booster, the medium energy booster and the high energy booster about 76 meters (250 feet) underground at 119 meters (390 feet) MSL in Area B. Only the linear accelerator is to be located 9 meters (30 feet) underground by excavation and mounding techniques. The author favors the placement of the boosters at depth in order to protect the caves and karst groundwater near the surface. If DOE should decide that the boosters needed to be placed near the surface by excavation and mounding they would need to be located in Area C instead of Area B (this is based upon our present knowledge of the karst hydrology). Due to a periodic high water table and relatively small depth to bedrock in area C, the boosters would need to be built primarily by mounding, using the spoils for cover. The primary reason for the change from Area B to Area C is to place the boosters within the monitoring, recovery and impoundment system proposed for Areas A and C.

Conclusions and Recommendations Based Upon Research Completed As Of October 10, 1988

A great deal more groundwater research is needed in the area to fully understand the complicated groundwater flow routes. The author recommends additional dye traces and the use of microgravity to locate caves from the surface in Areas A, B, and C. Cave divers would also be useful for mapping water-filled caves. Major conclusions based on the work completed as of October 10, 1988, are as follows:

1. The major streams in Snail Shell Cave which flow west to east as they flow downdip off a north-south trending anticline take an abrupt turn toward the north to Overall Spring and the Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window. It appears that the abrupt turn may be due to the stream reaching base level and then flowing along the strike of a north-south trending syncline. A new structure map in preparation by Ray Gilbert of the Tennessee Division of Geology may show a better match between the cave streams and structure than Plate 3 of this report. It is common for cave streams flowing downdip to turn abruptly and flow along the strike upon reaching base level. Palmer (1981) discusses this in his book on Mammoth Cave.

2. All of the explored and mapped passages of Snail Shell Cave are to the west and upstream of Area B. With all of the energy boosters located at 119 meters (390 feet) MSL and the precautions indicated by the author for the locations of spoil piles and retention basins, there should not be any adverse environmental impact to any part of Snail Shell Cave, including the water-filled passages which probably extend under the northwest corner of Area B.
3. Areas A, B, and C are located upon a karst landscape and above a karst aquifer. Karst aquifers are extremely vulnerable to groundwater contamination.
4. A spill or leak of a contaminant could result in environmental damage to the caves and groundwater downstream from Areas A, B, and C all the way to Wallace Spring on the West Fork of the Stones River.
5. Special precautions are therefore necessary to prevent virtually any chance of this kind of an accident. The author recommends that a continuous monitoring, total recovery and total containment system be installed on the cave stream which drains Areas A and C. An example of the type of system believed necessary is explained in the White Paper. A similar system possibly could be located on the cave stream or streams which flow under Area B as

more is learned about the subsurface hydrology in that area.

6. The location of the SSC tunnel at 107 meters (350 feet) MSL in the Murfreesboro Limestone is an excellent location. As long as precautions are taken at the shaft areas and in the location of spoil piles and retention basins, as outlined in this Addendum, there should not be any adverse impact to the karst from the tunnel.

The author has attempted to answer the following important questions about the SSC site in Tennessee.

1) Are there any karst problems which could severely impact the construction of the SSC at the proposed site? The answer is no. Potential karst problems can be dealt with.

2) Does the construction of the SSC at the proposed site pose a serious threat to Snail Shell Cave? The answer is no.

3) Does the construction of the SSC at the proposed site pose a serious threat to other caves and to the groundwater quality in the area? The answer is no, not if special precautions are taken to protect them in the event of an accidental spill or leak of a contaminant. The special precautions believed necessary are outlined in the White Paper.

There remain many unanswered questions and concerns about the site by cavers and others. Many of these are listed by John Hoffelt in Appendix 2. The author could not attempt to provide answers to all of these questions and concerns in this White Paper. Many of these concerns will be addressed by a more extensive EIS to be prepared if Tennessee is designated as the preferred site.

Other questions and concerns will be addressed during construction and operation by the SSC Regional Authority. The SSC Regional Authority was created by House Bill 1966 and signed by Governor McWherter on April 4, 1988. It will become operational if Tennessee is named the preferred site. It will be governed by a 17 person board of directors with broad representation from the four affected counties, the State government, and the research physics community. The authority will have broad powers to deal with both socioeconomic and environmental concerns. Fred Weinhold, Project Manager for the Tennessee SSC site proposal, proposed at the DOE hearing on September 29, 1988 in Murfreesboro that the Authority be involved, and continue to be involved, in the data gathering and monitoring programs set up to ensure groundwater quality. This would be accomplished through jointly funded and managed DOE/Authority programs.

The author recommends that someone knowledgeable about caves and karst hydrology either be appointed to the Regional Authority Board or assigned to the Board for assistance concerning potential karst environmental problems. A member of the Tennessee Cave Survey and/or the Nashville Grotto of the National Speleological Society would be the obvious choice for such a representative.

REFERENCES

Palmer, A. N., 1981. A Geological Guide to Mammoth Cave National Park: Teaneck, New Jersey: Zephyrus Press, Inc., 196 p.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses his appreciation to those who assisted with the Research for the White Paper. They are: Bill Hill (State Geologist), Ray Gilbert, Trish Thompson, Don Gilmore and Bill Kerrigan of the Tennessee Division of Geology; Randy Villa, Center for Cave and Karst Studies, Western Kentucky University, who served as field and lab assistant; John Hoffelt, member of the Nashville Grotto of the National Speleological Society, the Tennessee Cave Survey and co-chairman of the SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force of the NSS, for field assistance and for writing Appendix 2 of the White Paper.

LETTER 1323

Oct 12, 1988
P. O. Box 164
Big Rock, Il 60511

Dr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research, ER-65 G.T.N
Dept of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you in regard to the Super Collidier which has been proposed to be constructed in the State of Illinois. Our Home is in the town of Big Rock, which is one of the towns this will go through. We are firmly against this project, not only for health reasons, but also it will increase our taxes, living expenses will go up, and who knows what it will do to our water supply.

I can not understand why the government insists on spending billions of dollars on things like this, instead of trying to reduce our National Debt.

Sincerely,

Ron & Treva Bratten

Ron & Treva Bratten

IIA.1- 3082

LETTER 1324

October 10, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Hess,

I definitely do not want the SSC built in Illinois. We have more people and businesses that would be affected if built here than all the six other states combined. This is much too populated of an area to be built here. It only make good sense to choose the state that would affect the least amount of business and number of people. Should Illinois still be chosen we, the citizens affected, will see you in court before we see the SSC built. That is not a threat, that is a promise.

1

2

Also, the Illinois DOE did a very poor job in presenting the proposed SSC to the people of Illinois, mostly by trying to keep us from knowing about it.

3

Sincerely,
Paul Stevens
119 So. 12th St
St. Charles, Ill. 60174

IIA.1- 3083

LETTER 1325

[illegible]
[illegible], Texas 7[illegible]
[illegible] 12,[illegible]

SSC Draft [illegible]
Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research, [illegible]
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Sir,

I live in [illegible], Texas and go to the [illegible] High School. I am a freshman there and am fifteen and would like to ask for some information about the SSC. I would like to know more about the change that is about to happen in my life and the things that it might bring to the community. Such as the different jobs and different taxes that will be added on the property and school taxes.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerly,

Jesse Ira T. [illegible]

IIA.1- 3084

LETTER 1326

Dr. Ross,

1 I am a supporter of the US site cause I believe that the people of Illinois have to see the site.

love,
Joi Ramsrich

IIA.1- 3085

LETTER 1327

October 13, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter that I have sent to all local papers in the area.

The behavior of the "Catch" people at the hearings prove again their unwillingness to listen to people who know. I have to call a few facts to your attention.

Mr. Tardy's wife is a licensed real estate saleswoman with a national firm here in the valley. Mr. Tardy at first was plugging for Arizona. When he came to the conclusion that, that probably was a lost cause he switched to Texas.

In regards to my comment in the article about homes being lost, it is my firm believe that if you can move yours to a nearby location and be reinbursed for the move, your home is not lost. If you have to move hundreds of miles away, and you have to sell your home your home is lost. This will happen to many good families now employed by Fermilab. I know several of them myself. By all estimates it would cost the taxpayers a lot less money to locate the SSC in Illinois.

I sincerely hope, that you will not listen to unreasonable people some of them just might have ulterior motives.

Sincerely yours,
Al Joerg
Al Joerg
209 Syril Dr.
Geneva, Ill. 60134
(312) 232-7287

Letter

SSC would be catalyst

Recently a few letters to you appeared in your paper from (Citizens Against the Collider Here). ~~people against the (Superconducting Super Collider)~~. These people came back with the same arguments, 99 percent of which have been proven wrong by people that are in positions to know.

It is getting to the point where it is becoming *sickening. I will not mention names* or go into details on any of them except the loss of homes. I have stated more than once that homes will be lost, and people *will move* whether we get the SSC or not. If we do get it people will only have to move a few miles; if we do not many people will move hundreds of miles, and the prosperity of this valley will get a serious setback.

Fermilab has been a catalyst in this valley, and SSC will be a catalyst in keeping this valley prosperous.

Al Joerg
Geneva

Geneva Chronicle Oct. 7-88

IIA.1- 3086

LETTER 1328

Vernon J. Ehlers
State Senator • 32nd District • Kent County

State Capitol
Lansing, Michigan 48909
(517) 373-1801

The Senate
State of Michigan

October 13, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

It was a pleasure to meet you last May in Ann Arbor, even though it was an unseemly warm evening.

Now that the SSC site selection process is nearing its end, I wanted to send you one last note urging that you give positive consideration to Michigan. As a physicist I am familiar with many of the needs of such a complex operation, and have visited many accelerators. I am convinced that Michigan offers a great deal that some of the other sites do not have. A very important factor is our immense pool of highly trained machinists and skilled workers. I know from personal experience the incredible value a good technician can have to the success of an experiment, and Michigan offers an abundant supply of such persons.

In addition, the geological structures, the low environmental impact, and the warm support of the state government and the people of Michigan are all positive factors.

I am very excited about the entire SSC project, and am very anxious to have Michigan participate in this venture as we enter the new century. I urge you to work toward selection of Michigan for the site of this marvelous enterprise, and can assure you of my continuing support and assistance as both a physicist and a Senator.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,

Vernon J. Ehlers

Vernon J. Ehlers
STATE SENATOR

VJE:dsm

Committees: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (Chair) • Health Policy (Vice Chair) • Education and Mental Health • Energy

LETTER 1329

October 5, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

This letter is written to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible location of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

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

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

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

We also believe that Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found. We believe another plus is our geographic location near major highways, railways, and of course DFW Airport.

Another plus factor for us is that the predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas. We will do all that we can to give our full support not only to the construction but to the continued operation of this great facility here in our state.

Sincerely,

P. Kevin Baxter
8204 Elmbrook
Suite 300
Dallas, Texas 75247

IIA.1- 3080

LETTER 1330

October 10, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Hess,

I am strongly opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) being located in a populated area, such as the proposal for Kane County, Illinois.

1 More property owners are involved in Illinois than in all other states combined. More wells will be closed in Illinois, more businesses will be closed or relocated in Illinois. More water channels cross the proposed ring at the Illinois site than at any other. 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. 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.

2 As indicated in the State's proposal, water tables have dropped significantly, more than 900 feet in some areas in the last 40 years in the deep sandstone aquifer due to municipal and industrial pumping. Blasting that will be performed for shaft and tunnel excavation also threatens existing wells. Shock waves may change rock fissure and crack patterns that currently supply water to wells. High yield fissures may be closed causing some wells to run dry. If the tunnel yields enough water during construction, supply to municipal and private adjacent wells may be depleted causing them to again run dry.

3 Construction debris, lubricants, fuels, explosive residue, lubrication and cooling oils may also be used in the tunnel to further contaminate water quality. Residents that are impacted by the tunnel see their only viable source of water being threatened, the risks are very real and must not be taken lightly. Potential pollution or depletion of groundwater is an environmental issue which dictates that the tunnel should be located in a rural area which is not as dependent on groundwater.

4 Potential health problems pertaining to the SSC are the long-term effects of low levels of radiation as well as electrical/magnetic fields created by power lines on the thousands of people living on or near the proposed collider ring in Illinois. It will be years to come before any definite conclusions will be made between cancer and other health problems. By the time sufficient and conclusive documentation is obtained and a scientific concensus is reached, the local residents of the communities involved will have already had years of exposure. It will be obviously too late for any of these people to change their continual exposure, which was forced upon them as a result of the SSC.

5 The SSC is experimental, too much is at stake for such an experiment. Homes, communities, productive farmland and the area's drinking water supply, long term effects, while the potential for a major catastrophe is looming in our near future.

Other states have voted yes for the SSC, Illinois did not have the chance to vote, but have to put up with polititians wanting another feather in their cap; so they are the ones who want the SSC - NOT the people of Illinois.

LETTER 1330 (CONTINUED)

It is my strong recommendation that the SSC not be located in Illinois, but in a less populated area and to a state that wants it.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Hake

Mrs. Dorothy Hake
Box 104
Big Rock, Il 60511

LETTER 1331

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
RALEIGH 27603-8001

JAMES G. MARTIN
GOVERNOR

Board of Science and Technology
Room 2009 Q
116 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

13 October 1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), and we are pleased to have the opportunity to submit the following comments. We appreciate the thoroughness and professionalism that have characterized the approach of the Department of Energy's Site Task Force and its EIS contractor, RTK, to the site selection and environmental impact evaluation processes. We hope that consideration of these comments will contribute to the accuracy and utility of the final EIS.

1. Water Supply

2 In Volume I, Chapter 3 (p. 3-42), the description of the proposed North Carolina site states incorrectly that "water supply for the various facilities is proposed from existing resources including Lake Butner, *Lake Michie*, and wells in the area." The actual proposed cooling water sources for the SSC are Lake Butner and *Mayo Reservoir*, not Lake Michie. Similarly, Table 3-3 incorrectly identifies the water supply to the SSC far cluster as Lake Michie (p. 3-28); this should be changed to Mayo Reservoir. (Elsewhere in the DEIS, Mayo Reservoir is correctly identified as a source of cooling water.)

3 Mayo Reservoir is not accurately depicted on DEIS maps of the site area. Please refer to maps provided with the State's SSC Site Proposal for the correct location and dimensions of this large cooling lake.

The summary table for water supply (p. 3-66) incorrectly states that "SSC direct and indirect water requirements impact the Durham water supply until its expansion [i.e., the Little River Reservoir] is complete." In fact, (1) SSC *direct* water requirements do *not* impact the Durham water supply, and (2) the impact of indirect water requirements is greatly reduced by completion of the Little River Reservoir, which is already up to capacity, thus doubling Durham's water supply. This confusion probably results from the fact that at the time of the site proposal preparation, the Little River Reservoir was not complete; however, it is now complete and is integrated into the Durham water supply system. Consequently, Durham no longer uses Lake Butner as a backup water supply, and will not purchase water from Lake Butner during SSC construction or operation. (Note also that Durham expects to construct another reservoir, somewhere on the Flat River, which would supply an additional 18 million gal/day by 1998.) 4

The DEIS probably overestimates the SSC-related population increase in Durham County during SSC construction, thus overestimating the increased indirect water demand in Durham County. Specifically, the DEIS underestimates Wake County's contribution to the construction work force, thus overestimating in-migration of construction labor to Durham County. The DEIS estimates that in 1992, Durham County would experience about 2,000 construction-related jobs. However, an economic impact study carried out for the State (see item 5 below) estimates a figure of about 1,000 construction-related jobs in Durham County in 1992 due to the SSC. 5

For these reasons, Tables 1-1 and 3-7 and the discussion in Chapter 5 (pp. 5.1.2-27-28) overstate the SSC's impact on local water supply. Specifically, if the discussion in Appendix 7, pp. 59-60, is revised to reflect the availability of water from the Little River Reservoir and the other considerations identified above, we believe the DEIS should indicate that the impact of direct SSC construction water use and off-site increases in domestic water use will be negligible.

2. Sewage Treatment

The means of sewage disposal from the SSC's far cluster facilities discussed in the DEIS is not in accord with the most recent information supplied to DOE by the State. Volume 1, Chapter 3 (p. 3-42), states that "sewage treatment would be supported by existing municipal systems." Appendix 7 (p. 59) states that "the far cluster wastewater could be divided and sent to both the Durham-Eno River facility and the Oxford-South facility," but suggests that because the Oxford facility's capacity would not be sufficient, a new package treatment plant should be built on a Roanoke River tributary. In its July 28 submission to the Site Task Force, the State has proposed that only the near cluster be served by an existing municipal system (the Butner Waste Water Treatment Plant). For treatment of wastewater from the far cluster, the State suggests a more cost-effective and more environmentally sound approach involving use of land application systems for domestic waste and surface discharge for cooling water. The State does not recommend use of the Eno or Oxford facilities or construction of a new treatment plant on a Roanoke tributary. 6

3. Surface Impacts of Construction

The DEIS analysis is based on the use of cut-and-cover techniques for construction of the High Energy Booster tunnel, rather than use of a tunnel boring machine (p. 3-16 and p. 5.1.1.1-1). Only Michigan and Tennessee are identified in the DEIS as having proposed tunneling for the HEB; however, in its site proposal, North Carolina specifically proposed tunneling for the HEB. The analysis of environmental impacts should be based on construction of the HEB tunnel by tunneling, rather than by cut-and-cover techniques, at sites where it is proposed and technically feasible. 7

8 The DEIS also states that "from three to six of the experimental halls might be constructed by cut-and-cover excavation at the...North Carolina site" (p. 5.1.1.1-1); the next sentence notes that North Carolina has proposed underground excavation for construction of experimental halls, but states that "if site studies do not show sufficient thickness of unweathered rock, cut-and-cover techniques may be considered." The State believes that it has provided information to show that the thickness of unweathered rock is sufficient for underground excavation of all experimental halls.

4. Spoils Disposal

9 Possible alternatives to surface disposal of tunneling spoils should be acknowledged and considered as a possible mitigative measure in Volume I. The State has identified 17 possible spoils disposal sites, totalling 315 acres; however, local aggregates producers also have expressed interest in the crushed rock, as mentioned in Appendix 10, and it is quite likely that the rock will be suitable for their purposes. A copy of a letter indicating the interest of the local aggregates producers in obtaining the tunnel spoils is enclosed.

5. Socioeconomics and Infrastructure

10 According to Dr. John Connaughton, of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte's Center for Business and Economic Research, the DEIS greatly underestimates Wake County's probable contribution to the SSC construction work force, thus overestimating in-migration of construction labor to Durham County from outside the SSC's Region of Influence. A copy of Dr. Connaughton's report, "The Expected Economic Impacts and Net Revenue Benefits of Locating the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina," dated September 1988, is appended for consideration in revising the DEIS.

We will be happy to provide any further information or answer any questions that arise in preparation of the final EIS.

Sincerely,

William L. Dunn
N.C. SSC Project Director

Susan Dakin
N.C. SSC Project Deputy Director

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Earl Mac Cormac

LETTER 1331 (CONTINUED)

NORTH CAROLINA
AGGREGATES
ASSOCIATION

March 9, 1988

Dr. William Dunn
SSC Project Manager
NC Dept. of Administration
116 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

Subject: Superconducting Super Collider

Dear Dr. Dunn:

On February 25, 1988, representatives of seven aggregate producers and I met with Mr. Bill Flournoy of NC-DNRCD and Mr. Dave Bingham of NC-DOT to discuss the proposed superconducting super collider. I'm sorry you were unable to attend. We found the meeting very beneficial and indeed appreciate this opportunity to learn about the project and to provide input helpful to your planning process.

Producer members of the North Carolina Aggregates Association located in the proposed area of the SSC are very supportive of the project in North Carolina. Individually, and collectively through the Association, aggregate producers desire to cooperate with state and federal agencies as the project develops. Jobs and economic growth created by the SSC will be good for the region.

9

On the specific matter of the rock to be removed from the tunnel, we offer the following observations and recommendations:

1. To help put the situation in perspective, a large crushed stone quarry may produce 1 to 2 million tons per year. Hence, if the SSC extracts 5 to 6 million tons in two years, it will be equivalent to several large quarries operating in the area. Obviously, there would be an adverse impact on existing operations if the material were simply "dumped" on the local market.

SUITE 212 — CASWELL BUILDING — KOGER EXECUTIVE CENTER
P.O. BOX 30603 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27622 PHONE (919) 782-7055

2. To the best of our knowledge, much of the projected 5 to 6 million tons of rock to be removed will be geologically sound and able to meet state construction aggregate specifications, typically those of NC-DOT. As a valuable resource, therefore, the rock should be made available and used in area markets.

3. The industry could support commercial use of this material if procedures (yet to be determined) are implemented whereby producers receive the rock for processing to quality and gradation standards. Used over time, the rock would have little to no adverse effect on local markets. Further, lands needed for waste disposal would be minimized.

4. Without assured contracts from producers to accept the material, however, we agree that the state's first option must be disposal of the material as waste.

5. Current criteria limiting haul of the material to within 2-1/2 miles of each of the access shafts seems excessively restrictive. We're advised under current hauling agreements that a 5 to 6-mile haul is not much more costly than 2 to 2-1/2 miles. Therefore, we believe the haul limits should be extended to provide greater flexibility for selection of disposal sites and/or, if the material is to be processed, greater flexibility for taking it to an operator's quarry.

We agree that the disposal plan recommended by the state is a good and acceptable plan with no impact on existing stone markets and, we presume, no impact on the environment. The state working with local producers, however, may open up other alternatives to eliminate disposal and allow use of this quality resource.

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

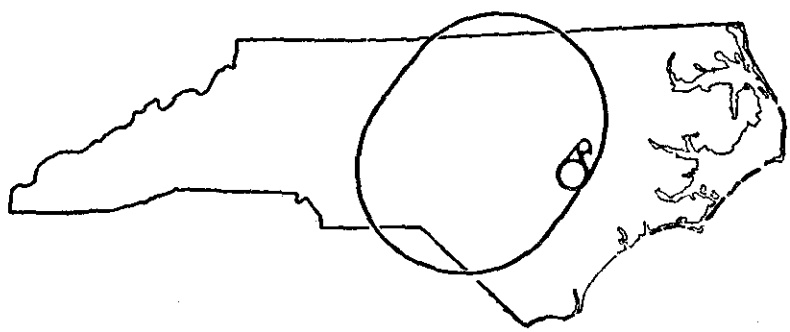
Sincerely,

Frederick R. Allen, P.E.
Executive Director

LETTER 1331 (CONTINUED)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE EXPECTED ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND NET REVENUE BENEFITS OF LOCATING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER IN NORTH CAROLINA

10



Prepared by:
The Center for Business and Economic Research
The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

LETTER 1332

Mr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess;

Good evening. Let me introduce myself. I am _____ and I live in the area of the proposed Superconducting Supercollider. I would like to voice my great opposition to the locating of this alleged scientific tool in the Fox Valley area. As Senator Dixon stated at the meeting at Fermi in February of 1988, the idea of the SSC is great, and we would love ot have it in the state of Illinois, but I would not want to live in close proximity to the collider.

1

Are you serious? Would you really locate a construction project of this mangitude in an area with the projected growth that this ~~area~~ will have in the next ten years? Since when can a government whose constitution begins with "We the people..." refer to humanbeings as "Sensitive Receptors?" I would now like to quote the Environmental Impact Statements. "Several of the exit/vent areas and service areas will be located close to concentrated residential developments. Specifically, F-1, E-2, and F-2 are located close to neighborhoods in Aurora, F-5 is located adjacent to residences in Kaneville, and E-7 and F-7 are adjacent to residential developments in Lily Lake. "Note: one of these residential developments in Lily Lake has over 300 homes. In addition it is a stated fact in the Environmental Impact Statement that Illinois has the highest number of human-based receptors in close proximity to the project.

2

Please look at the map on page 57, figure 5-35.1 in the Appendix 5b of the EIS. What about exit/vents located at E-8, F-8, E-9, J-6, E-10, F-4, etc?

During the construction phase, activities at service areas F and E would have the greatest likelihood of causing noise impacts. Since these areas would be relatively small (one subdivision by F-7 has over 300 homes) they would have the greatest potential to be located close to residences and other human receptors. Furthermore, tunnel boring at each of these areas would be 24 h/d for 10 months. The analysis presented in Appendix 9 of the EIS indicates that noise levels at these sites would be expected to reach a day -night average sound level (Ldn) of 70 dBA at 630 feet from the center of a construction site, and 60dBA within 2000 feet of the center of a construction site. Referring to Table 5.1.4-1, sound levels of several machanical devices lists 60dBA as being similar to the cycle of a dishwasher rinsing at 10ft. Please try to carry on a conversation with someone with a dishwasher operating this close. In addition, 70dBA is the equivalent of a vacuum

cleaner. In Figure 5.1.4-2, high annoyance vs. day-night average sound level, the percentages of human receptors annoyed increases from 8.7% at 60dBA to 24.5% at 70dBA. Who really figured these percentages and what is their proof source. The real question is would you want to listen to a dishwasher at 10 feet , 24h/d for 24 years.

The EIS notes that these activities would be mitigated by restricting by loading to 12h/d(7a.m. to 7P.M.). Additional mitigations which would be considered at the time of detailed
3 design to reduce annoyance to residents living near an E or F area would include berming or accoustically fencing the site perimeter, placing maintenance activities inside accoustically treated sheds, and relocating/reorienting the E and F areas facilities. Who will pay for this mitigation, Federal or State governments, and who will really get screwed?

4 By the way, noise produced by a spoils haul truck is calculated to be greater than 50dBA for 4000 feet from haul routes.

Mitigations which could reduce the degree of impact of spoils hauling include specifiying routes which avoid residential
5 concentration. Where is that on the Illinois site proposal? It would also enforce truck muffler maintenance. Our state government would enforce? For what cost?

The service areas would operate 24h/day 365 d/year. The service areas which would liquify helium for cooling the superconducting
6 magnets might be located close to humanreceptors (F-7 has approximately 500 homes withing 2000 feet of it. Projected impacts to the background sound level during service area operations would be long term.

Analysis of the noise impacts was based on the assumption of certain standard industrial practices. The cooling tower was assumed to be of a quiet design. The emergency poser generate was assumed to be enclosed in a shed. The cryogenic compressors
7 were assumed to be individually enclosed. The pipeline which would connect the compressor building to the refrigeration building was assumed to be in a sound attenuating trench. Nitrogen relief values were assumed to be equipped with silencers. Do you know what happens when you assume? Yeah, that's right. You make an ass out of you and me! And lastly, has OSHA been contacted on these expected noise parameters?

Sincerely Yours,

Vern Steffen

Vern Steffen
5N512 Hidden Springs Dr.
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 1333

14 OCT 88
GENEVA, IL. 60134

SSC DRAFT EIS
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
ER-65, GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

DEAR SIRS.

I VERY MUCH OPPOSE THE SSC IN THIS AREA. THIS LOCATION IS FAR TOO CONGESTED FOR SUCH A PROJECT. I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT WELL DRILLERS HAVE LOCATED METHANE GAS NEAR WHERE THE NORTHWEST SECTION OF THE RING WOULD BE.

1

SINCERELY,

CLAYTON J. TOTZ
2110 HEATHER ROAD
GENEVA, IL. 60134

LETTER 1334

6N302 Spitrail Lane
St. Charles, IL 60175
October 12, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

This will be the last letter you will receive from my husband and myself; I am sure you will be relieved when the site selection process is over. The fear of the SSC's possibly intruding on our lifestyles here in the Fox Valley in Illinois has been a major part of many, many of our lives for the past nine months, and I hope you can forgive our emotion, our zeal, our anger, our frustration as we did what we felt was necessary to keep the SSC out of our beautiful, unique countryside. Our legislators have duped and deceived Illinois taxpayers concerning this project, and countless property owners to this day do not know that they could be directly affected, either by the tunnel going beneath their property, a construction traffic road very near their home, or by an access shaft service facility which will become a part of their subdivision (and which many developers are still denying the existence of to prospective land purchasers!). The State of Illinois continues to supply only unclear, vague maps, and many people still cannot determine if they would be on the ring or not. The State of Illinois has done this purposefully, we are sure, just as they have deliberately launched their well-orchestrated propaganda campaign of "jobs and

money for the state." Those who read the state's literature think it all sounds wonderful, sign the petition, and never give a thought to those hundreds of people whom the SSC would directly affect, NEEDLESSLY, I might add (other more appropriate, less populated areas are wanting the SSC). Just as Governor Thompson and others had planned. NEVER have I felt that my voice mattered so little. And to think that Governor Thompson wouldn't consider becoming Vice President because he didn't want to uproot his ten-year-old daughter, Samantha. Does he really and truly realize how many hundreds of people the SSC would rip from their homes if he got his wish and the SSC were sited in Illinois? He says expressway construction necessitates moving people; Yes, location of highways is usually fairly pre-determined: point A to point B, and so forth. Not the case with the SSC -- it could much more easily be built elsewhere.

You and your department, Dr. Hess, are the only ones who have received the letters and comments, and you know the tremendous amount of opposition to the SSC in Illinois. PLEASE pass this along; please inform Secretary Herrington, if he is unaware, that the residents here feel betrayed by our politicians, have not been given the full and straight scoop, and truly do not want the SSC in Illinois. You and your people, in fair and professional hearings - thank you - unlike those at Fermi in February when we first all heard about this project, listened to our speeches, witnessed our effort at studying and dissecting the DEIS and appendices, took notes on the monumental amount of research so many of us did, and saw the anguish and the frustration on our faces. Only you can share this with Secretary Herrington; certainly our politicians will attempt to sweep us under the rug.

Many Illinoisans who are very opposed to the SSC in Illinois feel so betrayed by the state's leaders that they have simply given up and feel defeated. I only hope you won't forget all those who have communicated with you during the past nine months.

Mario Cuomo of New York asked that his state's bid for the SSC be removed when he realized that 20,000 New Yorkers didn't want it. That is how many signatures we have in Illinois against it, and Governor Thompson hasn't even batted an eyelid in his DETERMINED QUEST for the SSC in Illinois.

Please restore our faith and confidence in the democratic process. Hopefully many of us little people out here in Illinois really do matter.

I asked my husband what I should say as my last plea to Dr. Hess. He answered, jokingly, but truthfully, "Like the Angel of Death, Pass Us By."

Please put the SSC where it is wanted, NOT IN ILLINOIS

Sincerely,

Mary Lynn Funk

Mary Lynn Funk
6N802 Spitrail Lane
St. Charles, IL 60175
(312) 377 - 6728

LETTER 1335

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---Methane Gas and Traffic Problems

Dear Sir:

1 Page 19 of Appendix 5b talks about the presence of methane gas at the Illinois site. The EIS states that deposits of gas detected in wells in northeastern Illinois usually contain very small volumes of gas that, at best, are suitable only for home use. The key word here is usually. Records show that a home near the intersection of Burlington Road and Silver Glen Road in Campton Township was heated by methane gas for well over a year after a deposit of gas was hit while attempting to drill for water. When this pocket of methane was hit, it literally blew the well drilling rig out of the ground. The well was eventually tapped and provided enough methane gas to heat the home for more than a year. This is within one mile of the proposed ring and is therefore closer to the ring alignment than 75% of the core samples that were taken by the State Geological Survey to verify the local geology. The Doe should examine this information before determining that only small amounts of methane gas will occur at the Illinois site.

2 Also, why doesn't the Draft EIS mention the problems that were encountered with methane gas during the construction of the Deep Tunnel Project in Chicago. Is the DOE unaware that deaths were caused by the presence of methane gas in that tunnel? In any case, the EIS indicates that Illinois is the only site where methane gas may pose a problem. It is one of only a few geologic hazards associated with tunneling at any site. It is worth mentioning that neither Texas nor North Carolina have any potential geological hazards.

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

IIA.1- 3103

3 The roads in Illinois have the worst existing traffic patterns of any site alternative. Ours are the only roads that are subject to a breakdown in traffic flow---in other words, stop and go traffic. An additional 500-1200 vehicles are expected to be on these roads each day due to SSC related activities and personnel. Yet only 8 miles of new roads are going to be constructed. This increase in traffic without any relief from additional roads means that even further breakdowns in traffic will occur. Without a doubt, it will take longer to travel from point to point around the proposed ring in Illinois than at any other site.

4 Reducing the number of spoils dump sites to four in Illinois was an effective way of reducing the negative impact that would occur from harmful leachates entering our soils and surface waters; however, it will only lead to increased safety problems on our country roads. The EIS indicates that as many as 290 semitrailer loads of material will be moving to Quarry #1 daily at the northern end of the ring. This means that without alternative dump sites available, this large volume of traffic will be heavily concentrated over just a very few roads. Empire Road, Burr Road, Silver Glen Road, and Route 31 will all experience a tremendous increase in heavy equipment traffic. These roads are the same roads used for our school bus system. Numerous pickup and dropoff points are located along these roads, and this increased traffic raises the probability that our children's safety will be jeopordized. This situation cannot be tollerated. Put the SSC in an uninhabited region of the country where Dr. Leterman originally suggested it should go. The SSC is an accident just waiting to happen, and we don't intend to have our children become a part of it.

Sincerely yours,

Pat Pfeifer
39W094 Buckskin Tr
St Charles Ill
60175

LETTER 1336

STATE OF WYOMING
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHEYENNE 82002

MIKE SULLIVAN
GOVERNOR

October 13, 1988

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

Re: SSC Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) regarding the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) has been carefully reviewed by the State of Wyoming. Wyoming has supported the SSC as a project of significant importance to our country's scientific community. As you know, Wyoming expressed this support through the preparation of a serious and detailed site proposal for the SSC.

1 I was discouraged by the fact that our proposal was not accepted for final consideration. I am encouraged, however, by the continued support for the SSC and, more specifically, the Colorado site alternative still under consideration. The Ft. Morgan site alternative in Colorado is located only 85 miles from Wyoming's proposed SSC site. Many of those factors that recommended the proposed Wyoming site site also exist for the Colorado site. The close proximity of the two sites which were presented as first round competitors reflects on the uniqueness of the Colorado site in a regional context. I therefore encourage the serious consideration and selection of this site.

Due to the proximity of the Colorado site to Wyoming, I requested and received a copy of the DEIS for this project. I directed my staff to review the DEIS and determine if impacts to Wyoming were correctly presented and to address any areas where information may have been omitted. The summary review memo is forwarded herewith.

2 There are two points that I would like to emphasize. The first addresses employment impacts. The DEIS does not include any part of Wyoming in the Region of Influence regarding

the project related employment impact. This does not reflect that Wyoming is in a position to help Colorado mitigate the employment related impacts. In this regard, Wyoming and Colorado have already developed the framework for a regional jobs pool. This jobs pool would provide a mechanism for identifying Wyoming residents who would be available for the construction on the SSC. Wyoming has a highly trained work force with appropriate heavy construction skills and a strong work ethic. This is one example of how Colorado is prepared to minimize the impacts of the project construction.

3 The second point addresses the resources and materials available for the project construction. This region has an extensive transportation network involving both highway and railroad systems. Wyoming has abundant reserves of many of the resources and materials that will be required for construction. The regional transportation system makes these materials readily accessible to the site. The impact on the resources and materials from the immediate project area is significantly reduced by the regional availability of these materials and the existing transportation network.

4 Your careful consideration of this information will be appreciated. I would also like to thank the Department of Energy for the opportunity to be represented at the public hearing in Ft. Morgan, Colorado and for allowing the inclusion of the attached written statement into the record in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (307) 777-7434 or Alan Edwards of my staff at (307) 777-7574.

With best personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Mike Sullivan

MS:aes

Enclosure

STATE OF WYOMING
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHEYENNE 82002

MIKE SULLIVAN
GOVERNOR

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mike Sullivan, Governor

FROM: Bil Tucker, Chairman, SSC Task Force
Alan Edwards, Natural Resource Analyst

DATE: October 13, 1988

SUBJECT: Superconducting Super Collider - Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

At your request, we have reviewed the DEIS for the SSC project. The DEIS was primarily reviewed to assess the accuracy and completeness of the information provided in the document. Our comments are presented herein.

The DEIS does not appear to include any portion of Wyoming in the Region of Influence for the Colorado alternative. Therefore, impacts in such areas as employment, resources and materials that are presented in the document do not address Wyoming. This does not adequately address those impacts. More specifically, this does not allow the DEIS to completely address the ability to minimize or mitigate the project impacts. There are some specific areas that additional information is needed to provide the reviewer of the DEIS complete information regarding these impacts. These areas are listed below with background information regarding their significance.

5

1. Location The proposed site near Ft. Morgan will be located approximately 65 miles northeast of Denver. This site is only 85 miles southeast of the site that was proposed by Wyoming for the SSC. Many of the features and facters that made the Wyoming site an excellent site also exist for the Ft. Morgan site. It seems important to point this out since it is unique that the two sites that were presented initially as competitors in the site selection process are so similar and in such close proximity. A map depicting the locations of the relative sites is attached as Exhibit 1.

2. Transportation and Telecommunications This region has a very good transportation network which includes highway and railroad systems. This includes the transportation network in Wyoming. Interstate 80 runs east and west through Wyoming, Nebraska and Utah. I-25 runs north and south through Wyoming,

Montana, and Colorado. Interstate Highway 25 is a primary tourist and truck route for north-south travel in the region. Over 500,000 trucking permits are issued annually by the Cheyenne, Wyoming Ports of Entry. Nevertheless, traffic levels on I-25 are well below existing route capabilities, and there will be little noticeable impact from the increased traffic generated by SSC construction and operation.

Cheyenne is a major hub in the railroad network serving the western United States. Rail lines and freight depots operated by the Union Pacific and the Burlington Northern are central features of the city. The existing rail system from Cheyenne south to Greeley and east and west out of Cheyenne currently handles heavy equipment and supply loads similar to those that would be anticipated for the construction and operation of the SSC.

Wyoming bus companies have a successful history of providing mass transportation services to major industrial facilities in the state. Large-scale energy and industrial facilities which were built during the 1970's continue to be served by Powder River Transportation Service and RSJ Bus Lines. These companies are interested in providing transit bus service from southeastern Wyoming to the Colorado site and have adequate inventories of buses to do so.

It is anticipated that Cheyenne will be a crossroads for up to five fiber optics telephone lines within the next couple of years. This fiber optics network will provide rapid and reliable telephone, and data services to most of the United States. This total transportation and telecommunications network provides a means to transport people, materials or data to make them available for this project. This is important when you consider the accessibility of the site to other employment centers or areas. It is also important when the project reviewers consider the availability of materials. The transportation network makes it possible to obtain many materials from a regional area as opposed to the site location. It is, therefore, conceivable that construction related materials could be obtained from outside the Region of Influence, thereby reducing project related impacts. The DEIS should consider this when projecting impacts for this site.

3. Employment Table 1-1 of the DEIS indicates that a total of 9,935 jobs would be created in the peak year including both direct and indirect jobs. The region of the proposed Colorado site is presented in Figures 3-9. Other data presented in the DEIS indicates that consideration was not given to portions of the construction work force being located in Wyoming and commuting to the construction site. This is not consistent with

other assumptions in the DEIS. Figure 14.1.3.2-5 indicates that a large portion of the work force will be derived from the Denver area. The commuting time from Cheyenne, as an example, would not be much different than from some areas in Denver.

Colorado's SSC site is in the vicinity of a large labor force of skilled industrial and construction workers with pertinent experience on mega-projects that could be recruited for construction and operation of the SSC. One important component of the local work force is the availability of skilled construction workers. The construction labor pool in the vicinity of Colorado's SSC site is proportionately larger than for the United States as a whole. A local construction labor pool has developed during the past two decades in response to the numerous large-scale industrial facilities that have been built in Wyoming and northeastern Colorado.

The labor force in southeastern Wyoming, northcentral Colorado, and southwestern Nebraska has a current unemployment rate of approximately 7.5 percent. This relatively high unemployment rate reflects recent downturns in the regional economy after a steady period of growth during the 1970's and early 1980's. The relatively high unemployment rate will make recruitment and retention of skilled construction and operational labor relatively easy.

Cheyenne, the major population center in southeast Wyoming, is a community of 51,000 people located less than two hours from the SSC campus, an easy commute by car or bus. It is not unreasonable to assume that some of the construction work force will commute this distance. Previous projects have shown that commuting is acceptable for good quality jobs. An example would be the Basin power plant at Wheatland. This site was located about 85 miles from Cheyenne, yet daily commuting from Cheyenne was quite common.

Bus lines in the state have provided bus commuting services between communities and major construction projects elsewhere in the state. When the construction begins, these private bus lines provid this service. This will help encourage the location of some portion of the work force in southeastern Wyoming.

As Wyoming's state capital, Cheyenne offers many community services and cultural activities. The cost of living in the region is low and Wyoming offers one of the most favorable personal tax structures in the United States. The net effect is that SSC employees who live or locate in Wyoming will have a

higher level of disposable income after taxes than in most states.

Access to the SSC campus from residential areas in Cheyenne and southeast Wyoming, where some SSC construction employees are expected to live, involves a two hour drive. Since these construction employees live in the area, will commute daily, and are not itinerant, they will not contribute to or create any impact which will require mitigation. This is a very definite plus for the Colorado SSC site. The DEIS needs to more fully consider the ability of the region to minimize these impacts. The initial framework for a regional jobs pool has been created between Wyoming and Colorado. Should the Colorado site be selected, the regional jobs pool could be implemented. This will provide the mechanism to identify those members of the Wyoming work force who would be available for consideration for the project construction. Wyoming's work force is well-trained and has a high work ethic that makes it attractive. This and other measures will allow Colorado to further minimize project employment impacts and demonstrates that Colorado has the ability to identify effective means of minimizing impact.

4. Materials and Resources The rail network and highway system near the site allows easy access to the industrial and construction materials and resources needed to build and operate the facility. The world's largest liquid helium producer is located in southwestern Wyoming, and has a rail link with Colorado's SSC site. Necessary sources of liquid nitrogen and other industrial resources are also close at hand and can be shipped via rail. All resources needed to build the SSC facility, including construction labor and materials, are abundant in the region. This abundance exists because some of the world's largest industrial facilities have been built in Wyoming and northcentral Colorado over the past 15 years. Convenient local sources are available for cement and aggregate material, steel fabrication, electrical and mechanical equipment, and the maintenance and repair services for heavy equipment that will be needed during construction of the Collider Ring.

Construction of the SSC facility will require an estimated 750,000 cubic yards of concrete, 700,000 tons of coarse aggregate materials, 750,000 tons of fine aggregate and approximately 215,000 tons of cement. The regional availability of cement is important because cement transportaiton costs are high and the cement industry is capital intensive and not easily expanded to meet short-term needs. Three companies currently produce cement in close proximity to Colorado's SSC site. The Mountain Cement Company plant in Laramie, Wyoming has a peak capacity of over

600,000 tons annually. This plant is not operating at full capacity, and could supply much of the needed cement for the construction of the SSC facility and other large projects that may be ongoing at the same time.

6 Two large limestone quarries in the immediate vicinity of Cheyenne can supply ample quanitities of high quality crushed limestone for construction purposes.

7 Construction equipment sales, maintenance, and repair facilities to support construction of the SSC are available in Cheyenne. All maintenance and repair services associated with SSC construction can be supplied regionally.

According to the SSC Conceptual Design Document (SSC-SR-2020), approximately 0.5 million gallons of liquid helium will be stored in the SSC system during operation, and some variable amount will need to be replenished on a periodic basis. The largest helium production facility in the world is Exxon's LaBarge Shute Creek facility, located near Kemmerer, Wyoming. According to Exxon, this facility has a current production capacity of approximateiy 3.6 million gallons annually. This facility has ample production capacity to supply all needed liquid helium to the SSC project, both for initial start-up and replenishment purposes.

The fuel available at low cost to the DOE for heating and cooling at the SSC project is one of the site's stronger points. Wyoming is a major exporter of coal, oil, natural gas, and electricity and therefore has transmission lines and delivery systems already in place that could easily supplement the additional demands of the SSC on Colorado fuel resources. Wyoming contains almost 17 percent of the nation's coal resources, and the size of the state's natural gas reserves has increased dramatically since the discovery of the reserves in the Overthrust Belt. In short, regional fuel supplies for the site are abundant, readily available and inexpensive, and delivery to the site is not anticipated to be a problem.

Business taxes are low in Wyoming. The state does not tax corporate income, business inventories, goods being shipped in transit or products manufactured or assembled in the state for out-of-state sale. As a result, DOE's contractors and suppliers in Wyoming will be passing on fewer taxes, thus lowering the costs to build and operate the SSC. Again, these services and materials are readily available to the SSC site via the existing transportation system. This is important to note because it reflects the regional availability to these items. If the demand for the materials and services becomes too great in the immediate

location of the project, it is very reasonable to assume that the needs above the local abilities to satisfy will be able to be met regionally. This has the effect of spreading secondary impacts, such as indirect employment over a larger area. This, in turn, would make it easier for Colorado to further minimize project impacts. The DEIS should be reconsidered to determine if the impacts presented adequately considered these factors.

5. Education Education is not generally an item considered in detail in an EIS. A project such as the SSC considers impacts on education. This is because the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act require addressing the effects of proposed actions "on the quality of the human environment." Education is an important element of the human environment.

Wyoming's education system, at first glance, may not seem to be of significance to the DEIS review of the Colorado site. In fact, it probably has no direct significance but does have a secondary effect.

Laramie County School District 1, which includes the city of Cheyenne, has a well funded budget and offers educational programs that rate above the national average on all common indicators. The school district's facilities include 26 elementary schools (K-6), three junior high schools (7-9), two senior high schools (10-12), and one alternative senior high school (9-12). Student-teacher ratios in Cheyenne are lower than the national average, while average composite ACT test scores are higher, providing evidence of the high quality of education in Cheyenne schools.

In addition to the public school system, Cheyenne has five private elementary schools and a private senior high school. There are also three privately operated vocational schools in the city.

The education system in Wyoming is a factor that will again encourage some portion of the construction force to locate in Wyoming.

The University of Wyoming is located 50 miles west of Cheyenne in Laramie. The University of Wyoming is categorized as one of the top 100 universities in the nation with significant research capabilities and selected strong graduate programs. It may seem at first glance that this distance is too great to give any consideration to the University with respect to this project. This is not the case, however, when the recent telecommunication improvements are considered. A new microwave link between the

University of Wyoming and Colorado State University in Ft. Collins, Colorado is expected to be completed by the end of October 1988. This link will be a digital facility capable of both video and high speed data transmission. UW will then have a direct, high-quality link with the university system in Colorado. UW is also a part of the WESTNET telecommunications network of Rocky Mountain Region universities. The university system is a regional system and resource as a result of these telecommunications systems. It is not known at this time what university resources at UW may potentially benefit the project, but the potential will exist. It is hoped that research and development at the SSC site will provide a definite benefit to the regional university system, including UW.

6. Recreation Wyoming recreational opportunities do not have a direct impact on the SSC project. It is felt that these need to be mentioned, though, because they are an element to be considered in the quality of life, and the human environment, especially for the expected permanent SSC employees.

SSC visitors, employees and their families will find numerous outdoor recreation attractions within a day's drive of the SSC campus. These recreation areas provide a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities including fishing, hiking, camping, cross-country and downhill skiing, and big game and upland bird hunting. Our "Wyoming Wildlife--Worth the Watching" is an excellent non-consumptive wildlife program being developed statewide. Wyoming has several national forests, wilderness areas and national parks. Foremost among the parks in the National Park System is still Yellowstone Park. This Park was not destroyed by the fires this year as might be expected from the national media coverage of the fires. In fact, recent assessments have shown that only a small percentage of the total Park area was actually burned. The Park may even be more unique as a result.

Wyoming is very fortunate to have these opportunities. They do need to be presented to the Department of Energy, not only because we are justifiably proud of them, but also because they will be a factor in the quality of life that the SSC employees can expect if the Colorado site is selected.

Summary Our review of the DEIS indicates that adequate consideration may not have been given to the regional significance of the Colorado SSC site. The ability to establish a regional jobs pool, and the availability of regional materials, services, resources, and work force are important factors when assessing the project impacts. Only by careful consideration of the regional factors can the ability to minimize and mitigate project related impacts be fully appreciated.

The above information is not intended to imply that Wyoming will provide major amounts of the materials, services and employees that will be required. We are not trying to imply, as an example, that 20, 30, 40 percent or whatever of the work force and materials would come from Wyoming. What can be stated, though, with clarity resulting from past experience, is that the regional factors do have an influence on the ability to effectively address impacts from large projects. As these factors are considered, the direct and indirect impacts can be put into better perspective.

These are important issues that should be offered to the Department of Energy for consideration. We recommend that this information be forwarded to the Department of Energy so that it is available to them when they prepare the Final EIS.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

BT:AE:sj

Attachment

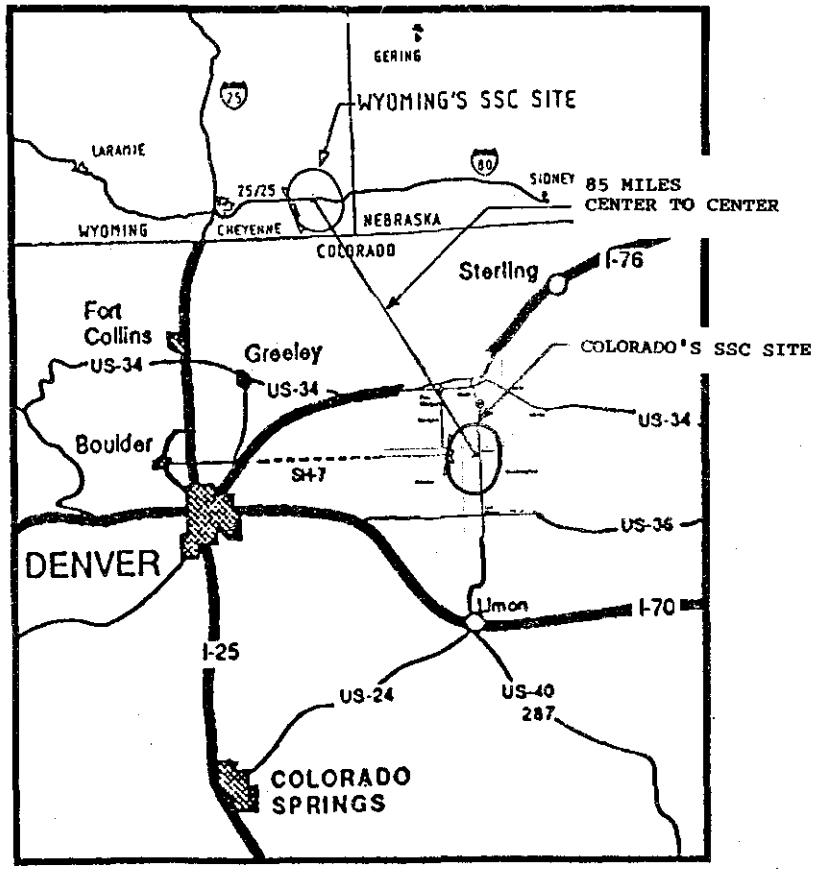


EXHIBIT 1 VICINITY MAP

LETTER 1337

STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1313 Sherman Street, Rm. 518
Denver, Colorado 80203
Phone (303) 866-2771
Ft. Morgan Field Services Office
300 Main Street
Fort Morgan, CO 80701

Roy Romer
Governor
Timothy W. Schultz
Executive Director

October 13, 1988

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

Attention: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess:

In considering comments on the Department of Energy's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the SSC project, it would be appreciated if the enclosed Housing Committee Report would be reviewed with regard to Morgan County's capacity and ability to manage SSC-related housing demands in preparing the final environmental impact statement.

In particular, the enclosed report, which was compiled by local realtors and interested citizens, will provide data on the availability of single and multi-family housing units; vacant lots; hotel/motel units; mobile homes; housing unit price ranges and area homebuilders.

As a result, the enclosed report should portray a more accurate description of the housing market, capacity and industry within Morgan County and counter such DEIS comments as:

> "It is unlikely that Morgan County would readily be able to meet such a growth in housing demand (DEIS Vol. IV, App. 14-p.78)."

> ". . . Brush and Ft. Morgan . . . could experience SSC-related population impacts large enough to lead to 'boomtown' conditions." (DEIS Vol. I, p. 5.1.8-16-17)

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further clarification or if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Kent Gumina

Kent Gumina
N.E. Colorado Field Representative

KG/ga

HOUSING COMMITTEE REPORT
February 4, 1988

Ryan Covelli, Chairperson
25450 Co. Rd. 10
Weldona, CO 80653
867-4908 (O)/645-2484 (H)

HOUSING RESEARCH FOR SSC
(Fort Morgan, Brush and Surrounding Areas)
February 4, 1988

Ryan Covelli, Chairperson
702 Main St.
Ft. Morgan, CO 80701
867-4908 (O)/645-2210 (H)

Fort Morgan, located approximately 60 miles (1 hour's drive) from Denver and 15 miles north of the SSC project, has an estimated population of 8,994. Brush, located approximately 10 miles (15 min.) east of Fort Morgan, has a current estimated population of 4,384. There are 2,703 single family homes and 533 multifamily units in Fort Morgan. In Brush there are 1,206 single family homes and 257 multifamily units. There are 9 hotel/motel facilities. More than 10,000 sq.ft. of office space and 40,000 sq.ft. of warehouse storage is currently available in the Fort Morgan area. Temporary and permanent housing as well as office space can be rapidly created via a local modular manufacturer capable of producing up to 30,000 sq.ft. of new construction per week per shift. There are 25 vacant commercial buildings ranging from 1,200 sq.ft. to 16,000 sq.ft. also currently available. Rents average $325.00 in Fort Morgan and $300.00 in Brush for single family homes. For multifamily units in Fort Morgan, rents average $300.00 and in Brush, $265.00. (See Study of Housing Chart-Pages 2 & 3)

Selling prices for single family homes average $47,000 for Fort Morgan and $44,000 in Brush. There are currently 104 homes for sale in Fort Morgan and 58 homes for sale in Brush. In October of 1987 a housing availability survey was done by the Morgan County Board of Realtors. The information has remained relatively the same, except the number of listings has dropped since October. (See Housing Availability Sheet-Pages 4 & 5)

LETTER 1337 (CONTINUED)

SUPERCONDUCING SUPER COLLIDER PROPOSAL
STUDY OF HOUSING

SINGLE FAMILY UNITS

As of January, 1988, approximately 66.2% of all housing in Morgan County is owned. About 33.8% are rentals, with an average rent of $300.00.

What is total number of single family units available for rent in each city?

City	# of Units	#Rentals	Est.Vac.%	$ Rents
Brush	1,206	407	11.0	$300.00
Fort Morgan	2,703	913	6.9	$325.00
Hillrose, Log Lane, Wiggins, Weldona, Etc.	1,369	462	10.0	$250.00
Rural	1,383	467	5.0	$300.00
TOTALS	6,661	2,249	8.2% Vac.	$295.00 Avg.

MULTI FAMILY UNITS

City	Units	% of Vacancy	Ave. Rents
Brush	257	15-20%	$265.00
Hillrose	3	-	$175.00
Fort Morgan	553	-	$300.00
Log Lane	6	-	$235.00
Total Units Avail.	832	15-20% Vac.	$243.75

(Figures do not include senior citizen housing of approximately 100 units county wide).

HOTEL/MOTELS

City	No. of Facilities	No. of Units
Brush	3	73
Fort Morgan	9	263
Elsewhere	3	28
	15	364

MOBILE HOMES IN MORGAN COUNTY

Location	No. of Facilities
In all Cities	1,178
In Rural areas	173
TOTAL MOBILE HOMES	1,351

VACANT LOTS IN MORGAN COUNTY

Location	No. of Facilities	
Residential	1,019	
Commercial	134	
Industrial	109	
		1,262
Tracts:		
Less than one (1) acre	54	
1 - 5 Acres	62	
5 - 10 Acres	23	
10 - 35 Acres	8	
		147
TOTAL VACANT LOTS		1,409

The above information was obtained from the office of the Morgan County Assessor's office as of February 2, 1988.

Housing Availability
Morgan County Board of Realtors
October 23, 1987

Rentals:

Approximately 600 rentals units available in Fort Morgan at current time approximately 60 vacant at the most
1 bedroom apartments rent for $125.00 to $250.00
2 bedroom apartments rent for $175.00 to $375.00
there are some two bedrooms duplexes with fireplaces and family rooms that rent for $450.00
3 bedroom homes rent for $325.00 to $550.00 difficult to locate

Homes on the Market at current time

Fort Morgan
113 listings currently on Multiple Listing Service

$15,000 to $30,000	10
$30,000 to $50,000	36
$50,000 to $60,000	26
$60,000 to $70,000	16
$70,000 to $80,000	16
$80,000 to $90,000	5
over $90,000	4

Brush
68 listings currently on Multiple Listing Service

$15,000 to $30,000	9
$30,000 to $50,000	27
$50,000 to $60,000	14
$60,000 to 100,000	18

Rural Residential (1/2 acre to 2 acres)
17 listings currently on Multiple Listing Service

$27,500 to $50,000	3
$50,000 to $100,000	10
Over $100,000	4

Morgan County Multiple Listing Service probably represents about 70% of the listings in Morgan County

Approximately 9 mobile home parks and one currently being built

Century Housing will build at $25.00 per square foot

Building lots run $8,500 to $13,000 per lot

HOUSING RESEARCH
February 4, 1988
Page 5

REAL ESTATE SALES REPORTED IN DECEMBER, 1987

TAB	LPrice	SPrice	Address	B#	LDate	SDate	Coop	Terms
BR	23,950	21,500	1215 Eaton	103		12-4-87		CONV
FM	59,900	51,000	111 Cherry	130	9-8-87	12-18-87		CASH
FM	69,900	68,000	901 Wilson	112	6-86	12-15-87	118	CONV
FM	72,500	72,500	420 Aspen	118	6-26-87	12-23-87		FHA
RR	75,900	69,000	16200 Co Rd 28.5	110	9-16-87	12-30-87	119	FHA

5 sales

Morgan County Board of Realtors
718 Main Street 867-2327
Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701

1987 Reported Sales

January	15	(This includes some in December 1986)
February	3	
March	14	
April	14	
May	7	
June	9	
July	11	
August	19	
September	22	
October	12	
November	17	
December	5	148 sales reported in 1987!

Within these two communities and surrounding areas of Wiggins and Hillrose, there appears to be ample room for expansion. There are many subdivisions and developing vacant sites that range from fully platted (with all utilities intact), to unplatted sites with good development potential. The details for all the communities are as follows:

I. FORT MORGAN

A. RESIDENTIAL

(a) Shawnee I
There are currently 7 lots available with most of the curb and gutter, paving, utilities in, with some exceptions.

(b) Shawnee II
39 lots with city utilities available.
SHAWNEE I and II SUBDIVISIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST PART OF FORT MORGAN.

(c) Dave Graff Residential Development (See Attached Page 7).
The total number of lots for Fort Morgan, Brush, Wiggins and Log Lane amount to 320 for the Graff Development.

(d) D & B Development
Of the 60 acres in this development. 40 lots are platted. A total of 280 houses can be built in this development.

(e) Winslow
1st Addition - 9 platted lots
2nd Addition - 50 platted lots
3rd Addition - 53 unplatted lots
(Some gas and electricity in 1st and 2nd Additions)

(f) Rolling Hills
Six - 5 acre lots available

(g) Warner Estate
129 acres located in the eastern part of Fort Morgan that can be annexed into the city. Some have been platted, but not recorded. For residential and/or commercial/business use.

(h) Larricks
Approximately 240 unplatted acres for possible future use.

t Country Club Estates - 21 lots, street, curbs, TV, water, sewer

B. INDUSTRIAL PARK

(a) The City has purchased 110 acres, platted into 2, 3, or 5 acre lots. Located east of Fort Morgan, the park is available for commercial use.

29 January 1988

Graff Home Builders
Corner of Platte & Linda
P.O. Box 1426
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO 80701
Phone: 867-5362 or 867-3500

Dave Graff Residential Development

Green Acres Addition, Fort Morgan, CO — TOTAL LOTS 320

27 lots plated
Water, sewer, electric and gas
90% complete
Houses only

Landmark Second Addition, Fort Morgan, CO

67 lots plated - 10% Complete
17 lots have water on lot and the street cut
50 lots are plated only
Houses Only

Green Meadows First Addition, Log Lane Village, Fort Morgan, CO

5 lots plated - 100% Complete
All utilities are in place
Houses only

Green Meadows Second Addition, Log Lane Village, Fort Morgan, CO

80% complete - 34 lots all plated
Streets are cut
Sewer and Water in
Trailers or Houses

Green Meadows Third Addition, Log Lane Village, Fort Morgan, CO

44 lots plated - 90% Complete
All utilities on lots
Trailers Only

Hayes Addition, Log Lane Village, Fort Morgan, CO

9 acres or 32 pre-plated lots - 5% Complete
Sewer and water on acreage
Houses only

Green Meadows Fourth Addition, Log Lane, Fort Morgan, CO

6½ acres -10% Complete
Pre-plated into 40 lots
Trailers or Houses.

East Ridge and North Ridge Addition, Wiggins, CO

Plated - 90% developed 23 lots
Houses only

14.6 acres, Brush, CO

Not plated
Next to city Brush city limits - Preplated to 48 lots

II. BRUSH

A. RESIDENTIAL

(a) Sunset East
70 lots with utilities available nearby

(b) Pioneer
18 lots with streets and all utilities in place

(c) Westwood
130 sites, 20 lots are complete. The rest will be developed as needed.

(d) Westwood Mobile Home Park
76 spaces, all platted. Streets and utilities are not in.

(e) Westwood PUD Sites
5.5 acres available for apartment/condo development. All utilities are in place.

(f) Rural Sites
46 sites (1-10 acres)

B. COMMERCIAL

(a) Westwood
29 acres. Utilities must be brought in.

(b) Sites on Highway 34 (Edison Street)
50 acres. Utilities must be brought in.

C. INDUSTRIAL SITES

(a) Brush Industrial Park
13.5 acres. Utilities and streets are in place.

III. HILLROSE

A. RESIDENTIAL

(a) 26 sites, need to have utilities brought in.
(b) Mobile Home Park
25 spaces, all platted with utilities

IV. WIGGINS

A. RESIDENTIAL

(a) 37 housing lots available, all with utilities
(b) 131 additional lots available for housing
(c) Travo-Tel Mobile Home Park
20 trailer spaces
11 apartments

B. BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

(a) Johnson - 4 offices
(b) Ledford Apts. - 2 (Main Street)
(c) Cepex
(d) Berger Bros.
(e) Hotel
(f) Corner Station
(g) Bowles Apts - Corona Ave.

C. ADDITIONAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY FOR POTENTIAL USE IN WIGGINS AREA

(a) West Hwy. 6
(b) West Granite Street
(c) East Road Q
(d) Johnson Ind. Site (East of town)
(e) Stubs Corner
(f) Along Burlington Northern Railroad
(g) North side of town - 20-30 sites

D. ADDITIONAL ACRES

(a) Hoyts - 40 acres, zoned for mobile homes. No utilities.
(b) Hoyts South - 20 acres (residental)

There are 10-15 available rentals in the Wiggins area, with 20-30 possible rental properties.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS
MORGAN COUNTY

Rural Acreage Cost	Range	$15,000-$40,000	
Suburban Lot Cost	Range	$10,000-$15,000	
Urban Lot Cost	Range	$ 8,000-$15,000	(Average Cost-$11,000-$12,000)
Raw Ground-Platted Lot Cost		$ 3,500 & UP	(Undeveloped Utilities)

STICK BUILT

1. Average Single Family-Detached Hard Construction Costs (Less Lot)
   - Low - $32-$38 SF
   - Avg. - $38-$40 SF
   - High - $40-$48 SF

2. Semi Custom to Custom Detached Hard Construction Costs (Less Lot)
   - Low - $38-$42 SF
   - Avg - $41-$43 SF
   - High - $43 up

3. Remodel Costs:

$8-$10 SF	1000-1400 SF	Basement Finish/Remodel
$22-$32 SF		Building Additions (Average)
$25-$35 SF		Lite Commercial (Less Ground

** Three lumber yards in Morgan County
** Morgan County has had several 8-10% Bond financed loan programs
** Banks have typically worked well with owner/contractor built and occupied homes

FORT MORGAN HOOKUP COSTS

Sewer Tap	-	Approx. $300-$500
Water Tap	-	3/4 Hookup $700 Hookup to existing main; City Installs $1,000
Gas Tap	-	250-350 thru meter
Elect. Tap	-	All electric alley to house $278.00
		meter 50.00
Quality Water	-	$1,500 Hookup $17.00/month fees

LETTER 1337 (CONTINUED)

General Contractors licensed with the City of Fort Morgan effective January 1988:

1) William F. Larrick, Inc.
2) David D. Graff
3) Rockwell Masonry
4) J-Mac Construction
5) Harold L. Pollock
6) Energy Specialists In Production
7) Hass Construction
8) Boone Construction
9) J V Construction Co.
10) RAM Group
11) Finley/Builder and Supply
12) Larson Brothers
13) Bertron Construction
14) Century Housing Corporation
15) G. L. Roofing

These are additional general contractors in the Fort Morgan area who have not yet taken out a city license; but are listed in Bell-Yellow pages:

1) Naill Construction
2) Dahl & sons
3) Botram Construction
4) Yost Construction
5) Kronkow Inc. Builders
6) Landmark Builders
7) L.A. Mese
8) Schmeeckle Const. & Supply
9) Aspen Building Repair

MORGAN COUNTY HOME LENDERS

Colorado Savings & Loan Bank
330 Main Street, Fort Morgan, COlorado

Equitable Savings & Loan Association
202 Clayton Street, Brush, COlorado
331 Main Street, Fort Morgan, COlorado

Farmers State Bank of Brush
200 Clayton Street, Brush, Colorado

Farmers State Bank of Fort Morgan,
123 East Kiowa Street, Fort Morgan, Colorado

First National Bank of Brush
301 Clayton Street, Brush, Colorado

First National Bank of Fort Morgan
120 East Kiowa Ave, Fort Morgan, Colorado

Fort Morgan State Bank
520 Sherman Street, Fort Morgan, Colorado

Morgan County Federal Savings & Loan
Ensign & Kiowa street, Fort Morgan, Colorado

World Savings & Loan Association
203 Clayton Street, Brush, Colorado
410 Main Street, Fort Morgan, Colorado

OUT OF COUNTY LENDERS

The Principal Financial Group
1770 - 25th Ave, Suite 206 , Greeley Colorado

Fleet Funding Corporation
2701 West 10th Street, Greeley Colorado

BA Mortgage & International Realty Corporation
Denver, Colorado

LETTER 1338

October 13, 1988

Dear Dr. Hess,

We the undersigned are absolutely opposed to the proposed SSC site in Illinois being proposed in the Fox Valley area,

We moved into the area about 2 years ago from Wheaton after carefully considering this area for almost 3 years. One of the primary reasons for our choice was the undisturbed country atmosphere here.

The impact of the proposed construction we feel will be disastrous to the environment as it exists today not only above ground but underground as well.

We are totally opposed to the Illinois site chosen - build it somewhere else!

Mr. Thomas Gallagher
Donna J. Gallagher

36W927 Red Gate Road
St. Charles Il 60175
312-377-4675

IIA.1- 3130

LETTER 1339

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess

I would like to know whether this project would do any good to the people living around the area?To me it would be A waste of money and make the economy worse. Why not give the money to the poor and homeless of AMERICA that will be spend on the tunnel?

1 It seem like the DOE don't care for the people. That the tunnel will take away. Thair will be less taxable land. Because the Federal Goverment will have more land. Some businesses will have to move and to relocate and establish. A lot of people friends will have to move away. To escape the thought of higher taxes to pay for the tunnel. And the people to construct the tunnel and the workers for the years to come. And the elderly in the area their help will leave.

If that Department of Energy of the United States want to beat all the Countrys of the World it Technology. To just take the pride and don't care for the ones you run out of their homes,places, and friends.It is just like Trail of tears. The Goverment made the Indians move from their homes, and lands.

If this thing does get in operation and some one get kill that person blood will be on the DOE.

2 I think this is a very hazerdous project. If radiation would hurt the trees then what will it do to a human being. It would cause cancer and deaths to many of people. And the people that can'nt breathe good today then what will they do when the dust get to flying around. I guess they will have to move to. And that means their are more than 112 residences.

3 If the water people want us to quit watering our lawns and washing our cars. This thing would take alots of water from Tennessee. It seens like the DOE wants to dry us up. Do the DOE want another DESERT?

If the DOE has to have a SUPER CONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER why not take it to the DESERT? Where their is lesser people. In the draft EIS it says that North Carolina has more rivers thay any other STATE. Why not their?

I would like my comments answer in the next EIS.

Thank You, John Douglas

LETTER 1340

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
230 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
(312) 322-5322

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess;

I believe that the SSC should be built at Fermilab. By utilizing many of the existing facilities at Fermilab, the cost of building the proposed SSC will be reduced significantly. A decision to locate the SSC at any other location would be an undeserved vote of no confidence for Dr. Lederman and his outstanding staff of scientists and support personnel.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas A. Gittings

Thomas A. Gittings
Research Department

LETTER 1341

P.O. Box 156
Bahama, NC 27503
Oct. 13, 1988

U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Gentlemen:

As homeowners on Bahama Road, located about two or three miles from the possible site of the super-collider in North Carolina, we are deeply concerned with the impact this could have on our property and surrounding farmland, rivers, creeks, forests, and wildlife. This is a beautiful area which we do not want to be spoiled by discharge from the project into Dial Creek, which flows through our property into Lake Michie, Durham's water supply.

Also we fear the traffic generated by this project will tax our roads beyond their limits. Durham County roads are overcrowded now and little is being done to alleviate it.

The schools in this area would also be overburdened. Some schools have as many as twenty mobile classrooms to handle their ever increasing population.

For these reasons we feel you should locate the supercollider elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard P. Boynton
Ruth M. Boynton
Richard P. and Ruth M. Boynton

LETTER 1342

*Jeffrey L. Hunt * 2191 Charleston Drive*
*Aurora, Illinois 60506 * (312) 896-4322*

15October 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 I am again writing to you about the SSC's location. This is not a comment about the Draft EIS, but about the politics of this selection. I hope that you eliminate politics. Leaders from Texas have claimed the SSC for themselves. According to an article in yesterday's *Wall Street Journal* the SSC area of Texas receives more federal grant money than any other area of the country. The politicians of the area boast about their roads, bridges, airports, and dams (that you can see on the Draft EIS maps). They claim that the area needs jobs, but yet they receive the most federally funded projects than any other area of the country. This project is merely another political plum for them. Illinois lacks behind all parts of the country in federally funded projects.

2 The Fermilab in Illinois is now part of our existence. I am not an employee of Fermilab, but I visit the site to enjoy the open areas and visit its high rise office building. The people I've met there from all parts of the world have enriched my life. To know that our area is on the leading edges of discovery is exciting. Taking the SSC from Illinois is like taking Kennedy Space Center from Florida and placing it along Lake Michigan, or moving the naval base from San Diego to Lake Michigan. These ideas simply make no sense, and so does the idea of placing the world center of high energy physics in another state. As I stated in my last letter, you already know that Illinois is THE BEST site for the SSC.

I hope that when you scrape away the political pressure being placed on your office that you will see that the facts stack up for Illinois. Bring us the SSC. We want it! This is where it belongs!

Sincerely,

Jeffrey L. Hunt

Jeffrey L. Hunt

LETTER 1343

UNITED ASSOCIATION
of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada
U.A. LOCAL 313
5495 ANN ARBOR ROAD JACKSON, MICHIGAN 49201

There is no substitute for U.A. skilled craftsmen
CHARLES BRANNICK President
JOE H. BERRY Vice-President
THOMAS SELLER Financial Sec'y & Treas
GORDEN CASE Recording Secretary
JIMMIE L. DAVIS Business Manager
Area Code 517 764-1105

JIMMIE L. DAVIS
Business Manager

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

As the Business Manager of Plumbers and Pipefitters Local Union #313 of Jackson, Michigan, and a resident of Jackson County, I would like you to know that our membership, the other construction crafts, the Jackson County Central Labor Counsel and all of the other organizations in this county, wholeheartedly support Michigan's bid to have the Supper Collider constructed in our State.

I also want to assure you that there are plenty of trained and qualified construction workers in the area to build the SSC on time and within budget. If we can be of any assistance to you please feel free to contact me at my office, 517-764-1106.

Yours truly,

J. L. Davis

JLD/np

J. L. Davis
Business Manager
U. A. Local 313

IIA.1- 3135

LETTER 1344

October 10,1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

The recent SSC Hearings at Waubonsee High School pointed out several key areas where the Illinois proposal is insufficient or lacking in merit. Among them are the following:

1 1. The EIS makes it clear that there will be some wetlands loss at the Illinois site. This is a problem that cannot be mitigated, and the recent court ruling of Bersani and Robichaud , 850 Fed. 2nd., page 36 should preclude the Illinois site from being legally considered.

2 2. The presentation of 20,000 signed petitions by local Fox Valley residents gives the Illinois site the largest organised opposition group that exists against the SSC project in any state.

3 3. The regional and local groundwater overdrafts that exist at the Illinois site will create additional problems for 30,000 plus well water users in the Kane county vicinity.

4 4. The extensive water infiltration problem that will be part of the SSC throughout its existance will only create more problems for our dwindling groundwater supplies.

5 5. There is a major groundwater infiltration problem between E3 and E4 where 5200 gallons/min./100 feet are expected to leak into the tunnel. The inadiquate size of the sedimentation ponds at this and other locations will lead to the sitation of our streams and waterways.

6 6. There is a direct hydrological connection between the surface waters and our 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.

7 7. More water channels cross the proposed ring at the Illinois site than at any other. The Fox River is also 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.

Sincerely yours,

George D. Williams
7N140 Nancy Lane
St. Charles, Ill. 60175

LETTER 1345

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 saturated 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 20 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

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 can 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 the 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 dissaster if allowed to occur at site F4. The EIS makes it clear that excess water and the sediments within
2 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
3 information in the Draft EIS appear contradictory, and yet this information is extremely vital in determining the adverse affects that this SSC project may have on our environment. This is just one more example of the poor quality of workmanship involved in creating this Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

Janet Bowman

Janet Bowman
38W601 Mallard Lake Road
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 1346

October 14th, 1988
Cicero, Ill.

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S.Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am writing in opposition to locating the SSC Project in Illinois. I do not belong to any group or organization that has presented views, and in fact would not be directly affected by its construction or location.

However, my concern is with the farm land that will be sacrificed to road construction, new housing developments for construction personel and future employes, and access and service areas for the tunnel. Illinois is losing its prime farm land at an alarming and accelerating rate. Few areas of the Earth are endowed with rich fertile soil, adequate moisture, and suitable climate as are the few states of the mid-west. Certainly, at least several of the contending states are able to provide SSC sites that would not be as detrimental to the U.S. economy as would be the case if the SSC were built in Illinois.

Sincerely,

J. E. Walter

J E.Walter
5403 25th Street, 2R
Cicero, Ill. 60650

rop as
oduce

WASHINGTON (Reuters)—For the first time in memory, the United States will produce less food this year than it consumes, a sign that it may no longer be a reliable supplier of food to the world, a study released Saturday said.

The shortfall may be a one-year fluke caused by the 1988 drought. But climatic trends and a lack of new agricultural technologies could make worldwide food shortages more likely in the future, warned the report by Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental group.

"It may not be possible to arrest the decline in per capita food production that is now undermining the future of so many poor countries," the report said.

U.S. Agriculture Department projections indicate American grain consumption of 202 million tons next year will outpace 1988 production by 11 million tons. The United States will rely on reserves to maintain exports and domestic use.

According to the report, worldwide grain production has reached a plateau after increasing 260 percent between 1950 and 1984. Techniques that helped keep grain production growing with a growing population, such as new varieties, irrigation and fertilization, are nearing their limits, said Worldwatch President Lester Brown.

New ideas to boost production, such as biotechnology, have not yet created increases, Brown said.

Furthermore, if theories are correct that the Earth is warming due to a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, productive farmland in the U.S. could dry up before new land in cooler areas is brought into production, he said.

This year's drought marked the third year in the 1980s that hot weather has reduced U.S. grain yields, he said.

The key to food security may lie in limiting population and preserving the environment, the report

LETTER 1347

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

ATTN: SSC DEIS Comments

From: Bryan Sharratt, Trustee of the University of Wyoming and Congressional Candidate.

I strongly urge the selection of Colorado as the site of the Superconducting Super Collider. My basis of support comes not only from my familiarity with the resources at the University of Wyoming, but also my knowledge of a quality, available work force.

According to the Draft EIS, the Colorado Site would require a work force of nearly 10,000. Because of the proximity of the proposed site, Wyoming could participate in a regional job pool, which would provide a substantial work force that would mitigate regional impacts.

Wyoming has qualified workers and subcontractors that would be available for this massive project.

In addition, as a member of the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees, I have an intimate familiarity with the quality resources that are available in Laramie that could compliment the research capabilities of the Colorado universities.

If I go to Washington as Wyoming's next Congressman, I would work closely with the state and federal agencies and all interested parties in making this scientific laboratory a reality.

I urge your consideration of the Colorado site. It will benefit Wyoming, the region and it will prove to be the best possible location for our country.

Thank you for your consideration.

Bryan Sharratt
P.O. Box 1988
Wheatland, Wyoming 82201
307-332-4646

LETTER 1348

Nashville, Tennessee
October 14, 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

Gentlemen:

1 We have both studied the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) project as it relates to the Middle Tennessee site. We are convinced that the tremendous advantages far out weigh any environmental sacrifices. Therefore, we each enthusiastically support the construction of the (SSC) at the proposed Tennessee location.

Respectfully,

Oliver A. Kitchen

Oliver A. Kitchen

Shirley Kitchen

Shirley Kitchen
8344 Hwy 100
Nashville, TN 37221

OAK:sk

LETTER 1349

The Windings of Fox Creek
St Charles Illinois

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Dr Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Task Force,

Dear Sirs,

Recently a local newspaper reported that one of your people opinion? that the SSC would not affect our environment!!

This man has not built his home in this lovely area of rolling hills and big trees and he is not now faced with the prospect of a 6 acre installation of holding tanks and cooling apparatus and service buildings, more noisy than the corncobbers to be situated across the road!

There will be such a 5-6 acre service area every 5 miles here in the fastest growing suburban area in northern Illinois if this improper proposal materializes.

We are already being fleeced at by the E.P.A concerning our water supply.

It all boils down to those who want it (a few very vocal officials) do not care about those of us who live here.

Please do not foist this monster on us.

Evelyn Sleeth
(Mrs James F. Sleeth)

LETTER 1350

Oct. 07th, 1988

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

David A Castillo
#770 Ellis One
Huntsville, Tx. 77343

In Re: Site-impact;

Dear Sir or Madam:

It is ofter said that 'ignorance is bliss.' I for one can agree to that, to a degree, but this is not one situation in which such is aceptable.

There are affiliations prancing about declairing what disasterous effects the super-collider will do to the environment— and I for one am glad I'm not associated with any of them — but they have not one shred of evidence to back up **their** accusations.

I find it hard to understand or sympathize with such individuals as that, when they attack modern progress. Partical accellarators are essential, I believe, in the understanding and treatment of matter, the foundiing on which a great future can be bult upon. For

the betterment of all mankind are such systems built.

Organizations who detest achierments made in physics are actually mentally unstable, and need a great deal of Kid glove handling. They are lost souls looking into a past that was once theirs – but no longer, clinging to the old and simple essentials of life. They are terrified to open their eyes and glimps the present, and tremble at what the future holds.

They Know nothing of the importance such research with the particle accellorator can lead to. The Knowledge already gained and materials produced by the accellorator have benefited people world-wide.

I, of-course, am voting for Texas to receive this 'atom-smasher', what other state has more land to give in the name of science than Texas, right? Right. Sure it's expensive, but whoever said Knowledge was cheap! It's a minute amount to pay for the benefits reaped by it, Medicine, especially! If I owned the land, I would give it to you without costs.

Very truly yours,

David Alan Pastella

LETTER 1351

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

Oct 14, 1988

Dear Dr Hess,

My family and I have a very deep concern about the SSC being constructed in our area and we oppose it very strongly

More than any other problem cited, we are afraid of the loss of wells especially since we are so close to it. I don't think that we can gamble when it comes to one of the necessities of life.

I urge you to locate the SSC in Texas where the people of the state are welcoming the SSC with "open arms".

We do NOT want it!

Very truly yours

E.G. Schroeder
34W831 Hoelwood Lane
St Charles, Ill 60175

LETTER 1352

10-13-88

Dr. Wilmot hess

Chairman

SSC Site Task Force

ER-65 Gtn

Office of Energy Research

U.S.Department of Energy

Washington, D.C. 20545

Sir:

I am so hoping for the SSC to be located at Fermilab.

Even-tho we are some 45 mins. away. This could help the unemployeed in our area, in a direct way, also an indirect way.

Thanking you,

Broker Richard McConville

McConville Realty & Auctioneering

RT#34

Earlville, Il. 60518

LETTER 1353

10-13-88

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

Sir;

My husband and I are so in hope for the S.S.C. to be located in Fermilab. My husband was a 32 year farmer, that has sold out, and he worked 2 years ago on new 51. Hoping to get back on. But the goverment has not approved of the finishing of the road. Out of work for 2 years, I have had to undertake 3 part time jobs, just to survive.

If this were to happen, as a union member he would be able to work. And we could enjoy life again.

If NOT we will be leaving the state, to find work. Even if it's non-union. WORK.

Thanking you,

Housewife, Assessor, Realtor,Cook.

Thelma J. Landers
R.R.#3
Earlville, IL. 60518

LETTER 1354

Page one - REGARDING THE TEXAS SITE - October 5, 1988

Dr Wilmot Hess, Chairman,
ASC Site Task Force

Sir: A few brief comments relating to the multiweather impacts, the construction of the ASC will have on our environment.

The dust, estimated to be 200 to 300 times greater than permissible standards, will surely be greater than estimated due to handling, hauling and will cause great discomfort to residents with asthma and other breathing problems.

1

The traffic congestion, created by an estimated 600,000 truck loads, being hauled on our two-lane hilly highways, will be worsened by the dangerous driving habits of good hauling speeding the speed limits, trying to gain time for "one more load" for the day. The Dallas-Fort Worth area is accustomed to the daily toll of grave truck related accidents.

2

Page two

NOTES:

E.I.S. comments continued:

3 The noise generated by the traffic and the blasting during construction will be severe. A great discomfort and annoyance to nearby residents.

4 Blasting, will cause a great deal of damage to foundations and walls of fireplace chimneys of houses and masonry buildings, located some distance from the construction sites. Due to the homogeneous nature of the earth in the area, it is solid rock, for many miles, in all directions from the site.

5 Increased crime resulting from the influx of workers to the area, increased vandalism, increased number of drunken drives and increased drug related criminal activity, already a problem. The office of the law, killed

6

Page Three

NOTES:

recently in the Middletown outskirts, by members of a group dealing in drugs, attest to the potential problems resulting from the certain overload to be placed on a small police and Sheriff's department of a rural area.

School overcrowding, resulting from the large increase in the number of workers moving to the area, coupled with the limited school budget of a small, commuter community and an already severe teacher shortage, will cause great discontent amongst the local citizens, and a large turnover in asc worker force.

7

Law enforcement problems, due to the increased activities, for which the asc will cause, lack of financial

8

Page four

NOTES:

assistance from the SSC funds to help in these above outlined problems, and discontent, both among the existing residents and the working labor force, caused by the displaced home owner and lack of housing and other accomodations, well surely lead to work stoppages, sit-ins, strikes and general unrest, as well as delays in completion.

In conclusion, I plead for consideration of moving the noisy, unhealthful, and life disrupting SSC, to another of the two conjoined sites, vastly more suited, because of population density, more and better university aid, and possible reduction in operating

page five

NOTES:

costs provided by existing similar installations, where a trained work force already exists.

The supporters for the construction are either from locations far from the site or merchants expecting financial gains. They are certainly not the retired families, nor the long time residents whose lives will be changed forever by the unwelcome and health endangering LSC.

respectfully, W.B. Allen
427 Stout Road
Jeffersonville, Ind.
47130

LETTER 1355

CHICAGO HIGH TECH ASSOCIATION

LINKING TODAY'S RESOURCES WITH TOMORROW'S IDEAS

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AFFILIATE GROUPS

Illinois Software Association

October 12, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have so many times heard the questions why build the SSC? What will the environmental impact be? What new discoveries lie ahead? All are good questions and all have been addressed by experts better informed than myself, both from the positive and negative angles. The final big question is why Illinois? That also has been addressed by government and industry alike and I can add little to their arguments. I can however, address the issue as a member of the Illinois community and an active leader in technology development.

The questions could be made analogous to many other scientific research projects that have been considered by various review committees for consideration. The basis of research stems from a hypothesis. No one knows for sure what will emanate from investigations in a new arena. The same can be said for the SSC. No one knows what potential applications will evolve for industry, health technology or many other aspects of our daily lives.

There are some criterion however, that do impact the outcome of such a complex project. Experience, familiarity and knowledge. Fermilab in Illinois already has experienced scientists with the foundation of knowledge developed through working with the tevatron. This invaluable base will do much to optimize research dollars for the SSC.

20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1929, Chicago, Illinois 60606 312/641-0311

The construction poses an enormous price tag - but was so much attention paid to the price tag of NASA programs when President Nixon announced his commitment to landing the first man on the moon?

As I noted before, you've heard about the many benefits Illinois offers but one remains outstanding. Illinois can guarantee significant cost cuts over other sites without the cutting of corners!

Sincerely,

Sheridan Turner
Executive Director

cc: Harris W. Fawell

LETTER 1356

October 11, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Hess,

The people of Illinois do not want the SSC. Illinois is a densly populated area, 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, 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.

The Illinois site has the largest number of people living adjacent to proposed SSC facility 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.

The surface water quality of the Illinois site is already the worst of the seven sites. It is the only site with an existing groundwater problem, elevated levels of radium in our ground water supplies.

Camp Ke-De-Ka and Camp Dean, both Scouting facilities for Northern Illinois, will also be affected. 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. We do not want our children traveling around such dangerous conditions, or camping while dynamiting is going on, let alone playing on top of an unsafe ring, that effects won't be known for years to come.

We are not ready to surrender ourselves, or the future of our children for such an experiment. It is a stated fact that the experiments will involve ionizing radiation, It is also a fact that the SSC ring will pass directly under schools, homes, farmland and the areas drinking water supply.

Illinois does not intend on being the next Three Mile Island or Chernoble, it is my strong suggestion that the SSC be sited in a state that welcomes it with open arms, the people of Illinois does not want the SSC!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cindy Nehring

Mrs. Cindy Nehring
Awards Chairman, Scouting
Box 119
Big Rock, IL 60511

LETTER 1357

October 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Site TAsk Force, GTN
Office of Energy Research
US Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I feel very strongly that the SSC must be sited in Illinois. It is vital for the continued health of the high energy physics program that the site selection maximize the chance for the success of this project. (We don't need any more failures.) It seems very clear to me that the project has the best chance to succeed if put where the best resources are located. By resources I am referring to the human resources. Building another lab will only dilute the resources available to all the high energy physics labs. It has been shown again and again that when a new higher energy facility is built, the "best and brightest" of all the existing labs will go where the excitement is. I don't believe there is enough human resources available to both build a new lab and keep the other labs viable. If built at Fermilab, the SSC can share resources for the first few years while the resources are being expanded as necessary. That gives both the SSC and Fermilab the best chance for success.

It is critical to the HEP program that the SSC succeed.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Coulson

Larry Coulson
301 Brookside Circle
Wheaton, Il. 60187

cc J. W. Cronin

LETTER 1358

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE

The Heartland Institute
59 East Van Buren, Suite 810
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312/427-3060

October 14, 1988

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

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE

Diane Carol Bast
Publications Director

59 East Van Buren, Suite 810
Chicago, IL 60605
312/427-3060

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 *As you may know, The Heartland Institute is a nonpartisan research* and educational organization devoted to studying state and local issues. We specialize in making academic or technical research accessible to a popular audience; last year the combined circulation of newspapers reporting our research exceeded 36,000,000.

2 On October 26, The Heartland Institute will release a 30-page analysis of *the superconducting super colliders impact on the Illinois economy*. The study carefully examines claims of "high-tech" spin-off and job creation made by Illinois lobbyists for the SSC. The author concludes that no "high-tech" corridor is likely to develop around the SSC; that the number of new jobs "created" by the project will be insignificant; and that the opportunity costs of the project, measured in lost jobs and diverted resources, will be greater than the projected income and employment gains.

I have enclosed for your review an Executive Summary to be issued by Heartland upon the study's release. A copy of the complete study will be sent to you as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

Diane Carol Bast

Diane Carol Bast
Publications Director

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Executive Summary

The Heartland Institute
59 East Van Buren #910
Chicago, IL 60605

Heartland Wisconsin
2300 North Mayfair Road #945
Milwaukee, WI 53226

EMBARGOED UNTIL October 26, 1988

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER OF LITTLE VALUE TO TAXPAYERS

1. Illinois government officials courting the superconducting super collider have pledged private property and tax dollars valued at over $1.7 billion.

The superconducting super collider (SSC) is an experimental device designed to help particle physicists better understand the fundamental nature of matter. Seven states -- Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas -- are competing for the SSC. The State of Illinois has appropriated $10 million for its site proposal and site investigation. In addition, the State has offered to underwrite the costs of tunnel construction, land acquisition, road upgrades, and other expenditures, together valued at $568.7 million plus $1 billion in financing costs. Thousands of acres of surface land and subsurface easements will be seized by state officials and donated to the national government, resulting in a lost property tax base of $22 million. Local officials have pledged road improvements, water and sewer service, fire and police service, and land and office space, valued at $33.9 million.

2. The SSC will not produce the economic benefits claimed for it.

To elicit support for the SSC among Illinois taxpayers, government officials assert that the project will spur economic development. For example, state officials predict the birth of a high-technology corridor near the SSC site. But analysts in the Science Policy Research Division of the Congressional Research Service have found that research projects like the SSC tend *not* to result in high-tech spin-off. Their findings explain why no high-tech corridor exists near Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois, already one of the nation's leading particle physics research facilities.

Illinois lobbyists for the SSC also claim that its construction and operation will create jobs. Their employment estimates, however, are based on economic analysis discredited by scholars and professional economists. The state's estimates do not adjust for the fact that many SSC contracts will be awarded to out-of-state firms; typically *less than half* of the expenditures for such projects go to Illinois firms.

The state's analysis also fails to account for *opportunity cost*. Property will be confiscated and tax monies spent on behalf of the SSC. Hundreds of existing jobs at businesses in the SSC's path will be lost; an industrial site with the potential for thousands of permanent jobs will be surrendered in the hope of just 500 permanent jobs

at the SSC. The value of the jobs, goods, and services that would have been produced if not for the SSC may be difficult to ascertain, but it cannot be ignored.

3. The Illinois site will not save money for the national government.

Partisans of the Illinois site contend that the national government will save over $3 billion if the SSC is located in the state. Over 40 percent of that estimate, however, results from the assumption that 1,600 Fermilab employees will shift their work to the SSC. The U.S. Department of Energy has rejected that assumption. Proponents also claim that the national government will save $316 million if the SSC is located in Illinois because the state has agreed to underwrite tunneling costs. In fact, however, the national government will save only the cost of tunnel construction at the lowest-cost site. Texas, for example, has estimated its tunneling costs at just $163 million. In essence, the taxpayers of Illinois will pay $316 million to save the national government $163 million.

4. Satisfaction of curiosity is not enough to justify SSC tax subsidies.

Some theorists have argued that tax subsidies for research are justified even though taxpayers realize no economic benefits. These theorists contend that subsidies are necessary to fund research that will satisfy curiosity or provide a foundation for new technology.

In the absence of government interference, however, private companies would conduct just enough research to balance the need for products today with the need for scientific insights for tomorrow's technology. A company that over- or underinvests in research will compete less effectively with other companies that invest more wisely. Government subsidies make it impossible to determine how much research is enough research. In addition, government interference in research causes science to become dominated by political and bureaucratic considerations, ultimately increasing the cost and decreasing the quality of the research that is conducted.

###

This *Executive Summary* is based on *Heartland Policy Study* No. 23, "Superconducting Super Collider: An Accurate Appraisal" by Craig Jones. Copies of the study are available for $4.50 from The Heartland Institute, a Chicago-based public policy research organization.

Nothing in this *Executive Summary* 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.

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"... it's good to see someone in Illinois taking a hard look at the way the state spends money and trying to find a better way."

— Southern Illinoisan (Carbondale)

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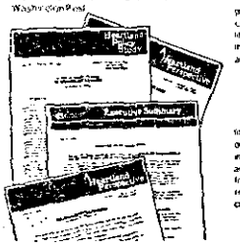

5 **A network of scholars . . .** The Heartland Institute connects you with over twenty scholars in the Midwest, from such respected institutions as the University of Chicago, Marquette University, and Case Western Reserve University. These scholars review publications prior to their release to assure a high level of quality.

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10 **Your involvement is important . . .** [illegible] don't have the time to make their voices heard during state and local public policy debates. As a result, persons and groups with vested interests dominate the debate, pleading for special privileges and higher taxes. Your involvement is important, and The Heartland Institute can make sure your involvement is [illegible]

For more reasons

Pick up a copy of today's [illegible] Are new taxes being proposed? Are [illegible] proposed? Your city and state need the [illegible] research and [illegible] The Heartland Institute, [illegible] with your support.

LETTER 1359

Mr Hess

Enclosed please find an additional 65 signatures collected by T.A.S.C. That brings our total to 465 opposed that have been willing to sign their names and speak out. We realize that this is a mere drop in the bucket compared to these petitions the proponents have sent you but please realize that we didnot urge school children to sign nor did we place ourselves at the local department store and badger people in their comings and goings to sign a petition supporting an issue that they virtually know nothing about. A vast majority of the citizens have not even seen a closed volume of the DEIS let alone, study it.

Also, I have enclosed a letter to you from Merline Colon, she is one of those to be relocated should the SSC be placed here. She is an American Indian and is in her sixties. She has lived on this property all her life and her father all of his. She will not be easily moved out!

Thank you for your attention
Kathleen Paul.

LETTER 1359 (CONTINUED)

T. A. S. C.

TEXANS AGAINST THE SUPER COLLIDER

I, AS A CITIZEN OF TEXAS, AM AGAINST THE SSC BEING LOCATED IN ELLIS COUNTY FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS AND HEREBY SHOW MY SUPPORT FOR THE OPPOSITION BY SIGNING THIS PETITION.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

RETURN TO: T. A. S. C., ROUTE 3, BOX 197, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

LETTER 1360

WHY ARE WE T.A.S.S.C.?

NO. 1 - WE ARE ONE OF THE FAMILIES TO BE "RELOCATED" FROM A SMALL, BUT SELF-SUFFICIENT FARM AND RANCH, WHICH HAS BEEN PRODUCING IN OUR FAMILY SENCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

NO. 2 - OUR BOZ-BETHEL COMMUNITY HAS ALWAYS HAD A HELPING HAND FOR ALL. WE WANT PEOPLE WHO NEED JOBS TO GET JOBS. WE WANT RESOURCES AND RESEARCH FOR DISEASES AND INFRACTIONS THAT FACE US ALL. I TAKE THIS ASPECT VERY PERSONALLY IF YOU ARE HUNGRY - I'LL GIVE YOU FOOD, THIRTY, I'LL GIVE YOU SOMETHING TO DRINK. I ENJOY SMOKING, I DON'T FEEL THIS HARMS ME - BUT - I WILL NOT GIVE OR BUY YOU A CIGARETTE - THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY IT COULD HARM YOU, THEREFORE WE ARE NOT CONVINCED A 50-OR-SO-MILE UNDER-GROUND SUPER CONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER FACILITY WOULD BE THIS BENEFICIAL AND IN TIME COULD POSSIBLE DESTROY ALL.

THANK YOU

Maxine + Aubrey Coker
and
Mr. Minnie Bratcher

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

10-14-88

OTHER MAJOR CONCERNS RE: SSC IN TENNESSEE

OCTOBER 14, 1988

From: PAT SANDERS
P.O. BOX 1275
MURFREESBORO, TN. 37133

1 GEOLOGICALLY, the Tennessee site is being pushed as a good site and not enough attention is being given to the hydrology and water well depths. Some wells here are 400 and 800 and even 1,000 feet deep. This is important since the SSC tunnel depth is planned for 350 to 400 feet. Don't count on totally solid, dry rock at that depth. Keep in mind the CERN tunnel's having 2 feet of water in it this past year. Also, your getting down to that depth during construction is when you will, also, have lots of trouble and surprises. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY the REPORT that is COMING TO YOU FROM JOHN HOFFELT.

2 CONSTRUCTION, open pit and blasting, could cause a collapse of some of the sinkholes and caves; and if the water is drained out of caves, there could be cave and earthen collapse. Dr. Nicholas Crawford, director of The White Paper you demanded of Tennessee, did not mention the hazards during construction when he spoke at the Sept. 29 hearing. You should check out the FLOW CAPACITY of the underground streams and rivers here. There are artesian wells here and that means water under pressure. (Dr. Crawford has a conflict of interest re: the SSC in Tennessee since his university will get a chair or professorship funded by the Tennessee taxpayers. That's in the proposal. He also has a plan to sell you. He said at the hearing that the plan would cost just under $1 million. Thus, you should get some professional opinion about the above problems from an unbiased source.)

3 THE STONES RIVER should be better protected than what Dr. Crawford suggests. More precautions should be taken and, again, it would be important for you to get an unbiased opinion re: the drainage from the campus-injector area to McKnight Spring and into Stones River (regardless of the fact that the drainage doesn't join any other streams in the Snail Shell Cave System). The Stones River goes to Percy Priest Lake, where the water will be piped back to the SSC site; so, any contaminated water might be coming back to your SSC site. THIS IS BAD NEWS FOR YOU. It might, also, be bad news to other public citizens who drink water that is piped to them from that area.

4 Re: RADON and RADIATION: There is great concern that RADON POCKETS will be opened up since 4 million tons of rock will be removed. Perhaps the depth will make a difference???? Radon will get into experimental rooms and slow build-up will take place.

5 The DEIS does not address the airborne radiation enough. Internal radiation should be better addressed in your forthcoming Final EIS. Gamma rays are not the major concern. Also, your calculations re: radiation should take into account the various wind speeds, not just 10 mph wind speeds. We have very low wind speeds here in The Central Basin of Tennessee sometimes, with severe inversions. At any rate, a person or living being (and plant life) would have higher exposure during low wind speeds. Don't just be concerned about cascades. Tell us about the above as well as what will be absorbed by the soil. PLEASE PAY CLOSE ATTENTION to DR. JACK NEFF'S REPORT TO YOU.

6 DROUGHT...especially in Williamson County (the Harpeth River) should be studied. Enclosed is a clipping from The Tennessean (Wed. October 12, 1988) stating that Franklin's city alderman lifted, on Oct. 11, the water use restrictions after four (4) months.

7 EARTHQUAKE possibilities should be seriously considered, especially since the report that came out last week stated a major quake would take place in the New Madrid Fault within the next 20 years. This would affect your surface buildings, if not your tunne I wrote Dr. Temple about this possibility in Jan., '88.

8 Re: POVERTY in Marshall, Bedford, and Rutherford Counties. Check it out. County payers will pick up the tab. State and Federal tax money won't help them out. Th are enormous numbers of poor people here. THIS IS NOT PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.

Sorry you didn't come Sept. 29 To: Wilmott Hess

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE SSC (SUPER COLLIDER) IN TENNESSEE
D.O.E. HEARINGS M.T.S.U. SEPTEMBER 29, 1988

by PAT Sanders (HUMAN RECEPTOR)
P.O.Box 1275
Murfreesboro, TN. 37133
(615) 896-8255

I'm the person quoted in U.S.A.TODAY on 9-28-88 saying, "THEY OUGHT TO TAKE IT TO THE DESERT."

As co-chairperson of the SSC FACT-FINDING GROUP (also CATCH or CITIZENS AGAINST THE COLLIDER HERE) I'd like to present you with this hunk of SWISS CHEESE because it represents the vast cave (KARST) system we have here in Rutherford County. The SWISS CHEESE is just a preview of coming attractions; it is the 'heart of the matter'. It represents the area where you plan to put your injector, booster, and surface buildings.

You might not care about the cave system or our drinking water but you ought to care about your project. "It's not nice to fool Mother Nature." Besides, you will seriously jeopardize your success by locating the SSC here.....where your surface facilities could fall into an earthen collapse, where you'll affect our underground streams and rivers, and where you'll have enormous volumes of WATER to deal with. (There are 30 million gallons of water, at least, in Snail Shell Cave's Grand Canal.)

50% of Tennesseans rely on groundwater as its water supply.

There is sulphur water in this area. It's very corrosive and it smells.

The D.O.E. was smart to demand a WHITE PAPER of Tennessee re: caves and hydrology, since Tennessee's proposal stated, "...no significant KARST exists in the area," and was, thus, insufficient.

"Our Restless Earth" (book) states that caves are a distinguishing feature of this part of the state. You are in The Central Basin, which is a hole or depression.

The Tennessee White Paper now states, "Snail Shell Cave is the most important geologic feature in Tennessee." WOW*** Too bad you guys couldn't see it instead of Jack Daniel's Distillery in June. We offered to show it to you and had you lined up with an expert guide.

The 1982 EPA map: KARST (CAVE) HAZARD ASSESSMENT OF TENNESSEE---SINKHOLE FLOODING, SINKHOLE COLLAPSE, AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION---shows how Tennessee's site for the SSC is very substandard and how there is a tremendous possibility for groundwater contamination. (So, where was everybody when the lights went out??? Where was everybody RE: GEOLOGY when this site was picked? An aerospace engineer, Paul Manhardt, is taking the credit for picking this site. Well, someone goofed and didn't tell the D.O.E. that you'll have trouble----"...I'm talking about trouble...right here in River City.")

Incidentally, Dr. Nicholas Crawford didn't know there are ARTESIAN WELLS here. College Grove relies on one. Thus, you should check out the flow capacity here. There are a lot of surprises underground here. (Radon pockets will surprise you.)

GO TO A SITE ABOVE THE WATER TABLE. SAVE OUR WATER. The expense ($) of your project will be more here than above -water table sites.

It's an underestimate that 500 wells will be impacted. We disagree with your DEIS re: wells.

Also, it's an underestimate that 395 acres of prime farm land will be seized. One farm, alone, has 200 acres to be seized-----now growing soybeans, cotton, and wheat. GO SEE IT.

My husband, as Director of the Rutherford County Health Dept., raised questions about the water, air, and infrastructure, etc., to be affected by the SSC. The state dept. of Health and Environment squelched all that in May, '88. They wanted no questions asked, no "debate", or "public forum". My husband is a physician and is concerned about the possibilities of silicosis and other effects on human health during the construction and operation of the SSC.

What's the matter with the RIK VENTURE GROUP (Calif.) that they didn't put our PROTEST in the DEIS????? I know it doesn't make a "whopping bit of difference", Dick Nolan, (quote from the Tennessean 9-29-88), but we sent in 3,400 signatures on petitions to Pres. Reagan and to the D.O.E. in early August, '88. Here are some 200 more. WE DO HAVE FORMAL, REGISTERED PROTEST.

Tennesseans are laid back, saying: 1. the super collider isn't coming to Tenn. and 2. the super collider isn't going to be funded. Our own Congressman Bart Gordon says it's going to Texas. TEXAS??? So, what's this charade or farce here today all about?????

The D.O.E.'s horrible track record is known about in Tennessee. We've heard about the radioactive trees in Oak Ridge, emitting beta radiation, where the roots reached down to the waste you left there 30 to 40 years ago. You left your "calling card" there when you were called The Atomic Energy Commission. We know about Hanford, Washington and Brookhaven, N.Y. and Fermilab in Batavia, Ill. (plus the book, POLISCIDE). You don't answer our questions and you keep the public in the dark. The Feb. '88 Scoping Report was a long time getting to our local library.

The D.O.E. runs 70% of the 1900 federal waste sites that have not met cleanup requirements under the 1980 Superfund law. A recent ('88) issue of the Nuclear Waste News (NWN) quoted Rick Jacobi of the Texas Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority and two engineers from Fermilab as estimating that this (SSC) project will create 30,000 cubic feet of low-level nuclear waste annually. * The June 11, '87 issue of NWN states, "Fermi is storing MW on-site, because none of D.O.E.'s LLW disposal facilities can meet the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements to accept this material.

Lastly, 50% of D.O.E.'s budget is for making nuclear weapons. Many of us feel the SSC property could eventually be used to store nuclear fuel and/or nuclear weapons.....if not toxic wastes.

WE HAVE ENOUGH OF D.O.E. IN OAK RIDGE.....FOR TENNESSEE.
WE DON'T WANT YOU IN THE CENTRAL BASIN OF TENNESSEE.

PAT SANDERS
P.O. BOX 1275
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE 37133
(615) 896-0255

*
RE: the DEIS' stating the annual amount of 300 cubic yards of low-level radioactive waste produced at the SSC, please check it out.

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

Neighborhood News

Expressing river of confidence, Franklin lifts water restrictions

JIM EAST
Staff Writer

FRANKLIN — City aldermen, ordered by state officials last May to prove that there was enough water to serve current customers, last night lifted water use restrictions after four months.

"We are back to normal circumstances," Mayor Lillian Stewart said after the 6-0 vote.

The belated mood of aldermen last night was far removed from the way they felt after receiving the state Health Department's May 20 letter ordering short-term conservation measures and long-term solutions.

In July the board imposed restrictions which included banning city residential and commercial customers from watering their lawns except at night and mandating usage reductions of 30%.

The water shortage across Williamson County was compounded by what one state official called the "worst drought conditions in Middle Tennessee."

At one point the city's 100-million-gallon reservoir was more than 70 inches below its normal level.

City officials, along with several county utility districts, formed the Upper Harpeth Regional Water Authority to study the possibility of running a pipeline to the Cumberland River. That study is still under way.

In the meantime, County Executive Robert Ring activated the Williamson County Water and Wastewater Authority to make a similar study, which also is still under way.

Last night's city vote followed a report from Alderman Harold Jackson that negotiations are continuing for additional water supplies from the Harpeth Valley Utility District.

HVUD officials have submitted four proposed long-term contracts and the city has responded with one of its own, Jackson said.

"Everything is alright except the rates, and we want to talk to the commissioners about that," Jackson said.

City Attorney Connie Clark said there is still hope for the negotiations.

"I am not discouraged yet," Clark said. "We have to pin down a contract that we can live with."

Clark said there are still 20 years left on the city's current contract with HVUD and that the document would provide for "adequate" water supplies for five to six more years. ■

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

2-B ● THE TENNESSEAN • Friday • SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

Neighborhood News

Collider foes cry 'elsewhere' while its backers cite 'price of progress'

JIM EAST
Staff Writer

MURFREESBORO — Opponents of a proposed Superconducting Super Collider, one toting a slab of Swiss cheese and another carrying a bag of limestone dust, urged yesterday that the collider be built elsewhere.

But supporters of the $5 billion U.S. Department of Energy project, proposed to be located in one of seven states including Tennessee, argued that the SSC was "the price of progress."

About 100 people from both sides of the SSC project controversy attended afternoon and evening public hearings sponsored by DOE at Middle Tennessee State University concerning a draft environmental impact statement on the SSC.

State officials have proposed that the collider be built on nearly 8,000 acres of land extending through Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson counties.

Other states still in contention for the SSC include Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina and Texas.

In November, a preferred site will be announced. However, the final selection of a location by U.S. Secretary of Energy John Herrington will not be revealed until January.

The collider would include a oval tunnel 400 feet underground and 53 miles in circumference. Protons would be shot into the tunnel in opposite directions on a high-speed collision course.

DOE scientists say they hope to learn the "ultimate constituents of matter" by experiments with the collider.

But to Pat Sanders of Murfreesboro, what mattered yesterday was the slab of Swiss cheese she said represented the "vast" cave system in the proposed SSC area.

"It is the heart of the matter," Sanders told a DOE team conducting the public hearings.

The largest of the caves, Snail Shell Cave, is located in the site area and contains what environmentalists say are endangered species of animal life.

Since August, Sanders has presented petitions which she said bore about 3,600 signatures of Middle Tennesseans against the SSC site.

"We have had enough of the Department of Energy in Oak Ridge," Sanders said. "We don't want you in the central basin."

Most of the opponents cited the SSC's impact on the environment, groundwater and sinkholes. They also expressed concern about the possibility of radiation created in the tunnel.

Brady Allred said he felt the state's proposal had been "surrounded by misrepresentations and false statements" from the outset.

"I have lost all confidence in state and local officials," said Allred, who claimed the site was selected "hostilely."

However, a spokesman for Gov. Ned McWherter told the DOE officials that McWherter considered the SSC "an opportunity which will lead the growth and development of the area ... toward important science and technology of the 21st century and beyond."

Jim Hall, McWherter's executive assistant, added a proviso to the governor's support:

Mike DuBose ● Staff

Pat Sanders speaks in opposition to the Superconducting Super Collider project in a public hearing at Middle Tennessee State University.

"I take the environmental impact statement very seriously," Hall said in a statement attributed to McWherter.

"Our overriding interest has been and still is that the project be environmentally sound in all respects," McWherter said in the statement.

A host of other state and local officials, including House Speaker Ed Murray, also spoke for the Tennessee proposal.

"I have the feeling that this community will be delighted and glad to see construction of the collider in this community," said state Sen. John Rucker of Murfreesboro.

The afternoon session was not without a touch of drama from some of the speakers.

Brenda Hamrick of Rutherford County showed the team a plastic bag that she said contained limestone dust to represent the 4 million tons of dirt that would be moved during SSC construction.

A woman who identified herself as Mrs. Leroy Tyson of Rutherford County said she grew up within 15 miles of Three Mile Island, Pa., and lives "smack dab in the middle" of the proposed Tennessee site.

"You have already radiated me once, and now you want to zap me again," Tyson said. "Please don't do it."

A Stewart County woman who described herself as an activist for farmers spoke in a trembling voice of the SSC's effects on the atmosphere, global warming and water shortages before shouting at the team.

"When Tennessee is dried up, what the devil will we eat? Protons?" Martha Yanchyshyn yelled at the DOE officials.

Last night's session included speakers from both sides disputing points made during the afternoon hearing. ■

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

THE TENNESSEAN • Friday, SEPTEMBER 23, 1988

EDITORIALS

THE TENNESSEAN

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A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

LETTERS to the editor

Put SSC in remote site such as Arizona

To the Editor:

Did the editorial writer of "Collider opposition premature" (Sept. 17) read Jim East's article "Collider opposed as 'ecological nightmare'" (Sept. 4)?

Mr. East's article pointed out recent evidence that suggests the SSC site will be unsuitable because of the Swiss Cheese Karst (cave) and sinkhole formations in Rutherford County. Much of the SSC site is at high risk for sinkhole flooding, sinkhole collapse and groundwater contamination. The editorial writer should see the 1982 EPA report on the latter and should be aware of the White Paper recently called for by the DOE since the Tennessee site proposal was considered insufficient regarding caves and hydrology.

The SSC issue has cost many of us time, energy, anguish and uncommon frustration. It is unconscionable to put the SSC in Tennessee with its immenseness, its disruption of homes, farms, groundwater and infrastructure (schools, roads, utilities, police, public health, etc.) when there are alternate, remote and sparsely-populated sites in areas of Arizona, Colorado and Texas where the research purpose of the SSC would be just as well served.

Many of us feel it is arrogant and outrageous of scientists to think that they are entitled to live on our land and push us off. Many of us have ancestors who cleared, homesteaded and cared for this land beginning 170 years ago. We've learned there are no guarantees. Anyone's property can be seized. No person is secure.

Pat Pelot Sanders
P. O. Box 1275
Murfreesboro 37133

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

RAYMOND P. GIBBS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PUBLIC SQUARE
105 NORTH MAPLE STREET
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE 37130

OFFICE (615) 890-1970
HOME (615) 896-0304

August 8, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Re: Super Collider
SSC Fact-Finding Group
CATCH
Middle Tennessee

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the residents of Middle Tennessee, and Rutherford County, who have organized themselves into an ad hoc committee known as "Citizens Against the Collider Here", we are asking your help in having the Department of Energy withdraw from its consideration the "Rutherford County" site for the super-conducting super collider as proposed.

We are sending to you, courtesy of our congressman, the Honorable Bart Gordon, our original petitions seeking your help in opposing this site, manually signed by approximately 3,400 Tennessee residents.

While many of these residents do not oppose the building of a super-conducting super collider, they are united in their opposition to the proposal made for the "Rutherford County" site, which is inappropriate for the Rutherford County area and is likely to be more expensive to both the federal and state governments than alternative sites. The project is estimated to cost billions of dollars; choosing the most economic site is regarded as important. Mr. President, there are safer alternative areas than our area.

Thank you very much for your considerations and attention to these matters.

Respectfully yours,

RAYMOND P. GIBBS

RPG/cg
cc: Congressman Bart Gordon
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Pat Sanders
Co-chairperson SSC Fact Finding Group
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Enclosures

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

BART GORDON
6TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE
RULES COMMITTEE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
DEPUTY MAJORITY WHIP AT LARGE

1517 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4231
108 SOUTH MAPLE STREET
P.O. BOX 1986
MURFREESBORO, TN 37133
(615) 896-1986

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

SEPTEMBER 29, 1988

DR. WILMOT HESS
CHAIRMAN
SSC SITE TASK FORCE ER-65/GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, DC 20545

RE: COMMENT ON DRAFT EIS

I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER.

IT IS VITAL TO CONDUCT THE MOST CAREFUL, COMPLETE AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES AND BENEFITS OF THIS PROJECT ON THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

I HAVE SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF THE SUPER COLLIDER FOR SOME TIME. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE TENNESSEE BECOME AN INTERNATIONAL LEADER IN HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS RESEARCH.

IF OUR VARIOUS CONCERNS ARE ANSWERED, I BELIEVE THE SUPER COLLIDER WOULD BRING WITH IT THE KIND OF GOOD JOBS WE WANT HERE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. IT WOULD ADD TO THE ALREADY FINE REPUTATIONS HELD BY OUR INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

BUT I AM PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECTS THE SUPER COLLIDER WILL HAVE ON TENNESSEE. I AM THE SIXTH GENERATION OF MY FAMILY TO LIVE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, I HAVE MANY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES HERE, AND I WILL BE LIVING HERE LONG AFTER THE SUPER COLLIDER IS COMPLETED.

ONE REASON THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SELECTION BOARD DECIDED TENNESSEE WAS ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR THE SUPER COLLIDER IS THE QUALITY OF LIFE WE HAVE HERE. I WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT IF THE SUPER COLLIDER IS BUILT HERE, THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS WILL PROVIDE THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE TO MAINTAIN OUR QUALITY OF LIFE WITHOUT ADDING TO THE TAX BURDEN ON LOCAL CITIZENS.

WE MUST ALSO MAKE SURE ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF THE SUPER COLLIDER ON THE ENVIRONMENT ARE ANSWERED. THE DRAFT EIS ANSWERS MANY OF THOSE QUESTIONS, BUT I BELIEVE SOME ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION IS NEEDED. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK A FEW SPECIFIC QUESTIONS THAT CONCERN SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AROUND HERE.

FIRST, WATER FLOWS THROUGH THE UNDERGROUND CAVE SYSTEM ON THE SUPER COLLIDER SITE AND CONNECTS TO WATER SUPPLIES USED BY THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES AND FARMS. HOW WILL THE BUILDERS OF THE SUPER COLLIDER AVOID CONTAMINATING UNDERGROUND WATER DURING CONSTRUCTION, AND HOW WILL THE OPERATORS AVOID THE SAME PROBLEM?

ANOTHER CONCERN IS THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE AREA TO SINKHOLES. WHAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID THIS PROBLEM?

THIRD, ARE RADIATION SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ADEQUATE, PARTICULARLY IN THE ABORT OR BEAM ABSORPTION AREAS? I UNDERSTAND THAT THESE ARE WHERE THERE WILL BE THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF RADIOACTIVITY. IS THERE ANY CHANCE OF THIS RADIOACTIVITY LEAKING OUT, EITHER INTO THE AIR OR INTO THE WATER SUPPLY? WILL THERE BE HIGHER LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PRODUCED IN THIS AREA, AND WHAT ARE THE PLANS FOR REMOVAL OF THAT WASTE?

IF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS CAN BE ANSWERED ADEQUATELY, I THINK THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER WILL BE A BENEFIT AND A SOURCE OF PRIDE FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. AS I NOTED AT THE PREVIOUS PUBLIC HEARING ON THE SUPER COLLIDER, THIS PROJECT IS A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE IS A FINALIST FOR THE SUPER COLLIDER NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS FAVORABLE GEOLOGY, BUT BECAUSE OF ITS FINE QUALITY OF LIFE. BY MAKING SURE ALL ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED, WE CAN OFFER THE SUPER COLLIDER THE BEST POSSIBLE HOME.

SINCERELY,

BART GORDON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

EDITORIALS

THE TENNESSEAN

John Seigenthaler
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A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

Laxity of safety standards threatens nuclear readiness

THE Department of Energy has now shut down a second nuclear weapons plant, citing a pattern of difficulties and laxity of safety standards.

Three reactors at the Savannah River plant in South Carolina have been shut down since August because of severe safety concerns. This week the DOE halted production at the heart of the operation at the Rocky Flats plant near Boulder, Colo.

That was because of an accident involving radioactive contamination of employees, but DOE spokesmen said severe deficiencies in equipment, employee training, management and safety have crippled both plants and are endemic within the nation's nuclear weapons industry.

According to findings of studies by the DOE since 1986, safety was not a major concern at the plants, nor was the Energy Department's own code of operating regulations. Managerial laxity, training deficiencies and poor maintenance procedures were all cited.

It may have been a matter of luck that the U.S. didn't have a devastating nuclear accident in the form of its own Chernobyl, which spewed radioactivity world wide.

There are some major questions: If the DOE had initial evidence to point at sloppy nuclear operations as early as 1986, why did it not take drastic steps until the fall of 1988? If there are regular inspections of plant operations, what were the inspectors inspecting, golf courses?

Now the DOE is facing what may be the most expensive and difficult industrial rehabilitation project in history. That is bad enough, but even worse is the fact that the process of doing it may well affect the nuclear readiness of U.S. weapons systems.

The Savannah River project produced tritium, a radioactive gas that boosts the explosive power of nuclear weapons and allows warheads to be smaller. But tritium has a decay rate of 5.5% annually. The government maintains a program to replace on a regular basis the tritium in warheads. It has reserves but these also have a decay rate. If Savannah River isn't back in operation fairly soon even the reserves will run out.

All this has the earmarks of a modern horror story, largely because if there were watchdogs, they never barked a warning. ■

This is why we don't want D.O.E. in Central Basin of middle Tennessee!

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1988

Murfreesboro, Tenn. THE DAILY NEWS JOURNAL

Feds compile massive pile of responses

Exactly!

By SAM STOCKARD
News Journal Staff Writer

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will compile a "page dissertation" of recent public hearing comments and responses before announcing in November the site for a proposed atom-smasher, a spokesman says.

"We will document all comments and all responses to those comments," Brian Quirke, DOE spokesman, said Monday as the Superconducting Super Collider public hearing process continued in Durham, N.C.

DOE conducted a public hearing last week at MTSU in which approximately 100 people spoke about the collider's environmental impact and other topics. The hearing was part of the DOE's review of the Tennessee site — one of seven states vying for the proposed $4.3 billion project.

The document will become volume II of the Environmental Impact Statement draft, Quirke said, pointing out those commenting will be able to look up their comments and find a response.

Some similar comments will be directed to a single response, but Quirke said the volume's most important purpose is for the environmental evaluation process.

Environment is the third most important criterion a collider site task force is using to decide which of seven states will be the project's site. Tunneling and geology and regional resources are the two most important criterion the task force is considering.

> "I think it (public hearing) was worthwhile. The state ought to have held more hearings, not just when DOE came here."
> Brady Allred
> Collider opponent

Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Texas, Arizona, Colorado and Michigan are still vying for the project. Scientists will use superconducting magnets to race protons around a 53-mile oval tunnel underground and collide them to break matter into its most basic forms.

If located in Tennessee, the tunnel would be built 380 feet underground through Rutherford, Williamson, Bedford and Marshall counties. A site five miles southwest of Murfreesboro is targeted for a campus-injector complex.

Quirke called last Thursday's public hearing at MTSU "very fruitful" because many people spoke directly to the Environmental Impact Statement volumes published in

(Please see Feds, page two)

Feds---

(Continued from page one)

August.

Although DOE met much opposition and criticism from area residents, many collider proponents also spoke at the hearing, Quirke said.

"It helped accomplish our goal. We will have to do a more thorough analysis of what we heard," Quirke said.

But Brady Allred, an Overall Creek Road resident whose property would be affected by the collider, said DOE and state officials still have not answered all the public's questions.

"I think it (public hearing) was worthwhile. The state ought to have held more hearings, not just when DOE came here," Allred said.

"There's been very few answers given. It helps when you let the public have input, but the question of whether the public wants this project here has never been asked. Officials have answered that," Allred said.

While state officials believe steps can be taken to protect underground aquifers from collider contamination according to a geologist's recommendation, they disagree with economic figures given in the EIS because it shows negative impact, Allred said.

"At least it showed there was a percentage of people against it," Allred said of last week's hearing.

DOE will select and announce the preferred site in mid- to late-November, Quirke said, noting President Reagan will announce neither the preferred or the final site.

After the site is selected, a supplement EIS will be developed for the chosen site to help construction activity and feature another draft environmental statement.

A final EIS hearing will be conducted following the announcement.

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

re: TENNESSEE

Nashville Banner

LOCAL/STATE

Friday, September 30, 1988

Banner photo by Wayne Cartwright

Shirley Douglas (left) and Ruby West hold signs expressing their opposition to building the super collider near their homes.

Ahem! our Governor didn't even come! His exec. assistant stayed to talk 5 min. only.

Collider not so super to citizens

By David Logsdon
Staff Writer

MURFREESBORO — Smiling politicians assured federal officials Tennessees really do want the "atom smasher," but yellow signs and yellow T-shirts at Thursday's public hearing sent a different message to the Department of Energy delegation.

As state House Speaker Ed Murray of Winchester and state Sen. Bill Richardson of Columbia spoke warmly of the project's economic blessings and negligible effect on the environment, a sign showing a cartoon face with a nose like Pinnochio's went up. It was labeled "Tennessee Government Officials."

The $1.4 billion Department of Energy project drew little praise or encouragement from the more than 20 people who spoke during the afternoon session, attended by about 70 people in Middle Tennessee State University's student union building.

Brenda Hamrick of Rutherford County reached into a sack to show one reason she is worried by data in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, a summary of SSC proposals submitted by Tennessee and the six other final site states.

As she shook a handful of limestone dust and the powder drifted to the floor, she noted Midstate residents would have to breathe air constantly polluted by such particles stirred up by excavating and hauling for the 53-mile tunnel under Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson counties.

The state's plan calls for dumping the debris in piles about every 2½ miles along the tunnel route, and each heap will cover five to 10 acres, she said.

Pat Sanders of the SSC Fact Finding Group plunked a chunk of yellow Swiss cheese in front of the DOE panel and explained it represents the site Tennessee offers for the SSC. The site includes the Small Shell Cave complex.

She complimented the DOE for asking the state for a special study of the caves. The report shows the DOE would "jeopardize their own project" by putting the SSC on top of an extensive cave system, Sanders added.

Ned Hinote of the Colonial Estates subdivision asked federal officials for straight answers as to how much radiation he and his neighbors will be exposed to if the collider is built in Middle Tennessee.

Plans call for putting a beam abort area, a desktop into which proton beams from the collider would be directed, right under the subdivision, Hinote said.

The DOE team made no response. They were on hand only to receive questions and comments, spokesman Dick Nolan had explained before the hearing.

Material gathered Thursday will be studied by the DOE and considered in deciding whether to put the SSC in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee or Texas, Nolan said.

The DOE will accept written comments until Oct. 17.

A state will be picked in late November.

The supercollider will hurtle protons at each other at high speeds. The resulting collisions, scientists hope, will break the atoms down to their smallest components and, thus, unlock secrets about how the universe was formed.

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

Monday, October 3, 1988

MTSU SIDELINES

Murfreesboro, Tennessee Volume 63, Number 18 16 Pages

EDITORIALS
Bush new antichrist? — page 7
SPORTS
Hays returns from Seoul — page 12
LIFESTYLES
"Heartbreak Hotel" reviewed — page 14

Collider hearing draws MTSU students, locals

By KIM HARRIS
Interim Editor

Four people and students alike attended the public hearing held in the Jones Union Building Thursday on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to comment on or listen to concerns about the Super Conducting Super Collider.

Helen Conner/Staff

Shirley Yehalskovky, from Indian Mounds, Tenn., protested the collider to the DOE representatives Thursday.

Brian Quirke, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Public Information Officer, was on hand to comment.

"This is a very safe project," he said. "The potential for environmental impact is very small."

"This does not mean there will be any change."

Quirke said the DOE has met "a lot of opposition" concerning the SSC during this 45-day period (September-October) of public hearings.

"Basically, there are two groups of people opposed to the Super Collider," Quirke said. "The first sees that the community will change. We won't be able to mitigate the traffic increase or the houses that will be taken away.

"The second group is people who are scared and lack information. I feel bad about that since it is my job to inform," he said.

Quirke said he was concerned about the groundwater if the SSC should come to Tennessee.

"Through igneous rocks, there is the potential for the groundwater to become contaminated near the ring," he said. "If an accident occurs, the radiation will be contained within the wells around the ring.

"The state will be responsible for replacing these wells."

The $4.4 billion proton accelerator, which will break protons in an effort to investigate the basic structure of matter, will encompass an area of 15,820 miles. If located in Tennessee, the SSC will be located approximately 30 miles southeast of Nashville in Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson counties.

The SSC itself will be housed in a 53 mile underground tunnel, the center of the ring being 10 feet wide and a surface area of 10 feet both above and below.

"This is a level at which radiation has been measured to be at such low levels so as not to be harmful," Quirke said.

Pat Sanders, of the SSC Fact-Finding Group, was one of the opposing speakers at the hearing. In a telephone interview yesterday, she disagreed with Quirke.

"If these particles are going to be split at the speed of light, who's to say they can be controlled and that 30 feet of covering will be sufficient?" Sanders said.

Sanders voiced concern about Snail Shell Cave, the second largest cave in Tennessee that is speculated to hold at least 30 million gallons of water. A Western Kentucky geologist, Nicholas Crawford, is currently looking for a way the SSC can bypass the cave and connecting water system.

> "This is a very safe project. The potential for environmental impact is very small."
> Brian Quirke, public information officer for the DOE

Economic considerations, dust particles and leachate from SSC construction were also "discussed.

In addition, Sanders said she was disappointed at the overall turnout and the fact that only five state officials were there.

Pitiful!

Helen Conner/Staff

A panel from the DOE were at MTSU in a series of public hearings held at the SSC.

The Daily News Journal

139th Year—No. 214
Friday, Sept. 30, 1988

RUTHERFORD COUNTY'S HOME NEWSPAPER SINCE 1849

20 Pages, 2 Sections.

224 N. Walnut St.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

Phone 893-5860
Good Afternoon 35¢

Collider hearing draws 100 speakers

By LEE ANNE BENZ
News Journal Staff Writer

Citizens finally had the opportunity to speak out to Department of Energy officials Thursday, giving their views on the prospect of the Superconducting Supercollider (SSC) being located in Tennessee.

About 100 people attended two public hearings conducted by the DOE at MTSU's James Union Building, some vehemently opposed to the collider, while others were singing its praises.

Some citizens seemed frustrated by the hearings' structure, which did not allow them to ask questions of DOE officials, but only make comments about a draft Environmental Impact Study released by the DOE in August.

DOE officials announced at a press conference on Wednesday the purpose of the hearings were to hear from citizens to determine the completeness and accuracy of the impact study.

Ms. Leroy Tyson, who said she had grown up a few miles from Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island, was asked to take her questions out into the hall where someone there might answer them.

She said she had watched a scientific program on television showing how Japanese scientists were finding particles from outer space that had penetrated the earth's surface and drifted to the earth's core.

"If those particles from outer space made it to the earth's core, then how can you say these radioactive particles traveling at the speed of light will only travel about 30 feet through the earth?" Ms. Tyson asked.

Other speakers angrily told DOE representatives they were not welcome in Tennessee.

Opposition leader Pat Sanders, who presented the DOE officials with Swiss cheese, said the cheese was "the heart of the matter."

She told the panel the cheese represented the cavernous land in Tennessee.

"It's too bad you couldn't see the caves and only saw the Jack Daniels Distillery when you came here in June," Mrs. Sanders said.

Several speakers in opposition to the collider became emotional during their allotted five minutes, with one speaker barely able to finish a poem she had written for the occasion.

Martha Yanchyshyn, a self-described farmers activist from Stewart County, broke the relative quietness of the afternoon hearing when she blasted at the panel, "When Tennessee has dried up what the devil will we eat? Particles?"

The afternoon session was overwhelmingly represented by those speaking in opposition, while the evening session was predominantly those speaking in support of the collider locating in Tennessee.

The hearings took an ugly turn when the group in opposition of the collider began heckling those who spoke in support.

A young Oakland student, Lionel Zachery, 18, addressed the panel saying he and fellow students who plan a career in the scientific field will be forced to search for employment outside of Tennessee when they graduate from college.

He spoke in support of the collider saying, "The benefits of the many is greater than those of the few."

However, as the student returned to his seat, a member of the opposition group, which had seated itself in the front of the SUB's Tennessee Room, yelled at the young man, "Communist!"

Many other supporters of the collider received similar treatment as Ms. Yanchyshyn taunted, "a welfare program for the over-educated" as they left the podium.

(Please see Collider, page two)

Collider---

(Continued from page two)

A majority of the people who questioned locating the collider in Tennessee were concerned with the state's second largest cave system, the Snail Shell Cave system, located in the proposed collider site which includes parts of Rutherford, Williamson, Bedford and Marshall counties.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation was presented with The Tennessee White Paper, which addresses the cave system, prepared by Nicholas Crawford of Western Kentucky University and Thomas Barr Jr. of the University of Kentucky.

Crawford writes, "The potential threat to Snail Shell Cave by the proposed SSC has been greatly overstated."

He concluded the report by saying he saw no adverse impacts to the Snail Shell Cave System which is upstream and even upwind from the proposed Campus-Injector Complex."

He said if his recommendations were followed, "there will be no adverse impacts to the caves and groundwater downstream from the site."

Most of the approximately 40 people who spoke to the DOE provided it with a written copy of their speech, at the DOE's request, to be taken into consideration for determining the accuracy of the EIS.

Dick Nolan, deputy executive director of the collider Site Task Force, said an announcement is expected in late November as to the preferred site selection, with an official announcement of the final site selection expected in January.

Tennessee is one of seven states included on the list of possible sites for the collider.

Joining Tennessee on the list is Texas, Michigan, Illinois, Arizona, Colorado and North Carolina.

DOE officials said the $4 billion collider will be the world's largest scientific instrument and will be used for scientific exploration of subatomic particles.

A 53-mile oval tunnel will be constructed approximately 350 to 400 feet underground. Two beams of protons will orbit in opposite directions at nearly the speed of light.

At certain points, the protons will collide head-on with an energy of 20 trillion electron volts each, producing a shower of particles that physicists will study for clues to the basic structures of matter.

President Reagan approved the project in January 1987 and vowed to name a site for the collider before he leaves office in January 1989.

No!

But no mention of damage during CONSTRUCTION -!

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3180

Hearing comments

Following are some of the comments made by citizens at the Superconducting Supercollider public hearings conducted Thursday at MTSU's James Union Building by the Department of Energy.

"We support the SSC in Shelbyville. We are prepared to help by allowing the SSC to tap onto our water supply immediately." — Henry Feldhouse, mayor of Shelbyville.

"If misfortune strikes, it may be too late." — Dr. Robert Sanders.

"I have a feeling this community will be delighted and glad to see the construction of the SSC in this community." — John Hucker, state senator.

"I've never had much confidence in DOE protecting the community where their projects are located". — Brady Allred.

"I am not sure the State of Tennessee can handle this." — Connie McGeehee.

"The people of Smyrna are in full support of the SSC. I also lost my home to the Nissan plant, but was to our benefit that it be built". — Frank Johns, vice mayor of Smyrna.

Dis agree

"The loss of water wells will be minimal. The report that hundreds of wells will be wiped out is gross overspeculation". — Patricia Thompson, Tennessee Department of Conversation.

"The delicate ecosystem of the Snail Shell Cave system could be destroyed." — Bertha Christiberg.

"Sinkhole collapses and sinkhole flooding should not be a problem. The cave should not have an impact on the tunnel". — Nick Crawford, University of Western Kentucky.

"I am concerned that the conditions of the rivers, streams and well waters will be harmed". — Hehuke Shilstat.

"Tennessee has a sound business climate to support the SSC. This is the tomorrow that Tennessee is all about". — Robert Trentham, president of Tennessee Chamber of Commerce Executives.

"The SSC will be another tax burden on Tennesseans and Rutherford Countians". — John Haley, Rutherford County Farm Bureau. ?

"The collider would engulf my home and the Bill Rice Ranch. No where in the report could I see such a loss replaced." — Jay Workman, Bill Rice Ranch.

Disagree

"Caves and sinkholes may present a problem but they can be handled. This area is of little risk. I know of no adverse environmental impact of this project". — Larry Weber, registered professional geologist.

"I question the legality of the University of Tennessee being involved in this project". — Martha Vanchyshyn, Stewart County resident

"Contractors will not be interested in buying all the excess limestone you take out of the earth. I resent the gestapo tactics you are using at this hearing to intimidate people". — Brenda Hamrick.

Disagree

"There is no reason to believe air quality will be lessened during construction. Dust can be controlled during construction". — Eddie Floyd.

"If you people are smart you will think twice about the political support you are getting for the SSC". — Noel Hheele, resident of Colonial Estates.

"This will be a great benefit to higher education; an inspiration to our young people" — Bill Bagg, head of Physics Department, University of Tennessee.

"We are willing and able to supply water for this project. Serving this large customer shouldn't have any affect on other customers". — Thomas Hutchinson, president of Consolidated Utility District.

"After the project takes the wells, who will pay the farmer's water bills?" — Russell Driver.

not the gov.

"Tennessee is an ideal location for the SSC. This will be an economic plus". — Steven Hall for U.S. Rep. Marilyn Lloyd.

"The SSC is an environmentally safe and desirable project. It is a new frontier in fundamental knowledge". — Steve Csorna, Vanderbilt University physicist.

"Murfreesboro has the potential to handle the growth there will be in the schools." — John Jones, superintendent of Murfreesboro City Schools.

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

TENNESSEAN

Volume 3 No. 80 Wednesday, October 5, 1988

Collider virtues debated at hearing

JIM EAST
Staff Writer

MURFREESBORO — Opponents of a proposed Superconducting Super Collider, one toting a slab of Swiss cheese and another carrying a bag of limestone dust, urged last week that the collider be built elsewhere.

But supporters of the $5 billion U.S. Department of Energy project, proposed to be located in one of seven states including Tennessee, argued that the SSC was "the price of progress."

About 100 people from both sides of the SSC project controversy attended afternoon and evening public hearings sponsored by the DOE at Middle Tennessee State University concerning a draft environmental impact statement on the SSC.

State officials have proposed that the collider be built on nearly 8,000 acres of land extending through Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Wilson counties.

Other states in contention for the SSC include Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina and Texas.

In November, a preferred site will be announced. However, the final selection of a location by U.S. Secretary of Energy John Herrington will not be revealed until January.

The collider would include an oval tunnel 400 feet underground and 53 miles in circumference. Protons would be shot into the tunnel in opposite directions on a high speed collision course.

DOE scientists say they hope to learn the "ultimate constituents of matter" by experiments with the collider.

But to Pat Sanders of Murfreesboro, what mattered last week was the slab of Swiss cheese she said represented the "vast" cave system in the proposed area.

The largest of the caves, Snail Shell Cave, is located in the site area and contains what environmentalists say are endangered species of animal life.

Brenda Hamrick of Rutherford County showed the team a plastic bag that she said contained limestone dust to represent the 4 tons of dirt that would be moved during SSC construction.

Jim Hall, executive assistant to Gov. Ned McWherter, said the governor considers the SSC "an opportunity which will lead to growth and development of the area."

McWherter has said that the overriding interest has been and still is that the project be environmentally sound in all respects. ■

leachate problems!

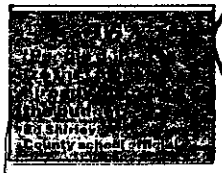
ues., Oct. 11, 1988, Murfreesboro, Tenn. THE DAILY NEWS JOURNAL

Schools wonder about budget

By JUDY POCHEL
News Journal Staff Writer

County school officials, faced with what appears to be a bleak budgetary year, are wondering just how good a "friend" the County Commission is when it comes to education.

The big question in the Rutherford County Board of Education's budget is $750,000 in wheel tax revenues. The funds, which are already plugged into the school budget, will only be forthcoming if the wheel tax is approved by public referendum next month.



Ed Shirley, director of school finance and administration, said the $750,000 tied to the proposed wheel tax increase has him concerned.

"People don't realize that money is already included in the budget. It will have to come out of somewhere if it doesn't pass," Shirley said.

"The County Commission said they would be a friend to the school board, but they never said they would give us the money," Shirley said.

Another thorn in the school system's side is the $140,000 needed to construct entrance roads at the new La Vergne and Smyrna high schools.

"We asked to take that money out of the unappropriated funds. They told us no. They said to use our own operational funds," Shirley said.

To make things worse, school board member Ed Jordan told Shirley to go back to the county commission's Welfare, Health, Education and Personnel Committee for the third time to request the funds.

That order from the board member, and approved by the entire board, has put Shirley in the position of asking the WHEP Committee for funds it has already denied. Committee members did tell Shirley if the school system came up short, to

(Please see Schools, page two)

He got the cart before the horse!

Schools---

(Continued from page one)

come back. While never committing itself to real money, the group did say it would help.

Operating funds for the school system itself is also causing a great deal of concern. Currently the transportation budget is $150,000 short; educational fund (for additional teachers not anticipated in the budget) is $170,000 to $200,000 short; and additional equipment for the new high schools is taking $110,000 out of the budget.

When the school board approved a motion to equip the new band sections at the high schools, they told Shirley to take the money out of the budget. Shirley is hopeful he can take that money out of leftover construction funds.

"That may all be adjusted on the bottom line," Shirley said.

All together over $1 million is not in the operational budget school administrators have counted on to run the system. Only three months into the school year a shortage is already evident, and may put the system in a bind in the spring.

"It doesn't threaten the operation of the school system now, but it could later in the year," Shirley said.

The financial director said he will present the financial picture to the school board when it meets Tuesday.

SUNDAY

The Daily News Journal

139th Year—No. 216
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RUTHERFORD COUNTY'S HOME NEWSPAPER SINCE 1849
96 Pages, 8 Sections
224 N. Walnut St.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
Phone 893-5860
Good Morning
75¢

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3183

Study: Collider not big threat to Snail Shell

By SAM STOCKARD
News Journal Staff Writer

Aquifers flowing underneath the site proposed for an atom-smasher's campus-injector complex must be protected, but Snail Shell Cave is safe from potential contamination, a Tennessee White Paper study reveals.

Possible threats to Snail Shell Cave by the proposed Superconducting Super Collider are "greatly overstated" because all known passages of the cave are upstream from any part of the proposed campus-injector complex, geologist Nicholas Crawford said in the study prepared for Tennessee.

"The cave should not have an impact on the tunnel, and the tunnel should not have an impact on the cave," Crawford said in a collider hearing conducted at MTSU Thursday.

Using 14 dye traces to determine flow routes of subsurface streams, Crawford inventoried the karst hydrologic features in the area of the campus-injector complex, the Snail Shell Cave area and the Overall Creek-West Fork of the Stones River.

Overall Spring is the primary resurgence for all drainage in Snail Shell Cave System, but some of the water may be flowing directly to another karst area without first resurging at Overall Spring, the study said.

Since underground streams cannot flow uphill, activities in the campus area could not affect the explored and mapped passages of the Snail Shell Cave, the study said.

However, dye injected into an area

(Please see Study, page two)

Study---

(Continued from page one)

of the campus-injector complex was detected at another karst area and at McKnight Spring, the study said.

Therefore, drainage from the campus-injector area appears to flow to McKnight Spring and into Stones River without joining any other streams in the Snail Shell Cave System.

This bad news!

"There are underground aquifers flowing across the site. This is a concern," Fred Weinhold, director of the state's collider bid, said.

If precautions are not taken during construction or operation of campus facilities, underground streams could be contaminated, the study said.

Crawford proposes relocation of some buildings, well monitoring to detect migration of fluids into the groundwater, and containment systems and recovery wells to protect the aquifers from surface facilities.

If a contaminant is detected, an alarm would sound and recovery pumps would pump the flow of the entire cave stream into a lined surface impoundment, possibly Armstrong Branch, which is normally dry.

Electronically controlled gates could contain flow from the cave stream and surface flow down Armstrong Branch for treatment in the case of a spill or leak of hazardous chemicals, the study says.

"There's a potential problem and a fix for it," Weinhold said.

But Jody Landrum, a representative of National Speleological Society, said Thursday he was upset because his group was not allowed to participate in the Snail Shell Cave study.

Landrum said no protection is being considered for the cave's fragile ecosystem, but he would reconsider his opposition to the collider if Crawford proposes a workable plan.

Actually, Crawford considers urbanization and development a greater threat to the cave and groundwater than the collider.

Dr. Thomas Barr, professor of Biological Sciences at the University of Kentucky, also executed a faunal report, which determines animals characteristic of a special region, for the White Paper.

Barr found Snail Shell Cave contains three, possibly four, endemic troglobites, which are found only in the Snail Shell Cave system.

But the report concludes these animals would not be affected by the collider's campus-injector complex because the cave is upstream.

On the other hand, fine dust-size particles from limestone spoil piles could be washed into the caves, threatening the delicate ecosystem, if not stringently controlled.

Notice

Pollutants such as sewage and industrial chemicals could also seep into the caves and damage the system. Only carefully controlled construction and monitoring activities can prevent these impacts, the study said.

Tennessee is one of seven states still vying for the estimated $4.8 billion Department of Energy project.

If DOE chooses the Tennessee site, a campus-injector complex would be situated in the Barfield Knobs area near Armstrong Valley Road. A 53-mile oval tunnel would be built 380 feet underground through Rutherford, Bedford, Williamson and Marshall counties.

Scientists would use superconducting magnets to race protons in opposite directions and collide them at various intervals for observation. Research is expected to develop X-ray and microcomputer technology as well as delve more deeply into basic particle research.

What about during construction? Open pit construction + BLASTING! It's a serious concern!

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

Tennessee dawdles and people die

VICTOR ELLIS

Nashville Eye

ONLY a few months ago, in the early days of Gov. Ned McWherter's administration, I attended a legislative conference in Chicago on drugs.

Not being an alcoholic, drug addict or someone recovering from these illnesses, I realize I am somewhat handicapped and will never be as knowledgeable in this area as someone who has been there. However, as a legislator concerned with this enormous problem in our society, I have gone out of my way to educate myself on the issue.

My self-education program has included personal visits to at least eight different treatment centers, including a five-day visit to the "Cadillac" of them all at Hazeldon in Minnesota. I have met people from all walks of life at these centers.

But none of my encounters personally affected me so much as the recent cocaine-related death of Tracy Cloys, administrative assistant to House Majority Leader Jimmy Naifeh. You see, when I attended the Chicago conference on drugs, Tracy was the only other Tennessean there.

He and I attended all the sessions and had many discussions on the subject, both in Chicago and after we came back. Needless to say, I was disappointed that with Tennessee about to embark on a $25 million program, so little importance was given to this conference and we were the only representatives of Tennessee state government in attendance.

Frankly, I got the idea while at the meeting with Tracy that he was only doing his job and was going back with a report. I am sure he made an excellent presentation to Rep. Naifeh and the governor's office.

We have in Tennessee many highly educated people who are recovering alcoholics or addicts and would be willing to come into our drug program and move us quickly into the class of states like Oregon, Massachusetts, Minnesota and others that have made tremendous progress.

Tennessee still has its program lodged in the Department of Mental Health, and this in itself is an insult to the intelligence of those who are experts in the field. Just because Tennessee has a record of being last or close to last in everything does not mean we cannot be a leader in fighting this horrible drug problem that is making morons, school dropouts and prisoners of our youth.

Tracy Cloys is not the only one who has made the supreme sacrifice. No one knows how many more there are. He was a fine young man and it is a sad situation that people in responsible positions in Tennessee have not banded together and made the progress we should have.

We need to start now to make changes in our drug programs and policies. We do not need any more tragedies.

I personally would like to see everyone in the legislative branch, elected and staff, as well as those in the governor's office, be tested for drugs. Those who fail should be offered a chance for treatment or to resign. . . .

Perhaps Gov. McWherter and I could have the honor of being the first in line. ■

(Ellis is state representative from the 33rd District.)

(AUG. '88) "The Tennessean"

IIA.1- 3184

The Daily News Journal

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14 Pages

RUTHERFORD COUNTY'S HOME NEWSPAPER SINCE 1849
224 N. Walnut St
Murfreesboro Tennessee 37130

Phone 893-5860
Good Afternoon
35¢

Schools fear $1 million fund shortfall

By JUDY POCHEL
News Journal Staff Writer

Despite record enrollment and two new schools, the Rutherford County School system could be operating with more than $1 million less than budgeted this year, resulting in a financial crisis next spring.

Several financial twists have taken a turn to reduce operating funds. A fund balance turned out to be less than expected, unexpected expenses were required to build new school road entrances and budgeted revenue from a wheel tax increase is uncertain.

Ed Shirley, director of finance and administration, said County Finance Director Randall Matlock called him Friday afternoon and told him the school system had $200,000 less in available funds than it did this time last year.

In addition, Shirley said $140,000 to $170,000 has been earmarked for building entrances for Smyrna and La Vergne high schools.

The big twist that most concerns Shirley is the proposed wheel tax increase which is earmarked for the school budget. The increase will go before Rutherford County voters Nov 8.

"Even if it does pass, we won't get more than $500,000 this late in the year," he said.

The school budget relies on $750 000 coming from the wheel tax.

"It doesn't threaten the operation of the school system now, but it could later in the year," Shirley said.

The question of the wheel tax has worried school officials since the matter was put on the ballot.

At the end of the 1987-88 school year, the system had $750,000 in its reserve fund that was brought up to $1.5 million before the start of this school year.

The additional funds came through sales tax revenues that are generally collected at a greater rate in the summer months.

Shirley said another twist to the financial dilemma is the addition of more students and schools.

"We are using more to run the system," he said.

Schools experienced an enrollment increase of several hundred students and the new La Vergne and Smyrna High schools opened their doors this fall. The budget passed by the county commission for the schools is nearly $45 million.

In 1987-88, the schools had an operating budget of just over $40

(Please see Schools, page two)

New entrances ready in month

By JUDY POCHEL
News Journal Staff Writer

Entrances to the new Smyrna and La Vergne high schools could be completed by this time next month following the school system's action last week in making the entrances a reality.

Ed Shirley, director of finance and administration, said the school system contacted six local firms last week and asked them to bid the project. Those bids will be opened Thursday.

"Hopefully they can start Monday or Tuesday and have 20 working days to complete both projects," Shirley said.

The entrance to Smyrna High School would be built first.

Shirley said he believes the school system was justified in contacting firms to bid on short notice due to the urgency of the situation.

Committees of the county commission told the school system to build the entrances and to take the estimated $140,000 to $170,000 out of its own budget.

Members of the school board passed the matter Thursday, but Ed Jordan told Shirley to go back to the county commission to have the funds replenished.

The school system is already facing a bleak budget situation this year and Jordan said to ask for more money.

Shirley has asked for the money on two previous occasions and been denied both times.

"I guess I will have to do it. The school board passed a motion," he said.

Shirley said he has not identified the fund from which the entrance money will be taken.

Schools---

(Continued from page one)

million. With several hundred new students, the system has had to hire several additional teachers not budgeted.

In addition, the transportation budget will increase with the increase in students.

Members of the school board also directed staff to give various organizations funds in the beginning of the school year not included in the budget. The most notable was several thousand dollars for band equipment for the new high schools.

Members of various committees of the County Commission have told the school board to fix entrances to La Vergne and Smyrna High schools and to use school funds. While school board members voted last week to go back to the county commission for the third time to request more money, the funds will have to come out of the existing school budget.

The estimates on the entrances range from $140,000 to $170,000, with bids to be opened on the project Thursday.

Shirley said the $200,000 loss of which he was notified will hurt the budget. A wheel tax increase defeat has the potential to put a large gash in the already strained budget.

"We are already short for the end of the year," Shirley said.

Quarterly budget figures are expected to be known in a few weeks, and Shirley said when he gets the final figures he will determine what items in the budget will need to be slashed.

Shirley said the county commission asked the school board to be conservative with its budget this year and said it did as asked. He said there is not any fat that can be cut.

"We were trying to be conservative. Forget increasing the ending fund balance this year. We will do well to maintain the budget," Shirley said.

Shirley said he believes the county commission will be a friend to the school board this year and said if needed, the system will have to borrow money to operate with until the sales tax revenues are brought in next summer.

"I think they (the county commission) realize we don't have a good situation. There is a potential for a real problem. The school board has acted responsibly and I feel they will want to help. We have handled most everything the way they have wanted us to," Shirley said.

Shirley said the budget woes are beginning to look bleak and admits it could get worse.

"We will have to just wait and see," he said.

LETTER 1361 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3185

DAILY NEWS JOURNAL THURS. OCT. 11, '88

Way too early to predict any fiscal shortfalls

Murfreesboro TN

By LEE ANNE RENZ
News Journal Staff Writer

Although the county finance director says it is too early to predict shortfalls in the budget, County Commissioners began looking Monday night for ways to boost public sentiment for the upcoming wheel tax referendum.

"I think we need to get the word out. The school budget is going to have to be cut drastically or we will have to have a supplemental property tax adjustment," said county commissioner Mike Woods.

Commissioners deliberated on ways to "encourage or advertise the necessity for the wheel tax" after Budget, Finance and Investment committee chairman Vester Waldron told the group the county had not adequately publicized the need for the wheel tax.

"We have made no effort to relate what the opponents of the wheel tax are saying. We need to present the real story to the people," said commissioner Jackie Hayes.

However, even if the wheel tax fails the school budget could not be cut enough to make a difference, said county finance director Randall Matlock.

"We have added approximately 1,900 new students this year and will probably add that many next year. So, if is property tax or wheel tax, or cut school expenditures drastically, and that is impossible," Matlock said.

He said sales tax is estimated conservatively and the county could realize from $300,000 to $500,000 in

(Please see Early, page two)

Early---

(Continued from page one)

extra revenue from the sales tax, with approximately $250,000 being a realistic expectation.

"It is just too early to tell. That is why I take exception to the April headline in The Daily News Journal. It is just too early to say we are going to have these big shortfalls," Matlock said.

Commercial taxes are not generating enough income to support education, he said.

"We do not have a massive amount of industry coming into Rutherford County. There is not enough commercial and industrial tax assessment to broaden the tax base and make up the difference when you are growing as fast as we are," Matlock said.

Hayes suggested the commission explore the "unpopular" option of changing the distribution of the sales tax.

"I know this is very unpopular, but we need to change the distribution of sales tax. If you look at the record of what we get and what the city gets, it is really amazing," Hayes said.

Waldron said the Budget committee looked at about 20 ways of taxation and determined there were only three that would benefit Rutherford County: sales tax, wheel tax and property tax.

Annual property tax bills were mailed today reflecting a 36 percent property tax increase approved by the county commission, and some commissioners warned another increase is imminent if the wheel tax fails.

"I understand that if this does not pass, the property tax will have to be raised again. The wheel tax is for educational purposes and I think parents who have children in the schools should realize this wheel tax is to educate their children," said commissioner Hugh Hulkes.

Commissioner Grant Kelley told the commission he was concerned about the uncontrolled growth the county is experiencing and asked Waldron his thoughts about getting a handle on all the growth.

"There is only one way of doing it and that is for men and women to stop sleeping together," Waldron exclaimed.

Kelley readdressed his question to Matlock, who told him a similar attempt in Orange County, Calif., was unproductive and the only way to achieve the control would be to change the tax structure in Tennessee.

"We need to go to the state legislature and ask for some changes," Matlock said.

"I agree we need to restructure," said Kelley. "But we are going to continue this uncontrolled growth and we just cannot handle it. If these big projects come in and buy all our property and take it off the tax roll, we surely can see we are going to have a problem."

Disgusting! and Insensitive.

LETTER 1362

CHICAGO SECTION/AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

SSC Draft EIS Comments
Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER - 65 GTN
Office of Energy Research
US. DOE, Washington DC. 20545

SUPPLEMENT TO EVIDENCE presented to DOE PUBLIC HEARING BOARD

October 5, 1988 at Aurora, IL

(Auditorium Hearing Room, 7:00 p.m. Session)

by
Roger W. Tilbrook
Chair, Chicago Section, American Nuclear Society.

1 As a result of my attendance at the above hearing I became aware of considerable erroneous evidence which was being read into the Record. In particular I will comment on the evidence of Ms. Martha Losinski (? about the tenth witness), who read from the CATCH-Illinois News Release dated October 5, 1988 - SSC DEIS Comments.

2 1. CATCH comments regarding air quality and radiation sources imply that the SSC will seriously aggravate the existing situation. These implications are irrelevant because SSC operation would be a negligible or zero contributor to both. (Increased traffic during construction would cause a temporary CO increment). Contrary to CATCH impressions, the presence of a number of nuclear plants in the area (Table 4-14) is

3 a benifit as it improves the reliability of electricity supply to the project, especially in winter. This is because there are no coal stock piles to freeze-up, nor any coal barges to be frozen in the rivers, (as happened at Pittsburgh with the Ohio river a few years ago). Also coal barges can not be delayed due to low water caused by drought.

4 2. The number of potentially hazardous/toxic materials sources is hardly relevant, since most of the constuction is about 200 feet below ground. The project is large enough to avoid potential localized surface source sites.

5 3. The problem of high groundwater leakage rates was presented in a manner which was totally fallacious. To imply that a constructor would expose a full five mile segment of tunnel with such leakage rates implies either a lack of understanding of tunnel construction techniques without an interest in developing such an understanding, or an attempt to deliberately distort the truth. Simple questions to any competent civil or structural engineer would have allayed their concerns in a matter of hours if answers had been sought.
Tunnel contractors have a range of techniques and procedures available to them to compensate for changes in local rock conditions. In zones of high leakage (which occurs due to fractures in the rock for limestone as in this area, not as uniform

Page 2

CHICAGO SECTION/AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

seepage through a porous medium), the fractures are grouted to staunch the leak and then the tunnel liner is set behind forms, all relatively close to the boring head. The forms can be set right behind the head as soon as space is available for the form if necessary, or as close as practicable to allow for grouting if required. Simple estimates assuming that tunnel grouting and lining occurs 15 feet behind the head, with due allowance for the front face, indicate a leakage rate of only 975 gal/min, or 1.4 Mgal/day compared to the misleading CATCH quote of 2 Bgal/day. The retention ponds at this location have a total capacity of about 10 to 25 Mgal depending upon the depth of the ponds, which is not indicated in Appx.10, Section 10.2.3.3.B. This provides a capability to handle 7 to 18 days' leakage. The time to cut this section of tunnel at 120 ft/day (Appx. 10, Section 10.2.3) is 220 days, which represents a TOTAL leakage of 308 Mgals. This is about 6.5 times LESS than the DAILY leakage presented by CATCH. Even if grouting requirements result in leak sealing and lining the tunnel 45 feet behind the head, or an equivalent reduction in boring rate, the total leakage is still about 2.5 times less than the CATCH daily totals. Such large discrepancies suggest a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts from the DEIS.

4. Although CATCH notes that Kendall County may be negatively impacted by the establishment of the SSC, I reiterate the last point in my previous evidence, that the state of Illinois is the only state which would sustain a real negative impact, not just the loss of a potential positive impact, if the SSC were to be built at another site. First the design team, including many from Fermi-Lab, would be established at the new site. This would have an adverse economic impact on this area and potentially impact FNAL operations. Then, when the SSC was complete, funding would be diverted from FNAL to the new machine, slowly strangling development and operations at Fermi. I am not suggesting that Fermi would close its doors as soon as the SSC is commissioned, but it certainly not be the world leading center that it is now, and this would affect its intellectual health. (I have worked on a dying Federal project in another state and the whole attitude of the institution and surrounding area changes for the worse). Such an event would certainly affect the Lab's current position as the western anchor of the High-Tech Corridor along Interstate 88 and destabilize economic growth in the area. The complete impact may take several years to manifest itself, but it will be real right from the time of the decision and funding allocation. Many non-technical activities would also be affected, including the cultural activities at FNAL and educational endeavors such as the Corridor Partnership for Excellence In Education. 6

In conclusion, the SSC should come to Illinois, to take advantage of the resources available here, and to help sustain growth in a region which gives more to the country than it receives in return.

Roger W. Tilbrook 10/14/88

Roger W. Tilbrook
Chair, Chicago Section,ANS.

1021 61st Street,
Downers Grove,
IL. 60516-1822
Tel. H(312)810-1361
B(312)972-8352

LETTER 1363

Dr. Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hess

I.E. EIS Volume I Chapter 5 Visual Impacts
It shows that during the building and
operation FS for Illinois will have no visual
impacts. Wrong!!!! This will be behind in
1 a subdivision in Kaneville 'Rawlin Estates'.
The D.O.E. would have already destroyed 22
families from this subdivision from quick take.
This will look horrible as well as make
considerable noise to the people left in the
subdivision. Ask the state of Illinois to
give you a more detailed map.
Remember, if you site this project in
2 Illinois it will have to go through the
COVETS. We will take whatever legal action
necessary.

Sincerely
Roger Sanders
25 260 Locust Ct
Elburn, Il 60119

LETTER 1364

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:

1 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.

2 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 to 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.

3 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?

4 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,

Dr. Dennis M. Haggerty
Rose Haggerty

We are losing our well. Who will provide H_2O for us and how on earth can they do it when we're so far from town?

LETTER 1365

6N580 Splitrail Lane
St. Charles, IL 60175
October 14, 1988

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

Re: SSC DEIS - Problems with the Proposed Illinois SSC Site

Dear Mr. Hess:

1 My home lies directly over the proposed ring of the SSC if it were sited in Illinois. I still have not been informed by the State of Illinois or the Department of Energy that my home may be affected. Upon examining the Environmental Impact Study, I found some concerns that I would like to address to you.

2 My home is located one block west of the E-8 shaft site. 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 my major concerns. (Appendix 7, Sec. 7.1.33, Page 40).

3 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). Would you like to raise a family and live at the E site as I am?

4 The roads at the Illinois site are the most congested of all seven sites, and are the only roads subject to breakdowns

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
October 14, 1988
Page Two

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). My child travels twice a day on a school bus that will be taking the same roads as the construction traffic will for the E-8 site. I am terrified at the thought of a construction truck barreling down our narrow, winding roads at high speed and causing an accident with a school bus. Would be as concerned if your children were riding one of those buses?

5 I am thoroughly fed up with the way the State of Illinois has answered my questions. I cannot believe with all the comparisons of the other states in the EIS how Illinois can still be considered a site for the SSC. Please listen to all the affected people of Illinois and place this project in a state where very few people will be affected.

Sincerely,

Janet Kral

LETTER 1366

SAVE THE WATER!

We all need clean, safe and pure water to drink

October 7, 1988

Jim Clark
President

Mr. John Herrington
Secretary
United States Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Herrington:

As you can see from the enclosed press clippings, the public spoke out very forcefully against locating the Super Collider in North Carolina at the public hearings this week. Once again by an overwhelming margin the people have advised the Department of Energy that we don't want such a massive, environmentally damaging atomic collider near our clean drinking water supplies. 1

From the reports of your staff and from the hearing transcript you know that numerous errors, omissions of facts, and misrepresentations are in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The EIS is clearly incomplete, poorly prepared, misleading and legally inadequate under the National Environmental Policy Act.

For example the EIS does not disclose the routes or the super highway plans for the Super Collider highways, the study does not cover secondary impacts and the study does not cover cumulative impacts. NEPA requires that the primary, secondary and cumulative impacts are all fully addressed. Leaving out the impacts of the damaging highways up into the heart of our watershed is a major legal defect as is the omission of the very significant secondary urban growth impacts, the archaeological and historical impacts and the cumulative impacts. 2

Given the serious threat the atomic collider poses to our clean drinking water supplies, and the serious legal defects in the EIS, if you select North Carolina as the preferred site we will have no choice but to file suit against the project in Federal District Court. We are not going to stand by and let our clean drinking water be polluted. 3

Post Office Box 15795, Durham, North Carolina 27704

IIA.1- 3104

4 I hereby officially request a copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and ask that a public hearing be scheduled at Northern High School in northern Durham before the record of decision is issued if the North Carolina site is selected.

5 Surely you can understand that the environmental risks to our clean drinking water posed by the massive atomic collider are just not acceptable and that the EIS is seriously and legally flawed. We ask you to consider these key factors and select another, less environmentally damaging site for the Super Collider.

6 May we hear from you as soon as you make your decision ?

Sincerely,

Jim Clark

Jim Clark
President

Collider bid critics come out swinging

Collider's Environmental Study Rapped At Hearing

Triangle residents question collider impact, lack of data

Commissioners balk on collider support

Groups Criticize 1st Impact Study On Supercollider

Triangle residents question collider impact

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

92ND YEAR, NO. 165 • WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. • TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1988 • 42 PAGES • 25 CENTS

Groups Criticize 1st Impact Study On Supercollider

By Frank Tursi
JOURNAL REPORTER

BUTNER

In an old gymnasium where neighborhood kids normally gather to play basketball, the superconducting supercollider received a sound thrashing yesterday at the hands of dozens of residents who fear what the proposed federal project will do to them, their environment and their taxes.

About 100 people spoke well into the night at a public meeting on the 4,700-page draft environmental-impact statement done on the collider by the U.S. Department of Energy. Most were critical of the 2-inch-thick book, saying that it was incomplete and inaccurate and that it underestimated the collider's environmental effects.

See COLLIDER, Page 4

COLLIDER

Continued From Page 1

Representatives of two citizens' groups told members of the DOE that their groups will take the fight to court if North Carolina is chosen as the site for the collider.

The state is one of seven in the running for the $4.4 billion physics project. It proposes that the 53-mile-long collider ring be built in Granville, Person and Durham counties.

That puts the collider in the headwaters of three rivers and near Raleigh's and Durham's drinking water supply, said Jim Clark, the president of Save the Water and a persistent critic of the collider.

"We're not going to stand by and let you pollute our clean drinking water," Clark told the DOE officials at the Sports Arena, a cavernous gymnasium built more than 40 years ago by German prisoners of war.

"You know there are major legal defects in your poor, incomplete, misleading and inadequate EIS (environmental-impact statement), and that we would likely win in court. So why not go elsewhere?"

Candy Scharver had similar advice for the DOE. She said that noise from the project probably would annoy people — "human receptors" in the impact statement. That noise, she said, will be worse during the six or seven years that it will take to build the collider.

Bulldozers and other construction equipment will be working 24 hours a day, according to the impact statement. An average of 450 dump trucks will rumble down local roads each day, carrying spoil material from the tunnel.

"Good hearing is similar to water. We take it for granted until it is lost," Mrs. Scharver said. "So I'll tell you where to go."

She then motioned in sign language. "I told them to go to Texas," she said later.

Texas also is competing for the collider, along with Illinois, Arizona, Colorado, Tennessee and Michigan.

If Texas or one of the other states doesn't get the collider, Joe Hasan said that his group also is prepared to sue. He's from Rougemont, a community in northern Durham County that could have the collider literally under its doorstep. Hasan is the president of Citizens Against the Collider Here, or CATCH, which he said has 400 members.

The state, he said, hasn't leveled with its citizens about the collider's potential effects. If it is built as proposed, the ring will displace 180 homes or businesses and affect 875 wells, he said. The draft environmental-impact statement says that 111 homes or businesses will be moved and that nine domestic wells will have to be closed.

"We actually went out and counted houses," Hasan said. "The state did not. They used old maps and tax rolls."

The draft impact statement, many of the speakers complained, also does not address the collider's cumulative environmental effects. The state, for instance, plans to build 37 miles of roads, including 23 miles of four- or six-lane highways. Many of these roads will be in sensitive watersheds.

The impact statement estimates that 4,100 new housing units will have to be built for the 15,000 construction workers and their families. New development because of the collider, the statement says, will require 24 additional permits to discharge waste into rivers and streams.

Said Clark: "What the EIS discloses is awful enough. What it doesn't address is scary."

The public has until the end of the month to comments on the draft environmental-impact statement.

John S. Herrington, the secretary of the DOE, will choose a preferred site and alternate in November. A final environmental-impact statement will then be done, and the final site will be chosen in January.

IIA.1- 3197

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

Collider foes assail draft impact study

By MONTE BASGALL
Staff writer

BUTNER — Opponents of plans to locate the $4.4 billion Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina assailed a draft environmental impact study during a public hearing hosted by U.S. Department of Energy officials Monday.

Several opposition groups threatened to go to court if North Carolina was picked for the collider, a giant scientific project being courted by officials in seven states.

"We have been informed that a good lawyer could keep this tied up in court for at least two years," said Joseph F. Haenn of Durham, leader of Citizens Against the Collider Here, or CATCH.

Mr. Haenn was one of more than 100 people who signed up to speak at the two-day hearing, which concludes with a session from 9 a.m. to noon today at the Butner Sports Arena on 24th Street. About 80 people attended the hearing Monday afternoon.

One of the leading supporters of the project, Dr. Earl R. Mac Cormac, tried to allay critics' fears that the project would harm the environment in Granville, Person and Durham counties. Dr. MacCormac is Gov. James G. Martin's science adviser.

He said the Martin administration was "committed to protecting the environment" and pledged that neither he nor Mr. Martin would allow any harm to come to area water supplies.

Mr. Haenn charged that the draft environmental study prepared by the Energy Department "is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the super collider in North Carolina."

Mr. Haenn and others charged that while the draft says only nine wells are located in the path of the

See IMPACT, page 7C

Triangle Section C
Tuesday, October 4, 1988 Raleigh, N.C.

Impact study assailed

Continued from page 1C

SSC's 53-mile oval tunnel, the actual number is closer to 675 wells.

While the Energy Department's study estimates that residents of 106 North Carolina homes may have to be relocated for the project, CATCH's own survey identified 179 such potential relocations, Mr. Haenn said.

The goal of the project is to expand knowledge of the fundamental nature of matter by colliding subatomic protons after they are accelerated inside a huge tunnel. Six other states — Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, Texas and Arizona — are finalists for the project. An announcement of a tentative preferred site is expected next month, and a decision is expected in January following release of the final environmental impact study.

A number of speakers criticized the study for not describing the opposition to the project that has developed this year in the three counties. Energy Department officials said a chapter would be devoted to opposition in the final study, but critics noted that the final study wouldn't be released until after a tentative site had been picked.

Though most comments were negative Monday, there was support for the project.

"When we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity such as this one, I feel strongly we need to offer our support to this project," said Kitty Fried of Granville County.

The Martin administration has championed the project, contending it will bring additional scientific prestige and jobs to the state. Mr. Martin has also proposed that the General Assembly provide $15 million to the three counties to help them with initial expenses of providing schools and other public services for the new work force.

But William V. Bell, chairman of the Durham County board of commissioners, said the likelihood of this appropriation was uncertain.

Estimating that $6 million may be needed in his county for new services, Mr. Bell said "the most efficient means" of raising that money "would require an increase of more than 6 cents in the current 85-cent tax rate."

At the evening session, the audience gave five young girls from Rougemont a standing ovation when they performed a satirical "Jim Martin Rap" — a scathing, syncopated ditty jeering Mr. Martin for his support of the project.

"Nobody put us up to it," said Nicole Ellis, 13, who performed the rap with her 8-year-old sister, Joy, and three cousins. "We don't want this thing where we live."

Doron Grove contributed to this report.

IIA.1- 3199

Wednesday, October 5, 1988

Metro

C

Business/2 Obituaries/6 Classified/7

Durham Morning Herald

Collider Hearing Helpful —Official

By ELAINE THOMAS
Herald staff writer

BUTNER — A public hearing on potential environmental effects of the Superconducting Super Collider proved "extremely helpful," a U.S. Department of Energy official said Tuesday.

Richard H. Nolan complimented participants including a group opposing the project, Citizens Against the Collider Here, for speaking to concrete issues and not emotional ones.

"There was the inevitable rhetoric but a lot of useful information was exchanged and that's what we were here for," Nolan said after the two-day hearing ended Tuesday morning.

The anti-collider group agreed that the forum was useful.

"We're very pleased," said Joe Heron, the group's president. "CAHE had a good job of having an open and fair hearing."

With 67 percent of the speakers opposed to the collider, Heron said it looks like the Butner group's cause, although the

See Collider/7C

Collider From 1C

organization will not cease its efforts.

"I can never relax until the final decision is made," Hazen said.

The hearing on a draft environmental statement released in August was part of the process of selecting a site for the $4.4 billion federal science project.

Energy Department officials said all remarks on the draft statement would be considered in a final statement to be published in December after a preferred site is selected in November.

Seven states are competing for the project and the final site will be announced in January 1989.

A sparse crowd attended the final hearing session Tuesday with about a dozen people speaking.

"I am opposed to the SSC in this very sensitive area," said Becky Heron, vice chairman of the Durham County commissioners.

Mrs. Heron said the Triangle J Council of Governments has not been consulted about the project by the state.

The draft statement includes roads not on a 10-year Transportation Improvement Program approved for the area, which means the present road system would have to accommodate construction traffic for the project at least into the 1990s.

Some of the existing roads "are already over capacity," Mrs. Heron said.

She also questioned the collider's effects on the Eno wastewater treatment plant and the loss of 583 acres of prime farmland if the project is placed in Durham, Granville and Person counties.

Wade Ellis, chief of the Moriah Fire Department, said the department would be responsible for more than half the campus area in the state's proposal but does not have sufficient equipment or hazardous material training.

Nolan said the collider administration would be responsible for its own fire protection and emergency medical services.

Written comments on the draft environmental statement can still be made. They should be mailed to the Energy Department and postmarked no later than Oct. 17.

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

Durham Morning Herald

95TH YEAR FINAL DURHAM, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1988 DAILY 25¢

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Super Collider Hearing Stretched To 3 Sessions

By ELAINE THOMAS
Herald staff writer

BUTNER — Today's hearing on an environmental statement involving the proposed Superconducting Super Collider is being extended into Tuesday because so many people—at least 107—want to be heard.

The U.S. Department of Energy will hold the hearing in the Butner Sports Arena on 24th Street.

Hours today have been extended from 2 to 6:30 p.m. and from 7 to 11 p.m. Another session is scheduled Tuesday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Scheduled speakers had to notify the Energy Department seven days in advance. Each will be slotted five minutes. Limited walk-up registration to comment will be allowed at the hearing, according to Brian Quirke, department spokesman.

Hearings are being held at all seven sites under consideration. A second Energy Department team is in Arizona today. Hearings in Michigan, Texas, Colorado and Tennessee were held last week.

Both Energy Department teams will be in Illinois on Oct. 6 holding concurrent hearings because such a large number of speakers registered, said Richard H. Nolan of the federal collider task force.

Quirke, Nolan and Jay O. Hinze, who has helped manage collider research and development programs, met with reporters Sunday to brief them on today's hearing.

See Collider/6A

IIA.1- 3200

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

Collider *From 1A*

This is the Energy Department's last visit to North Carolina prior to the November announcement of a preferred collider site.

The draft statement does not rank the sites but compares potential environmental effects at each of the seven. It also looks at the option of not building the collider.

The document examines potential effects on water resources, air quality, ecological resources, socioeconomics and infrastructure.

Effects at the sites vary but not dramatically, according to Nolan. "There is nothing at any of the seven sites that would absolutely preclude the SSC being built," he said.

Opponents of the collider disagree. They point out that 590 acres of "prime and important" farmland would be permanently removed in North Carolina, partly by construction of 25 miles of four-lane highway.

Jim Clark of Save the Water is scheduled to speak. He contends that the draft statement contains major defects and that a project as big as the collider would endanger the environment.

"Clearly this thing would transform and overwhelm the heart of the watershed," Clark said in a recent interview. He favors Arizona as the site if the collider is built.

"The Arizona site would involve no surface water impacts and no relocations. We would encourage the Department of Energy to select the least environmentally damaging site. In our opinion, North Carolina is probably the most environmentally damaging," he said.

Citizens Against the Collider Here plans a press conference at 1:30 p.m. just before the public hearing. The group helped write 80 of the comments to be made, based on the draft environmental statement, said Joe Hasan, president.

Hasan also said that before the comment time was extended about 15 people had tried to sign up and were, at first, refused.

"They started turning down people who called in or sent letters clearly postmarked in advance," he said.

Hasan said the group's attorney threatened legal action to invalidate the hearing if the comment time was not extended.

Hasan thinks the Energy Department will hear mostly opposition during the next two days: "90 percent that we know of; it could be even higher."

Bernard Obie, a New Alliance Party candidate for the Durham County board of Commissioners, issued a statement Sept. 27 asking that county officials pressure a consulting firm to release preliminary findings of a watershed study before today's meeting.

The firm, Camp Dresser & McKee, was hired by Durham County for a study of managing growth in the Little River and Lake Michie watersheds. The county commissioners voted to pay the firm additional money to evaluate effects the collider would have on the watershed.

Gerald Kelley of the city-county planning department said Friday that planners have not received a report from Camp Dresser & McKee.

He said a draft report of the entire watershed study, including the super collider portion, probably will be presented to commissioners at their Oct. 24 or Nov. 14 meeting.

Will public opinion be an important factor in selection of a collider site?

Public opinion is considered along with other factors, Nolan said. It falls within the second tier of importance of six technical criteria used in site selection. Environmental impact ranks third, following geology and tunneling and regional resources.

Participants today and Tuesday are being [illegible] issues raised in the environmental statement and not on the pros and cons of the collider.

Although statements of support or opposition are not the focus of today's meeting, it is a public forum, and public opinion is important, Nolan said.

Some people attending probably will not have read the 4,000-page document, but the Energy Department will get the benefit of hearing from a variety of interests, Nolan said. Not only private citizens but also representatives of business, local and regional government, utility companies and environmental groups will speak.

"This is not an idle process where people have to be concerned their comment won't be heard and responded to," Nolan said. By law, every comment related to the draft statement will have to be considered in the final statement.

The final statement will be published in December, and final site selection will be announced next January.

A 45-day public review period on the draft statement began Sept. 2 and runs through Oct. 17.

Written comments can be submitted to: SSC Draft EIS Statements, Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman, SSC Site Task Force, Office of Energy Research, ER-65, GTN, Energy Department, Washington, D.C. 20545.

Durham Morning Herald/Gerrick Thomas

Pam Bowen speaks against Superconducting Super Collider at hearing. . .

Collider's Environmental Study Rapped At Hearing

By ELAINE THOMAS
Herald staff writer

BUTNER — Many speakers used the same line Monday in criticizing the proposed Superconducting Super Collider during the first day of a public hearing on an environmental study.

"Then they set out to prove in their own words that a draft of the federal government's study is "filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina."

Eighty of 104 presentations made by speakers who registered with the U.S. Department of Energy were written by Citizens Against the Collider Here.

The final session of the hearing will be from 9 a.m. to noon today.

Speakers focused on a wide range of potential environmental effects including water and air quality concerns, waste, toxic emissions, low level radioactive waste and loss of farmlands and wildlife habitat.

About 50 people attended the afternoon session, and about 100 were there Monday night.

Gov. Jim Martin's science adviser, Earl Mac Cormac, was first speaker in the afternoon. He represented the governor, who he said could not attend.

Mac Cormac said Martin favors the collider because of its scientific value, potential educational benefits and the economic growth he said it would bring the region.

Two organizations threatened to fight the project in court if the state is selected as the host site.

Save the Water Inc. will file suit against the project in U.S. District Court if the Energy Department tries to locate it near Triangle drinking water supplies, said Jim Clark, the group's president.

Clark said the collider would cross and damage the Flat River, South Flat River, Hare Creek, Grassy Creek, Flat Creek and Knapp of Reeds Creek.

He also said proposed highways from the airport to the collider would cross and damage Falls Lake, wild wetlands, Ellerbee Creek, the Eno River, the Little River, the Flat River, Flat Creek and Camp Creek.

Clark said the Department of Energy's draft environmental impact statement was legally defective.

"There's no dimension of other urban growth that would follow in the watershed," he said in an interview.

CATCH has been told that "a good lawyer should be able to keep this thing tied up in court for at least two years," said Joe Hacala, president of the group.

If the state is selected CATCH will legally challenge the way the hearing was set up, Hacala said.

He said the hearing was extended to a second day only after a letter was sent to the Energy Department by CATCH's attorney. Hacala suggested the second

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3202

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

day should have been extended into the evening because so many people, who could want to speak, work during the day.

Brian Quirke, Energy Department spokesman, said extension of the hearing to this morning had nothing to do with the letter from CATCH's attorney, which he had not heard about until he arrived in the state Sunday.

"We always planned to go to a second day if necessary but tried to hold it to one," Quirke said. When it became obvious one day would not be sufficient today's session was added.

Quirke said most of the speakers at Butner are "playing by the rules" and the first day of the hearing provided "a lot of concrete comments, not merely expressions of opinion."

N.C. Rep. H.M. "Mickey" Michaux Jr. of Durham got a standing ovation by saying he opposed the project.

He said he found discrepancies in the draft of the Department of Energy's environmental report.

"How in the world can there only be nine wells affected?" he said, agreeing with opponents who say there are more. "It doesn't make sense."

Michaux said he is concerned about the money it would cost the state to build roads to the collider campus and the burden on Durham's wastewater treatment plants.

"Never let it be said we are not for progress," he said, but added that people must not be sacrificed in the process.

William Bell, chairman of the

See Collider/8C

Collider

From 1C

Durham County Board of Commissioners, said commissioners voted in March to not support the project because of inadequate information.

The commissioners' position today is unchanged, he said.

A letter dated June 16, 1987, was distributed to the press by state collider officials. In that letter, signed by Bell, the Durham commissioners expressed support for the state's application.

Bell said Monday that lands taken for the project would remove $53,000 in taxes annually from Durham County.

The environmental statement also indicates Durham County would need 134 additional public employees, he said.

To provide the necessary services would require direct aid or a 5-cent bike on the current 67-cent tax rate, Bell said. He also indicated the project must conform to Durham's existing land-use requirements.

Bell said the county could not support the collider until the watershed issue is addressed.

Ellen Reckhow, a candidate for the board of commissioners, also said she cannot support the project now.

She listed the financial burden on local governments, disruption of the Rougemont community and possible harm to the watershed as reasons.

Gerald Malley, an assistant director of the Durham city-county planning department, said city officials want to know if the project would affect plans for a building another reservoir on the Flat River.

Dr. Bill Dunn, director of the state's super collider project, said it would not necessarily preclude the city from building a reservoir there.

Dunn said it would be possible for the city to build a reservoir over the tunnel without disturbing operation of the collider.

"There are parts of the ring where you could have a lake, a reservoir, and it wouldn't impede the operation," he said.

"You could have a problem with blasting. So there might be a restriction on the size of blasting."

Pace Bowen of Rougemont said she is not a public speaker and her voice would crack during her speech. "But, to save my home, my church and my community I could read that whole blooming blue book in front of everybody," she said, referring to the 4,000-page environmental statement.

Kitty Fried, a Granville

Rep. Mickey Michaux
Speaking against collider

County resident, spoke in favor of the collider, calling it a "gift in a lifetime project." She said preservation of water and air quality and the beauty of the land does not mean she has to resist all progress.

Paul Delscourt, a Raleigh developer, also spoke in favor of the collider. Environmental issues are more than physical, he said, and include people and their attitudes.

The Energy Department's decision needs to be based on technical criteria and not emotional issues, Delscourt said.

Henry Brown, a geology professor at N.C. State University, said the collider might affect the area less than a large subdivision or interstate highway construction.

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "growth and development are going to occur."

References were made during the evening session both to relocations during World War II to make room for Camp Butner and the demise of the town of Weston, Ill., now the site of Kermilith.

Lynn Van Scoyoc said little was done to help the people of Weston when the town was taken over by the accelerator project and the same thing could happen in North Carolina.

Jeff Clayton said his family is among those who might have to move.

"It would put me out of business as far as my farm is concerned," he said.

Staff writer Mark Anderson [illegible]

THE DURHAM SUN

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TUESDAY

Triangle residents question collider impact, lack of data

By KIMBERLY BORNE
Sun staff writer

BUTNER — Becky Heron, vice chairwoman of the Durham County Commissioners, said today some area organizations have not gotten a chance to comment on the U.S. Energy Department environmental study on the proposed superconducting super collider.

Mrs. Heron, at a hearing this morning, mentioned two groups of which she is a member: the Triangle J Council of Governments and its Transportation Advisory Committee.

She also said construction of the project would have tremendous impact on area roads, many of which are congested.

About a dozen other people spoke today against the collider.

Wade Ellis, chief of the Moriah Volunteer Fire Department in Granville County, said the department, which would serve the collider area, doesn't have the equipment or people to handle a job that size.

"It would cost about $1 million to upgrade the equipment and personnel at Moriah to handle this site," he said, "and the personnel of the fire departments surrounding the site would need to be trained to perform tunnel extractions if the tunnel caved in."

Dick Nolan, leader of an Energy Department team conducting the hearing, said the collider administration would be responsible for its own fire protection and emergency-medical services.

Vicki Horton, a Stovemont resident, said she was concerned about the present water supply in the three counties that encompass the site — Durham, Granville and Person.

She noted that Durham's primary water source, Lake Michie, has been designated by Department of Energy officials as a source of water for the the collider, though during the summer drought it was 7.4 inches below normal.

It was also below normal during droughts of in 1986 and last year, she said.

"That is an issue that needs to be treated appropriately in the environmental-impact study," Nolan said.

In hearings yesterday afternoon and last night, Durham County Commissioner Chairman Bill Bell said the commissioners are withholding "unqualified support" for the collider, pending more information from state and federal officials on the impact of the project.

Bell said in a prepared statement that the board had voted last March to withhold support "in view of the inadequacy of information on which to base an opinion at that time.

"We are unable to offer our unqualified support due to several concerns which cannot be addressed by the response of the SSC (collider) project specialists nor by the ARRT environmental impact statement."

Bell announced the board's position on the super collider during public hearings in Butner on the environmental-impact statement.

The hearings resumed this morning.

A total of about 150 people attended yesterday's sessions, during which the overwhelming number of speakers criticized the federal government's environmental report on the North Carolina site as filled with omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations.

Most of the presentations were by members of CATCH, Citizens Against The Collider Here, a citizens group that has been opposing the project's siting in North Carolina since early this year.

North Carolina is one of seven states competing for the $4.4 billion collider project. The U.S. Department of Energy is expected to announce its recommended site by late next month, and the final choice is to be made by January.

Bell, who sits on a state com-

See Triangle on 3-A

THE DURHAM SUN/DAVID BOWER

The Rev. Tom Jordan, left, Betty Lou Ellis speak at collider hearing

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

IIA.1- 3204

Triangle residents question collider impact

Continued from 1-A

mission appointed by Gov. Jim Martin to deal with questions about the collider, cited concerns about the lack of an exact location for the 53-mile-long collider ring. The collider would displace some families in northern Durham, southwestern Granville and southeastern Person counties where the ring would be located if North Carolina is chosen.

He also raised questions about the impact of the project on the need for public services provided by Durham city and county governments and the county school system, as well as questions about whether the collider and its accompanying facilities would comply with Durham County's "stringent regulations" on land use.

While the state has planned to compensate local governments for the impact of the collider on their tax base and public services, Bell noted that "the appropriation and distribution of those funds would be subject to the uncertainties of the legislative process. ...

"Our assessment at this time ... is that many of our questions cannot be answered until an exact North Carolina site is selected, site plans are available for close review, and provisions — and funds — are in place to compensate property owners and local governments for accommodating the SSC," Bell said in speaking for the County Commissioners.

State officials distributed copies of a 1987 letter signed by Bell that supported the state's application for the project. Bell said the commissioners were asked to provide that letter before they knew the full impact of the collider on the area.

Jim Clark, president of Save the Water Inc., told the hearing that his group would file suit in U.S. District Court if the Department of Energy tries to locate the collider near the Triangle's drinking water supplies, which he said would be degraded by the project and its accompanying roads.

Clark said the federal environmental report was defective in not taking into account urban growth that would be spurred by the project.

CATCH president Joe Mason also said that his group plans legal action if the North Carolina site is chosen.

State Rep. H.M. "Mickey" Michaux of Durham also expressed his opposition to putting the project in the proposed North Carolina site, saying he questioned the costs to the state and to local residents.

Pro-collider speakers included Kitty Fried of Granville County, who said it was a "once-in-a-lifetime project" and that preserving the environmental did not mean having to resist progress.

Raleigh developer Paul Delacourt told the collider site should be chosen on technical merits, not emotional issues.

Henry Brown, a geology professor at N.C. State, said the collider construction could affect the environment less than building a large subdivision or an interstate highway in the area.

Staff writer Edison McIntyre contributed to this story.

THE DURHAM

ESTABLISHED 1885

October 4, 1988 - Durham

Commissioners balk on collider support

Durham County Commissioners are withholding "unqualified support" for the proposed superconducting super collider (SSC) project in northern Durham County, pending more information from state and federal officials on the impact of the project.

[illegible]

The hearings resumed this morning.

A total of about 150 people attended yesterday's two sessions, during which the overwhelming number of speakers criticized the [illegible]

[illegible] where the ring would be [illegible] if North Carolina is chosen.

He also raised questions about [illegible]

See Commissioners on 5 A

[illegible]

LETTER [illegible]

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

Commissioners balk on collider support

Continued from 1-A

the impact of the project on the need for public services provided by Durham city and county governments and the county school system, as well as questions about whether the collider and its accompanying facilities would comply with Durham County's "stringent regulations" on land use.

"While the state has planned to compensate local governments for the impact of the collider on their tax base and public services, Bell noted that "the appropriation and distribution of those funds would be subject to the uncertainties of the legislative process.

"Our assessment at this time is that many of our questions cannot be answered until an exact North Carolina site is selected, site plans are available for close review, and provisions — and funds — are in place to compensate property owners and local governments for accommodating the SSC," Bell said in speaking for the County Commissioners.

State officials distributed copies of a 1987 letter signed by Bell that supported the state's application for the project. Bell said the commissioners were asked to provide that letter before they knew the full impact of the collider on the area.

Marlin Clark, president of Save The Water Inc., told the hearing that his group would file suit in U.S. District Court if the Department of Energy tries to locate the super collider near the Triangle's drinking water supplies, which he said would be degraded by the project and its accompanying roads.

Clark said the federal environmental report was defective in not taking into account urban growth that would be spurred by the project.

CATCH president Joe Havens also said that his group plans legal action if the North Carolina site is chosen.

State Rep. H.M. "Mickey" Michaux of Durham also expressed his opposition to putting the project in the proposed North Carolina site, saying he questioned the costs to the state and to local residents.

Pro-collider speakers included Kitty Fried, of Granville County, who said it was a "once-in-a-lifetime project" and that preserving the environment did not mean having to resist progress.

Raleigh developer Paul Delcourt said the collider site should be chosen on technical merits, not emotional issues.

Henry Brown, a geology professor at N.C. State, said the collider construction could affect the environment less than building a large subdivision or an interstate highway in the area.

LETTER 1366 (CONTINUED)

Greensboro News & Record

City & State B

Business, Sports, Classified Ads

Tuesday, October 4, 1988

Collider bid critics come out swinging

By JOHN J. MOSER
Staff Writer

BUTNER — Scores of speakers Monday offered stinging criticism of North Carolina's bid for the proposed $5.3 billion superconducting super collider, saying the project would threaten the state's environment.

For seven hours, nearly all the more than 80 speakers told U.S. Department of Energy officials that they oppose building the project in North Carolina. About 20 more are expected to speak when the hearing continues this morning.

"Come on now, let's get real," said Jim Clark, head of the Durham environmental group Save The Water. "This is an incredibly bad idea. We're here to say, 'No way, forget it, uh-uh, not here. No polluting atomic collider in North Carolina.'"

Another person in the audience of almost 300 held aloft a sign that read, "SSC — Stupid Super Collider."

The Energy Department is looking for a host site for the project, a 53-miles-around tunnel in which atomic particles would be smashed together at high speeds to let scientists study the properties of matter. North Carolina's proposed site stretches from Roxboro to Oxford in Granville, Person and Durham counties.

The department held Monday's hearing to gather reaction to an environmental impact study of North Carolina.

The study generally placed North Carolina about average among the finalist states, saying it would face few environmental problems but raising some concern about water supplies and water quality.

Clark described the department's study as "poor, incomplete, misleading and inadequate." He said opposition groups will challenge it in federal court if North Carolina is chosen as the project's host.

"We would likely win in court, so why not take it elsewhere?" Clark said. "Listen to the people who call this area home."

A majority of Monday's speakers were from the group CATCH — Citizens Against The Collider Here — who began their speeches by saying the study "is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts detrimental to North Carolina."

CATCH President Joe Hasenn said the study vastly underestimates the number of families that

(See Collider, B2)

Collider From B1

would have to be relocated and the number of wells that would be affected.

The Energy Department found that nine wells would be affected and about 111 families moved out of the collider's way. But Hasenn said surveys of the area indicate the number of wells is actually more than 675 — twice the number of any other state — and that 181 families would be moved.

Hasenn said CATCH gave a list of the relocations to an Energy Department task force in June. But, he said, officials continue to list only property owners, failing to consider that several families live on property of single owners.

Earl Mac Cormac, science advisor to Gov. Jim Martin, disputed the group's figures, saying CATCH "consistently misrepresent numbers," including their own membership.

Mac Cormac said state officials have identified only about 200 residents — half of them prospective relocations — who oppose the project.

Mac Cormac said the negative speakers Monday did not concern him.

"I want honest, genuine people to address the report," Mac Cormac said.

Mac Cormac told the Energy Department officials that the state supports the project because of its scientific value, because it would be an impetus for educational resurgence in the state and because it would spark economic growth.

The collider is viewed as a prize for its host state, with a promise of up to $270 million a year for the local economy, 3,000 new jobs and international prestige.

North Carolina is one of seven finalist seeking the project. The Energy Department held a hearing in Arizona on Monday and has held hearings in Texas, Michigan, Colorado and Tennessee. The process will close after an Illinois hearing Thursday. The department plans to announce a preferred site in November, with confirmation scheduled for January.

LETTER 1368

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

Oct. 6, 1988

Citizens Against the Collider Here

Hess, Chairman
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. Diesolution 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. 1

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. 2

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.

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

3 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.

4 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,

Terry Sigler
6N827 Old Homestead Rd.
St. Charles, Ill 60175

LETTER 1369

①

1168

10-12-88

SSC DRAFT EIS
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
ER-65, GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, DC 20545

GENTLEMEN:

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER IN REGARDS TO SITING THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER HERE IN ILLINOIS. PLACING THE SSC IN ILLINOIS WOULD BE ONE OF THE LEAST DESIRABLE PLACES TO SITE THIS PROJECT, OUT OF THE SEVEN STATES BEING CONSIDERED FOR
1 THE SSC. IN THE NEXT SEVERAL PAGES I WILL EXPLAIN WHY YOU SHOULD NOT CHOOSE ILLINOIS. ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND DOCUMENTS THAT WILL SUPPORT MY POSITION. I WILL BREAK MY LETTER INTO SEVERAL AREAS ECONOMICS, HEALTH AND SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND GENERAL

ECONOMICS

2 - THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON ELECTRIC RATES WHERE

②

THE PROJECT WOULD BE SITED IN ILLINOIS ARE LISTED AS THE HIGHEST IN THE NATION (SEE ATTACHED). DUE TO THE HIGH CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE SSC. THE YEARLY OPERATING COST WILL BE MUCH HIGHER THAN OTHER STATES. OVER THE LIFE OF THE SSC THERE WOULD BE A SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS IF ANOTHER SITE IS CHOOSEN

3 MORE WATER CHANNELS CROSS THE PROPOSED RING AT THE ILLINOIS SITE THAN AT ANY OTHER. THE FOX RIVER IS THE LARGEST SURFACE WATER CHANNEL (THE PROPOSED RING WOULD CROSS THE RIVER TWICE) WITH THE LARGEST WATERSHED AREA TO CROSS THE RING AT ANY SITE. (SEE ATTACHED) GROUNDWATER LEAKAGE INTO THE TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION AREA WILL BE THE GREATEST OF ALL THE OTHER PROPOSED SITES. IN FACT, THE 5-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN E3 AND E4 WILL

4 LEAK AT THE RATE OF 5,200 GALLONS PER MINUTE PER 100 FEET. THIS TOTALS 1,976,832,000 BILLION GALLONS PER DAY. THESE WATER PROBLEMS WILL CREATE SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES WHICH WILL INCREASE CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND SLOW CONSTRUCTION TIME. EXTREME CARE MUST BE ALSO

5 TAKEN DURING CONSTRUCTION TO PREVENT SILTATION

③

AFFECTS AND POLLUTING OF THE VARIOUS WATER CHANNELS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AREAS. THIS WILL INCREASE CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND CONSTRUCTION TIME. (TABLE 6-1 CHAPTER 6 VOL 1)

- THERE WILL BE A INCREASE IN BOTH TIME AND MONEY FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS IN ILLINOIS THAN IS PREDICTED. THIS IS BECAUSE THE STATE USED TAX MAPS FROM JANUARY 87 TO DETERMINE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ACQUISITIONS (SEE ATTACHED) NOTE: MORE PROPERTY OWNERS ARE INVOLVED IN ILLINOIS THAN IN ALL OTHER STATES COMBINED (TABLE 4-5 VOL 4 APPENDIX 4)

6

- THE HARSH ILLINOIS WINTERS WILL REDUCE THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE WORKING DAYS AND THEREBY INCREASE TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION TIME (TABLE 4-5 VOL 1. CHAPTER 4)

7

- THE ILLINOIS SITE HAS THE MOST HISTORICAL AND PREHISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THAT MAY BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED (TABLE 3-7 VOL. 1 CHAPTER 3). THESE SITES WHEN ENCOUNTERED MUST BE CAREFULLY EXCAVATED, THIS WILL INCREASE CONSTRUCTION TIME AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN THOSE AREAS.

8

LETTER 1369 (CONTINUED)

Edison rates tops in U.S., study says

By D. Brian Dold

Commonwealth Edison's rate plan approved last June by the Illinois Commerce Commission has given its utility customers the highest rates in the nation this year, according to a new study by the Citizens Utility Board.

A 62 percent increase in non-summer rates going into effect this month puts the Chicago area atop the nation with an average monthly bill of $38.58, the study reports.

By comparison, the next most expensive metropolitan areas for non-summer electricity are Philadelphia ($52.57), New York ($49.00) and San Diego ($45.39). Wisconsin Electric Power Co. customers in the Milwaukee area pay $29.38 a month on average.

Edison customers in Chicago are being switched from summer to winter rates now, a process that Edison officials said should be completed by mid-October.

Edison spokesman John Hogan said the report is misleading because it assesses the winter rates approved by the commission without giving consideration for a 13 percent reduction in summer rates this year.

In past years, summer rates have been substantially higher than winter rates in an effort to discourage electricity use in the peak months of June, July, August and September.

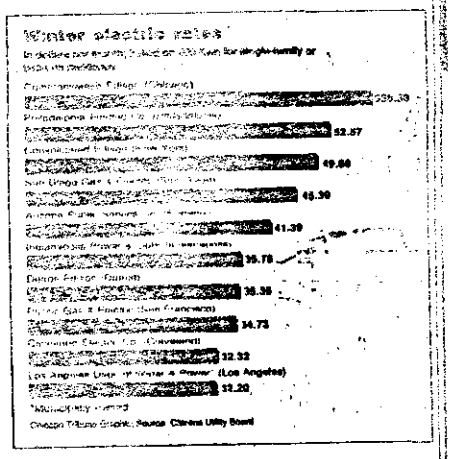
But this year, winter rates for the first 400 kilowatt-hours per month will be the same as summer rates. Rates for more electricity will be lower.

CUB used 400 kilowatt-hours as an estimate for the average monthly use by a single-family or two-family structure that does not have electric heat.

The 62 percent jump in winter rates was approved by the commerce commission as an emergency measure designed to reduce the wide difference between summer and winter electricity bills. The rate for summer electricity use was de-

See Edison, pg. 12

From Page 1



Edison

Continued from page 1

creased by 13 percent compared to last year, but the commerce commission approved the jump in winter rates to make up for Edison's summer losses.

Under the commission ruling, summer rates are to be reduced by an additional 12 percent next year.

The winter rates will be in effect until the commerce commission rules on several competing rate proposals by Edison, CUB and other groups. That ruling is expected to come by December.

"They're giving a totally distorted picture," Hogan said. "If they take a snapshot between Sept. 15 and Jan. 1, that's the portion of the year intended to balance the scales after the customer got a break in the summer."

"They're not giving us credit for the rate reduction that was in effect during the hottest summer in history. People paid substantially less than they would have if the old rates were in effect," Hogan said.

Hogan said consumers should consider the winter rates charged for all of 1988, which would include the first months of the year, which were under lower rates. Such a comparison indicates the average residential bill for 1988 was $46.39 a month, Hogan said.

Edison and several utility watchdogs disagree on what impact the temporary rate plan will have on Edison revenues. Hogan said the summer rate reductions and the winter increase, a plan drawn by the utility, will result in either no additional revenue or a slight loss.

But consumer groups said the rate plan would give Edison $140 million more in revenue over one year.

"The commerce commission caved in to Edison in the beginning of the summer, and the consumers are going to see the impact on their bills in October," CUB President Josh Hoyt said. "It's going to be a 62 percent increase even for consumers who turn off their lights, for consumers on a fixed income."

The CUB study found that Edison's non-summer rates this year are 78 percent higher than the residential average in the 25 largest cities in the nation.

"There are two culprits," Hoyt said. "One is Commonwealth Edison, which is a mismanaged and a greedy utility that overbuilt its generating plants. The other is the Illinois Commerce Commission, which hasn't had the backbone to stand up to Edison on this issue."

A spokesman for the commerce commission declined to comment on the report, which will be formally released Monday. Although the commission voted 5-1 to approve the rate plan, several commissioners expressed reservations about it.

The plan was approved after an Illinois Appellate Court panel upheld an appeal by Edison and blocked a commerce commission order to cut summer rates by 25 percent with no corresponding increase in winter rates.

In any event, the utility rates for Edison customers are likely to be changed by the first of the year.

The commerce commission is considering an 8.2 percent rate increase proposed by its staff that would go into effect in two steps during 1989 and 1990 and generate about $424 million more a year for the utility.

Edison has petitioned for a 27 percent rate increase that would generate $1.4 billion more a year. CUB has proposed a $400 million decrease in rates.

"The fact that the commission left us with the highest rates in the country makes us very worried about what they're going to do with the 27 percent increase sought by Edison," Hoyt said.

The commerce commission is holding hearings this week on the rate requests, and a proposed order from the commission staff is expected to be written by Oct. 31. A ruling from the commission is expected by Dec. 1, commission spokesman Beth Boesch said.

(2)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

9 - DUE TO THE STATES USE OF JANUARY 1987 TAX MAPS THERE WILL BE MORE PEOPLE AFFECTED THAN HAS ACTUALLY BEEN INDICATED. THE KANE COUNTY AREA IS ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING AREAS IN THE STATE. THERE HAS BEEN A CONTINUAL GROWTH IN THE AREA IN THE LAST 19 MONTHS. 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 THAN AT ANY OTHER SITE. (APPENDIX 4, SEC. 4.5.1 PAGE 4-27)

10 - ONLY THE ILLINOIS SITE IS LOCATED IN AN AREA THAT ALREADY HAS TWO SOURCES CONTRIBUTING TO AN INCREASE IN NATURAL BACKGROUND RADIATION LEVELS - FERMILAB AND THE KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL PLANT. (APPENDIX 5B, SEC. 5.3.6.2 PAGE 68.

11 - THIS IS IN REGARDS TO THE STATES WAY OF NOT INDICATING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE SSC IS SHOWN

ON THE STATES PARCEL MAPS. AS YOU CAN SEE THEY ONLY SHOW THE AREAS THAT LAY IN THE RING (SEE ATTACHED MAPS). THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE JUST OUTSIDE THE RING WILL ALSO BE AFFECTED BY NOISE, VIBRATION AND VISUAL POLLUTION. THE RING IN MANY INSTANCES CUTS RIGHT THROUGH A SUBDIVISION. AS YOU CAN SEE BY THE OTHER STATES PARCEL MAPS THEY SHOW THE AREAS ADJACENT TO THE RING LOCATION (SEE ATTACHED MAP)

- FERMILABS DISPOSES OF RADIONUCLIDES INTO
12 AIR, SURFACE WATERS AND SOIL USING METHODS THAT WERE STATE OF THE ART IN 1940. THESE METHODS MUST BE UPDATED INTO THE 1980'S. MAYBE IN 1940 IT WAS ACCEPTABLE BUT THEY ARE NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE IN THE POPULIST 1980'S

- FERMILAB IS SAID TO BE MUCH LIKE WHAT THE SSC IS TO BE IN BOTH WILL HAVE ACCELERATORS
13 WHICH ACCELERATE PROTONS AND PRODUCE THE SAME PRODUCTS AFTER INTERACTING WITH TARGET, BEAM ABORT DUMPS, ACCIDENTAL LOSS OF THE BEAM, OR VARIOUS RING COMPONENTS. THE PRODUCTS ARE INTENSE BEAMS OF SUB ATOMIC PARTICLES,

©

MAINLY NEUTRONS AND MESONS AS WELL AS RADIOACTIVE ATOMS, ALSO CALLED ACTIVATION PRODUCTS OR RADIONUCLIDES. ALL ARE OR PRODUCE IONIZING RADIATIONS. QUESTION WHAT WILL BE THE INDIVIDUAL DOSES OF IONIZING RADIATION TO RESIDENTS AND SCHOOL STUDENTS THAT WILL BE ADJACENT TO THE INTENSE BEAMS OF NEUTRONS AND MESONS ORIGINATING FROM THE BEAM ABORT DUMPS AND/OR TARGETS (I AND H AREAS).
*** PLEASE NOTE THE STATE DID NOT INDICATE ON THEIR MAPS THAT THE (I) SITE IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE ST CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL (3000 STUDENTS) AND THE (H) SITE IS IN CLOSE
14 PROXIMITY TO THE KANELAND HIGH SCHOOL AND KANELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WHICH IS LOCATED ON THE SAME PROPERTY (5000 STUDENTS) SEE MAPS ATTACHED.
AIRBORNE RADIONUCLIDES CARBON-11 (^{11}C) AND TRITIUM (^{3}H) ARE REPORTED TO BE THE MAJOR AIRBORNE RADIONUCLIDES AT FERMILAB. (^{11}C) IS SAID TO CONTRIBUTE THE LARGEST SOURCE OF OFF SITE IONIZING RADIATION. (^{11}C) ORIGINATES IN THE AIR AROUND THE BEAM DUMP AND TARGETS AS A RESULT OF TRANSMUTATION OF AIR ATOMS (^{14}N).
NOTE: THE AMOUNT OF RADIONUCLIDES RELEASED

INTO THE ENVIRONMENT WILL NOT EXCEED STANDARDS FOR AIR AND WATER BUT IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE STANDARDS ARE NOT TO BE INTERPRETED AS SAFE DOSES OR SAFE RELEASES. H.J. MULLER, WINNER OF A NOBEL PRIZE FOR HIS DISCOVERY THAT IONIZING RADIATIONS INDUCE MUTATIONS IN LIVING ORGANISMS, WAS FIRST TO REALIZE THAT THERE IS NO SAFE DOSE OF IONIZING RADIATION. EVEN THE LOWEST DOSE HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INDUCE A MUTATION. ALSO SEE THE ATTACHED LETTER FROM DOCTOR JOSEPH C. RUSS M.D., F.A.C.S.

15 - ILLINOIS IS ALREADY THE SITE WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MAN MADE SOURCES OF RADIOACTIVITY (TABLE 4-14 VOL 1 CHAPTER 4)

16 - THE KANE COUNTY AREA ALREADY HAS HIGHER RADON LEVELS THAN EPA CONSIDERS AS A STANDARD LIMIT (CONTACT EPA FOR TEST RESULTS)

17 - ILLINOIS IS THE ONLY SITE WITH AN ALREADY EXISTING GROUNDWATER QUALITY PROBLEM -- ELEVATED LEVELS ~~LEVELS~~ OF RADIUM IN OUR GROUND WATER SUPPLIES. THERE ARE ALREADY WARNINGS PLACED

(2)

ON WATER BILLS IN THE TOWN OF GENEVA INDICATING HIGH RADIATION LEVELS. THE EPA HAS GIVEN THE TOWN OF ELBURN 1 YEAR TO PROVIDE WATER THAT HAS SAFER LEVELS OF RADIATION. (APPENDIX 4, SEC. 4.2.1.2 AND TABLE 4-2) (ALSO SEE ATTACHED MAP).

18 - THE AIR QUALITY OF THE ILLINOIS SITE IS ALREADY THE WORST OF ALL SEVEN SITES. OURS IS THE ONLY SITE WHICH IS IN A REGION OF NONATTAINMENT FOR CARBON MONOXIDE AND OZONE LEVELS. (APPENDIX 4, SEC. 4.4.2 PAGE 4-26)

19 - ANOTHER CONCERN THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IS THE STUDIES THAT HAVE BEEN DONE ON THE AFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCES ON HUMAN HEALTH. THE SSC WILL HAVE TWO SOURCES OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS. ONE WILL BE FROM OVER HEAD POWER LINES AND THE OTHER WILL BE FROM THE 10,000 ELECTRO MAGNETS THAT WILL BE INSTALLED INTO THE TUNNEL. I REFER TO THE STUDY BY THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ON CHILDREN LIVING NEAR POWER LINES (LOW INTENSITY MAGNETIC FIELDS), THE STUDY DONE BY THE STATE ...

9

OF MANY LAND ON UTILITY WORKERS, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND PEOPLE IN SIMILAR JOBS. ALSO THE WORK BEING DONE BY DR. WILLIAM ADEY A CANCER RESEARCHER AND ROBERT BECKER AN EXPERT ON BIOLOGY AND ELECTROMAGNETICS (READ THE ATTACHED ARTICLE TITLED INVISIBLE VILLAINS THE PRODUCT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFUSION) REMEMBER THE ABOVE PEOPLE ARE NOT JUST TALKING ABOUT ELECTROMAGNETISM CREATED BY POWER LINES BUT ABOUT ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS IN GENERAL. ALSO REMEMBER THE SSC RUNS directly under THE ST CHARLES HIGH SCHOOL AND UNDER HOMES THAT HAVE SMALL CHILDREN.

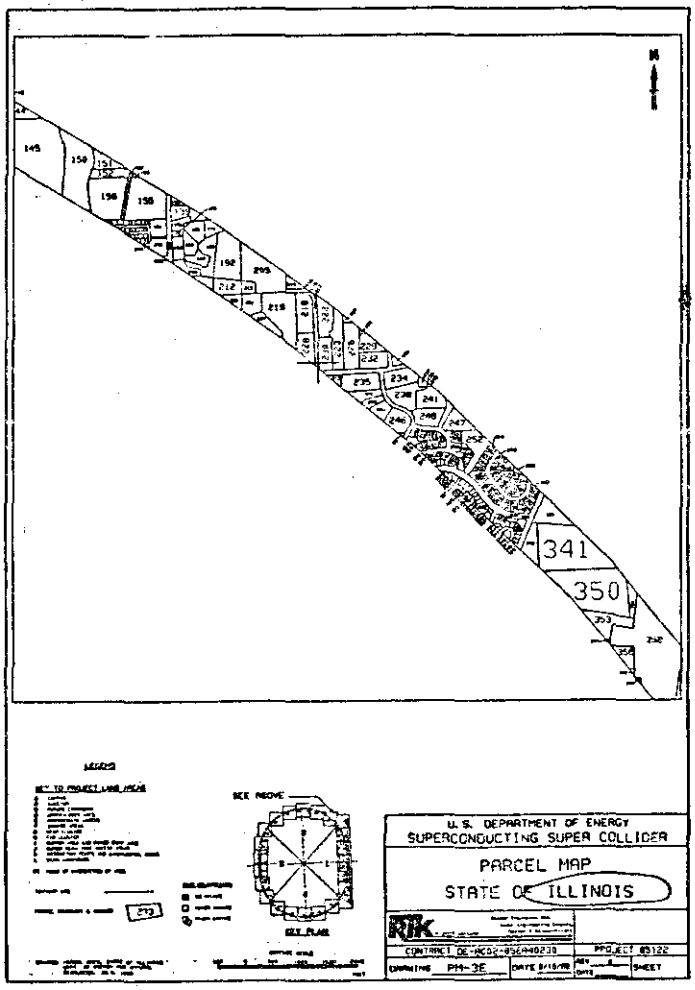
- THE LOW LEVEL WASTE SHIPPED SHOWN ON TABLE 10.1.3-15 VOLUME IV APPENDIX 10 DOES NOT SHOW ALL OF THE LOW LEVEL RADIATION
20 PRODUCED BY FERMI LAB (SEE ATTACHED). IT DOSE NOT INDICATE THE LOW LEVEL STORAGE AREAS WHERE UNUSEABLE PARTS ARE STORED (BATTERIES, WIRE, OLD MAGNETS ETC)

- THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF STUDENTS TO LOCAL
21 SCHOOLS WILL BE JEOPARDIZED BY THE LARGE

(10)

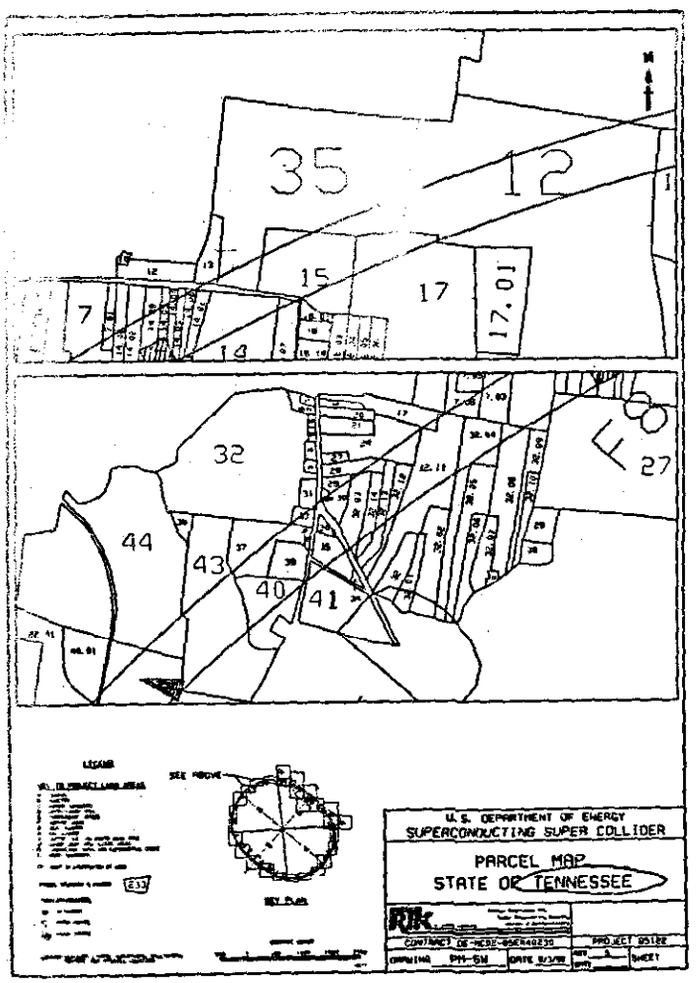
VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION TRUCKS AND SPOIL REMOVAL TRUCKS ON THE ROADS DURING THE TRANSPORT OF STUDENTS. BUSING OF STUDENTS IN THIS AREA ARE IN LARGE VOLUMES, MANY OF THE ROADS THAT THE TRUCKS AND BUSES WILL BE TRAVELING ARE 2 LANES AND VERY NARROW. ALL THESE FACTORS MAKE IT POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS FOR STUDENTS TO TRAVEL BY BUS. IF A ACCIDENT SHOULD OCCUR YOU ARE NOT JUST TALKING ABOUT 1 OR 2 PEOPLE YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT 30 OR 40 CHILDREN.

Land Acquisition Plans
Illinois Attachment A-3E



DEIS Volume IV Appendix 4

LETTER 1369 (CONTINUED)

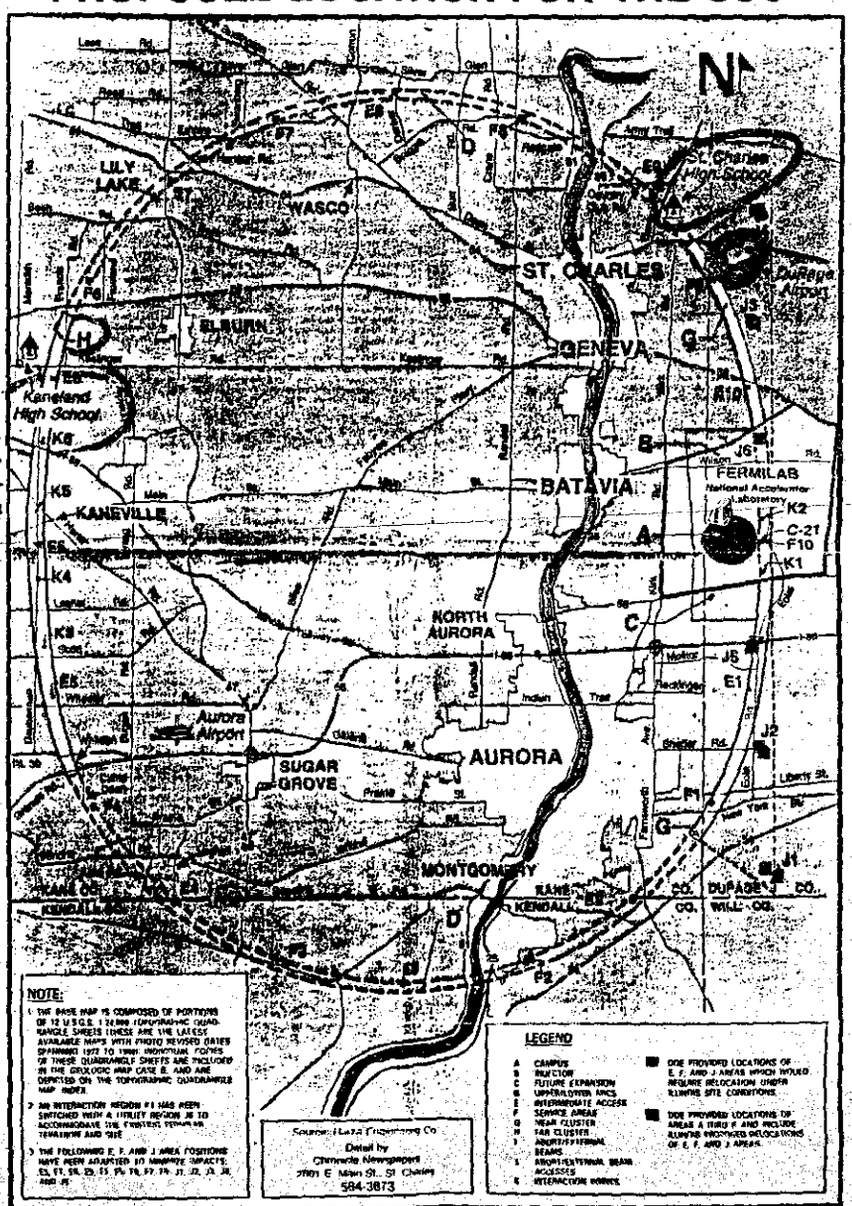


LETTER 1369 (CONTINUED)

MAP COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Chronicle Newspapers

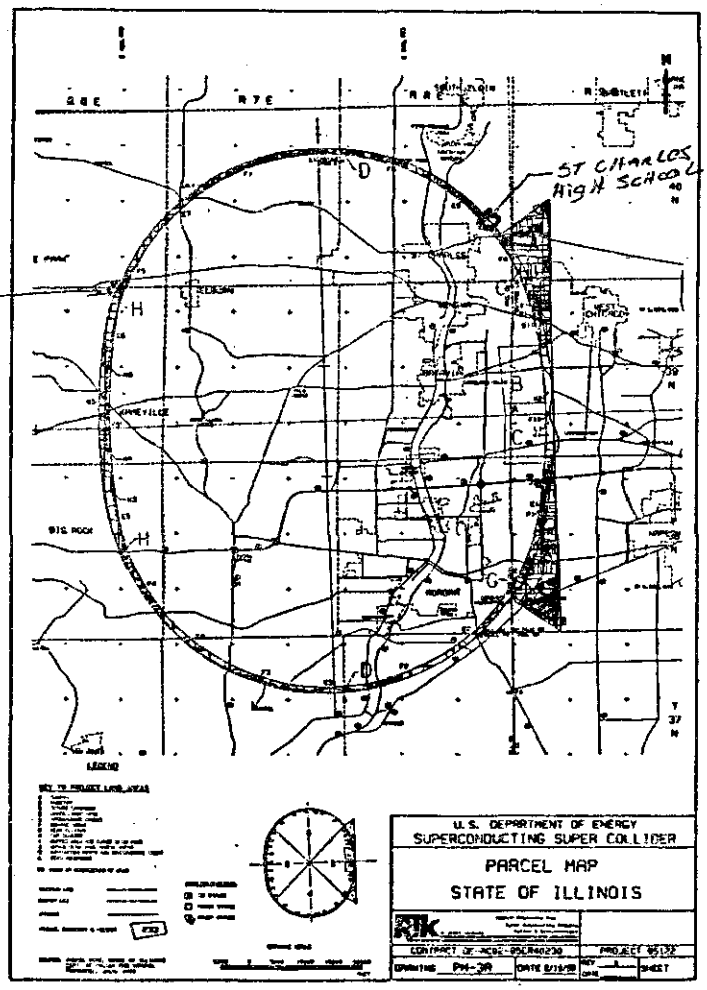
PROPOSED LOCATION FOR THE SSC



THERE IS ALSO A ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LOCATED ON THE SAME PROPERTY (KANELAND ELEMENTARY)

LETTER 1369 (CONTINUED)

Kaneland High School
and Elementary School



210-829 0 - 88 - 21 (BOOK 1)

Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority

Lawrence R. Jacobi, Jr.
General Manager

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William L. Fisher, Ph.D.

March 9, 1987

Ed Bingler, Ph.D.
Texas National Research
Laboratory Commission
Sam Houston Building, Room 412-N
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Dr. Bingler:

I talked to Mr. Charles Zonick, Manager of Waste Services at the Fermi Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, about the amount of radioactive waste potentially produced by the SSC. According to Mr. Zonick, the Fermi Lab produces 15,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per year and a SSC would be projected to produce 30,000 to 65,000 cubic feet depending on how it is designed and operated.

The Fermi Laboratory produces about 20,000 cubic feet of radioactive waste annually. By carefully sorting each can of waste, and by compacting with a 6:1 compactor, the waste is reduced to about 5000 cubic feet. This is composed of noncompactible beamline components such as beam tubes, magnets, activated metal components, and discarded copper cladding; and compactible material such as coveralls, gloves, wipes, plastics, and paper.

Mixed hazardous chemical and radioactive waste is becoming a problem for them. Vacuum pump oil becomes contaminated with radioactivity. Tunnel emergency light batteries are activated by neutrons and when replaced, the radioactive lead is a problem. Beamline capacitors with PCB's are also a tough waste problem. Mercury used as targets, in barometers, and in flashlight batteries have been a problem in the past. They also have problems with cadmium and beryllium. All radioactive waste disposal sites require testing before they will accept this material. The Hanford, Washington site recently prohibited mixed waste of any kind.

Typical isotopes in the waste stream are Mn-54, Fe-55, Co-60, Ni-63, Na-22, and Cu-64. Other isotopes are produced depending on the type of experimental configuration used. Most of these are merely "nuisance isotopes," none are particularly long-lived or biologically hazardous. Copper-64 is a special problem because workers pilfer the copper to sell for scrap. More than once, the Fermi staff has had to retrieve radioactive copper from local scrapyards.

Because the machine is underground, every time a magnet fails and a beam is lost, the soil around the tunnel is irradiated. The DOE has a decommissioning and decontamination staff that carefully documents each failure so that the soil, if radioactive, can be excavated.

The Fermi Laboratory has accepted many old components from Brookhaven and Argonne. These old parts are radioactive and need to be disposed of. But, because of the expense, they are being stored at the Fermi Laboratory. Mr. Zonick jokingly suggested the SSC was needed so that the Fermi Laboratory could be dismantled and shipped to Texas like the old Brookhaven accelerator was shipped to Illinois.

The Fermi Laboratory waste disposal budget is $100,000 per year not including labor or overhead. Zonick expects this to escalate rapidly as the cost of disposal goes up because of surcharges at waste disposal sites.

Scaling up to the size of the SSC, Zonick estimates waste volumes of 30,000 to 65,000 cubic feet. The radionuclides to be expected will depend on the final facility configuration, the beam intensity and energy, and the use factor. He estimates the waste disposal budget would range from $250,000 to $1,000,000 annually depending on the operating process and the future cost of disposal.

I have not verified any of this information. It is all speculative because no one has ever built an accelerator as large as the SSC. We will continue our analysis, including a trip to the Fermi Laboratory to observe their problems firsthand.

Let me know if we can help you in any way.

Sincerely,

Lawrence R. Jacobi, Jr., P.E.
General Manager

LRJ/rwd

Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority

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William L. Fisher, Ph.D.

July 7, 1987

Gerald Hill, Ph.D.
Texas National Research
Laboratory Commission
Sam Houston Bldg., Room 412-N
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Dr. Hill:

I have reviewed the DOE responses to questions 583, 584, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, and 602 regarding the production and disposal of low-level radioactive and hazardous chemical waste produced by the SSC. Although no one can know precisely how much waste will be produced by the SSC, I still believe the DOE estimates are too low.

The DOE estimates are a rehash of the data from Fermilab that we presented to you by our memo of March 18, 1987. While Fermilab is a target collider, and the SSC will be a proton-proton collider, this does not mean that machine component activation will be equal to or less than the SSC.

First of all, the SSC is 12 times as large as Fermilab. The large number of experimental, state-of-the-art magnets and beam definers will dictate a beam loss occurrence higher than that experienced at a smaller, conventional accelerator. Each time a beam is lost activation of the beam line components, electronic modules, and tunnel equipment will occur. At Fermilab, for instance, neon lights and batteries from the tunnel lighting system are activated and treated as radioactive waste upon disposal. Silicon based vac-ion pump oils are a problem because they fall into the mixed chemical and radioactive waste category. Water conditioning resins become radioactive when activated ions are removed from the cooling water. The sheer size and experimental nature of the SSC will dictate that there will be more of this type of waste, not less.

Second, the 8000 cubic feet of waste reported by the Fermilab is the average volume <u>shipped</u> annually, not the volume <u>produced</u>. The staff at the Fermilab stores large amounts of the more troublesome (high gamma, and mixed) waste at the lab. Although this gives the appearance of on-site processing to reduce

waste volumes, what is really happening is the staff is merely postponing to a later date the disposal of these wastes. In some years, waste shipments have been as high as 26,000 cubic feet. If the lab has a 6:1 reduction ratio, as they claim, that year 120,000 cubic feet of wastes were produced.

Third, although DOE dismisses mixed waste as a minute problem (see response to question 601), my own discussions with DOE hazardous waste managers clearly reveals this is a major concern that is growing more complex everyday. I know you are personally familiar with this problem.

Fourth, at the end of life, the amount of waste generated by beam interactions and secondary particle interactions such as neutrons must be considered. Particles of this energy have a large range (400 GeV muons have a 700 meter range in soil) and tend to produce many secondary and tertiary particles in slowing down. As an example, if a magnet were to fail, causing the circulating beam to exit the beam line, hot spots in the structural shield walls and irradiation of the soil beyond the tunnel should be investigated.

In summary, there are a lot of details that have been glossed over by the DOE in their answer, and there are unknowns that should be evaluated more thoroughly by reputable health physicists with experience in high energy accelerator performance.

I don't believe these problems are insurmountable. In fact, they are quite manageable, IF they are acknowledged early and dealt with during design, construction, and operation of the accelerator.

Sincerely,

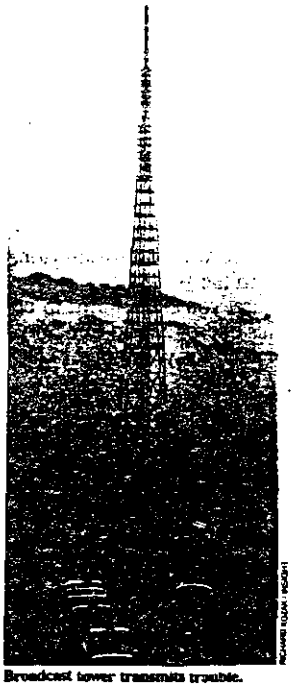
Lawrence R. Jacobi, Jr., P.E.
General Manager

LRJ/rwd

NATION

Invisible Villains the Product of Electromagnetic Profusion

SUMMARY: The belief that electromagnetic waves are harmless is quickly being debunked. Studies suggest that waves from television, radio, radar, household appliances and other sources not only play havoc with electronic equipment — bad news for a world that increasingly depends on computers — but they also may be harmful to people. Those same effects, however, make electromagnetic waves attractive to crime makers.



Broadcast tower transmits trouble.

Since the early days of radio, electromagnetic waves have been looked upon as essentially benign, washing harmlessly over the people and objects in their path. Now that reputation is unraveling. Radio waves and their cousins in the electromagnetic spectrum are being fingered as the culprits behind a host of ills, leading experts to coin a new term for the growing congestion of the airwaves: electronic pollution.

The phrase has been turning up in accident reports, court cases and national security documents. Errant radio waves were blamed when an airline pilot made an instrument landing in Jamaica Bay instead of on the runway at New York's Kennedy Airport. A Texas jury, impressed by evidence linking power lines to leukemia, slapped $25 million in punitive damages on a utility company that put up lines near a school. Meanwhile, though investigators have yet to fathom the exact purpose behind the bombardment of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with microwaves, few doubt that something nefarious was afoot. One theory is that it had something to do with espionage; another is that the Soviets, who are known to be experimenting with the psychological effects of electromagnetic radiation, were trying to subtly fricassee the brains of embassy personnel.

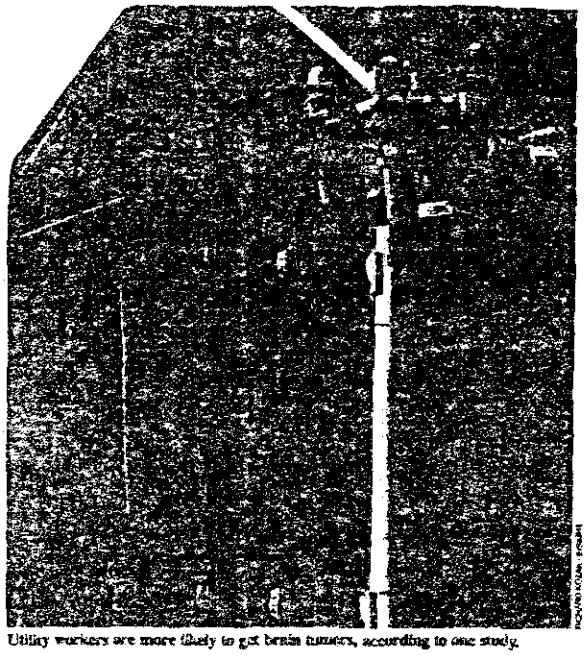
More than a century ago, a Scottish scientist named James Clerk Maxwell theorized that an oscillating current would radiate invisible waves of energy. Superhuman eyes attuned to these wavelengths would have found Maxwell's world a dark and uninteresting place, except for the distant glimmer of quasars and other cosmic emitters of radio waves. But thanks to the legion of scientists and inventors that followed in his footsteps, the story is different today. "We have markedly changed the environment with the introduction of fields and frequencies that never before existed on Earth," Robert Becker, an expert on biology and electromagnetics, told a House subcommittee last year. "This change in our natural environment is actually the most drastic made by mankind."

Television, radio, medical scanners, paging systems, radars, mobile phones, household appliances and hundreds of other gadgets contribute to the invisible riot in the atmosphere. Most of them operate on frequencies assigned by the government, minimizing but not eliminating the chances for interference. With the debut of the microprocessor, the thinking part of a personal computer and other electronic devices, an unruly new breed of polluter added its voice to the clamor. Juggling information in the guise of electric pulses, computers are like miniature radio stations. And as designers try to make them compute faster, the nuisance is compounded by the fact that quicker bursts of power produce noise over a wider range of frequencies. "A standard personal computer can do about 8 million operations per second," says Thomas L. Venable, chairman of Spectrum Control Inc. "That computing speed can radiate all around the world."

Because they deal with millions of instructions per second, and because they run on such tiny voltages, computers are also extraordinarily vulnerable to electromagnetic noise. A computer's circuitry can act as an antenna, picking up waves and transforming them into rogue voltages that can destroy data or be misinterpreted as a command to do something untoward.

Electronic smog has been a special curse for people in the aviation business, where fancy electronics, radio and radar are mixed in potentially volatile proportions. During the Vietnam War, a stray radio wave detonated a missile on the deck of the aircraft carrier USS Forrestal, killing 134 crew members and destroying 21 expensive jets. The risks have increased dra-

Venable: Faster computers a problem.



Utility workers are more likely to get brain tumors, according to one study.

manically with the arrival of fly-by-wire technology, featuring computers that relay commands from pilot to aircraft. The new technology was a disaster for a West German fighter that tangled with the Voice of America in 1984. The powerful transmitter scrambled the jet's electronic brain, sending the plane spinning uncontrollably into the ground. Similar incidents recently prompted the U.S. Army to restrict its Black Hawk helicopters from operating near broadcast stations.

Electronic poltergeists have also been a torment for car companies, especially in the early 1970s, when they were feverishly trying to outdo each other in injecting electronics into their products. Before Detroit learned to cope with radio smog, the electronic life of the family car could be a war of all against all, with fuel and ignition systems, speedometer, cruise control, radio and windshield wipers locked in combat. The gremlins attacked from outside, too. A classic case was that of the bus that screeched to a stop whenever it tried to cross a bridge in Chicago. The culprit was a radio tower atop a nearby skyscraper. Its signal was bouncing off the steel bridge and up into the bus, causing the electronic brakes to lock.

"Ten or 12 years ago, we weren't very sophisticated, and we ran into a lot of problems," says Wesley Rogers, a former auto executive who now runs Electronic Development Inc. To size up the situation, the auto companies in the late 1970s sent specially equipped trucks to wander the land, sampling the electromagnetic environment. What they found was a startling amount of radio noise, even in the most remote spots. Today, before being put on the road, new cars are subjected to "sweep frequency tests," to check their immunity to a broad range of electronic pollution. "If the automobile doesn't operate properly, we filter it until it does," says Rogers.

As a result, he says, haywire circuits are no longer a major cause of accidents, opening the door for the coming invasion of drive-by-wire technology, including onboard navigation and collision-warning systems. Automakers' biggest headache in the future may be owners who tamper with the electronic equilibrium of their cars, perhaps by doing a bad job of installing a two-way radio or cellular telephone. "I've seen ham radios in automobiles that could sterilize you because of improper grounding," says Rogers. Besides the imposition on family life, that could interfere with the engine control module, the computer that ensures an optimum fuel-air mix for the motor. Illegally souped-up CB radios, common among truckers, have been known to disrupt the electronics of passing cars and even the pumps at gas stations.

As computers have proliferated, so have the tales of woe. Japan, the world's largest user of industrial robots, has cataloged a dozen cases of electronically disturbed machines maiming or killing their operators. Video games have been implicated in several accidents caused by the unexpected opening and closing of electric doors. When President Reagan is vacationing at his ranch, neighbors of the air base where he parks his flying command post, a modified jetliner bristling with communications gear, have complained that their garage door openers refuse to work. Televisions, pacemakers and dozens of ordinary devices can also be disabled by the unpredictable, chaotic effects of radio noise.

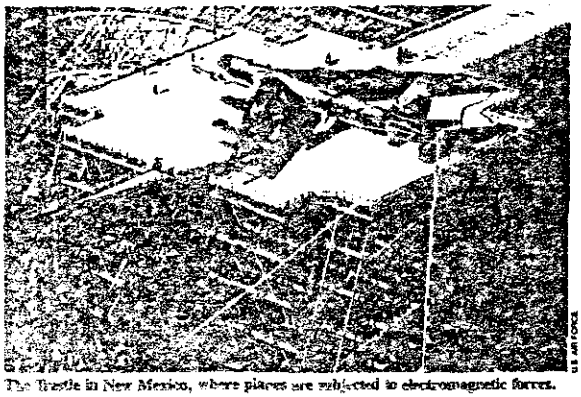
Having learned the hard way, designers are finally catching on to electromagnetic compatibility, the art of squeezing gadgets into the same space without letting them interfere with each other. Computers are being insulated from the inside with silver-flecked paint, and circuit boards are sprouting filters designed to weed out unwanted signals. In life-or-death applications, such as aircraft controls or the MX missile, the future belongs to optical fiber, which relies on light pulses rather than electricity to transmit data. The biggest obstacle to progress, says Rogers, is a shortage of skilled practitioners. "Most engineers still don't understand electromagnetic interference. It's not taught at the universities."

As the guardian of the airwaves, the federal government has also felt obliged to step into the game, imposing pollution standards on computers. The step was taken in 1986 at the urging of the big computer companies themselves, which felt a need *for* common standards to cope with the growing chaos of the airwaves. Within 10 feet or so, today's machines are not supposed to pose a nuisance to neighboring electronics, including radios and televisions. Of course, that leaves millions built before the rules took effect.

While the outlook for machine health is improving, medical researchers are raising unexpected alarms about the impact of electromagnetic fields on people. Last year, a study by the New York Department of Health found that children living near power lines, which radiate a low-intensity magnetic field, were inordinately prone to leukemia and brain cancer. A study by the state of Maryland found that utility workers, electrical engineers and people in similar jobs had more than their share of brain cancers. And computer screens, which pour out radio-type signals, have been linked to miscarriages in office workers.

These findings go against the grain of established scientific wisdom. It has long been known that high-intensity waves, such

Among engineers, there is plenty of folklore to suggest that certain kinds of electromagnetism discombobulate people as well as computers.



US AIR FORCE

The Trestle in New Mexico, where planes are subjected to electromagnetic forces.

as those that might be found in a microwave oven or a few yards in front of a powerful radar, can kill with heat. But unlike the ionizing radiation that issues from nuclear reactions, electromagnetism was considered to be completely innocuous at ordinary levels. A number of reputable scientists are now challenging this view, which they disparagingly characterize as "if it doesn't heat you, it doesn't hurt you."

Members of this school believe that unnatural electromagnetic fields can muck up the still-mysterious workings of the body's chemistry, especially the reactions that regulate cell growth and behavior. Migrating birds, they point out, find their way by sensing subtle changes in Earth's magnetic field, and certain aquatic creatures detect the presence of potential meals by monitoring the electromagnetic environment. Is it not likely, they ask, that natural electromagnetic fields also help regulate the human biological mechanism?

"Cells whisper together in a private and very faint language," Dr. William Adey, a cancer researcher, told a House subcommittee investigating the dangers of power lines. By blocking these signals, he added, electronic smog can promote tumors and undermine the body's disease-fighting ability. Becker, research director for a firm specializing in biomagnetics, chimed in with his belief that the pineal gland, the organ that controls the release of certain brain chemicals, can also be confused by abnormal magnetic fields, leading to chronic stress and aberrant behavior. Indeed, among engineers working in the field, there is plenty of folklore to suggest that certain kinds of electromagnetism discombobulate people as well as computers.

Claims like these have triggered one of the most contentious scientific debates in years. With the countryside dotted with broadcast stations and criss-crossed by more than 300,000 miles of transmission lines, the legal liabilities could be enormous.

The large stakes have not helped the cause of dispassionate inquiry, and neither has the fact that investigators must contend with their share of crackpots who, echoing the fluoridation scare of the 1950s, claim the Soviets or the CIA or both are using them as unwilling subjects for mind-control experiments.

"The issue tends to bring out the worst in people," says Daniel P. Beard, a staff member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources. "We never really found a thoughtful, objective observer who didn't seem to have an ax to grind." But that does not mean the risks should be ignored, he adds. "The evidence is not conclusive, but the people who are raising these questions are certainly not cuckoos from the fringe."

That evaluation was recently endorsed by a federal judge. In response to complaints from environmental groups, fishermen and local politicians, he helped wring an agreement out of the Pentagon to sharply curtail experiments with the ultimate form of electronic pollution, the electromagnetic pulse that accompanies a nuclear explosion. "It sets the stage for a long overdue inquiry into the hazards of electrical pollution in our society," crowed Jeremy Rifkin, the antitechnology gadfly who organized the suit.

At the center of the controversy is Empress II, a floating generator built by the Navy and destined for duty in the Chesapeake Bay, where it would bathe warships in the simulated effects of an electromagnetic holocaust. It is just one of several facilities operated by the Pentagon to test the reflexes of everything from tanks to missiles. The most impressive is the Trestle, a towering platform in a remote corner of New Mexico, where the Air Force can envelop an object as large as a B-52 bomber in an electromagnetic pulse. According to Rifkin and his allies, none of these operations has been assessed for its impact on the surrounding environment, something that their lawyers argue is required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. At the prodding of the judge, the Pentagon has promised to postpone most of the tests, or run them at reduced power, until such studies can be performed.

The issue of electromagnetic warfare will not be a passing matter, however. Military planners have been fascinated and disturbed by its potential since a nuclear test over the Pacific in 1962 knocked out lights in Hawaii, 600 miles away. Strategists believe that a single bomb, detonated 250 miles above Nebraska, could trigger blackouts, destroy phone service and burn out electronic components across the continent. The same forces, they add, could be harnessed less apocalyptically in the form of a "chip gun," a weapon that could attack enemy electronics with powerful radio waves. Such a device might also be turned on soldiers, frying them in their uniforms with microwaves or short-circuiting their hearts and minds with powerful, low-frequency waves.

Last year, in its annual roundup of Soviet military capabilities, the Defense Department warned that the Kremlin was well ahead in the search for radio frequency weapons. Chuck De Caro, a former television reporter, has collected rumors to the effect that the Soviets have mastered the art of fatally zapping goats at a range of 1 kilometer and giving them headaches at 2 kilometers and more. If the predictions of military scientists pan out, and they succeed in turning the electromagnetic spectrum into fodder for a death ray, it would be a fitting culmination of the humble radio wave's evolution from innocuous bystander to space-age villain. Stay tuned.

— *Holman Jenkins Jr.*

APPENDIX C

LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN FROM DR. J. E. RUSS, M.D.

JOSEPH E. RUSS, M.D., F.A.C.S.
2210 DEAN STREET AT RANDALL ROAD
SUITE B
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS, 60175

March 10, 1986

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am strongly opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) being located in a populated area such as has been proposed for Kane County, Illinois. However, as a physician and scientist, I am in favor of developing the SSC for scientific experimentation. I am a surgical oncologist and have been in clinical practice for 10 years. I treat cancer patients on a daily basis. My early published research studied the development of thyroid and salivary gland cancer and parathyroid adenomas in patients exposed to various types of radiation. (Cancer 43: 1078-1083, 1979.) Ionizing radiation has been implicated as an etiologic factor in cancers of the breast, bone, skin, thyroid gland, salivary glands, and certain lymphomas and leukemias, in addition to various benign tumors. Two conclusions have been observed: First, the dose of radiation is usually low--enough to alter the cells and make them mutagenic but not enough to destroy the cells. Second, the lag time between radiation exposure and diagnosis of cancer is usually long--from several years to several decades.

In spite of repeated reassurances regarding the safety of the SSC, one point needs to be stressed: The SSC is EXPERIMENTAL. The results of the experiments can only be predicted--they can never be known until the experiments have been performed. Obviously, if the results were known there would be no need to do the experiments. Potential catastrophies are only stastical improbabilities until they occur. Who could have anticipated the Challenger disaster after so many successful missions? It is not appropriate to be cavalier when discussing the SSC. Too much is at stake in this community.

It is a stated fact that the experiments will involve ionizing radiation. It is also a fact that the SSC ring will pass directly under the 3000-plus student enrollment at St. Charles High School, multiple homes and prospering communities, productive farmland and in proximity to the area's drinking water supply. There exists potential not only for a major catastrophe but even more for insidious long term effects not to be discovered for years. Kane County, Illinois, does not need to be listed in the same column with atom bomb testing, Agent Orange, Three Mile Island, or Chernobl. It is, therefore, my professional opinion and recommendation that the SSC not be located in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Joseph E. Russ, M.D.

Joseph E. Russ, M.D.

LETTER 1369 (CONTINUED)

Table 10.1.3-15

FERMILAB LLRW WASTE SHIPPED
1976-1986

Year	Volume ft³	Volume (m³)	Activity Ci	Weights Tons
1976	562	(15.9)	0.29	3
1977	2,321	(65.7)	16.6	37
1978	6,000	(170)	181.0*	161
1979	7,000	(200)	2.3	75
1980	No Waste Shipped			
1981	8,650	(245)	10.4	98
1982	26,900	(758)	17.3	222
1983	14,000	(400)	8.3	230
1984	10,300	(276)	8.6	268
1985	1,100	(31)	1.6	18
1986	7,450	(211)	7.9	134
Total	84,200	(2,380)	253.0	1,246
Yearly average	7,650	(216)	23.0	113

* This year was atypical and represents the shipment of irradiated shielding materials and magnets.

Source: Coulson 1988.

* In 1985 the ring was only operated for 1 month.

(11)

ENVIRONMENTAL

22 - 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 WATER SHED AREA TO CROSS THE RING AT ANY SITE. THIS MEANS THAT THE ILLINOIS SITE HAS THE HIGHEST PROBABILITY FOR SILTATION AND POLLUTION OF THE WATER WAYS (TABLE 4-2 AND SECTION 4.2.1.1)

23 - 800 ACRES OF WETLANDS COULD BE IMPACTED IN ILLINOIS. THIS IS THE SECOND LARGEST AMOUNT OF WETLANDS AMONG THE SEVEN ALTERNATIVE SITES (TABLE 3-7 D.I.S.) AND (APPENDIX H, SEC. II.3.3.3)

24 - A LARGE NUMBER OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES LISTED AS THREATENED OR ENDANGERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS ARE KNOWN TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH HABITATS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SSC. THIS LIST INCLUDES 6 ENDANGERED PLANTS, 14 THREATENED PLANTS AND 42 THREATENED OR ENDANGERED ANIMALS. ALSO THERE ARE 3 FEDERALLY ENDANGERED ANIMAL

(12)

SPECIES THAT ARE SEASONAL VISITORS TO THE AREA. IN ADDITION 5 ANIMAL SPECIES WHICH ARE CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL LISTING ARE THOUGHT TO BE PRESENT IN THE AREA. MORE SPECIES THAT ARE PROTECTED MAY BE AFFECTED IN ILLINOIS THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE (TABLE 4-18, VOL. 1, CHAPTER 4 PAGES 4-57, 4-58, 4-59, 4-60, 4-61).

(13)

GENERAL

THERE IS MORE OPPOSITION TO SITING THE SSC HERE IN ILLINOIS THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE. ON OCTOBER 6, 1988 AT THE EIS HEARING AT WALBORNCOE HIGH SCHOOL 20,000 SIGNATURES OPPOSING THE SITING OF THE COLLIDER IN ILLINOIS WAS GIVEN TO THE DOE MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE. THIS NUMBER IS CONTINUING TO GROW. LOCAL POLITICIANS, TOWN MAYORS AND SCHOOL BOARDS ARE BEGINNING TO QUESTION THE SITING OF THE PROJECT IN ILLINOIS. MANY OTHER PEOPLE ARE AFRAID TO OPPOSE THE PROJECT BECAUSE OF THE HARASSING THREATS SOME PEOPLE OPPOSING THE SSC HAVE RECEIVED (THIS WAS documented BY A LOCAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLE). MANY BUSINESSES ALSO OPPOSE THE PROJECT BUT ARE AFRAID TO GO PUBLIC IN FEAR OF RETALIATION FROM UNION GROUPS.

WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF CONTACTING LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TO GET THEIR HELP TO OPPOSE THE SITING OF THE SSC IN ILLINOIS.

(14)

- WE ARE ALSO REVIEWING ALL STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSHA LAWS THAT THE SSC PROJECT WOULD VIOLATE IF SITED IN ILLINOIS.

- THE SITES I FEEL THAT ARE MORE DESIRABLE ARE TEXAS, ARIZONA OR COLORADO.

IN CLOSING I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT THE HEARINGS HELD IN ILLINOIS ON OCTOBER 6 AND 7TH WERE CONDUCTED VERY FAIRLY.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT ME.

ROBERT A. WURM
46W910 COUNTRY LANE
MAPLE PARK, ILLINOIS
60151

(312) 365-5395

LETTER 1370

6N755 Murray Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60175
October 15, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

On October 6, 1988 I spoke at the DOE/DEIS Hearing in Aurora, Illinois. In my comments I referenced a book entitled, POLISCIDE by Lowi and Ginsberg. With permission from the Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. I am sending you a Xeroxed copy of the book which is no longer in print.

An example of the devious actions occurring in this state can be seen by looking at the enclosed copy of DEIS Appendix 4 -Land Acquisition Plans; Illinois Attachment 4-3C (Volume IV).

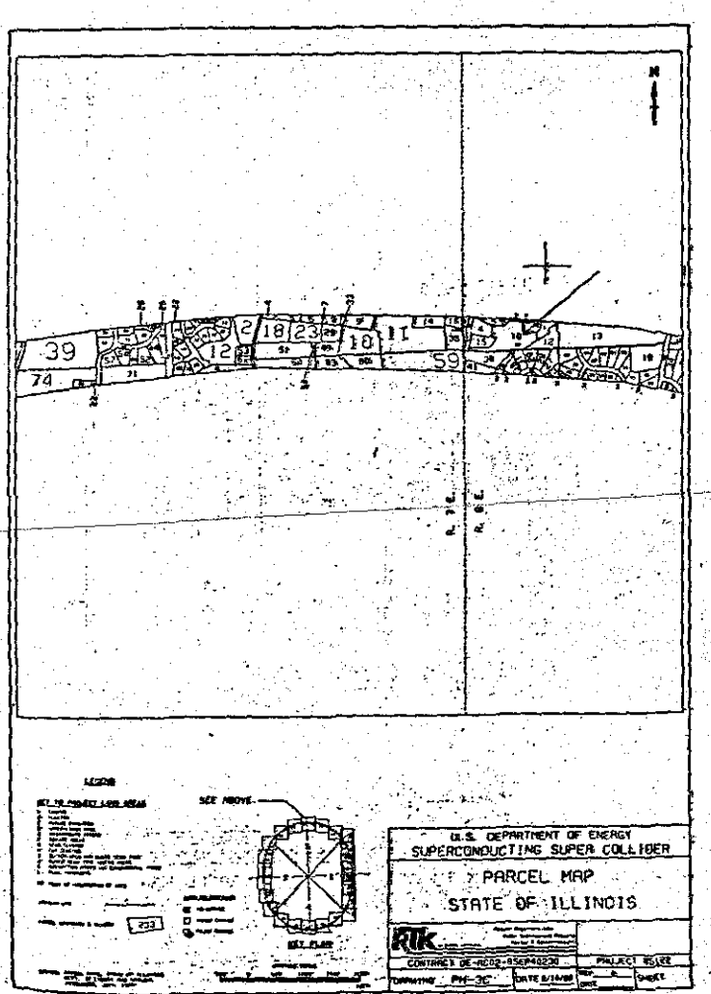
2 Parcel #10 (marked by the blue arrow) contains a lake which is jointly owned by all of the 32 lot owners in the Mallard Lake North Subdivision. Please note that there is a small #32 directly below the #10 on the map. All 32 lot owners should have received notification from the State that they are indeed affected property owners. However, the only property owners notified by the State were some of those whose lots are directly over the proposed tunnel or within the 200' easement. At least 26 names were omitted in this subdivision alone.

3 I do not trust Governor Thompson and his "puppets". I do not want this project in Illinois and I will do all I can to see that it is not sited here.

Sincerely,
Dixie Thompson
Dixie Thompson

P.S. How much is in the sealed envelope as an incentive from Ill.?

LETTER 1370 (CONTINUED)



LETTER 1371

October 13, 1988
39W 871 Deer Run Dr
St Charles, Il 60175

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

As a citizen of Illinois, I wish to be included in the scoping process for the Draft EIS for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

1 I DO NOT want the SSC sited in Illinois for the many dangers it poses to our environment in this area. Following are some examples:

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

3 Eight-hundred and fifty (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)

4 Some wetland habitat will be adversely impacted or lost. (Appendix 11, Section 11.3.3.3)

5 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, Pg4-26,

6 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, Section 5.3.6.2, Page 68)

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

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

9 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)

10 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 my major concerns. (appendix 7, Sec. 7.1.3), Page 40)

11 We need to protect the delicate balance of nature. Siting the SSC in Illinois could result in upsetting our frail, natural environment. Illinois DOES NOT welcome the SSC!

Sincerely,

Philip R. Hedanek

LETTER 1372

October 13, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Dr.
St. Charles, Illinois
60175

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

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess,

1 Contrary to what the Draft EIS states, Illinois does NOT have a favorable attitude towards siting the SSC in the Fox Valley. When the study was conducted, there was no public knowledge of the exact location of the site.

2 I am a member of St. Patricks Parish in St. Charles. Because of the TREMENDOUS growth in our area, our church is busting at the seams and a new church will be built in the near future. A 6acre tank farm (your words) will be within 700 feet of our new chuch. Will we be able to open the windows of our new church, or will the noise from the helium facility drown Father Dempsey out?

You can tell by the way the article is written that our pastor is not very happy about the SSC. The members of his congregation are just as against the project as he is.

Illinois does not have a favorable attitude towards the SSC. And most assuredly the people of St. Patricks DO NOT favor the SSC so very close to so many human receptors.

3 Just as an aside I would like to share an incident with you. My 5 year old son the other day, asked me if God wants the SSC. As happens sometimes, I just did not have a good response in answer to his profound question. After some consideration I have an answer for him. God does not like to see people in the same community hating each other and split so angrily on ANY issue. And that is what has happened here. People who are either affiliated with Fermilab or work in a trade that may benefit monitarily by this project are pitted against the opponents of the project. There has been vandalism, threatening calls, deceit, people suffering emotional strain due to how long they've been left hanging over not knowing if they will be moving or not, children being somewhat neglected because their parents had to take hours upon hours of time away from their families to fight the siting of this project in their neighborhoods,.....the list could go on. So, in answer to my son, I would have to say that anything that could divide our friendly community as this has done, is just not worth it. I do not feel a Christian spirit from the proponents of this project and they do not feel it from me. I resent what the DOE has done to our community.

Keep the SSC out of Illinois. IT IS NOT WANTED!!!!!

Sincerely, Carol Hadamik

Carol Hadamik

Panel

St. Patrick Parish

St. Charles, IL

Photo by Kay Shaw

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Page 2

PASTORAL TEAM

Father Thomas J. Dempsey ..... Pastor
Father Richard M. Russo ..... Associate
Sister Joelyn Hayes, S.S.S.F. Religious Education
Carol Rosene ..... Pastoral Minister
Bill Johnson ..... Youth Director
Ann Findysz ..... Principal
Marilyn Weinlader ..... Coordinator of Music
Denelce Sorenson ..... Parish Secretary
Jan Dainko ..... Parish Bookkeeper
RECTORY ..... 408 Cedar Street PHONE: 584-0092
CONVENT ..... 115 N. 4th Street PHONE: 584-0514
SCHOOL ..... 5th and State Street PHONE: 584-6367
CCD OFFICE ..... 5th and State Street PHONE: 377-1383
ADULT LEARNING CENTER ..... 4th and Cedar Street PHONE: 584-5066
YOUTH OFFICE ..... 4th and Cedar Street PHONE: 584-5122

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of the Diocese of Rockford, we received a report on the number of seminarians now studying for the Diocese. We presently have 8 seminarians in Theology or post-graduate school. If they all persevere, 5 will be ordained to the priesthood in 1989, 0 in 1990, 2 in 1991, and 1 in 1992.

In the last 6 years, 12 young men were ordained for the Diocese of Rockford. In those same 6 years 22 priests of the Diocese died and 21 retired. Retirement may be entered at the age of 70. In the last 6 years we lost 43 priests and ordained 12.

The average age of a priest in our Diocese is 54.5 years.

The sad statistics speak for themselves. We are aging, retiring, and dying with few young men entering the seminary.

Many of the retired priests substitute for the active ones whenever necessary and these same retired priests provide weekend help for many parishes.

We pray the Lord will send laborers into the harvest.

Father Thomas J. Dempsey

SATURDAY/SUNDAY:
Saturday evening: 4:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m.
Sunday morning: 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., & 12:00 noon

HOLY DAY:
7:00 p.m. Anticipatory Mass (Evening before Holy Day), 7:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 11:45 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

WEEKDAY MASSES:
7:00 and 8:30 a.m.

PARISH REGISTRATION:
All new parishioners are most welcome. Please call the rectory to register.

CONFESSIONS — RECONCILIATION:
Saturdays: 3:15 to 4:00 p.m.
Day before First Friday: 3:15-4:00 p.m.

BAPTISMS:
Second and fourth Sunday at 1:00 p.m. or during the 12:00 noon Sunday Mass. Please call the rectory to make arrangements.

MARRIAGES:
Please call the rectory four months prior to your wedding.

SSC Comment Hearings

Whether you are for or against the project, all St. Patrick parishioners should be aware that the State has proposed moving a helium servicing facility from Bolcum and Randall roads further west on Bolcum. This facility which will exceed noise standards as pronounced by the Illinois Pollution Control Board, will be approximately 700 feet from the site of our new Church.

If you are concerned about this, or any other aspect of this project, you are encouraged to attend and participate in the U.S. Dept. of Energy Comment Hearings to be held on Oct. 6th from 2 PM to 5 PM and 7 PM to 10 PM, also, Oct. 7th from 9 AM to 12 PM, 2 PM to 5 PM and 7 PM to 10 PM at the Waubonsee Valley High School, located at Rte. 34 and Eola Roads in Aurora, IL. Any questions, call 584-4424.

God's Love is Everlasting

LETTER 1373

October 14, 1988
394871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Il 60175

SSC Draft EIS
SSC SIte Task Force
ER-65,GTN
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

As a resident of Illinois, I strongly oppose the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois.

Just for some background information, three years ago (when the State already knew the rings proposed location, and I didn't) my husband, two small children and myself, drove around the St. Charles area every Saturday and Sunday for several months seeking the "perfect" piece of land to build our "dream" house on.

And this TRULY was our dream house. It was a house that in our wildest dreams, we never imagined owning. My husband got a new job making a little more money, and my brother-in-law(a carpenter) said he would help us contract the house ourselves to save a lot of money so the house could be within our means. So we accepted the daring challenge of building it ourselfto be able to realize our house of a life time. We designed it ourself. We labored in it ourself. The expected six month project took a whole year. And during that year my husband, two small children, and myself lived with my mom to save money. (And you can imagine what a strain that was!) Every inch of our house we are very familiar with, because we were there every inch of the way.Thousands of hours, hundreds of trips, thousands of decisions, thousands of calls to set appointments up, cancelled appointments, disappointments, ...the list goes on. This was an experience I NEVER want to go through again. But now that we've been here, a little over a year, I've somewhat have forgotten the struggle we had to get here. I've never been so happy in my life. I go outside, I look out my window, I shop in my community, I visit my friends, my children attend wonderful schools.. I am overcome with satisfaction, peace and contemptment and the struggle was well worth it. It is SO beautiful here in the Fox Valley!

And the rug gets pulled out from under me.

Had I know about the SSC site proposed ring when I was looking in this area, I sincerely would NOT have bought here. And I am not even on the ring! Even our own Senator Dixon said on WBBM talk show, "I wouldn't want to live on the ring either." Well who would?

Which is what brings me to my request. The DOE has stated seven criteria that they will take into consideration for the site selection. They said more could be added if they saw the need. Well, I feel another consideration should be added, and that is what I call the *"People Factor". Just how many people will be affected in each state? The State will not even give us an exact count. Maybe they don't even know? And I am not just talking about people on the ring. I live within the ring and I should be counted also when it comes to people being affected.

1

2

*"human receptor factor"

IIA.1- 3245

If we don't move, I will carry with me always the uncertainties I feel about this project. And I know I am not the only person who feels this way. This project is having a BIG impact on a lot of people, not just the people who will be forced to move, the people who will live directly over the ring , or the people who will have to look at the lovely access buildings and tanks. We are all involved.

I belive the DOE should take into account the people. How many people and how they feel about the project being close to them. After all it will affect their lives the most! It's easy for someone to think this project is great (and I do believe it is), as long as it's not in their back yard. So, I hope the DOE will look at the seven states and determine which state has the least amount of people being affected, and which state has people supporting it, right where it will be sited.

To my understanding, Arizona's site will be mostly located on land already owned by the government, and only involves three families. This is a BIG consideration.

So please, when making your decision, think about all the americans, who have worked so very hard to achieve some happiness for themselves, whose lives will be disrupted.

Attached is a picture of the house we built. It may not be your idea of a "dream" house, but it is ours. I don't want to have to leave and start all over again. We could only afford to do it ourself again, and I could never put my family throught it again

Sorry

No matter how many times the State or Fermilab tries to calm my fears and anxieties, I will always be concerned and have an unsettled feeling about what is happening 300 feet below the surface, so close to my home and my loved ones. The DOE must consider the "People Factor" as a criteria also. Please do consider it.

3

Thank you SO much for taking the time to read my statement.

Sincerely,

Carol Fodanick

P.S. The Fox Valley is not "sparsely populated" as the state has stated.

LETTER 1374

October 15, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois 60175

SSC Draft EIS Comments
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65,GTN
DOE
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

If sited in Illinois, the taxpayers will be wasting money needlessly. Commonwealth Edison, the electric company that services Northern Illinois, has rates that are higher than any in the entire country. Of course, CE will sweeten the deal for the SSC services, but every state has intentions of doing the same thing. So you are still paying MUCH more for electric services.....and keep in mind this is for 25 years and we're talking MEGA kilawatts!

ComED has reached rates that are so high, that Industry is being driven out, and new plants go elsewhere. (example: Chrysler-Mitsubishis new plant, Inland Steel-Nippon, Fuji-Izuzus etc. are all building large new plants, and they could have logically been built in Northern Illinois, but the high rates of electricity have driven them out.

ComEDs electricity revenues for 1986 (Moody's Public Utility Manual) were $5,478,511,000. They sold a total of 65,117 MKWH of electricity. Dividing these figures, we find that ComEd is charging 8.4¢ per KWH across the board. Similarly, the figure for Commercial and Industrial is 6.6¢ per KWH. If the SSC were located in Texas, the figures are 5.1¢ per KWH across the board and 3.9¢ per KWH for Industrial.

With the tremendous difference in costs for electricity, the cost saving advantages for siting near Fermilab, would be made up in several years!

Please see the attached article that discusses Commonwealth Edison and their excessive charges!

It is TOO expensive to run the SSC in Illinois! Do NOT waste our money. Keep the SSC out of Illinoi!!!

Sincerely,
Carol Hadamik
Carol Hadamik

Edison rates tops in U.S., study says

By R. Bruce Dold

Commonwealth Edison's rate plan approved last June by the Illinois Commerce Commission has given the utility's residential customers the highest electricity rates in the nation this fall, according to a new study by the Citizens Utility Board.

A 62 percent increase in non-summer rates going into effect this month puts the Chicago area atop the nation with an average monthly bill of $58.52, the study reports.

By comparison, the next most expensive metropolitan areas for non-summer electricity are Philadelphia ($52.37), New York ($49.66) and San Diego ($45.39). Wisconsin Electric Power Co. customers in the Milwaukee area pay $29.38 a month on average.

Edison customers in Chicago are being switched from summer to winter rates now, a process that Edison officials said should be completed by mid-October.

Edison spokesman John Hogan said the report is misleading because it assesses the winter rates approved by the commission without giving consideration for a 13 percent reduction in summer rates this year.

In past years, summer rates have been substantially higher than winter rates in an effort to discourage electricity use in the peak months of June, July, August and September.

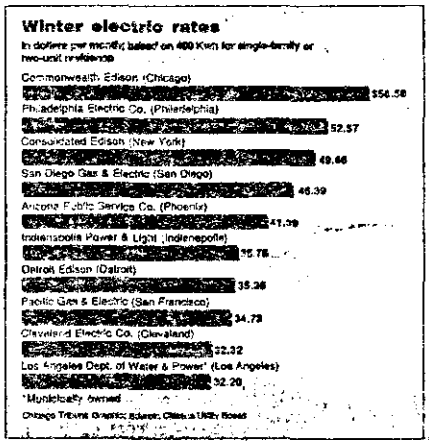
But this year, winter rates for the first 400 kilowatt-hours per month will be the same as summer rates. Rates for more electricity will be lower.

CUB used 400 kilowatt-hours as an estimate for the average monthly use by a single-family or two-family structure that does not have electric heat.

The 62 percent jump in winter rates was approved by the commerce commission as an emergency measure designed to reduce the wide difference between summer and winter electricity bills. The rate for summer electricity use was de-

See Edison, pg. 12

From Page 1



Edison

Continued from page 1

creased by 13 percent compared to last year, but the commerce commission approved the jump in winter rates to make up for Edison's summer losses.

Under the commission ruling, summer rates are to be reduced by an additional 12 percent next year.

The winter rates will be in effect until the commerce commission rules on several competing rate proposals by Edison, CUB and other groups. That ruling is expected to come by December.

"They're giving a totally distorted picture," Hogan said. "If they take a snapshot between Sept. 15 and Jan. 1, that's the portion of the year intended to balance the scales after the customer got a break in the summer."

"They're not giving us credit for the rate reduction that was in effect during the hottest summer in history. People paid substantially less than they would have if the old rates were in effect," Hogan said.

Hogan said consumers should consider the winter rates charged for all of 1988, which would include the first months of the year, which were under lower rates. Such a comparison indicates the average residential bill for 1988 was $46.39 a month, Hogan said.

Edison and several utility watchdogs disagree on what impact the temporary rate plan will have on Edison revenues. Hogan said the summer rate reductions and the winter increase, a plan drawn by the utility, will result in either no additional revenue or a slight loss.

But consumer groups said the rate plan would give Edison $140 million more in revenue over one year.

"The commerce commission caved in to Edison in the beginning of the summer, and the consumers are going to see the impact on their bills in October," CUB President Josh Hoyt said. "It's going to be a 62 percent increase, even for consumers who turn off their lights, for consumers on a fixed income."

The CUB study found that Edison's non-summer rates this year are 78 percent higher than the residential average in the 25 largest cities in the nation.

"There are two culprits," Hoyt said. "One is Commonwealth Edison, which is a mismanaged and a greedy utility that overbuilt its generating plants. The other is the Illinois Commerce Commission, which hasn't had the backbone to stand up to Edison on this issue."

A spokesman for the commerce commission declined to comment on the report, which will be formally released Monday. Although the commission voted 5-1 to approve the rate plan, several commissioners expressed reservations about it.

The plan was approved after an Illinois Appellate Court panel upheld an appeal by Edison and blocked a commerce commission order to cut summer rates by 25 percent with no corresponding increase in winter rates.

In any event, the utility rates for Edison customers are likely to be changed by the first of the year.

The commerce commission is considering an 8.2 percent rate increase proposed by its staff that would go into effect in two steps during 1989 and 1990 and generate about $424 million more a year for the utility.

Edison has petitioned for a 27 percent rate increase that would generate $1.4 billion more a year. CUB has proposed a $400 million decrease in rates.

"The fact that the commission left us with the highest rates in the country makes us very worried about what they're going to do with the 27 percent increase sought by Edison," Hoyt said.

The commerce commission is holding hearings this week on the rate requests, and a proposed order from the commission staff is expected to be written by Oct. 31. A ruling from the commission is expected by Dec. 1, commission spokesman Beth Beach said.

LETTER 1375

October 13, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
60175

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

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess,

Table 3-7, Page 3-51 and parcel count from Land Acquisition Plans A-3C thru A-3Y indicate that more wells will be closed in Illinois than in all other sites combined.

When you choose to live out in the country, you are not afforded the luxury of always having water when you turn your faucet on. Water is a precious commodity to us. We value it, we respect it, we do not abuse it. We are aware how one persons water usage patterns may affect anothers water. In our subdivision this past summer, three wells went dry and had to be made deeper, and I would like to remind you, that is not a cheap process! The drought we experienced this past summer brings into clear focus the seriousness of the water supply that we have in Kane County. We hear proponents tell us that we will be getting Lake Michigan water so we shouldn't worry. I can hardly believe how gullible these people are. People in DuPage County (to the East of us) have been talking about getting Lake Michigan water for twenty years. It STILL hasn't happened, and probably won't for a long time. 1

Gentlemen, please be aware that 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. (See Table 3-7)

Water-- both quantity and quality are a BIG concern to me.. Place the SSC in a state where there are not thousands of people living near the ring with their wells in close proximity to the tunnel. The numbers in Illinois are greater than all the other states combined with the amount of potentially affected wells.

I live about 1000 feet from the tunnel and feel, even at that great distance, I could be a recipient of some negative impacts to my well. Will the DOE guarantee payment to Hinkley-Schmidt Bottled Water Company for me? I'd like to see it in writing! 2

Keep the SSC away from all of our wells in Illinois!

Sincerely,
Carol Hadamik
Carol Hadamik

* See attachment

IIA.1- 3249

LETTER 1375 (CONTINUED)

Private wells running dry

June 22nd 1988 Champlain Chronicle

June 22nd 1988 Chronicle

Homeowners going deeper for water supply

By Kris Browning

Owners of private wells are learning they also must limit water usage as the dry weather continues.

"Private well water is not unlimited," said Al Fuller, manager of Dulange Well and Pump, Inc. in Lily Lake, one of many drilling firms that have been busy lowering pumps and drilling deeper wells on private land.

Individuals who thought they escaped water restrictions of municipalities should impose their own, say water experts, or they might face burned out pumps or dry wells.

"It's scary because you think that's the last land of wash I'll be able to do," said Peg Frack, a Lily Lake woman whose well has lost pressure but is still working.

She said many of her neighbors have had to call a drilling company to find deeper water.

Fuller recommends that wellusers not sprinkle their yards or use extra water.

"Until we get moisture in the area that feeds us, we've got a real crisis on our hands," said Fuller, who in 10 years of drilling has never seen conditions this severe.

The rain Monday night did little but dampen the soil and give lawns a brief respite from the dry heat.

"The drought is still there, if we don't get any more rain," said Scott Ludwigs, assistant hydrologist for the State Water Survey. "It helped but it didn't solve our problems."

Although last month was not a record low for the water table, Ludwigs said he expects to see the drought show up on June figures.

"As the water table drops, the level in the wells declines," he said.

Combined with the extreme heat, the decreasing water supply causes wells to take longer to recover from the high demand.

Well drillers recommend turning the pump off for a while to let the well recover on its own, or the pump might burn itself out.

With a drop in the water level, the pump may have to be lowered to increase the pressure in the well.

Worse, the well could run dry, as is happening to homeowners from Burlington to Oswego.

When a well runs dry, a driller must either dig deeper for water, or drill a new well at a cost of up to $10,000.

Harry Neely, an Elburn drilling contractor, blames the well failures on poor quality in addition to the weather.

Some old wells and many newer ones give "a minimum amount of water for the minimum amount of money," he said.

"A well isn't like a fireplace or something, people can't see it and they don't want to spend any money on it," Neely said. So, they build wells that will pump a minimum of water and when demand rises, the wells give out.

Neely said it takes a day to a day-and-a-half to re-drill, and he expects his waiting list to lengthen.

"A great deal of these subdivision wells are going to have to be drilled deeper," he said.

Development west of the tri-cities has caused an increased demand on the water supply as thousands more people tap into the aquifers.

Each person uses an average of 20 to 30 gallons per day, but that increases to about 100 per day in the hot weather, Neely said.

A shower will take from 12 to 15 gallons per minute and a sprinkler uses four to seven gallons per minute, Fuller said.

Signs of pump failure include sputtering air in the water, a sudden loss in pressure and a long recovery time for pressure.

LETTER 1376

2852 W. Leland Ave.
Chicago, IL 60625
October 11, 1988

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

Subject: Support for an Illinois SSC

Dear Dr. Hess:

Doubtless you have received many letters from proponents of their states' SSC site. I live in Illinois and have tried to keep abreast of the various states' SSC proposals. I believe no one comes close to the effort and determination of Illinois to land the SSC.

The DEIS public meetings held here recently have been attended by a few rather vocal and ignorant opponents. These opponents are a minority. Everyone I have spoken with over the past year is excited and positive about a SSC possibly coming to Illinois. A few have questions because they simply don't understand accelerator technology, but without question, the northeastern Illinois populus wants the SSC here.

Please consider this letter in your deliberations on the siting.

Very truly yours,

David B. Pott

David B. Pott

IIA.1- 3251

LETTER 1377

October 12, 1988
Maple Park, Ill.

SSC Site Task Force:

I wrote a few months ago to urge you not to let a few vocal people influence your decision to site the SSC in Illinois. I again voice the same thought.

I was not able to attend the hearings held last week in Aurora. I do know there were the members of CATCH there in volume. I know some of these people and assure you they are a minority of the residents.

I live in Kaneland School District and have seen our School Board change their stand from support of the SSC to a neutral stand. This was done after the members of CATCH applied pressure on the Board in regards to an upcoming referendum. You know what kind of pressure a group like that can bring upon a Board that needs every vote for passage of a tax increase to be used for education.

This is the same group who opposes what will be the best educational facility built for the youth of the next century.

I have listened to CATCH and can find very few valid points in their favor.

Congressman Hastert has done surveys of the residents in his district and found the majority of the residents support the SSC by a wide margin. I believe the Congressman has been more the cordial to the opponents and has not been treated fairly by them in return.

I again urge you to site the SSC in the best location for the good of the whole United States and hope the best site is Illinois.

This state needs the influx of Federal money to help maintain the quality of education for our youth into the next century. All we have is our youth to keep this country moving ahead.

Thank you again Raymond McAdams

Raymond McAdams
421 Willow Street
Maple Park, Ill.
60151

IIA.1- 3252

LETTER 1378

October 14, 19[illegible]
39871 Deer Run Dr
St. Charles, Il 60175

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force
FR-65, GTN
DOE
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

Diminished property values is of great concern to us. As the DEIS states, Illinois has the greatest number of affected parcels than the remaining states COMBINED. The DEIS states 3,305 as a parcel count, but if you were to count for yourself from the map Illinois provided, you would see that a more accurate count would be 3,826.

3,826 pieces of property along the ring will require the placement of easements on their titles conveying property rights beneath the ground to the DOE. Homes which will have these easements will always be worth less than homes of comparable quality in the same area but without these easements. When property values increase, those with easements will not increase as much. Along and adjacent to the ring, contracts for the purchase of property have already been cancelled. Potential buyers, being cognizant of the threat to home resale values, are avoiding areas near the ring. The legislation to guarantee property values is empty, just more lip-service from the state. This threat to property values and the life savings it represents is unjust and inconsiderate.

Keep the SSC out of Illinois!
WE DO NOT WANT IT!!!!!

Sincerely,

Carol Hadamik

Carol Hadamik

P.S. Please contact these two realestate agents, who reside in my subdivision. They will tell you all about deals lost because of the possible siting of the SSC in Illinois.

Alex Bullo 377-7720 (312)

Pat Mahoney 377-3140 (312)

LETTER 1379

Dr Wilmot Hess

Dear Sir
Page 3-64 Land Use
Agricultural lands not used for project activities could be leased back. I would like to know how much it would cost to lease back your own land? Why should it cost anything? Nobody could farm the land along the Kaneville area just on your acreage the state of Illinois purchased for you. It crosses over numerous number of farm parcels

Regards
Arnold Long
Dauberman Rd.
Elburn, Il 60119

LETTER 1380

October 14, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois

SSC Draft EIS Comments
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, GTN
DOE
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

When I think of the SSC being sited in Illinois, I think of my favorite word: LITIGATION!

Keep the Superconducting Super Collider OUT OF ILLINOIS!!!!

Sincerely,

Carol Hadamik

Carol Hadamik

*Please note attached newspaper articles. Keep in mind that every newspaper (local and big city) has been VERY biased in their reporting since the beginning. "Big Jims" puppets include our newspapers, as well as our politicians.

IIA.1- 3255

Court dismisses SSC suit

By Tom Schlueter

A U.S. District Court judge Friday dismissed a lawsuit filed in March on behalf of residents opposing the Superconducting Super Collider, who were asking for a 90-day extension for public comments after the federal scoping period.

Named as plaintiff in the lawsuit was Bill Tardy, president of Citizens Against the Collider Here.

The defendant was the U.S. Department of Energy, which conducted the scoping hearings.

Gregory Claircoates, an attorney for CATCH, said he has not yet seen a copy of the judge's order and therefore was unable to comment specifically on the order.

However, he did express disappointment that the case had not been heard earlier.

"Time was an important element," Claircoates said.

The suit, which asked the DOE to extend the public comment period from March 15 to June 15, was filed March 11.

Members of CATCH felt they had been shut out during the scoping hearing held at Fermilab Feb. 18. One of their arguments to extend the deadline was that they had found out the specific location of the proposed ring only a month earlier.

In the DOE guidelines under the National Environmental Policy Act, the federal agency said that it would take public comments for "for a reasonable time" beyond the March 15 deadline.

At that time, the judge requested both parties to agree to define the term "reasonable." With no order being given, both parties agreed on April 15.

However, the lawsuit still remained before the judge.

Judge James Holderman on Friday agreed to the U.S. Attorney's request for a dismissal.

Nancy Ebbert, of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, the state agency charged with handling the state's SSC proposal, did have a copy of Holderman's order and read it during a telephone interview from Springfield.

"The facts as alleged in the plaintiff's complaint does not set forth a violation of NEPA or of any regulation promulgated thereunder," Holderman said in his opinion.

Ebbert said members of the state agency are "relieved" at the judge's order.

"That means that there won't be a holdup in the EIS (environmental impact statement) process," Ebbert said.

Claircoates noted the DOE will be holding EIS hearings Oct. 6 and 7 at Waubonsie Valley High School and that the public will be able to comment at that time.

Brian Quirke, press spokesman for the DOE, said that because of the large number of persons signed up to speak at the hearing, simultaneous sessions will be held.

"We will hold parallel sessions. They will be equal in terms of importance, in how we will staff them and how the comments are received," Quirke said.

Quirke said about 250 persons registered to take part, more than any other state.

Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, the other states in competition for the SSC, will hold EIS hearings on the same dates, Quirke said.

State official rejects SSC list request

By Loren Fleckenstein
The Beacon-News

A state agency has upheld a decision by its top lawyer denying opponents of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider access to lists of property owners who might be affected by the project.

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Friday repeated objections of the department's general counsel, Stanley Yankowski, that public release of the maps would violate the privacy rights of property owners.

Citizens Against The Collider Here, which opposes attempts by the state to lure the high-energy physics project to the Fox Valley, had filed for the documents under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.

Members of CATCH are concerned about the dislocation of property owners the SSC's 53-mile magnetic ring which, if combined with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, would run under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

The $4.4 billion particle accelerator would fire parts of atoms through the tunnel at nearly the speed of light and force collisions, from which scientists would study the nature of matter and energy.

Illinois and six other states, attracted by the millions of dollars in jobs and business development that the SSC's supporters say the project would create, are competing for site selection from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Release of the maps, Etchison said, also would expose the state to "unscrupulous land speculators" who "could take advantage of an atmosphere of concern about property values to generate land sales" along

SSC / A8

SSC — from A1

the ring configuration of the Illinois site.

Etchison's refusal, which he and Yonkauski say is legal under exemption provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, forces CATCH to seek the records through court action.

CATCH President William Tardy and the organization's Chicago attorney, Edward Malek, last week threatened to sue the state department if Etchison maintained the department's refusal to grant access to the tax maps.

LETTER 1380 (CONTINUED)

SSC opponents sue to get records

By Lara Sachsenmeier
The Beacon-News

GENEVA — A local citizens' group, opposed to efforts to locate the proposed Superconducting Super Collider in Illinois, is suing state government for access to records on the SSC proposal.

The lawsuit, filed Monday in Kane County Court, follows the refusal by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources to release tax maps showing which land parcels and property owners might be affected if the federal government locates the SSC in the Fox Valley.

Attorneys for Citizens Against The Collider Here in March formally requested the tax maps under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.

CATCH's lawsuit claims the maps are public records and asks the court to order Dr. Donald Etchison, director of the department, to release the documents.

The lawsuit also seeks public disclosure of all documents contained in Illinois' sealed financial incentive package and the account books and vouchers of all SSC-related funding received by the department and SSC Illinois Inc., a not-for-profit corporation created by the state to promote Illinois' site proposal.

Stanley Yonkauski Jr., general counsel for the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, said he and Etchison expected CATCH to file suit and said his department would ask the office of the Illinois attorney general to defend its decision.

Yonkauski reiterated the department's position that the tax maps are exempt from public disclosure under provisions which protect the privacy of taxpayers and seal documents that might fuel land speculation at the expense of the government.

Yonkauski noted the financial incentive package is under control of Gov. Jim Thompson's office and that the department has already served notice to CATCH it will release all vouchers on state SSC funding.

Because it is expected to spin off millions of dollars in commercial development, Illinois is competing against proposals by six other states to to bring the $4.4 billion high-energy physics project to Fermilab.

Illinois wants to combine the SSC with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia. The SSC would consist of a 53-mile ring which would be built under parts of Kane, Kendall and DuPage counties.

Some residents who fear the dislocation of property if the SSC is installed in the Fox Valley formed CATCH in opposition to the project.

The particle accelerator would fire parts of atoms at nearly the speed of light through a magnetic ring and force head-on collisions, from which scientists would study the nature of matter.

In a press conference in St. Charles, CATCH member Terry Siegler and attorneys Gregory Claricoates and Edward Malek on Monday displayed a glossy pamphlet on the SSC which the department has sent along with letters notifying property owners who might be affected by the SSC Illinois site proposal.

Since the department was using its lists of affected property owners to issue literature supporting the SSC, the CATCH officials said they had a right to use the same lists to inform people the reasons why CATCH opposes it.

"How can someone make an informed decision when they're only getting one side of the story?" Claricoates said.

Yonkauski disagreed. Of the brochure, Yonkauski said, "I would not characterize it as promotional. And we will continue to make an effort to provide accurate information to persons potentially affected by the SSC."

CATCH to sue for extension

By Tom Schlueter

The citizens group opposing the Superconducting Super Collider is expected to file suit in federal court today to force the U.S. Department of Energy to extend its deadline for accepting written comments on the project.

A press conference is scheduled this afternoon to announce the suit, said Edward Malek, an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Berman, Tractman and Malek.

Malek will file suit on behalf of Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH).

Malek said Thursday morning that CATCH filed a written request for extending the March 15 deadline and if the DOE's response is not received by today, the lawsuit will be filed.

"They extended their deadline (to choose a site), it seems only fair that they extend the March 15 deadline," Malek said.

Malek was referring to the DOE decision last month to announce its preferred site of the SSC in November instead of July, as originally scheduled.

Malek declined to comment further on the details of the suit.

IIA.1- 3257

LETTER 1380 (CONTINUED)

CATCH downplays suit dismissal

By Lyle R. Rolle
The Beacon-News

A lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Energy concerning the proposed Superconducting Super Collider has been dismissed, but a similar one may be filed, according to William Tardy, head of CATCH — Citizens Against the Collider Here.

Chicago-based U.S. District Judge James F. Holderman last week dismissed a lawsuit filed by CATCH, which asked for more time to submit written public comments for an environmental impact statement on the SSC.

The Department of Energy had set a March 15 deadline on accepting comments, but at the suggestion of Holderman both sides agreed to a 30-day extension. CATCH originally asked for 90 days.

State Department of Energy and Natural Resources Director Don Etchison hailed the dismissal of the suit but Tardy viewed it as a hollow victory for the Department of Energy.

"The decision is really anticlimactic. Our goal was to get an extension on the time allowed to comment on the EIS, and this was granted, so we got what we wanted," Tardy said.

"Although this legal matter did not directly involve Illinois and its government, we are pleased with its outcome," Etchison said Wednesday. Etchison's department is the state agency in charge of securing the $4.4 billion federal project for Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

Tardy said CATCH now will be asking for a 45-day extension for comments on the draft environmental impact statement.

A hearing on the draft is set for Oct. 6 at Waubonsie Valley High School in Aurora, and the deadline for written comments is Oct. 17.

Tardy said he thinks there is not enough time to go through "a 700-page document plus 4,000 pages of appendices."

Tardy said there will be additional lawsuits filed by CATCH if Illinois is the chosen site.

"We'll go to the Supreme Court to keep it from coming to Illinois," he said.

Etchison said he expected another CATCH suit already filed against the state to be dismissed but Tardy disagreed. The case is scheduled for hearing in the Kane County Courthouse in Geneva on Sept. 19.

In the suit, CATCH has asked the state to reveal the names of the people on tax rolls affected by the state SSC land acquisition.

"As with the lawsuit dismissed by Judge Holderman, we fully expect to have our decision upheld by the court. The law is clear, and so were our actions in granting some requests for information while denying others," Etchison said.

But Tardy said, "All the information we asked for in that suit has been published in the EIS draft."

"The state said it could not release the information but the federal government did (release it). We think we have a good chance of winning that suit because the information has been published," Tardy said.

Suit asks collider deadline delay

By Stevenson Swanson

A group opposed to locating the superconducting supercollider in the far western suburbs has filed suit in U.S. District Court to delay a government deadline for submitting comment on the mammoth project.

The group, CATCH (Citizens Against the Collider Here) maintains that the Tuesday deadline set by the U.S. Department of Energy for taking public comment on the $4.6 billion supercollider does not give the group enough time to study Illinois' eight-volume proposal for building the project in parts of Du Page, Kane and Kendall Counties.

The group wants the Energy Department to grant a 90-day extension, to June 15, CATCH leader William Tardy said. The suit was filed Friday.

"We intend to resist the siting of this project in Illinois to the end, using all legitimate legal and political means available," Tardy said.

The supercollider, a 53-mile tunnel for smashing subatomic particles into each other at nearly the speed of light, could lower area property values and cause increased levels of radiation, CATCH has said.

CATCH attorney Gregory Clarionetes also said the construction of the project will "interrupt normal activity" in the area and could lead to siting in streams.

But because of the technical details in the state's proposal and the short time that CATCH has had to study it, the group has not finished its position paper on the project.

Judge James F. Holderman will hear the group's request for a temporary restraining order Monday, Clarionetes said.

Tardy also said that if Illinois is chosen for the project, the state will pay about $1.5 billion in incentives instead of the $570 million that state officials have said.

Beacon News 9/8/88

CATCH sues to obtain information

By Tom Schlueter

Attorneys for residents opposing the Superconducting Super Collider filed a lawsuit in Kane County Monday that seeks to force state officials to release tax maps that identify individual property owners who would be affected by the proposed ring.

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, denied a Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH) request that was submitted under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain the tax maps.

Also requested under the FOIA were state financial records regarding Illinois' efforts to land the SSC and the contents of Gov. James Thompson's financial incentive package offered to the U.S. Department of Energy.

The filing of the lawsuit was announced Monday afternoon at a press conference in the offices of Gregory Clarionetes, one of CATCH's attorneys.

Etchison refused to release the tax maps, but said the financial records are public information. The contents of the incentive package, Etchison said, are known only to Thompson and the DNR has no documents relating to it.

Etchison said he denied the FOIA request because it would violate the privacy of property owners.

"We are concerned that unscrupulous land speculators and others would take advantage of an atmosphere of concern about property values to generate land sales," Etchison said in a press release.

Attorney Edward Malek said the the lawsuit serves three purposes.

(Continued to page 6)

IIA 1 - 3258

LETTER 1380 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune, Tuesday, April 26, 1988 Section 2 - 9

Anticollider group sues state for landowner list

By Katherine Seligenthaler

A group that opposes construction of the superconducting supercollider in Illinois filed a lawsuit Monday demanding to see a state list of all properties that would be affected by the $4.4 billion federal project.

The suit, filed in Kane County Circuit Court on behalf of a group called Citizens Against the Collider Here, or CATCH, asks that the state be ordered to produce the names of people it has contacted who would be affected by the project. In addition, it asks that the state provide maps showing the exact configuration of the collider's ring under the affected parcels.

The suit also requests that the state disclose the contents of a sealed "voluntary incentive package" it plans to offer to the federal government as an enticement to get the mammoth project built in Illinois. And it seeks a listing of all expenditures and receipts related to state efforts to lure the project.

Seven states are vying for the collider—a 53-mile underground tunnel used to accelerate atomic particles as part of research into the building blocks of matter. If built in Illinois, the supercollider would be an extension of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in eastern Kane County.

According to figures released by the state, the project would affect 3,500 parcels of property in Kane, Kendall and Du Page Counties, burrowing under several thousand homes and displacing about 160 homeowners.

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources announced last week that it was rejecting CATCH's request for the homeowners list. The request was filed under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, but state officials reasoned that disclosing the identities would violate the landowners' right to privacy.

The property owners could fall victim to land speculators and unwanted telephone calls if their names were made public, state officials said.

But an attorney for CATCH said Monday that the group's only purpose in acquiring the list would be to confirm what it believes to be an underestimation of the number of parcels that would be affected by the project.

"Many people have moved into this area since the state first developed the list of affected homeowners," said the attorney, Edward Malek, arguing that his group wants to inform those who might not know they would be affected.

In a related issue, Brian Quirke, an official with the U.S. Energy Department, said he was unsure of the accuracy of a new state report that says locating the collider at Fermilab would reduce its effect on the environment by 75 percent, though he said he hadn't read the actual report.

CATCH sues to make map, documents public

(Continued from page 1)

First, he said, CATCH believes the state has underestimated the value of the land it must acquire for the SSC. New residents have been moving into the area and tax maps would show the increases in value and population, he said.

Second, there are residents whose homes lie within the ring corridor who have not yet received an "affected property owner" letter from the state. With the tax maps, CATCH believes it can contact those property owners who have not yet been contacted by the state.

Third, the state has included pamphlets from SSC for Fermilab in its affected property owner letters. SSC for Fermilab is a private, not-for-profit lobbying group hoping to bring the SSC to Illinois.

CATCH would like to use the list of property owners as a mailing list as well.

"They (the state) are invading that privacy themselves," said CATCH member Terry Siegler. "We are not land speculators. We are not land grabbers," Malek said.

Malek said the suit should get an early hearing in Kane County, perhaps sometime this week.

Etchison said the DNR is a technical and informational department and has released all information it can. He said that information about governmental land purchases is typically and legally withheld from the public.

"This is the one area where we are going to stick to our guns. And it's the one area they (CATCH) are going to pick up on," Etchison said.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES 17
Tuesday, April 26, 1988

Citizens sue to learn state offer to U.S. on collider

By Jim Ritter

A citizen group filed a lawsuit Monday to find out how much Illinois would pay the federal government if a giant atom smasher is built here.

Only Gov. Thompson knows what's inside a sealed envelope addressed to federal officials that will be opened if Illinois is awarded the $4.4 billion superconducting super collider.

Seven states are competing for the 53-mile tunnel in which subatomic particles will collide for physics experiments. Officials speculate the envelope may contain substantial financial incentives. Or it could contain a thank-you note with no money. Perhaps it's empty. "Anything could be in there," said Thompson's press secretary, David Fields.

Congress has prohibited the Energy Department from considering cash offers because it doesn't want large states to have an unfair advantage over small states. Therefore, the financial incentive envelope won't be opened until after the site is picked.

But Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH) sued in Kane County Circuit Court to force the state to reveal the sum now.

"Every citizen in the state has a right to know where taxpayers' money is being spent," said CATCH attorney Edward Malek. But Fields said revealing the figure would violate the state's agreement with the federal government.

Any cash offer would be in addition to the $570 million the state already has promised to buy 3,700 acres, dig the tunnel, lay water and sewer lines and make other improvements.

The CATCH suit also seeks names of owners of land for the proposed tunnel site. CATCH says such a list would prove its contention that the state has underestimated the number of landowners it would have to pay for land and underground easements.

The Illinois Energy and Natural Resources Department has refused to make the list public, citing landowner privacy and other reasons.

Department Director Don Etchison has said that locating the collider next to Fermilab in Batavia would reduce negative environmental impacts by 75 percent because Fermilab's roads, power lines, labs, housing and other structures could be used for the collider.

LETTER 1380 (CONTINUED)

Chicago Tribune, 4-24-88

Collider foes denied list of landowners

By Katherine Seligenthaler

Local opponents of the proposed superconducting supercollider have been denied access to the state's list of the landowners who would be affected if the $4.4 billion federal project is built in Illinois, and they say they will sue to obtain the names.

"We threatened to sue if the state didn't give us the information we wanted," said Terry Siegler, a spokesman for Citizens Against the Collider Here (CATCH), an opposition group based in Kane County. "There's no reason to back off now."

Don Etchison, director of the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, announced Friday that the state was rejecting CATCH's request to release the list to protect the privacy of affected landowners.

"If released, this information could indeed be used to further a commercial enterprise and could result in an unwarranted invasion of privacy," Etchison wrote in response to the Illinois Freedom of Information request filed by Gregory Clariscoats, CATCH attorney. "For example, any incorporator or member of CATCH, who is also a realtor, could use the [supercollider] and the lists of affected homeowners to solicit funds sales."

Clariscoats said the suit most likely would be filed in Kane County Circuit Court.

According to figures released by the state, the supercollider, a 53-mile underground tunnel to be built in the shape of a ring, will affect 3,300 parcels of property in Kane, Kendall and Du Page Counties, burrowing under several thousand homes and displacing about 160 homeowners.

But CATCH officials contend that the state's figures are based on 1986 tax maps of the area that do not accurately reflect the number of people now living in the path of the collider.

CATCH wants access to the list, and the tax maps, to inform homeowners who might not yet know they will be affected by the project, Siegler said.

"The state is concerned that, if they release the list, CATCH will continue to grow and opposition to the [supercollider] will increase," he said.

But Nancy Ebbert, a spokeswoman for the Energy Department, said the state has hired a contracting firm to check routinely with the assessors' offices of the three counties to make sure that people who are building homes or moving into the proximity of the ring will be properly informed.

"I'm glad to hear the state is doing that," Siegler said. "Why haven't they called us and told us that?"

Etchison said the state does not, as a matter of course, release the names of landowners who might be affected by land acquisition for state projects, but he said state officials have been forthright about releasing other available information.

"This is the one thing we cannot and will not release," he said. "They've found the one thing, and now they're going to make an issue out of it."

If Illinois is selected from among seven states competing for the supercollider, it will be built as an extension of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, on the southwest edge of Kane County.

Proponents say the project will bring millions of dollars in revenue to the area. At the same time, they predict that Fermilab will become obsolete and close if Illinois isn't chosen.

Opponents say the supercollider will decrease property values, cause damage to homes due to dynamiting during construction and would contaminate water supplies.

Judge extends deadline for SSC comments

By Tom Schlueter

A U.S. District Court judge Friday extended the deadline for submitting written comments on the Superconducting Super Collider to the U.S. Department of Energy until April 15.

Edward Malek, an attorney representing Citizens Against The Collider Here, said Monday the judge denied his request for a temporary restraining order, as well as the U.S. attorney's request for a dismissal on jurisdictional grounds.

"We are very pleased with the way it turned out," Malek said.

Malek considered the decision a victory because if the request for a temporary restraining order had been granted, the deadline extension probably would have been only 10 days.

CATCH was asking for a 90-day extension of the March 15 deadline in its lawsuit.

A spokesman for the DOE said the ruling changes little.

"Our plan of action has not changed," said DOE public information [illegible] Quirke said the DOE was going to allow submissions of written comments for a "reasonable" period after the March 15 deadline anyway.

"Now the judge has defined 'reasonable,'" Quirke said.

"It's also important to know that people will have an opportunity to participate as soon as we issue the draft environmental impact statement," Quirke said.

The DOE will issue a draft environmental impact statement in August, after which a public hearing will hold. [illegible] choice for locating the SSC will be made in November.

The SSC would be a $4.4 billion 53-mile-long particle accelerator buried in a tunnel 300 to 500 feet below ground. If built in Illinois, the tunnel would run through Kane, DuPage and Kendall counties. Six other states remain in competition for the SSC.

Residents who oppose the project have formed CATCH.

The lawsuit asked for an extension of the deadline because residents only had 53 days to respond to the state's proposal.

A signed copy of the 9-page document was delivered to The Chronicle office late Friday afternoon.

The suit names the DOE and DOE officials Wilmot Hess and Roger Mayes as defendants.

Plaintiffs in the case are CATCH and William and Catherine Tardy. William Tardy is president of CATCH.

The suit charges that state officials withheld information from residents by not releasing site information until Jan. 20. The Illinois site proposal was submitted Sept. 1, 1987.

The suit also alleges that the Feb. 10 scoping [illegible] which it calls "arbitrary and capricious." Tardy claims in the suit that he was not allowed to speak at the time he was scheduled.

A press release also was delivered with the copy of the suit.

"The sole issue of this lawsuit is a question of fairness — a question of fair play," it read.

LETTER 1381

15 Oct '88

To: The Department of Energy

On: The Environmental Impact Statement

These are some of my concerns of the S.S.C. placed in Illinois

Section 7.2.3.3. pages 107-118 (section 3.7.3.)

1) There is already existing over draft of water in local communities that will be compounded by the S.S.C. water use, a total cost of connecting these communities to Lake Michigan water by their tax payers should be included in these E.I.S. report.

2) I am upset that the State of Illinois has given the use of the Fox River as an alternative or backup supply source for industrial water at the main campus and as a source to maintain emergency fire fighting storage.

If this is the case more land will be bought (loss of more tax base) and a pumping station installed with necessary easments for water pipes ect. Eventually this could effect the amount of water flowing down the Fox River.

3) All wells with in one mile of the proposed ring alignment impact areas, interaction points, experimental areas, beam absorbers, ect. should be regularly tested for all contaminants including radiation both during construction and full life operation of the S.S.C.

This cost should be paid for by the S.S.C. and or the State of Illinois, not by the local communities or home-owners. Four times per year during construction. Two times per year during operation.

4) Of the 320 homeowners wells on top of the ring, you do not specify how the well owners will get water and at whose cost. Cost and maintanance should be born by the State or by the S.S.C.

5) Dewatering of tunnel access shafts requires extra land for temporary water storage ponds-this would create a negative impact on farmers and land owners, and this land should be taken off the tax rolls. Also some water tables are quite high. Would this mean more land needed for dewatering.

Air quality section 8.4.3 pages 28-34

6) Air quality should be regularly tested for pollutants and dust, construction and or operation either cease or controlled if air quality is adversly effected.

Noise/Vibration assessments 9111315 pages 46-50

7 1) Equipment and trucks should have at all times be properly muffled and or additionly sound deadening devices used. These should be regularly checked.

Section 3, tables 3-7

8 Impacts of constructing and operating the S.S.C. on site.

1) Loss of tax dollars should be included for local taxing bodies. Loss of farms, homes, factories, and businesses in dollars.

2) Loss of jobs at these factories, farms, and businesses in dollars.

Table 4-3 page 15

9 Ground water comparision characteristics

See inclosed SHEETS

I have 10.6/p.l. count on radium in ground water in the upper quadrant of the S.S.C. ring just north of E7 & E8 site, Petersburg landstone 700 ft.

10 Section 4.2.2.1

The water level in the upper quadrant north of E7 & E8 is forty' to over 900'. by well is 715' deep.

11 Section 4.2.2.1

See Analytical Report

Ground water quality in northern quadrant E-7 and E-8 is poor at best. This is due to nitrates, large quanities of methane gas, radon, radium, and oil.

Section 5.2.8-9

12 Will the S.S.C. require more parcels of land south of Fermi Lab, and how many residents.. I am guessing about two-hundred more residents will be effected. Also the number of parcels required for tolway interchanges, new road construction, railway siding, easments for utilities, these would be lost as a tax base and reported as in dollars.

Section 5.2.10-12-13

13 People that are living near the complexes have to see and hear them day and night.,this should be considered a highly sensitive problem. Not a local problem.

14 Volume IV appendix 3, decommissioning plan

It should be stated that the tunnels and access shafts should end

never be used as a waste dump site for any radio-active materials, medical waste, chemical wastes or waste of any type.

Appendix 14 Socioeconomic assessements

15 A cost impact in dollers should be charted for additional costs of new schools, buildings teachers for your children (2,000).

Also cost for added police, and fire protection, with buildings and equipment.

Appendix 14 Infrastructure assessments, Utilities pp 127

16 Commonwealty Edison will demand concessions of regulatory actions dealing with acid rain. If concessions are made there will be a negative impact to nature. Since Commonwealth Edison has to meet regulatory actions this will increase rate demands (the highest in the Nation). This increase should be reflected in dollars in the E.I.S. report. This will increase the costs to most of the residents of Illinois served by Commonwealth Edison.

I think the communities, people, and you should know all of the negative costs that could occur if the S.S.C. is placed here in Illinois. Then the people and you can compare the positive and negative of the of the proposed S.S.C.

A lot of people on or near the ring are going to live in fear if the S.S.C. is place her in Illinois.

1) Fears of the unknown
17 2) Loss of property value and higher taxes
3) Loss of the rights of their land.
4) Fear of contaminated water
5) Fear of quality of life.
6) Vacant land would be difficult to develope because of the ring easements.

This is why I made some demands of testing the quality of water, this would help but not cure the problems if the S.S.C. is placed here. As I see it the State and the Department of Energy would like to place a great burden for most of the people and communities of the S.S.C. area.

Please include the above in your E.I.S. report.

Thank you

Owen T. Trimble

Owen T. Trimble

Owen T. Trimble
8N660 Crawford
Elgin, Il
60123
(312) 464-5217 after 6PM CST

IIA.1- 3263

To the D.O.E.

I live approximately one mile North of the upper quadrant of the tunnel access shafts. I'm concerned about the saftey in the tunnel and access shafts. ~~and~~ tapes, and misinformation E3

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

If this where the case almost every land owner would have a hole with apumping device 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

you already recieved this
1 out of 8 at web. H.S.

sent E.I.S.
Oct 17, 1988

LETTER 1381 (CONTINUED)

aqualab inc.

850 West Bartlett Road, Bartlett, Illinois 60103 312/289-3100

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Mr. Owen T. Trimble
Owen T. Trimble
8N660 Crawford Rd.
Plato Center
Elgin Il 60123

02-08-88

Sample No.: 56921

Sample Description: Well Water Sample

Date Taken: 01-19-88 1030

Date Received: 01-19-88 1300

Fats, Oils & Grease (FOG)	1.	mg/L
Hardness, Total (CaC03)	264.	mg/L
Nitrogen, Nitrate	<0.01	mg/L
pH	7.27	units
Sulfide	0.54	mg/L
Barium	1.62	mg/L
Iron	0.04	mg/L
Manganese	<0.001	mg/L
Radium, Total	10.4 +/- 0.9	pCi/L

9

My 4th well
715' deep in St Peter sand stone
good tasting, clear no smell water
except Radium twice the
National safety

William H. Mottashed
William H. Mottashed, Manager
Bartlett Division

NARVAS NET

LETTER 1381 (CONTINUED)

aqualab inc.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

03-16-87

Mr. Owen Trimble
8N660 Crawford Rd.
Plato Center
Elgin IL 60123

Sample No.: 44278

Sample Description: Well Water

Date Taken: 02-25-87 1430

Date Received: 02-25-87

Hardness, Total (CaCO3)	280.	mg/L
Oil & Grease	3.	mg/L
pH	7.59	units
Iron	0.33	mg/L

My 250' well (my third well) please note there was enough methane gas to flame it as it came out of the faucet but it was costly to develope as a gas well because of water - I could completely maintain and run my car - (water in rad, oil in engine, gas to make it go)

William H. Mottashed
William H. Mottashed, Manager
Bartlett Division

Austin Division	Bartlett Division	Rosner/Runyon Division	Rockford Division	Corporate Office
2621-130 Ridgepoint Dr. Austin TX 78754 512-928-8905	850 West Bartlett Rd. Bartlett, IL 60103 312-289-3100	222 South Morgan St. Chicago, IL 60607 312-666-4469	3548 35th St. Rockford, IL 61109 815-874-2171	850 West Bartlett Rd. Bartlett, IL 60103 312-289-3100

LETTER 1382

October 11, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I wish to comment on the Draft EIS so as to be included in the scoping process that ends October 17th.

1 My concerns are many. There will be numerous problems with the Illinois site, mainly due to the fact that so many people live on and adjacent to the 53 mile proposed SSC ring. A project of this magnitude should NOT be sited in a highly populated area.

2 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).

3 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, Section 10.2.3.3).

4 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, Section 4.2.1.1).

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

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

7 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, Section 5.1.2.3).

8 Water is a precious commodity. If the SSC were to be sited here, some serious problems could arise with the quality and quantity of our water being jeopardized. The Draft EIS is proof positive that the SSC SHOULD NOT be sited in Illinois! NO SSC IN ILLINOIS!

Sincerely,

Kathleen A Kapelian
3N589 Deer Run Dr.
St. Charles IL 60175

LETTER 1383

RTK Riddle
ANL Shull
at RTK
EH Warren Bl

TEXAS
PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
4200 Smith School Road Austin, Texas 78744

CHARLES D. TRAVIS
Executive Director

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Rockport

WM. L. GRAHAM
Amarillo

BEATRICE CARR PICKENS
Amarillo

A.R. TONY SANCHEZ, JR.
Laredo

Shirley Dorflinger

September 30, 1988

Dr. Jerry Nelson
Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argon, Illinois 60439

Dear Dr. Nelson:

With the limited time available to me to look for Black-capped Vireo habitat at the Texas SSC site, I skipped the more elegant aerial photo approach in favor of an on site visit. I drove to the site area on September 27, 1988. Numerous small roads cross the western half of the proposed site and I drove these, locating project areas from the map. I noted the habitat available relative to Black-capped Vireos at each site and in the vicinity. I found no habitat for Black-capped Vireos in the area. It is extremely unlikely that any exists in the area east and south of Midlothian. The enclosed table lists each site visited and the observed habitat. There was also no habitat of the Golden-cheeked Warbler observed in this area.

I hope this is of use to you in planning for the SSC. Neither of these species (BCV, GCW) are found here, and should not be a constraint on the project.

Sincerely,

Rex Wahl

Rex Wahl, Zoologist
Resource Protection
Texas Natural Heritage Program

CRW:pld

cc: Mack Riddle, Project Manager, RTK
Alisa Shull, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bob Spain, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Table 1:
Results of field visit to SSC site on September 27, 1988

Project Area	Habitat Present	BCV Habitat
A Campus	Field	No
B Injector	Field	No
C Future Expansion	Field	No
E 10	Field	No
F 1	Field, Riparian	No
F 2	Field, House	No
F 10	Field	No
F 9	Field	No
J 1	Riparian	No
J 5	House, Field	No
J 6	House, Field, Woods	No
J 3	Field	No
J 4	Field, Riparian	No
K 1, K 2	Field, Houses	No
L 1	Field	No
L 2	Riparian	No

LETTER 1384

SSC statement

Mike Isely
October 7, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 N Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

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

Dear Mr President:

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?

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 example 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.

SSC statement

Mike Isely
October 7, 1988

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 15,880 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,

Michael C Isely

Mike Isely

LETTER 1385

HQ-4031

DATAPOINT CORPORATION

ROBERT J. POTTER
President and
Chief Executive Officer

October 11, 1988

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

Dear Secretary Herrington:

The vision of world-class scientists conducting experiments in the finest laboratory facility known to man--exploring the secrets of our universe for the betterment of mankind--is truly exciting. The Superconducting Super Collider should not remain merely a vision: America needs to make it a reality.

Leadership, through investment in research, has driven the economics of our nation's technological and industrial achievements. Parity in world markets demands our recommitment to investment in research. New frontiers must be explored. Discoveries through basic science will produce new technologies, which will in turn spawn new industry.

I support the Administration's initiative to build the Superconducting Super Collider for the future of America. Texans want the world's finest laboratory built in Texas.

Sincerely

Robert J. Potter

/n

9725 DATAPOINT DRIVE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78284 (512) 699-7900 TELEX: 76-7300

LETTER 1386

GREATER PHOENIX PARTNERSHIP

October 13, 1988

Mr. John Herrington
Secretary of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I am writing to urge your support of the Arizona site for the Superconducting Supercollider. The Greater Phoenix Partnership is a regional economic development organization which represents the metropolitan Phoenix area. We have been pleased to provide support to the overall effort of our state to attract this worthwhile project.

Arizona offers a tremendous opportunity to the federal government for the location of the SSC. I pledge continued support of our organization to you and the federal government if Arizona is selected as the site for the Superconducting Supercollider.

Sincerely,

Ray Valour
President

2800 N. 44th Street • Suite 360 • Phoenix, AZ 85008 • (602) 468-9494 • FAX (602) 468-9517

LETTER 1387

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AT PARTICLE ACCELERATORS DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

October 4, 1988

The Honorable John Herrington, Secretary
United State Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I am writing concerning the Superconducting Super Collider. Being an active high energy experimentalist, and having worked on the California site proposals, I am familiar with the needs of such a laboratory with respect to both construction and operation. Although I feel the U.S. needs the SSC, wherever sited, I believe there are great advantages to be had by placing it at a completely new site rather than at an existing laboratory. Given that, I personally think Arizona would provide the best prospects for the long range success of this laboratory.

A new site will provide the opportunity to select a fresh, enthusiastic staff. U.S. high energy physics needs a revitalization; I think that is apparent. This revitalization can happen at a new site, with a new staff, and a new vision for the future, unhampered by old ties.

To guarantee the formation of such a staff, the site must be attractive, and that brings me to Arizona. California would have been the best site from this point of view, but that option is no longer available. Among the present candidates, Arizona stands out. Its attractive physical attributes of geography and climate cannot be matched by other sites, and its cultural amenities, while good now, can only continue to improve. The other sites can never change their geography and climate. It also does not hurt that the Arizona site is convenient to Japan, a prospective SSC contributor, and close to the large high energy physics community of California.

It seems to me Arizona has the best long range potential, and that is what the SSC is all about. The SSC laboratory will have to carry the banner of this science for decades into the future, when it may well be the only high energy laboratory in this country. The Western part of the U.S. is going to be the dynamic, attractive part of the country in that future, as demographic trends already indicate. The Arizona site has the capability to allow the SSC to flourish in that future.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Lander
Associate Director, UCD

Cc: Governor Mofford

IIA.1 - 3276

LETTER 1388

HARVARD
LAW REVIEW

October 13, 1988

Secretary John Harrington
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Secretary Harrington:

I am writing to urge you to locate the Superconducting Supercollider in Michigan. Situated between two accomplished research universities, the Stockbridge area has the twin virtues of access to resources and of an undeveloped area that can be tailored to the needs of the technicians and researchers at the facility. Furthermore, Michigan's energetic response to the SSC has demonstrated that the people of the state, as well as the state government, will embrace the project and help it to run as smoothly as possible.

The SSC project would be most fortunate to have the benefits of a fine intellectual community, natural resources and recreation, and an active, supportive state government that Michigan can provide. I hope that when you consider these factors you will choose the Stockbridge area as the location for this important national research facility.

Sincerely,

Daniel Bromberg

Gannett House Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 617 495-7886

IIA.1- 3277

LETTER 1389

astro arc company
10941 La Tuna Canyon Road, Sun Valley, California 91352

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G. KAZLAUSKAS
president

October 13, 1988

Hon. John Herrington
SECRETARY OF ENERGY
U. S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

RE: SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER LABORATORY

Dear Secretary Herrington;

As an Executive Officer of a Business located in California, I am writing and urging that you recommend the State of Arizona as the site of the Superconducting Super Collider laboratory.

I think that California will benefit economically by having the SSC located in Arizona.

ASTRO ARC COMPANY

G. Kazlauskas

G. Kazlauskas
President

GK/kf

cc: Mr. Karl Eller, Chairman & CEO
Circle K Corporation

LETTER 1390

Citizens Against the Collider Here
P.O. Box 507
Rougemont, NC 27572

October 14, 1988

Secretary John S. Herrington
Secretary of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington,

Due to the serious nature of problems connected with siting the Super Collider in North Carolina as revealed at the recent Draft EIS Hearings in Butner, North Carolina, a member of your staff urged me to write you personally and directly inform you about some of the more serious concerns and problems. However, let me preface my remarks by indicating our organization is not against the Collider itself, but we feel that the proposed North Carolina site for the SSC cannot be demonstrated to be an adequate host site when all of the facts are revealed.

1 The nature of our concerns is so extensive that I will only touch on some of the more significant ones. These problems can be broadly classified into misrepresentations, factual errors, and facts detrimental to the proposed North Carolina site for the SSC. Almost all of these problems can be traced to the decision by the Governor of North Carolina to concentrate his limited resources (less than two million dollars to develop, support, and promote the proposal) on efforts at politicking the North Carolina Congressional delegation and lobbying the Department of Energy. Rather than gather facts, North Carolina is spending $1,000 per day for a Washington lobbyist specifically for the SSC project.

Because there are so many concerns, I will simply outline them below and provide limited backup information. However, we previously have supplied extensive information in response to the March 15, 1988 deadline for environmental data and copies of speeches given by more than 70 speakers at the Butner DEIS Hearing presenting testimony detrimental to the proposed North Carolina site.

Misrepresentations

Among the more significant misrepresentations in the North Carolina SSC proposal, in the Draft EIS, and provided at the Butner hearing are:

2 1. The North Carolina proposal is not binding on the NC Legislature (by state constitutional law), in direct opposition to requirements of the ISP. This is stated clearly in the NC SSC proposal on page 2-1. This is important because of the opposition by both the public and key state legislators (see below).

October 14, 1988

2. Contrary to representations in the NC SSC proposal, the SSC project is not supported by local and state public officials (especially key officials) or the residents of the three affected counties. Specifically:

   a. Both state senators and all six state representatives from the three affected counties have expressed opposition to the proposed placement of the SSC in North Carolina. They have been joined by the state Speaker of the House, Attorney General, Secretary of Agriculture, and Labor Commissioner. These elected officials represent the top ranked state senator and three of the four top ranked state representatives (in terms of efficiency as determined by the NC Center for Public Policy Research). One of these legislators spoke at the DEIS Hearing in opposition to the SSC. Yet DOE has not bothered to contact any of these legislators. [See attachment for more details about these elected officials.]

      North Carolina is the only state without a gubernatorial veto and has one of the most powerful state legislatures, one which usually relies on home rule (legislation not supported by legislators from the affected area is not passed). There is very little chance the SSC would ever be funded (to purchase land and meet other fiscal commitments in the proposal) even if the SSC is awarded to North Carolina.

   b. At the recent Butner meeting, the Governor's Office distributed a letter of support from the Durham County Board of Commissioners dated June of 1987. However, the Durham County Board voted to withdraw its support of the SSC on March 14, 1988 and both the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Durham County Board of Commissioners testified at the DEIS Hearing in Butner to that effect. In addition, all three incumbents who supported the SSC in Granville County were defeated in the primary election, finishing 6th, 11th (Commission Chair), and 12th in the twelve person primary race. The Stem Town Council also passed a resolution against the Collider and the Durham City Council is considering the same. Five County Commissioners or Commission candidates spoke at the DEIS Hearing against the SSC.

   c. More than 30 public groups have passed resolutions against the SSC including all 3 county Farm Bureaus, the master of the State Grange, the Durham County Democratic Party (and you know how strong they are in this area), the NC Conservation Council, the NC Sierra Club, the Durham Interneighborhood Council, and numerous civic organizations.

   d. A scientific, random poll conducted in mid-June of 778 households in the three affected counties (abstract attached) indicated that although 58 percent of the respondents felt they did not know enough about the SSC to make a decision, of those who did more than 60 percent were against the SSC. Since this poll has a margin of error of less than 2 percentage points, it contradicts Governor Martin's assertion that the "...region's well informed public...heartily supports the SSC project."

3 e. C.A.T.C.H. collected more than 7,000 signatures against the SSC as proposed in North Carolina within six weeks. These were supplied to DOE along with its EIS submission in March. C.A.T.C.H. currently maintains a mailing list of more than 2,000 households and has an active, paid membership of over 400 members. More than 800 people attended a barbecue rally held during the Site Task Force site visit to North Carolina in late June.

4 3. This region experienced another serious drought this summer (its third in four years). This issue is not raised in the Draft EIS even though C.A.T.C.H. addressed it in their March 15th EIS submission to DOE.

5 4. This region again this summer experienced electrical shortages, resulting in brownouts and power reductions on several occasions and cutoffs of industrial power to some large volume electrical users.

6 5. Although less than 13 percent of the speakers at the DEIS Hearing spoke in favor of the SSC as proposed, one of those misrepresented herself as a Granville County resident. Like most of the proponents, she actually is a Wake County (Raleigh) resident who happens to be a Granville County land developer (see newspaper article). It is telling that she sat with state officials during the entire hearing.

Factual Errors

In addition to misrepresentations, there are numerous factual errors in the NC SSC proposal, its BQL response, and in the Draft EIS. Whether these are lies or mistakes is unclear, but the DOE has not done an adequate job of verifying State-supplied information--even when this information was challenged by the C.A.T.C.H. EIS response on March 15th.

7 1. The Draft EIS indicates North Carolina has only 9 domestic wells that would be affected by the SSC. It further states that this number was determined through "...review of state well records and visual field surveys by state personnel" (Volume 4, Appendix 7, p. 151). C.A.T.C.H. conducted a door-to-door survey of wells in Person County and a visual inspection of wells in Durham and Granville counties. These surveys revealed there are at least 506 wells meeting the definition of "affected" as specified in the above reference. This is more than 56 times the number of wells indicated in the Draft EIS and over 40 percent more wells than in Tennessee--the state with the next highest number of affected wells. This information, presented through overhead transparencies and lists of wells by tax map location at the Draft EIS Hearing, was so interesting to the Hearing Panel that they have asked for additional information.

8 2. The NC SSC proposal indicated there would be 106 relocations, while the Draft EIS indicated there would be 111 relocations. C.A.T.C.H. has conducted an on-site survey and determined there are actually more than 181 relocations, 67 percent more relocations than our state is willing to

admit. A listing of each of these relocations by tax map location was supplied to DOE in advance of their site visit to North Carolina in late June and each relocation was marked by a sign, but the site visit team failed to verify the state list during their visit. Many of the "relocations" on the state list are wrong, but there are several times that many that they missed altogether. The reasons are that the state collected data by looking at tax records (not doing an on-site inspection), thus missing many renters, new homes, and just missing many existing homes (especially manufactured homes).

9 3. The state has indicated that water from Lake Michie and sewage treatment from the Eno Waste Water Treatment Plant would be used by the SSC. However, Lake Michie again this summer was almost dry (in spite of the opening of another new reservoir) and the Eno plant is presently at full capacity with little hope that it can be expanded.

4. The State indicated that area highways have a grade "A" classification. Actually, Interstate 85 east of Durham (and closest to the proposed SSC site) has a "B" rating, Interstate 85 through and west of Durham has a grade "C" rating, and U.S. 501 (Roxboro Road) now with a "C" rating is expected to have a "D" rating with the next classification.

10 5. Maps that the State said were not available (pages A-5S through A-5U of Appendix A, Draft EIS) have been available at least since 1976. We have supplied a copy of these to Jay Hunze from the DEIS Hearing panel who was very interested in them. These missing maps clearly demonstrate that a portion of the four lane, divided highway U.S. 501 will run directly on top of proposed tunnel location for more than a mile. Although the North Carolina site is the only BQL site where both a railroad and a major highway run for more than a mile each directly on top of the proposed tunnel location, the State's proposal and the DEIS fail to indicate this fact.

6. The Norfolk and Western Railroad crosses the proposed tunnel location at it runs to a logging operation south of Timberlake. It is not abandoned northwest of the proposed tunnel as the State's SSC proposal indicates.

Detrimental Facts

11 1. Unemployment in the area presently ranges from a high of 5.2 percent in Person County to a low of 2.3 percent in Durham County. In other words, there are very few unemployed person in this area available for the SSC work force--a reason why the North Carolina site would have the highest inmigration and thus be the most disruptive to the local region.

12 2. Durham County has extensive watershed and zoning restrictions that would be violated if the SSC were to be located in Durham County. This includes the zoning of the entire area as residential or rural development, prohibitions against above-ground storage tanks, construction restrictions along the Flat River, and a restriction against facilities having more

than 40 percent impervious surfaces (the Campus would be 80-90 percent impervious surfaces). These restrictions are listed in a Draft EIS appendix, but no mention is made of how they would (or could) be mitigated.

13 3. The Red Mountain Subdivision, which would lose 32 properties in fee simple out of the middle of a total of 85 properties as part of the near cluster, has restrictive covenants attached to the deeds. These covenants include monthly assessments for common property, architectural review provisions, and maintenance of a horse trail around the subdivision perimeter. In addition, the roads in this subdivision are private roads for which property owners would have to be reimbursed.

14 4. Durham County faces critical shortages in its ability to meet present proposed infrastructure demands by the year 2005 without the SSC. These include serious problems with water, sewer, and schools. This is why the County Board has withdrawn its support (which was issued at a time when very little of the proposed SSC was to be located in Durham County; now it accounts for 35 percent of the land) and the City of Durham is considering passing a resolution against the Collider (they were unaware of the offer by the State for the use of their water and sewer facilities until the Draft EIS was issued).

15 5. There are more than 1,000 affected properties in North Carolina. The State has seriously down played the population concentrations in the Rougemont and Stem (Buried Beam Zone) areas as well as in the far cluster area.

16 There are many more problems and concerns that could be enumerated. Suffice it to say that the proposed North Carolina site is not adequate to be a host site for the SSC.

If the decision is made rationally, there is no way that North Carolina should be selected. However, our State chose to ignore the provision of verified facts and to concentrate instead on lobbying for a political decision. If the decision is made on those grounds, C.A.T.C.H. is prepared to go to court to prevent the placement of the SSC in North Carolina. Potential areas for adjudication include the following:

17 1. The Hearing on the Draft EIS in North Carolina was not conducted in accordance with published hearing rules. At least three persons who called more than a week in advance (by Monday, September 26th) were denied a time to speak at the hearing because (according to DOE staff at the other end of the telephone) all time slots were filled. This is in direct opposition to the published rule that a second day of hearings would be scheduled if advance response so indicated a need. More than 48 persons above the first day limit registered in advance of the Hearing. Eventually a morning session (which is not advantageous to working people) on the second day was scheduled, but not before several people (whose telephone numbers were not taken) were denied a speaking time.

October 14, 1988

2. DOE has failed to verify the accuracy of State-supplied data, even when these data were challenged in submissions for the EIS and supported by documentation.

3. The DOE Site Task Force refused to meet with C.A.T.C.H. during their site visit to North Carolina in late June on the grounds that they could only discuss items in the State's SSC proposal. However, the site visit team did meet with a group of SSC proponents at Duke University to discuss a possible medical application of the SSC--an item not included in the State's SSC proposal.

4. The SSC has not been demonstrated to be in the public interest as required by law to enact eminent domain proceedings. We would demand that this constitutional requirement be met.

5. The right to purchase subsurface land rights is not provided for in the North Carolina constitution and has never been tested in state courts.

We have been advised by high-level State legal officials in North Carolina that "a good lawyer could keep this thing in the courts for several years." This would delay any purchase of land and startup of SSC construction in North Carolina for several years.

If you have any questions, we would be most happy to discuss any of these items with you or your staff further. We deal with facts and have the documentation to back up each of these misrepresentations, errors, and detrimental facts. From the beginning, our State has done a thoroughly poor job of data collection for this effort--at least in areas that we have the expertise to verify. Our opposition has been based on facts and it is for this reason that we have been able to get local and state legislators and other elected officials to change their minds about the SSC as proposed in North Carolina. As one legislator indicated to us (since verified by several others), the Governor told him this project would be mostly below ground, take very little private land, cost very little, and relocate only about 12 people. When he found out it would take more than 15,000 acres of private land (in both fee simple and stratified fee estate), cost the State more than $620 million, and displace more than 180 families, he knew the Governor had lied to him and the other legislative leaders. This made it very easy for him and the others to change their minds.

18

Sincerely,

Joseph F. Haenn
President

Opposition By Elected Officials
To the Siting of the SSC in North Carolina

Both State Senators and all six State Representatives serving Durham, Granville, and Person counties have now expressed opposition to the Super Collider as proposed. These include some very powerful and efficient state legislators.

Senator Kenneth Royall, Jr., chair of Ways and Means, vice-chair of Appropriations and Base Budget, and the most highly rated state senator (NC Center for Public Policy Research), has indicated he cannot support the Collider as long as it remains in Durham County. Senator Ralph Hunt, member of Appropriations and Base Budget and the 15th ranked state senator, said "I am with you (the people)."

Billy Watkins, chair of Appropriations Expansion Budget, powerful member of Appropriations Base Budget, and the top rated state representative, was the first area legislator to state his opposition to the Collider--a position he still endorses. Speaker Liston Ramsey, the second-ranked representative, has indicated North Carolina cannot afford this project.

19

George Miller, chair of Finance and the 4th ranked representative, opposes the way the Governor has managed the project and opposes such a large state expenditure. He said "We were told that there was sufficient available undeveloped land that acquisition of private property would be at a minimum. Now we learn that hundreds of homes will be affected and many people displaced. We cannot allow this to happen."

Mickey Michaux, Jr. and Jimmy Crawford, are members of both Appropriations Base Budget and Expansion Budget. Rep. Michaux, ranked 15th (out of 120), has stated "I do not intend to support this matter when it comes before the General Assembly." Rep. Crawford has indicated he has concerns about the placement of the Collider and its impacts on people. Sharon Thompson, a member of Finance and the highest ranked freshman representative, has been a strong supporter of the opposition to the Collider. Rep. John Church, vice-chair of Finance, has indicated he has serious concerns about the Collider as proposed.

None of these elected officials has been asked by DOE about their opinions on the Collider.

Attorney General Lacy Thornburg, Commissioner of Agriculture Jim Graham, and Labor Commissioner John Brooks have also expressed opposition.

C.A.T.C.H.

Citizens Against the Collider Here
P.O. Box 507, Rougemont, NC 27572
(919)471-7513

June 28, 1988
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more information:
Bob Pasipanki
(919)471-7513

PUBLIC OPPOSES NC SUPER COLLIDER SITING

ROUGEMONT, NC--More than 60 percent of those persons who feel they know enough to make a decision oppose locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in North Carolina, according to a recent telephone survey. The survey, conducted for Citizens Against the Collider Here, or C.A.T.CH, questioned residents of nearly 800 households in Durham, Granville, and Person counties, where the SSC is proposed to be located.

"These findings confirm what we have been saying all along--that the people do not want this project in North Carolina," said Joe Haenn, president of C.A.T.C.H. "Governor Martin tried to make this decision for the people, just as he tried to make the decision to place a waste treatment site in Lee County. The people and local officials were not involved in the planning process for either project."

Of those responding, 58 percent indicated that they did not know enough about the proposed Super Collider to make a decision at this time., according to Haenn. "This contradicts the North Carolina proposal which stated, 'The region's well-informed public...heartily supports the SSC project. No organized local opposition to the site proposal exists or is anticipated,'" he added.

Bob Pasipanki, C.A.T.C.H. public information officer, said, "The Governor has indicated North Carolinians are behind this project, but it is very clear that they do not support him in this effort. It is unfortunate that so many people do not have any idea what this project is about."

The evening telephone survey was conducted by Microcomputer Applications Specialists of Durham from June 10 to 26, 1988, using computer-generated, random telephone numbers of residences in all three counties. There were 273 respondents from Durham County, 271 from Granville County, and 234 from Person County, for a total of 778 respondents. The margin of error in the findings for the three county totals is less than 4 percentage points.

People in Granville County responded 2 to 1 against the project. While 15 percent favor the SSC, 30 percent oppose it, and 55 percent do not know enough to voice an opinion. In Durham County, 25 percent oppose the project, 17 percent are in favor, and 58 percent could not make a decision. In Person County, 23 percent oppose the SSC, 17 percent favor it, and 60 percent did not feel they knew enough about the proposed Super Collider to answer the question.

While men and women equally opposed the project, men out number women 2-1/2 to 1 in support of the SSC. There were no differences in responses based on frequency of voting among people favoring or opposing the SSC project, but those people with no opinion tended to vote less often.

(--more--)

ABSTRACT

The Attitudes of Residents in Affected Counties of North Carolina Towards the Proposed Superconducting Super Collider

More than 60 percent of those persons who feel they know enough to make a decision oppose locating the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in North Carolina according to a recent telephone survey. The survey, conducted for Citizens Against the Collider Here, or C.A.T.C.H., questioned residents of nearly 800 households in Durham, Granville, and Person Counties, where the SSC is proposed to be located.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they favored the Super Collider, opposed it, or felt they did not know enough to make a decision at that time. The responses of residents from Durham, Granville, and Person counties are summarized below.

Opinion Towards the Superconducting Super Collider by County

	Favor		Oppose		Do Not Know Enough		
County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
Durham	46	17	69	25	158	58	273
Granville	42	15	80	30	149	55	271
Person	39	17	54	23	141	60	234
Overall	127	16	203	26	448	58	778

Of those responding, 58 percent indicated that they did not know enough about the proposed Super Collider to make a decision at this time. This contradicts the North Carolina proposal which stated "The region's well-informed public... heartily supports the SSC project. No organized local opposition to the site proposal exists or is anticipated." (p. 1-5)

People in Granville County responded 2 to 1 against the project. While 15 percent favor the SSC, 30 percent oppose it, and 55 percent do not know enough to voice an opinion. In Durham County, 25 percent oppose the project, 17 percent are in favor, and 58 percent could not make a decision. In Person County, 23 percent oppose the SSC, 17 percent favor it, and 60 percent did not feel they knew enough about the proposed Super Collider to answer the question.

As shown below, while men and women equally opposed the project, men outnumber women 2-1/2 to 1 in support of the SSC and more women feel they do not know enough to make a decision about the SSC at this time.

Opinion Towards the Superconducting Super Collider by Sex

	Favor		Oppose		Do Not Know Enough	
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	47	10	125	26	301	64
Male	71	25	69	25	139	50

For those respondents indicating they were opposed to the North Carolina proposal for the SSC project, the primary reasons were:

Number of business and household relocations (28 percent of respondents)
Impact on the present way-of-life (28 percent)
Hazardous waste issue (18 percent)
Community opposition (15 percent)
Negative environmental impacts (14 percent)
Loss of taxable lands (14 percent)
Prohibitive costs (13 percent)
Increase in taxes (13 percent)

The primary reasons by proponents for favoring the project were:

Jobs (63 percent)
Scientific benefits (25 percent)
Prestige the project might bring to the area (13 percent)

The evening telephone survey was conducted by MicroComputer Applications Specialists during the period of June 10-26, 1988, using computer-generated, random telephone numbers of residences in all three counties. The margin of error in the findings for the three county totals is less than 4 percentage points.

For more information or copies of the complete findings of the survey, contact Bob Pasipanki, Public Information Officer, C.A.T.C.H., P.O. Box 507, Rougemont, NC 27572 (477-7513).

There were no differences in response based on frequency of voting among people favoring or opposing the SSC project, but those people who felt they did not know enough to make a decision at this time tend to vote less often.

Opinion Towards the Superconducting Super Collider by Voting Frequency

	Favor		Oppose		Do Not Know Enough	
Voting Frequency	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	12	11	17	16	77	73
Seldom	7	13	11	21	34	65
Sometimes	11	11	21	21	67	68
Most Times	39	21	57	31	89	48
Always	56	18	92	30	155	51

Those favoring the North Carolina SSC project were much more likely to feel they would not be affected by it. However, 47 percent of those opposing the project indicated that they would be affected in some way. Only 9 percent of the respondents who felt they would be affected by the project indicated they had been contacted by the State about the extent of their potential involvement.

Residents living in southern Durham County were split in their support of the project, while residents in both the city of Durham and in northern Durham County opposed the SSC. In Granville County, respondents living in or near Stem, Oxford, Butner, and Creedmoor were all in opposition to the project. In Person County, residents near Timberlake were in opposition by a 3 to 1 margin, and 56 percent of the Roxboro area residents were in opposition.

Opinion Towards the Superconducting Super Collider by Location

	Favor		Oppose		Do Not Know Enough	
County/Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Durham County						
South of Durham	17	23	16	22	41	55
Durham City	16	16	23	24	58	60
North of Durham	10	15	22	32	36	53
Granville County						
Bullock area	1	13	1	13	6	75
Butner area	10	17	17	28	33	55
Creedmoor area	6	13	10	21	32	67
Oxford area	18	16	35	32	58	52
Stem area	1	13	5	63	2	25
Person County						
Hurdle Mills area	4	31	3	23	6	46
Roxboro Area	25	16	32	21	98	63
Timberlake area	5	13	15	38	19	49

Those favoring the North Carolina SSC project more often felt they would not be affected by it, while 47 percent of those opposing the project indicated that they would be affected. Only 9 percent of the respondents who felt they would be affected by the project indicated they had been contacted by the state of North Carolina about the extent of their potential involvement.

Residents living in southern Durham County were split in their support of the project, while residents in both the city of Durham and in northern Durham County opposed the SSC. In Granville County, a majority of the respondents living in or near Stem, Oxford, Butner, and Creedmoor were all in opposition to the project. In Person County, residents near Timberlake were in opposition by a 3 to 1 margin, and 56 percent of the Roxboro area residents were in opposition.

In all three counties, the primary reasons for opposing the SSC project were the number of business and household relocations and potential impact on the present way-of-life (28 percent of the respondents indicated each), the hazardous waste issue (18 percent), community opposition (15 percent), negative environmental impacts and loss of taxable lands (14 percent each), and prohibitive costs and an increase in taxes (13 percent each). The primary reasons for favoring the project were jobs (63 percent), scientific benefits (25 percent), and the prestige the project might bring to the area (13 percent).

For more information and copies of the complete findings of the survey, contact Bob Pasipanki, public information officer, C.A.T.C.H., P.O. Box 507, Rougemont, NC 27572.

---30--

Speaker At SSC Hearing Was From Raleigh

BUTNER — One speaker during a two-day public hearing on an environmental study related to the Superconducting Super Collider was identified as being from Granville County but lives in Raleigh.

Kay Fried, who identify herself as a media expert at the U.S. Department of Energy, [illegible] Monday and Tuesday identifying herself as a Granville County resident was "a misunderstanding."

Mrs. Fried lives in Raleigh but owns property in southern Granville County, she said.

When asked again on Monday if she favored the collider being located in North Carolina, she [illegible] of Granville County [illegible]

1 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

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

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

3 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.

- 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?

7 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.

Kathleen M. Hickey
1005 Larkyn Ct.
Batavia Ill. 60510

LETTER 1392

SUPPLEMENT TO GEORGE SCHRAMER'S LETTER GIVEN AT DOE MEETING IN ILLINOIS OCTOBER 7, 1988.

EXHIBIT E LOCATION OF J3 IN THE WEST CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL PARK-LOT 2

THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF J3 IS DIRECTLY OVER THE AT&T PLANT FACILITY. THIS BUILDING HAS A ROOF COVERING EIGHTEEN ACRES. IT CONSIST OF OFFICE, SHOP, AND WAREHOUSE, AND EMPLOY'S NO LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

1 INCLUDED ON J3 IS A MAJOR INTERSECTION OF HAWTHORNE LANE AND POWIS ROAD. ALSO LOTS 283 AND 284 HAVE LARGE BUILDINGS.

2 INFORMATION ADDED TO EXHIBIT E, WAS TAKEN FROM FIGURE 5.1.2-6 J3 ENCROACHMENT ON KRESS CREEK FLOODPLAIN ILLINOIS SITE

George Schramer

Figure 5.1.2-6

J3 ENCROACHMENT ON KRESS CREEK FLOODPLAIN
ILLINOIS SITE

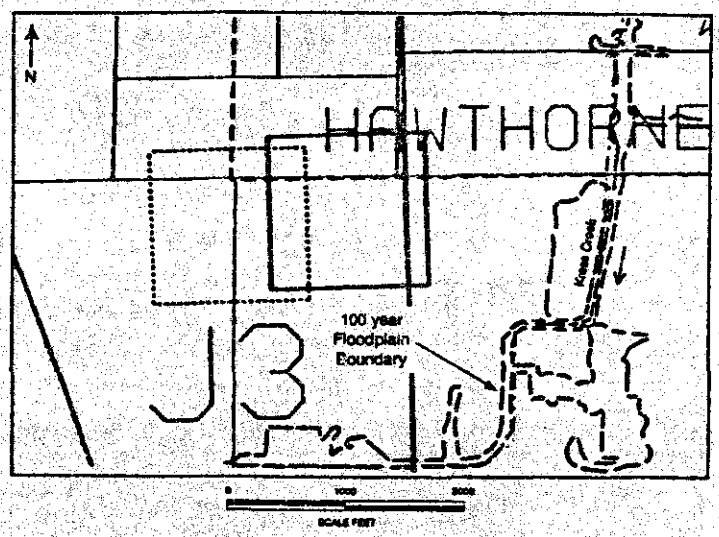
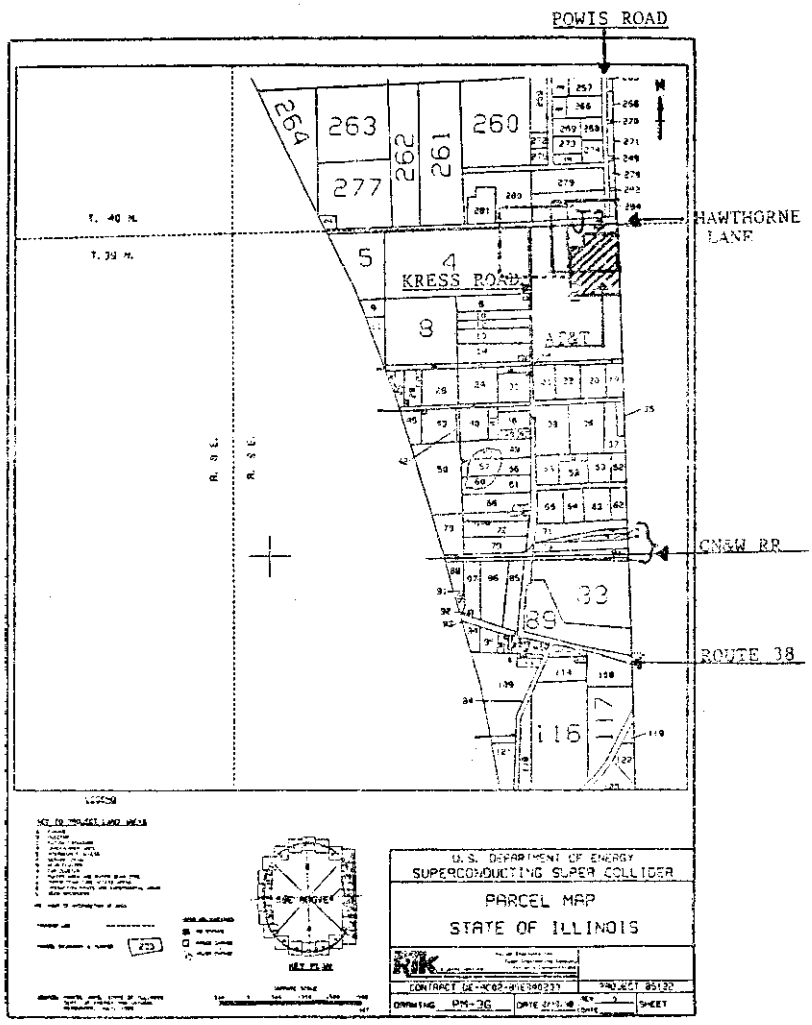


EXHIBIT E

Land Acquisition Plans
Illinois Attachment A-3G



DEIS Volume IV Appendix 4

LETTER 1393

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

OCT 14 1988

Dr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman, SSC Site Task Force
ER-65/GTN
Office of Energy Research
United States Department
of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attention: SSC Draft EIS

Dear Dr. Hess:

This responds to the request for comments on the Department of Energy (DOE) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). TVA has served a dual role in the development and review of the proposed SSC project. As an electric energy supplier to one of the candidate sites and by virtue of that site being located in TVA's service region and partially within the Tennessee River drainage, we have reviewed the DEIS with respect to how it might affect TVA activities and resources under our auspices. In addition, TVA has supplied substantial technical support and information to the State of Tennessee in the identification, development, and review of their proposed site. Therefore, many of those have not been replicated here and some of our comments that are included will parallel those that you will receive from the Tennessee SSC Proposal Team. 1

For the most part, the enclosed comments focus on those sections of the DEIS that deal with the Tennessee site. We have, however, also provided information gained from our direct experiences in conducting environmental evaluations within the Tennessee Valley region.

In general, the DEIS does a good job in assessing the relative impacts of the various sites, especially given the limited time available to develop this extensive analysis and the number of sites evaluated. Certain sections were particularly well done and require no comments. The detailed level of comments we are providing on some sections, i.e., air quality/meteorology, reflects the availability of staff time to review those sections in detail. We are also pleased that DOE intends to prepare a site specific environmental impact statement on the preferred site and look forward to commenting on this document also, especially if the Tennessee site is selected. 2

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Dr. Wilmont Hess

OCT 14 1988

It should be noted that TVA has jurisdictional review requirements through its 26a process of those portions of the Tennessee site that fall in the Duck River drainage. However, these reviews are conducted jointly with the Corps of Engineers' 404 review and would not impose any additional burden on permitting of the SSC at the Tennessee site. In addition, TVA would conduct the NEPA review of transmission line construction for the Tennessee site as we would be the responsible Federal agency. 3

If there are any questions on the enclosed comments, or if TVA can provide additional information, please have your staff call Dale V. Wilhelm at (615) 632-6693 in Knoxville, Tennessee. 4

Sincerely,

Robert J. Johnson

for M. Paul Schmerbach, Manager
Environmental Quality

Enclosure

Tennessee Valley Authority
Comments on Department of Energy
Superconducting Supercollider (SSC)
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

General Comments

1. The uniform evaluation methodology employed in comparative analysis of the sites is a useful tool in gaining insite into how the sites should be ranked. However, this approach can result in an overstatement or, in some cases, an understatement of identified impacts compared to using more site-specific information. In the case of the Tennessee site, this has, in some instances, resulted in greatly overstated impacts from those actually expected. Examples of these are given in the specific media areas. Because these inaccuracies can result is grossly overstated environmental impacts (e.g., see comments under Transmission Lines) we recommend that appropriate consideration be given to the site specific information provided by Tennessee.

2. The DEIS with appendices is a very complicated document. It would be beneficial, especially for the lay person, if the introduction was expanded to include a better description of the tiered and crosslinked organization of the document. A prime example of this is the presentation in Volume I which incorrectly implies that the wells lost at the Tennessee site are due to adverse impacts to groundwater quality and quantity. Conversely, the information presented in Volume 4, Appendix 7.2, Page 136-140, reflects the basic understanding that the "350" number is a "well count" independent of actual impacts to groundwater.

Geological Hydrology and Construction

- Water Well Impacts

The water well impact assessment method and mitigation conclusions are misleading. In Section 7.2.2.2.F.1, Page 92, the impact assessment method is stated to involve all existing and "perhaps existing" water wells on land acquired either in fee simple and stratified fee estate. In the Tennessee Section on page 139 and 140, it is stated that 350 wells lie within the bounds and "even though only a few may be directly affected, a substantial number of wells might be impacted." This is translated in Volume 1, Table 1-1, and Table 3-7 as a loss of 350 water wells. In reality, less than 70 wells will likely be impacted by construction of the SSC in Tennessee and the groundwater in the site area would not dry up. This is primarily a function of the depth of the tunnel (350 feet) for the Tennessee site and the fact that it is geologically isolated from the associated aquifers. Also, many of the so-called impacted wells would be just removed from service as a result of acquisition for the SSC fee simple lands rather than having their water quality or quantity impacted.

- Construction Spoils

Much of the discussion in the DEIS concerning the disposition of construction spoils seems to have overlooked the consideration of the high

quality limestone produced during SSC construction as being a valuable resource. It can be used for construction of SSC or other facilities, roads, etc., and/or crushed and used as agricultural lime. Although spoil disposal sites are proposed allowing construction to continue uninterrupted, they would only be used for permanent storage in the event these alternatives proved to be unfeasible.

Ecology

- General Comments

1. The portions of the DEIS for the SSC dealing with the ecology and environment of the proposed Tennessee site generally provide a good summary of current conditions and projected impacts of the project.

2. The Duck River, and its minor local tributaries which drain the south side of the collider ring, is an ecologically significant resource, but it is not a designated "Wild and Scenic River" as stated in the DEIS. Over the past several years, TVA has heavily studied the mussel population in the Duck River. It is not considered likely that the federally endangered freshwater mussels of the Duck River will be adversely affected by the proposed project if proper sediment control methods are use.

- Specific Comments

1. Volume 1, Page 3-45, and Page 3-62: The Duck River is not a designated Wild and Scenic River.

2. Volume 1, Page 4-46, Table 4-16: Cedar swamps are not among the wetland types found in middle Tennessee.

3. Volume IV, Appendix II, Page 46, Section II.3.6.1: Cedar glades are found in the Cumberland and Tennessee River basins. The only known significant cedar glade in the project vicinity is Cedar Grove Glade.

4. Volume 1, Page 5.2-5, Section 5.2.9: "Cedar glades of Central Piedmont" should be "Cedar glades of Central Basin."

Air Quality

- General Comments

1. Particulate matter concentrations are predicted to be excessive during construction (see Page 5.1.3-6 and Table 5.1.3-3 in Volume I, Chapter 5). A variety of strategies, techniques, and control methods will be used as appropriate to mitigate these to acceptable levels. Such is indicated on Page 5.1.3-9 in Volume I, Chapter 5. Therefore, the particulate matter "unavoidable adverse impacts" statement is inconsistent with what will occur. (See Page 5.4-2 in Volume I,

Chapter 5--first bullet on page). The subject statement is incorrectly worded as well. Nationally, there are no longer NAAQS for TSP, only for PM10; and there are no NAAQS for air pollutant emissions, only for concentrations in ambient air.

2. Improper background data, particularly for carbon monoxide, were used for concentrations at most sites, including Tennessee (Table 5.1.4-3 and elsewhere). The unrepresentativeness of the CO background data is indicated explicity in Paragraph 4 on Page 12 in Volume IV, Appendix B, and in footnote 1 of Table B-49 on Page 52 in Volume IV, Appendix B. The unrepresentativeness of the CO background data should be clearly presented or stated in Volume I, Chapter 5. Paragraph 4 on Page 5.1.3-6 and Table 5.1.3-3 should be appropriately revised. Proper qualification is also needed on Page 4-26 and under Table 4-6 in Volume I, Chapter 4.

3. The discussion of nonattainment designations in the last paragraph on Page 5.1.3-6 in Volume I, Chapter 5, is very poor. The reader would incorrectly associate carbon monoxide standard nonattainment with the Tennessee site. The text should explain that the Tennessee site is partly within counties designated nonattainment for the ozone standard because of its proximity to the Nashville metropolitan area.

- Specific Comments

1. Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-26: Based on Holzworth (1972) as the source used, the number of days with high air pollution potential at the North Carolina site is 20, not 10-20.

2. Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-26, Section 4.4.2: The discussion referred to in the last sentence does not appear to be in Appendix B. Consideration should be given to including a discussion of the effect would the proposed EPA rulemaking on ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas might have on SSC sites.

3. Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-27, Table 4-6: The unrepresentative monitoring station for CO improperly presents the Tennessee site as above the NAAQS for CO. If these data are retained, a clear footnote explaining the unrepresentatively high values should be added.

4. Volume I, Chapter 5, Page 5.1.3-3: In the fourth bullet item, it appears that "volume of soils generated" should be "volume of spoils generated."

5. Volume I, Chapter 5, Page 5.1.3-6: The third sentence in the last paragraph does not make it clear that only the Illinois site is in a carbon monoxide nonattainment area. Section 4.4.2 does specify this clearly, but the distinction should also be made in Section 5.1.3.2.

6. Volume I, Chapter 5, Section 5.2.4, Page 5.2-3: In the first sentence, "quality" should be replaced by "pollution." In the second sentence, the nonattainment designations should be stated for the given site. The Tennessee and Michigan sites are not in CO nonattainment areas. The Tennessee site is near a CO nonattainemnt area. The sentence about TSP concentrations is incorrect and misleading. First, the TSP standards is based on worst case emissions and modeling assumptions and ignores appropriate, available mitigation measures.

7. Volume I, Chapter 3, Section 3.6.3: The bullet on air quality is incomplete. A number of additional methods and procedures are *available to reduce fugitive dust emissions to levels acceptable to* the regulatory agencies and the public. Some of these are indicated on Page 5.1.3-9 in Volume I, Chapter 5.

8. Volume I, Appendix 8, Page 1, Section 8.1: In the second paragraph, first sentence, there are no current NAAQS for TSP and for HC. The TSP standards have been replaced by the PM_{10} standard. The ozone (O_3) standard should be indicated instead of HC because HC is not a criteria pollutant and as is O_3.

9. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Page 2: The phrase "in the absence of any CAA requirements" is incorrect. State implementation plans require permitting and mitigation procedures for air pollutants from sources smaller than PSD sources and from construction activities and facilities (such as batch plants and fuel storage tanks).

10. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.3.1.1, Pages 6-7: Emission sources not mentioned are concrete and/or asphalt batch plants and fuel storage tanks used during construction.

11. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Section 8.3.2.1, Pages 8-9: See comment 10.

12. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Page 12: The paragraph on carbon monoxide exceedances is based on improper use of unrepesentative background data for the Tennessee site, as well as for other sites.

13. Volume IV, Appendix 8, Pages 50, 51, and 53: In Tables 8-47, 8-48, and 8-50, no reference is given for the 47 percent relationship of PM_{10} emissions to TSP emissions. What is the basis for the PM_{10} values?

14. Volume IV, Appendix 5, Page 44, Subsection D: The "Sipsey Wilderness" is in Alabama about 100 miles to the south-southwest of the site. Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, is a Class I area nearly 100 miles to the north of the site. The second sentence in this subjection should be corrected accordingly.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

- General Comments

1. In general, the DEIS discussion of the climate and meteorology is reasonable. However, there are a few errors identified below which should be corrected.

- Specific Comment

1. Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-23: In Table 4-5, the lowest monthly low temperatures for the last three States are incorrect. The Tennessee value should be 31, rather than the 49°F cited.

2. Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-24: The unit for mean annual dewpoint is not "humidity (%)," but "temperature (°F)

3. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Page 35: In Section 5.6.3.1, the second sentence is incorrect. It does not apply to the Tennessee site area, and the reference cited is not in the list on pages 142-157. That reference is listed with the Arizona site references in Appendix 5a. In Climates of the States--Tennessee, Climatography of the United States No. 06-40. February 1960, the author, Robert Dickson of the Weather Bureau, stated "In the Great Valley temperature increases from north to south, reaching a value at the low end comparable to that of Middle and West Tennessee where elevation variations are a generally minor consideration."

4. Volume IV, Appendix 5c, Page 35: In Section 5.6.3.2, the third sentence is misleading by implying that the temperature is below freezing for 74 days of the year. Clarity would be provided by rewording the sentence to read, "The minimum temperature drops below freezing on the average of 74 days per year."

Socioeconomic Considerations

- General Comments

1. As previously discussed, the use of a uniform assessment methodology as opposed to the use of site-specific information and judgments may have led to some of the unreasonably high impact projections for the Tennessee site. There may also have been calculation errors resulting in impact projections that are at least an order of magnitude too large. During construction of TVA's Huntsville Nuclear Plant, the region supported an associated on site work force of over 6,800 with only a 20% immigration rate. This work force contained a high proportion of highly skilled workers, as would the SSC. Also, a nearby ongoing major construction project, the Saturn plant, should be finishing up as the SSC starts, which will release a large number of skilled local construction workers to work on the SSC. DOE's DEIS concludes that the Saturn project contributes to the "lower than average unemployment rate (page 213T), and this is cited as a contributing factor in the high number of projected immigrants. Based on the projected SSC and Saturn construction schedules, the SSC would not compete with Saturn for skilled construction workers but would instead provide continued employment for the workers already located in the area. Therefore, these considerations should be used to adjust the estimates of impacts for the Tennessee site.

2. In general, the magnitude of the secondary employment projections for the region of influence appears to be reasonable. However, it appears that no distinction was made between short-term and long-term impacts. Some of the impacts, especially in the tertiary sector, generally occur after a time lag of one to several years. Therefore, the impacts through the peak year of project employment are probably overstated to some extent.

Utilities - Electric Service

- General Comments

1. The DEIS does not acknowledge that electrical facilities constructed and operated by TVA to serve the Tennessee SSC site will be subject to review under TVA's NEPA requirements. Consequently, the discussion of these facilities in the DOE DEIS is for purposes of completeness only.

2. The DEIS evaluation of electrical transmission lines using uniform evaluation methodology without consideration of site specific information is another example of this approaches shortcomings. With respect to the Tennessee site, it is agreed that approximately 32 miles of new transmission lines will be required. However the line mileage identified in Volume 1 implies the full environmental impact of new transmission line construction and right-of-way acquisition. For the most part, the transmission line for the Tennessee site will either be underbuilt on existing transmission lines or parallel built along existing transmission lines. In these situations, the environmental impacts of transmission lines have essentially already been incurred. Consequently, the new impacts associated with the electric transmission lines at the Tennessee site are in reality very minor. The review and decisionmaker would receive no understanding of this situation based on the "line miles" presentation in the DEIS, so it needs to be clearly stated.

- Specific Comments

1. Volume IV Appendix 4, Page 3-11, Figure 3-5: The two transformer banks shown in the Service Area Perspective drawing do not agree with the DOE-TVA discussions to date of one source of power supply to the main campus. If DOE is providing both banks, there is no disagreement; TVA will provide the connection to one or the other of the two banks.

2. Volume 1, Section 5.1.8.7: The impression is given in this section that when larger transmission lines must be constructed, the full range of environmental impacts will be involved. In the Tennessee case this is not true. The line from Rutherford substation will be added to existing 500-kV towers with underbuilt crossarms on existing already cleared right-of-way wood poles situated on right-of-way that is largely open pasture or row cropland now. Little clearing will be involved.

3. The line from Maury will be constructed on single wood poles located on existing cleared right-of-way of the Maury-Franklin 500-kV transmission line. Hazard tree, electrical safety clearance, and clearing on a newly 37.5-foot adjacent right-of-way will be required at fence row and at the edge of a few woodlots in the open pasture and row croplands involved. There will be no large areas of cedar thicket clearing.

0269T

LETTER 1394

Commonwealth Edison
72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Address Reply to: Post Office Box 767
Chicago, Illinois 60690 - 0767

October 14, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
U. S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Dr. Hess:

Commonwealth Edison Company has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. Our relevant comments are attached to this letter.

Sincerely,

Wayne N. Zessin

Wayne N. Zessin
System Planning Department

0367S/dlg

Att.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 1

Volume IV Appendix 5b
Section 5.3.11.2.B.1.b (page 157)

Existing wording:

> Commonwealth Edison supplies electricity to 3 million customers (approximately 8 million people) in Chicago and northern Illinois. The 11,252-mi service area extends into 25 counties and contains nearly 400 municipalities, including 702 of the state's population (Zessin 1988). Figure 5.3.11-5 delineates the boundaries of the Commonwealth Edison service territory.

Comments:

Apparent typographical error, "702" in second sentence should read "70%."

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 2

Volume IV Appendix 5b
Section 5.3.11.2.8.1.e (page 159)

Existing wording:

e. Planned Future Upgrades/Additions

2 Commonwealth Edison recently announced a construction budget of $3.65 billion for the period 1988-1992. The new budget continues an overall downward trend that has prevailed since the spending plan peaked at $5.85 billion for the period 1981-1985. No new generating stations are planned prior to the late 1990s, as it is believed there is an abundant capacity to handle growth. Planned expenditures will be applied to operating generating stations as well as the reinforcement of transmission and distribution systems (Commonwealth Edison 1987).

Comments:

The statement that "No new generating stations are planned prior to the late 1990s ..." is not correct. The 1988-1992 construction budget includes costs for the completion of Braidwood Unit 2. In fact, the unit was declared in-service on August 5, 1988.

The table of Edison Generating Plants (Table 5.3.11-11, page 160) is current as of December 31, 1987 and does not include Braidwood Unit 2. Consequently, the unit should be considered as additional capacity after 1987.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 3

Volume I Chapter 4
Section 4.9.2.2.A (page 4-91)

Existing wording:

> The majority of electric utilities have planned for future additions to generating capacity. The exception is Illinois, which has projected that it has sufficient capacity to handle near-term growth. For most states, additional capacity is due on-line by the mid-1990's. For Michigan, it is due by the end of 1988; for Arizona, it is due by 2005.

3

Comments:

The sentence, "The exception is Illinois, which has projected that it has sufficient capacity to handle near-term growth," should be eliminated. While it is true that Illinois has sufficient generating capacity, the sentence implies that no new additions to generating capacity are planned. As discussed in item 2, the 1100 MW Braidwood Unit 2 was put on line in 1988. Since the time of reference of this paragraph is 1987, the Braidwood unit should be considered additional capacity. Likewise, the beginning of the last sentence should be changed to read "For Illinois and Michigan, it is due by the end of 1988;".

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 4

Volume I Chapter 4
Table 4-30 (page 4-92)

Existing wording:

Parameter	Existing Wording: Illinois	Should Read: Illinois
Electricity		
Capacity of serving Utility (MW)	21,000	21,400
Future Upgrades/ Additions (MW)	None Planned	1,100 (by 1988)

4

The reason for revising the capacity figure is that 21,400 is the correct rounded sum of existing station capacities as shown in Volume IV, Appendix 5b, Table 5.3.11-11 (page 160).

The future addition shown is for Braidwood Unit 2. It should be shown for the reasons discussed in Item 2.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 5

Volume IV Appendix 4
Section 4.4.3.5 (pages 22 and 23)

Existing wording:

4.4.3.5 Acreage Requirements for Proposed Ancillary Facilities

Illinois proposes to construct a small number of ancillary facilities in support of the SSC project (see Volume IV, Appendix 1, Sections 1.2.3.8-1.2.3.15), some of which will require the acquisition of additional acreage for new construction. These new facilities that require additional rights-of-way or easements include:

- One partial and one complete tollway interchange
- 3.5 mi of new access roads
- A 0.8-mi railroad siding
- 1.5 mi of 138kV transmission line

Table 4-3 lists the acreage requirements needed to construct these facilities. A total of 27 acres are needed, which includes 16 acres for roads, 5 acres for the railroad siding, and 6 acres for the transmission line and miscellaneous utilities.

Comments:

Commonwealth Edison does not require additional right-of-way to construct the 1.5 miles of 138kV transmission line. It is intended to build this line along existing public highway right-of-way (Dauberman Road). The listed reference to transmission right-of-way and the statement that 6 acres are required for transmission work should be revised. The 6 acres are needed for miscellaneous utilities only.

Accordingly, Table 4-3 (page 17) should also be revised.

	Existing Wording:			Should Read:		
State	Total	Electric Transmission	Water	Total	Electric Transmission	Water
Illinois	27	6[b]	b	27	0	6[b]

Footnote "b" should be changed from "All utilities" to "All utilities except electric power."

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 6

Volume IV Appendix 14
Section 14.2.2.C.1.a.3 (page 119)

Existing wording:

> Commonwealth Edison, being a member system of the Mid-America Interconnected Network (MAIN), is considered in MAIN assessments of system capabilities and operations. MAIN currently has 48,093 MW of generating capacity and 12,110 MW of reserves. In 1996, MAIN is projected to have 7,949 MW of reserve generating capacity. This capacity is backed up by the regional transmission interties to neighboring electric utility systems.

6

Comment:

The data used in this paragraph can be found in the report entitled "MAIN - Regional Reliability Council Coordinated Bulk Power Supply Program - Department of Energy - Code IE-411," filed by Commonwealth Edison on April 1, 1987. Subsequently, a more recent report was filed by Edison on April 1, 1988.

The updated numbers are as follows: current generating capacity of MAIN, 46,788 MW; current reserves, 10,309 MW; 1996 projected reserve, 8,205 MW.

Also the following paragraph, found on page 120, can be updated.

> The generating reserve criterion used in MAIN provides that the utilities should maintain a capacity margin of at least 13 to 17%. This figure was determined to be applicable for conditions expected in MAIN during the forecast period 1987-1996. A capacity margin of 18% is projected for 1996.

Based on the previous discussions, the last sentence of this paragraph should show a capacity margin of 17% rather than 18%.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 7

Volume IV Appendix 14
Section 14.2.2.C.1.a.3 (page 120)

Existing wording:

7 Four new nuclear units with a total capacity of 4,310 MW are expected to be placed in commercial operation and join the MAIN network by 1988. With these four new units generating capacity scheduled for 1996 should be adequate for reliable supply to the projected peak demand. No major additional units are now planned for service during the 1989-1996 period.

Comments:

The four new nuclear units referred to in this paragraph have been placed in commercial operation. The remainder of the paragraph is still appropriate.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 8

Volume IV Appendix 14
Section 14.2.2.C.1.a.3 (page 120)

Existing wording:

8 Since there is believed to be an abundant capacity to handle growth, Commonwealth Edison plans no new generating stations for the next several years. Planned expenditures in their latest construction budget are slated for operating generating stations, and reinforcing the existing transmission and distribution systems.

Comments:

This paragraph uses as a reference, generating capacity installed as of 1988. As such it is correct since it is assuming Braidwood Unit 2 is in service. This is in contrast to generating capacity previously discussed in Items 2, 3 and 4, in which the reference is generating capacity installed as of 1987. Perhaps it should be noted that such a change in reference has taken place, since it could result in some confusion to the reader.

Superconducting Super Collider
Commonwealth Edison Company
Comments Concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Item 9

Volume IV Appendix 14
Section 14.2.2.C.1.a (last paragraph), b, and c (pages 120-122)

Comments:

9 Commonwealth Edison will have sufficient capacity to meet SSC requirements in 1997 and beyond. The effects of such factors as the possible impact of future regulatory actions dealing with acid rain, and the uncertainties of load forecasts are unknown at this time. However Edison is committed to maintaining not only the necessary generating capacity as required by its customers (including the SSC), but also providing sufficient reserve capacity as well.

In assessing the needs for future generating capacity, Edison will pursue all options available at the time the decision must be made. One such option, as described in the DEIS is to defer the planned retirement of certain generating units.

Additionally, it is felt that the indicated loads for the SSC, and secondary loads, are overstated in the DEIS as they pertain to siting the SSC in Illinois. The reason for this is Fermilab. The current electrical demand at Fermilab is approximately 60 MW. This load, and the secondary load due to current Fermilab employes, will overlap with the loads expected for the SSC. Although the amount of overlap is not known, the net increase in demand on the Edison system should be less than the 200 MW and 11 MW shown for SSC and secondary loads on the DEIS.

LETTER 1395

Mary Ann Kramer
46 W 680 Locust Street
Elburn, Illinois 60119
October 12, 1988

Mr. 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 Draft EIS

Dear Sir:

1 I cannot understand why so many homes and businesses and prime farmland have to be destroyed and so many lives disrupted when there is more than ample space available without such disruption in other parts of the country.

2 I always was taught that any country's greatest resource was its people. Unless of course, the people get in the way of the politicians.

I am against the SSC in Illinois, especially where it is going to be placed.

Mary Ann Kramer

IIA.1 3315

LETTER 1396

October 14, 1988

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

Att: SSC Draft EIS Comments

Dear Mr. Hess:

Please read enclosed articles!

Radon tests done in Kendall County by the Ill. Dept of Nuclear Safety and Argonne Laboratory. Also note the quote "Still half of those tested this far in Kendall County exceed the four picocuries per liter of air which the EPA considers safe." from Oswego Ledger.

1

The articles on water show the use of water and concern. I feel this should be a factor against siting the SSC in Illinois.

2

3

Sincerely,
Janet Schor
1020 Rt. 25
Oswego, Il. 60543
(Kendall County)

LETTER 1396 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

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Rain needed — soon

Drought strains crops, water supplies

By Paul Keiths
The Beacon-News

There would be a couple of silver linings in the clouds, if this drought would let us have any.

The mosquito population is down, taking as much of a beating as most lawns.

And Aurora, which is planning

No relief today / A2

use the Fox River and wells as a future water supply, is getting a chance to see the river at a low, low point.

Other than that, though, the normally green valley can expect to stay several shades of brown for a while.

Naperville, Geneva, Warrenville, West Chicago, Batavia and St. Charles are among the towns that have instituted moderate to severe courses on water use.

Maple Park, Aurora, Elburn, Sandwich and Sugar Grove all report no water supply problems. But they also report much increased use and higher pumping costs.

Oswego and Yorkville officials say they are keeping possible restrictions in mind because of high pumping levels.

Area farmers are eyeing the skies, hoping that in the next critical week to 10 days clouds and steady rains will appear for a string of wet days.

Farmers say there is adequate moisture for such crops as corn and soybeans for about another week, but severe hardships loom beyond then.

Some corn and soybean crops were helped by early planting, but some plants are beginning to show signs of drought stress: curling corn leaves, brown bean plants and dying seedlings.

"The crops looks surprisingly good," said Gerard Fabritius, a Maple Park dairy farmer. "But if we don't get rain in the next seven days, it's going to be pretty severe."

Towns that rely heavily on agricultural economies also are anxious.

Sandwich Mayor Fred Walling said the city might feel the long-range economic impact of the drought because it is a rural farm community surrounded by corn and soybean fields.

If there's no rain in the next seven to 10 days, it could mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers, "maybe millions," he said.

"We have people who shop in Sandwich from 10-12 miles

Drought / A10

Beacon-News photo by Karen Kerschbaum

Drillers from Harry Neely's company in Elburn dig deeper for water at the H. David Newkirk home west of St. Charles. The drought has compounded problems for owners of some private wells.

IIA.1- 3317

Drought

from A1

away. The sprinkle income of farmers in September, when the crops are harvested, could be affected. So it could affect every type and kind of business, especially the farm implement business. It could be drastic," Stolberg said.

In cities that have imposed restrictions, lawn watering, car washing and related activities have been halted, unless someone is willing to risking a $25 plus fine.

What watering there is — where allowed — is coming from trucked-in supplies or on days when the odd-even house numbers correspond with the date.

Municipal pumps are running overtime. Fire department officials are concerned about the possibility of a major blaze. Some residents in Geneva and areas are seeing a trickle from their faucets, and some others see no water at all.

Aurora's main pumping station reviewer left no story.

A trace of rain showed up overnight Wednesday-Thursday, but the last time at least an inch came down was 26 days ago.

There wasn't a whole lot before then, either.

The pump station records show that 1.33 inches of rain fell in all of June, with 1.06 of that on May 31. In April there were only seven days of rain, and only after 1.5 inches fell on April 1-8.

In April, May and June there were only eight days of rain on 26 of 71 days. In May and June, 15 of 61 days reached temperatures of 85 degrees or higher.

The National Weather Service said that for April, May and June, we have had 18 of 91 days of 85 degrees or higher.

By the end of May, by the end of June, have had 18 of 91 days of 85 degrees or higher. Normally, according to a weather service average for the Chicago area, we have two days a year.

In the 18 potential sunshine days left in July, we are not likely to be average.

The trends in community water use restrictions.

Officials in light have taken people's hints, primarily, to cut back on watering to use on odd-even calendar based days according to their street addresses.

St. Charles officials, however, are using a publicity campaign to get residents and businesses to conserve. Mayor Fred Hoefle has urged city residents to use common sense and conserve water where possible, but water/wastewater superintendent John Taylor said no plans are in the works to rewrite water usage.

North Aurora is in good shape, according to Jack Villani, director of public works.

Water usage has been about 1.3 million gallons per day, compared with normal usage of 1 million.

However, the village has a capacity of 3.5 million from the three wells and has a fourth well that could be used in an emergency.

"I don't foresee any problems," Villani said. "We made wenny pumps

Shops are closed from very hot fellers, where the dangers use 18 motors ners off to keep them from burning out, but it appears this has been taken care of by Commonwealth Edison."

Geneva Public Works Director Jeff Hornsby cited concerns in for the village pumps, which are now working about 17 hours a day, compared with six to eight hours before the drought.

If the dry spell does not break within a week, Hornsby said the Village Board will be asked to impose water restrictions to cut the pumps' workload.

Yorkville officials are not as concerned, but also they signs are efficient to practice discipline.

Public Works Director R.J. Indelicato said the town's two wells are running at a record pace. The wells pumped about 10.5 million gallons last month, or about 350,000 a day.

Indelicato said if the drought continues officials may be asked to hold off watering lawns, although no restriction is needed yet.

Officials at the Yorkville Lions Swim Club on East Main Street also said the heat has affected their business, increasing attendance from 300 to 500 swimmers daily, club manager Kate Hadley said.

John Pitzanos, superintendent of the City of Geneva Water Department, said an odd-even watering plan already has produced results. Usage dropped to a daily average of 3.4 million gallons, after a record of 5.5 million gallons were pumped through the city's 4 million gallon system in a 24-hour period two years. The average over a year is 2.6 million gallons.

The park district filled the Geneva Memorial Pool when conditions were fortunate, so operations are normal.

Normally, there are one or two private wells in the area that need stronger pumps or to be drilled deeper at this time of the year.

But that number may come from eight to 10 for Harry Neely, a well drilling contractor in Elburn.

"(The drought) is doing nothing more than exacerbate an existing condition," he said. "People are going more deeper in the long hot spell."

"People are just using too much water."

Just about every rural residence in the area has its own well, including the St. Charles Herald's residence at 2N281 Woodland Road west of St. Charles.

Newkirk's well 273 or 250 feet to get low level of about 125 feet to obtain a more reliable water supply.

Newkirk, a civil engineer who sometimes does work for developers, said that over the past few weeks the family has had enough water for bathing and dishwashing "but not enough to do the laundry."

Development, increased water use, a growing need to water lawns

Where water use is limited

Almost all area towns have asked residents and business operators to cut back use of water in the continuing drought. Some towns, however, have imposed specific, strict rules for outside water use.

Here is a list of area communities and their restrictions:

- Geneva — Outside watering is allowed on odd-numbered dates at odd-numbered addresses and even-numbered dates at even-numbered addresses.
- Naperville — No outside watering except vehicle washing, filling pools of less than 50 gallons, and watering gardens, shrubs and flowers. Yard watering requires a file city permit and proof the water will come from a non-Naperville source.
- Yorkville — No sprinklers between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., but a loophole here is allowed for new plants and sod. Car washing and pool filling is discouraged but not banned.
- West Chicago — No outside watering until June 18 unless otherwise noted. Sod and seed in place as of June 7 can be watered until established.

Sunday's Springbrook Golf Course both and their water use officials are more for public relations than need.

"We try not to run the sprinklers during the day so people don't get up in arms over why we can and they can't," Hack said.

"It looks a little ridiculous for us to be throwing water around," Stonegate said.

Hot in and Stonegate said they do have concerns about their own water supplies, and so they made it a point to stay on the conservation side.

"We don't have enough water to keep up with what we'd like in water, so we're cutting back on the fairways and letting them turn for themselves," Hack said.

The major health problems directly related to the drought have been mild, but county health department officials say people with respiratory problems need to take precautions.

"When there is so much dust suspended in the air, it acts as an irritant for people who have existing respiratory problems," said Jim Beckham, director of nursing for the Kane County Health Department.

"All they can do is wear a mask that covers the mouth and nose when they're out, or stay in," he said.

Beckham and Joseph Vance, DuPage County Health Department administrator, said residents would be wise to people with allergies and respiratory problems if the humidity were higher.

"Really too, humid weather is the problem," Beckham said.

Vance said that the mosquito population is down, because of the lack of necessary puddles, stagnant ponds and water-filled depressions people typically have around.

"We've been able to get out in our back yards without getting eaten up. When you have rainy periods, they breed anywhere and everywhere. But this drought is definitely cutting the mosquito population down," he said.

Also, Vance noted that as much as 3 centimeters dehydration through the skin will be lost for mosquito breeding to begin again.

"We'll have to have a period of wet weather, several weeks," he said.

Aurora water utility officials, the friend a bright spot in the drought.

An advertise in the city plans to pump five times, Kathleen and Jeep and water has been the possibility that a city and would need one of the other part of the month.

Eric George Petrie, city director of utilities, said, "You can be a lot of philosophizing, but the best thing is when it (a drought) happens before you actually experience it.

"We're watching for, they know, anyone if we were looking on the river, what would be our risk. This is a preview of what we might face — an extremely dry year — as the kind of reference time. It comes up what the real world is," Petrie said.

[illegible] the wetter days [illegible] have [illegible] we told you [illegible] conditions [illegible] plan.

"The shape we're right on track to have some reserve, any two of which can carry the city. If we were under actual conditions, we would be out on two wells and either one of the other two, or maybe a quarter each from the other two," he said.

Aurora Mayor David Pierce said there is no need for [illegible] of watering.

"And we're not grasping any," he said. "At the same time, the word is 'caution.' We encourage people not to waste water."

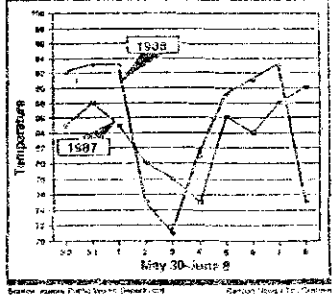
Staff writers Charlene Benson, Steve Freeman, Lisa Gallatard, Tom Hinandez, Pam Kraus, Steve Lord, Lyle Roth, Joseph Tassel and Don Watt also contributed to this article.

It's hot, dry in the Fox Valley

Rainfall in inches

	April	May	June
Ave.	3.66	3.15	4.08
1988	2.18	1.76	0*
1987	2.69	5.14	1.44

* through June 9



Source: Aurora Public Works Department

Barton Howard/The Courier

LETTER 1396 (CONTINUED)

Radon test program gets good response

By Linda Stewart

[illegible] radon gas considered to be the second leading cause of lung cancer, has been found at levels exceeding Environmental Protection Agency acceptable limits in very nearly the homes tested in Kendall County thus far, according to Becky Schroeder of the Lung Association [illegible] Our goal is that no one [illegible] radon gas [illegible] Schroeder said. [illegible] radon gas is a natural [illegible] radioactive gas found in the earth's crust and formed by the decay of uranium. Odorless and invisible, radon [illegible] into homes through gaps and [illegible] in foundations or insulation, as [illegible] Radon Exposure Radon also travels through water and has an [illegible] Schroeder said. [illegible] materials [illegible] if you're [illegible] radon gas problem in your home is by measuring the radon level. There are two primary types of inexpensive detection devices available. One type, and the least expensive, is a charcoal canister that is left for two to seven days to monitor. The other type, is the alpha-track detector which measures the radon level for several months to one year.

The charcoal canister which sells for $14.95 at Grenda's Drug Store in Boulder Hill, is best to use only as a preliminary test, according to Schroeder. Radon levels vary greatly from day to day, month to month and even season to season, depending on factors such as climate, indoor ventilation or heating systems in use she said. It is for this reason, she noted, that the American Lung Association suggests a more long-term monitor be used.

The alpha-track monitor can be ordered at a reduced price of $24.95 from the lung association in Yorkville. It monitors the radon gas for three months to one year. The price includes the monitor, mailing, and analysis, which is done at Glenwood Laboratories.

"We have been getting a good response to our Radon Awareness and Monitoring Program," said Schroeder. Schroeder reported that 26 kits had been purchased by Oswego residents, 20 from Yorkville residents, and 16 from Plano residents since January.

While some areas of the nation have had a few cases where homes had to be condemned due to drastically high radon levels, Schroeder said this area has not had such extreme levels. Still, over half of those tested thus far in Kendall County exceed the four picocuries per liter of air which the EPA considers safe. A picocurie equals one-trillionth of a curie, a standard measurement for radiation.

And, for comparison purposes, the EPA says the 4 pci/l is comparable to approximately 200 chest x-rays over a one year period. Even though that is considered a safe level, it's doubtful anyone would submit to 200 x-rays in a year. A level of 20 pci/l is comparable to two packs of cigarettes per day. Therefore, someone who doesn't smoke could be at the same risk as a person who smokes two packs of cigarettes per day if their home's radon level was 20 pci/l. Smokers exposed to radon increase their risk of lung cancer by ten times that of a nonsmoker, according to the Lung Association.

Tests done in basements of 28 homes in Kendall County by the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety show a range of 1.0 to 19.1 in radon levels using the alpha-track monitor.

Sample test results for Kendall County as a result of analysis from Glenwood Laboratories indicate ranges of 2.9 to 9.6 in Yorkville, 1.0 to 12.3 in Plano, and 3.0 to 15 in Oswego.

Following are various and inexpensive ways to reduce high levels of indoor radon:

- Ventilate, either by opening windows or with fans.
- Make sure all crawl spaces are open and clear.
- Seal any cracks in the foundation, and along basement walls, floors and moldings.
- Seal and vent the sump pump area.

If a more serious radon problem exists, a more expensive method such as sub slab ventilation or heat recovery ventilation may be necessary and would require a contractor specially trained in radon level reduction.

Schroeder said the radon test is becoming increasingly popular among prospective home buyers and realtors who want to determine whether a house that is on the market is safe.

According to Schroeder, some people are lulled into a false sense of security if their next-door neighbor's radon level is low; they think their's must be too. That is not always the case, as test results have shown, she warned.

LETTER 1396 (CONTINUED)

Water usage soars with summer's paltry rainfall

Continued from page 1

in the village exceeded last year's levels by 67 percent.

Village water department figures show a total of 58,497,700 gallons used between May 1 and Aug. 31. A total of 35,692,000 gallons were pumped for the same time period in 1987. June was the peak month for water usage this year, with 17,643,000 gallons pumped.

Village officials expect to receive approximately $50,000 to $60,000 in additional revenues as a result of the increased demand for water, according to figures provided by Village Clerk Judy Solinger.

Trustee Robert Zielke, chairman of the village board's water committee said most of the extra monies will be used to pay increased pumping expenses.

Zielke noted that the village, like other area municipalities, cannot operate its water system as a for-profit business.

"All the money to operate the system has to come from revenues--not taxes," Zielke explained. "We have to operate on a breakeven basis or slightly better if we want to make improvements in the system."

Yorkville

Water use jumped a record 46 percent this summer over last year, Fran Klaas, city engineer and administrator reported.

Klaas said the city pumped 72,496,000 gallons of water from May 1 to Aug. 31. During the same time period in 1987, he said, 49,457,000 gallons were used.

Like Montgomery, the peak month for usage in Yorkville was June, when 21,636,000 gallons were pumped. The city, however did not ask local residents to curtail their water use.

Previous high water use months, Klaas reported, were July 1983 when 15 million gallons were pumped and May 1980 with 14.5 million gallons pumped.

Klaas acknowledged the city will receive additional water revenues this year, but maintained any increase will be largely offset by electricity and pump maintenance costs.

He noted that the city's electrically-powered pumps ran almost constantly this summer to meet the demand for water.

"The water use definitely went up, but so did our costs," Klaas explained. "Since water is still so cheap, it's not like we're toiling in the dough here."

Plano

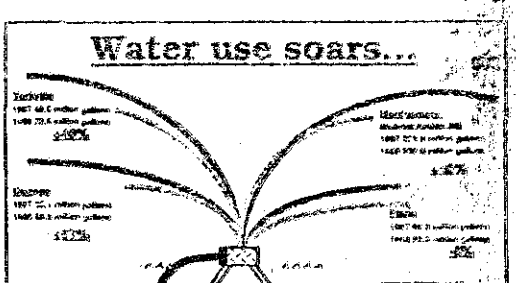
Despite severe drought conditions, water use apparently dropped five percent between May 1 and Aug. 31 of this year.

Public Works Superintendent John McGinnis reported that 93,479,000 gallons were pumped during the four month period this year, 4,854,000 fewer gallons than in 1987.

As in the other communities, last June was the peak usage month for water in Plano with 25,207,000 gallons pumped.

City Clerk Sue Nesson allowed that the drop in water use during this summer's drought is "kind of surprising."

Nesson added that McGinnis told her that master flow meters on city water pumps have not yet been checked for accuracy this year.



LEDGER-SENTINEL
THUR. SEPT. 15, 1988

Water usage up sharply in drought

By John Etheredge

When Mother Nature failed to provide enough rain to keep area lawns green and gardens growing late last spring and summer, many residents picked up their garden hoses and turned on their lawn sprinklers.

Three of Kendall County's four largest municipalities pumped record amounts of water during a four month period beginning May 1 and ending Aug. 31, according to information provided by local officials.

Water consumption was up sharply in Oswego, Montgomery and Yorkville, remarkably, down in Plano.

The increased water use in Oswego Montgomery, and Yorkville has meant higher water bills for many area residents and boosted water fund revenues in the three municipalities.

Oswego and Yorkville officials, however, say most of the extra monies from local water bills will be used to pay the increased cost of operating and maintaining electric water well pumps.

In Montgomery, the county's largest municipal water supplier, officials say they will use the unanticipated funds to help finance construction of new wells and purchase property for a new water plant.

Here's a look at water use in local county communities during the past four months:

Montgomery

Village Engineer John Moore reported water usage shot up 46 percent this past summer compared to the same time period one year ago. Between May 1 and Aug. 31 of this year, Moore said, the village pumped a total of 335,960,000 gallons of water or 114,059,000 more gallons than the 221,901,000 used by village water customers during the same time period in 1987. Montgomery, situated on the Kendall-Kane County line, provides water service to village residents and unincorporated Boulder Hill, Kendall County's largest community. Also on the municipality's list of water customers is the expansive AT&T Technologies plant at River Road and U.S. Route 30.

The peak month for water consumption, Moore reported, was June when a total of 93,440,000 gallons were pumped.

Moore said the demand for water this year stressed the village's water system "to the maximum." For example, he said, the system, which is designed to pump up to 3.8 million gallons of water per day, pumped 3.6 million gallons one day in June.

In an effort to curtail water demand this summer, Village President Ray Kozloski asked village water customers to voluntarily cut back on lawn sprinkling.

The high demand for water this year, Moore said, has prompted village officials to consider expanding the pumping capabilities of its proposed new water plant from 3.8 million gallons per day to 5 million. Village officials are now considering a site near the All-Steel plant for the $3 million dollar plant on the village's west side.

Moore estimated the village will receive an additional $100,000 in revenues for its water fund. The monies will be used to finance the cost of two new wells and purchase property for the new water plant, he said.

Oswego

Despite a three month ban on lawn sprinkling that began in June, water use

Continued on page 3

LETTER 1397

City of Sterling, Illinois

212 Third Avenue Sterling, Illinois 61081

Office of Mayor & Council
815/625-0465

October 13, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-55, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing this letter asking that the SSC Site Location Task Force locate the Superconducting Super Collider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois.

Our City has consistently been above the national and state average of unemployment for the last eight years. The location of the SSC in Illinois will hopefully create spin-off employment, some of which I will actively recruit for the Sterling area.

As you know, Illinois is lower on the list of states getting back federal money for the taxes our citizens pay into the federal government. Having the Fermi Lab already located in Illinois with their expertise in the field will certainly mean lower costs to the federal government and the creation of additional jobs will help this area.

Your favorable consideration is requested.

Sincerely,

William K. Durham

William K. Durham
Mayor

WKD/rmkj

LETTER 1398

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
1825 VIRGINIA STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

September 27, 1988

Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

We are writing to inform you that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is planning in the near future to propose endangered status for the dwarf wedge mussel (Alasmidonta heterodon).

Populations of this mussel have declined precipitously over the last century. Once found in approximately 70 locations in 15 Atlantic slope drainages from New Brunswick to North Carolina, the dwarf wedge mussel is now known from only ten localities. The extant populations occur in the Ashuelot River in Cheshire County, New Hampshire; two reaches of the Connecticut River in Sullivan County, New Hampshire and Windsor County, Vermont; the Fort River in Hampshire County, Massachusetts; McIntosh Run in St. Mary's County, Maryland; two tributaries of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, Maryland; Little River in Johnston County, North Carolina; the Tar River in Granville County, North Carolina; and a Tar River tributary in Franklin County, North Carolina. All extant populations are small, occupy short river reaches, and are probably declining due to continued environmental degradation.

The principal purposes of placing a species such as the dwarf wedge mussel on the Federal list of endangered or threatened species are to bring attention to them so they will receive protection and to prevent Federal agencies from taking actions which would jeopardize the survival and recovery of the species. It generally does not affect private, local, or state projects unless Federal funds or permits are involved.

If you have any questions regarding this planned action, please contact Mr. G. Andrew Moser of my Endangered Species staff (301-269-5448).

Sincerely yours,

Glenn Kinser
Supervisor
Annapolis Field Office

LETTER 1399

SSC DRAFT EIS COMMENTS

October 8, 1989

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,

I am one of the "human receptors" who will be affected if the SSC is sited in Illinois. I have several concerns as to the siting of the SSC in Illinois.

The first of my concerns is the siting of the SSC under St. Charles High School, near Kaneland High School and near Waubonsee Valley High School, none of which, that I can see are pictured in Figure 5.1.4-3 in the DEIS Volume 1. Another concern of mine with Figure 5.1.4-3 is that a residence is not reflected by a single dot but groups of residences are reflected by a single dot. Do you have any idea of how many people exactly this will affect? It seems to me the State of Illinois would like you to believe it isn't very many, but when you consider many of the subdivisions have 50 - 100 families which will be affected, some of which are not listed on the out of date maps the state of Illinois is using. 1

Another problem that concerns me is the wells to be taken if the SSC is sited in Illinois. There will be more wells closed than all other sites combined (table 3-7, page 3-51 and parcel count from Land Acquisition plans A-3C thru A-3Y). Where are we to get our water when you close mine and my neighbors wells? I know the cost to the state of Illinois is not your concern and where they will come up with the water isn't either, but it does concern me. We already have an existing ground water quality problem -- elevated levels of radium (Appendix 4, Sec. 4.2.2.2, Page 4-18). I don't think I want worse water than we already have. 2

Another of my concerns is the influx fo children into our school system. We have a very small school in our area and we would like to keep it that way. Our children would suffer like so many already do in the state of Illinois because we have the worst student teacher ratios (Table 5.3.11-3) of all the sites in the running. 3

There are so many people who are trying to convince us that Fermi is such a good neighbor for us to have and the SSC would be just as good a neighbor, but no one is living on top of our neighbor Fermi, we will be living on top of the SSC. I hope you will see that there are too many "human receptors" who will be affected by the SSC being located in Illinois when you have other sites where few will be affected at all. Give the SSC to someone that wants it. I don't want it under my home.

Sincerly,

Karen Phillips

Karen Phillips
4EW530 Bergman Dr.
Big Rock, IL 60511

IIA.1- 3323

LETTER 1400

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.

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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

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 suppose 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 more difficult than evicting someone from their home 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.

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!

6

sincerely yours,

Lyle & Virginia Larson
37W 703 Buckskin Ct.
St. Charles, Il
60175
(Larson)

LETTER 1401

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---Parcel Count

Dear Sir:

If you look at Table 3-5 on page 3-30 and look at footnote "g" you will notice that it states "the number of affected parcels and ownerships in Illinois may vary by as much as 20% and numbers of relocations by as much as 50%." Isn't it amazing that the DOE is willing to admit this whereas our own state officials have continually denied it? One of the major points that CATCH has tried to make the public aware of is that the Illinois ENR has erroneously and purposefully misled the DOE concerning the numbers of people who will be directly affected by siting the SSC in Illinois. 1

From the very beginning, the ENR used 1986 tax maps to prepare their list of affected parcel owners,wells, etc. In doing so, they only obtained a count which was accurate as of January 1,1986. Due to the extensive rezoning that has taken place since then, and the rapid development throughout the entire Fox Valley area, we members of CATCH always knew that Illinois understated the true facts. Not only were the numbers kept small because of this, but hundreds of affected parcel owners were not duely notified that they would be potentially affected by this project. Those who appeared on the tax rolls as of January 1, 1986 were notified by the ENR when verification first became necessary in late January this year. However, hundreds were never notified until much later, and large numbers still remain unnotified even as we speak at these hearings. This is a situation which was totally mishandled by the state and is the major blemish on the Illinois proposal. 2 3

If you look at the Illinois land acquisition maps beginning on page A-3A of appendix #4 of the EIS, you will discover that 1987 tax maps are used for the very first time. You will also notice that each and every parcel has a number on it. The maps are broken into sections as you proceed around the ring. A simple tabulation of the numbers in each 4

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

section gives you a total of 3826 parcels. This is an increase of 521 affected parcels during just one year. Yet this higher parcel count still only reflects conditions as of January 1,1987. What about all the development that occured during all of 1987 and the nine months of this current year? None of that increase is reflected, and we all know that rapid growth has occured during that time span. It is very possible that the real number of affected parcels involved at the proposed Illinois SSC site is in excess of 4,500. CATCH should not have to prove this. It is the job of the State Department of Energy and Natural Resources to notify all persons who may be affected by this project. It should also be public knowledge. What does the ENR gain by keeping parcel counts and well counts secret? We all know the answer--
5 they don't want to admit to the public or to the DOE that Illinois has by far the largest parcel count, the largest well count, and the largest population living in the region of influence of the proposed SSC.

But the facts cannot be ignored. This new parcel count of 3826 is in truth larger than the parcel count of the other six states combined. Ours is at least 3826 while all others
6 combined is only 3520. That statistic alone is a strong indicator of the relative density of the Illinois site as compared to those in the remaining six states. It is also a measure of the insensitivity of Illinois to try and impose this project on such a large number of people.

Because of this large parcel count in Illinois, the ENR and DOE are confronted with the most difficult land acquisition process that will be involved at any state. I can also guarentee you that your task will be made even more difficult
7 by we affected property owners and human receptors. Steps have already been taken to cloud title on very specific pieces of property. Everytime you turn around, we will attempt to thwart your efforts to place the SSC in Illinois. You can anticipate law suits to be filed for a number of reasons, and injunctions can be expected to impeed your progress. In choosing Illinois, you will automatically be delayed on your very important 1996 deadline. If you gentlemen have any sense whatsoever, you will place the SSC in a state where the local citizens will welcome you with open arms, and believe me, that is not the case in Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

Sherie L. Houghton
39W851 Mary Ann Dr
St. Charles, IL
60175-6920

(Sherie Houghton)

225-775 88 - 11 (BOOK 8)

LETTER 1402

10-11-88

Dr. W. Hess
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
Dept of Energy
Wash. D.C. 20545

Dr Hess —

I live near the proposed
SSC site E8 in Illinois.
The easement of this
1 project will cut across
my property. Needless
to say I am quite
opposed to the construction
of this tunnel on the
Illinois site

2 In case you must
realize that the SSC

could be sited at a variety of proposed sites and still work out to do its job. Of course I feel that the Illinois site is the worst possible site. The Sterling people, of course, would prefer to have this toll road project in their neck. So also would our Illinois politicians like to point to this battles in their cap. So I guess we must consider whose special interests carry more weight. Well I guess when it comes to that, the citizens are going to be the last to be considered.

3 But it is important
again to point
Honestly, consider
that the impact
of the construction of
this project in Illinois
would be a terrible
disaster on the lives
of the people that
live on and around
the site.

4 I listened to the
pro SSC comments
tell me that the
estimated radiological
impact would be
very small. Well
when they estimate
they usually are
grossly underestimating.

I work at the Byron Nuclear Power Plant in Byron Ill. I know the difference between radiation exposure and radiation ingestion. I have not heard any discussion concerning the radiation impact to the water supply.

5 At the Byron Plant, the EPA will not allow the plant sludge to be moved off the premises due

6 to traces of radiation which show up in the sludge. This radiation amt. is very miniscule — at that, what the

Pro SSC people mention/ab their estimates of exposure as a result of this project.

This SSC, if built in Illinois will be one collider for the price of two! The Fermi project will be out of service due to construction 7
What a wasted idea.

I suppose the Fermi people would do anything to improve this status. If SSC is built elsewhere, then Fermi will be only the sidekick facility. Of course I think

we all know that the prestige and higher GS scales will be found at the new SSC facility

But consider that the new superconductivity materials being developed could be used to upgrade the Fermi lab — then greater speeds could be reached with the smaller facilities. I think greater forethought should be used in siting the SSC rather than a foolish land grab i.e. a pork-barrel area.

8

LETTER 1402 (CONTINUED)

Please do not
waste our tax dollars
9 on the urging of
these special interest
Fermi and Illinois
political people.

Urge you to
10 not site the SSC
at the Illinois site.

Sincerely
[illegible]
6N679 Homestead Hill
St Charles, Il 60175

LETTER 1403

MADDALENA D'AGOSTINO
1825 W. OCOTILLO ROAD, APT. 142
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85015

October 11, 1988

Secretary of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I strongly advocate that the supercollider not be built. I am
1 concerned about the astronomical costs involved which I'm sure
will far exceed the original estimates by the time, if ever, it
is completed; I am more concerned about its potential for being
2 utilized in the development of even more horribly dangerous
nuclear weapons; I am most concerned about the permanent
3 detrimental effects to the environment from the operation of the
collider in conducting its experiments.

4 PLEASE do not build this boondoggle. We cannot affort to pay the
price that it will surely demand.

Sincerely,

Maddalena D'Agostino

Maddalena D'Agostino

LETTER 1404

Dr. Hilmert Hey:—
Chr. Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research, GTN-ER-65
Department of Energy.
Washington, D.C. 20545.

Sir:

I would like to call your attention to a few of the reasons why you should leave the DOE some place, other than Illinois.

1- It would disrupt house families, property owners who have lived on the land over 100 years - passed down from one generation to another. My child is the 5th generation who lived on the farm. The homes, the business & wetlands that will be lost forever.

2- It would affect or destroy over 1200 wells!

3- Consider the economic effect this will have - it can only be negative.

4- There are just a few reasons why we do not want this located here but they are vitally important to us. Please consider.

Thank you.

Mrs Anita S. Brackett
45W336 Thale Rd, Rt, Box 413
Sugar Grove, Ill
60554

LETTER 1405

Oct. 1988

Mr. Reas,

We've never met, but you hold the future lives of my family in your hands when you make the placement decision. Please Sir, take into consideration the fact that we the people it will most effect do not want it. Whereas the people of the state of Texas do want it desperately, not just the politicians. But there the population is far below what it is here & less dense, and it will not ruin the lives of generations of family owned farms and businesses. This thing is something that's never been attempted before. Only one place in Europe is doing something comparable in a much smaller scale. You people do not know with any certainty how this will effect the Health + well-being of the people who might live on top of this thing right now or in the years to come. Please put it somewhere where its unconjested (Texas) and it won't endanger people and a peaceful way of life we cherish most dearly. Please decide this issue based on facts not on political pressures.

Thank you for listening

Sincerely,

Sandra Brustatt

IIA.1- 3337

LETTER 1406

MS-111
Fermilab
P. O. Box 500
Batavia, IL 60510
October 14, 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,

DON'T BREAK UP THE TEAM!

As a Fermilab physicist, I urge you to select the Illinois site for the SSC. I won't waste your time going through the usual arguments. Roger, Jerry, and Ed have heard them all and will properly sum them all up for you. I have worked with the CDG on environmental and radiological aspects, and I am convinced that the SSC can be built and operated safely at any of the seven sites. The problem is that there aren't enough trained physicist around to support SSC at a different site. You have a "can do" team at Fermilab. The TEVATRON works! The design luminosity for proton-antiproton collisions has been reached! Build on that success. You know about Isabelle. Give careful consideration to the "people" side of the equation.

The root of the problem lies, I believe, in the funding cuts made back in the 1960's when I got my Ph. D. The DAR made the comment then that "physicists were a dime a dozen". Those in the pipeline finished, but it wasn't hard to predict that in the 1980's there would be a shortage of trained Ph. D.'s in Physics. The problem isn't as apparent as it really is because of the influx of foreign students. Look at the many ads in "Physics Today". Our recent ad got three applicants, none of whom were hired. The problem is getting worse in high energy physics because the experiments are getting larger and more complex and the number of facilities fewer and fewer. Graduate students are becoming small cogs in big wheels which turn slower making it take longer to get finished.

Siting the SSC elsewhere will drain off good physicists from Fermilab at a time when the productivity is very high. Keeping them here so they can work on the SSC as a next step or natural extension of the Laboratory will keep that productivity high and allow new people to be trained over a ten year period while the experts are still around to guide them. Thus, the Department of Energy will get the maximum benefit of an existing team of physicists with demonstrated capabilities plus the maximum benefit of an existing facility. The benefits of the facility have been amply touted, but I think the real point is as it always has been--that people are the most important part of the equation. Since that is the case, DON'T BREAK UP THE TEAM!

Sincerely,

Sam Baker

Sam Baker

cc: J. Cronin
L. Lederman
P. Mayes
A. Mravca
J. Nelsen
E. Temple

IIA.1- 33338

LETTER 1407

Terry D. Hendricks
520 E. GrandLake Blvd
West Chicago, IL 60185

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Sirs:

I am a tecnician who has worked for FERMILAB in Batavia, illinois for twenty years. I believe the successes at FERMILAB are due in large part to the extraordinary efforts of the dedicated staff. I take pride in the repeated letters of congratulations from DOE that I have read. It has always been my intention to spend the rest of my career at FERMILAB. It is ironic that the rewards of dedication and success could be an obsoleted laboratory and a shortened career for some of the people who have contributed to that success. I hope that the proven record of FERMILAB and its' staff will be given weighted consideration so that the SSC will enjoy a like long term success.

I must make it clear that I write as an individual with a vested interest and not as a representative of FERMILAB or the UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Sincerely yours,

Terry D. Hendricks

Terry D. Hendricks

LETTER 1408

10-13-88

Dr. Wilmot hess

Chairman

SSC Site Task Force

ER-65 Gtn

Office of Energy Research

U.S.Department of Energy

Washington, D.C. 20545

Sir:

We are in such need, for employment in our area.

An as a union member, I am so in hope of the location of SSC to be at Fermilab.

The drive of 45 minute's would not be a problem, if I could hold a good paying job, that would last.

If things as such, do not happen soon, we will be moving out of state for work.

Thanking you,

Donald J. Landers

R.R.#3 Goble Rd

Earlville, Il. 60518

LETTER 1409

NiPDi

NORTHERN ILLINOIS PAINTING & DRYWALL INSTITUTE

964 Elizabeth Street • Elgin, IL 60120 • 312/742-4144

October 5, 1988

Mr. John Herrington
Secretary
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Herrington:

Earlier this year, we communicated with your Department regarding our advocacy of the Superconducting Super Collider being located in the State of Illinois at Fermilab.

Herewith we resubmit the official Resolution passed by our organization at that time, for your review.

Now, more than ever, we are convinced that the SSC should be located in DuPage, Kane, and Kendall Counties as proposed, with the existing Fermi facility employed as the foundation for further development.

Last year and this year, we contributed $1000 to the SSC for Fermilab effort, because we are convinced that this project belongs in Illinois. We know it will be a safe installation and a good neighbor...which is personally very important, for our own homes lie within the project area.

Economically, it is time that Illinois receives its fair share of the tax dollar back from Washington. For too long, we have only gotten back 75c for every full dollar our taxpayers provide. This is your chance to help balance the account, in all fairness.

Speaking for the 153 painting and drywall Contributors to the NiPDi Fund, it is very important to us — and to the livelihood of our employees — that the project locate here.

Sincerely,

Larry Nedrow
Larry Nedrow
Chairman

RESOLUTION
In Support of the SSC For Illinois

WHEREAS it is critical for the United States to maintain its preeminence in basic scientific research, for the security and well-being of its citizens, and

WHEREAS increasing our understanding of the world is essential to the advancement of medical and industrial technology and benefits all mankind, and

WHEREAS the investment in physical plant construction, equipment, and personnel will be more than justified in the light of long-term benefits, and

WHEREAS considerable economy and efficiency could be realized by locating the new SSC at Fermilab, in Illinois due to the existent injector unit and the availability of talented scientific and technical personnel, operating within an already-functional organization, and

WHEREAS capable construction companies within the local area are well-equipped to handle construction of such a sophisticated facility, and

WHEREAS it is time that the State of Illinois received back from Washington its proportionate share of tax dollars,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS PAINTING AND DRYWALL INSTITUTE THAT IT WHOLE-HEARTEDLY SUPPORTS AND ENDORSES THE EFFORTS OF "SSC FOR ILLINOIS" AND OTHERS TO SECURE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER AT FERMILAB, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AYES: Baumanis, Pivoski, Svendsen, Jones, Nedrow.

NAYES: None PASSED: June 3, 1987

LARRY NEDROW
Chairman

MORRIS SVENDSEN
Secretary-Treasurer

LETTER 1410

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 Michigan is one of the proposed sites for the SSC project, and as a resident whose property is affected by the location of the site in Michigan, I felt it necessary to register my objection to the project. My property is located directly over the proposed path of the SSC tunnel. I am concerned about contamination of my well water and the fact that according to the specification for distance of any wells from the SSC tunnel a new well would not even be on my property.

2 I also feel that having the tunnel under my property would adversly effect my property value and the stratifed fee estate would not begin to cover the lost equity I would lose due to the tunnels location.

3 The Mason area where I live is a quiet rural area and I feel the SSC would not contribute to but detract from the areas quality of life. I feel the impact the SSC would have on my area is almost all negative. The loss of 2500 acres of wet lands, over 200 people being bought out and moved, the people not being bought out losing equity in the property and the area being under construction for 4-5 years would not in my opinion be a positive thing for myself and my neighbors.

Respectfully yours,

Larry Kramer

Larry Kramer
2651 Tomlinson Rd.
Mason, MI 48854

LETTER 1411

Department of Energy,

As was stated in the Draft EIS, there is 2,300 ft. of subterranean karst topography inside the collidi-
1 ring area in Middle Tennessee. This cave is one of the biggest in Tennessee (Smith Hall). We here in Middle Tennessee would hate to see it dry up for one reason or another and if so would like to see the DOE make all possible effort to get the water running again. Not
2 to mention that there are several species of animals native to the cave that can become endangered if this should happen.

On Radioactivity, in your draft EIS I never saw what amounts of radioactivity were really safe. .5 to 15 rem would be tolerable (.5 for Pregnant wo-
3 Please make a note of it and follow through with what might happen if radioactive ^3H (Tritium) get into ground water. Some idea or some chart explaining what a rem is or what a millirem is, how much radiation are we exposed to every day just by being out in the sunlight and just how much radiation will be emitted from the proton collidiers would help people to understand more about this experiment and how to read the extraordinarily EIS.

I personally am for the collider coming into the area but only want to know that the DOE will make
4 total restitution for the inconvenience of people living in the ring. I would want to see a fair price given to the people who have to give up their land for this project.

Thank you,
Paul D. Dotson - member SSC group - Mid. Tennessee State University, Environmental Health

LETTER 1412

214 Woodside N. E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

October 15, 1988

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force

ER- ¢ 65, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20545

Subject: Location of SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for holding the forums of February and September 1988 in Stockbridge, Michigan. In addition I thank you for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I do NOT want this $10 billion facility built in Michigan.

1 The objections reached by people close to the project would be met, o n paper, by our State Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) after the November opening date. No public comment could be made on MDNR's remarks as to truth or probleable possibility. The MDNR has not been able to clean up the State even with good environmental laws. Our States rivers and Great Lakes are not clean and is the source of 2/3rds of the populations drinking water.

2 The touted Educational facilities may be true, but for any medium or higher grade scientiest family, the public education system is below standard. Admittedly, 24 Japanese Companies are ready and willing to enter their expertise and could send their children to their recently set-up facility in New York, who refused this facility 2 years ago.

3 The safety of the facility is in grave doubt. The Department of Energy's own Nuclear facilities are decaying and should have been dismembered 5 years ago, but'no', the Department seeks out violation-type-shutdowns, without telling the public and without correcting the problems. I don't want such sloppiness in my State. go elsewhere and preferably Texas.

4 Knowing how fickle you are, I'd prefer you look at the budget DEFICIT. $10 billion could reduce the deficit by 1%, with no environmental consequences IF THIS FACILITY WERE NEVER BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES!

Yours sincerely,

Charlotte Runnells

(Miss) Charlotte Runnells

cc: Representative Dingle

IIA.1- 3344

LETTER 1413

Shannon Crawford
543 E. Edgewood Blvd., #501
Lansing, MI 48911
October 12, 1988

Secretary John Herrington
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I'm writing to show my support for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) being located in Michigan.

Michigan has excellent resources to handle this research project, from the four major research universities, the geology, the state's growing high-tech capabilities, and many other reasons too numerous to list!

I'd be proud to see a project of this magnitude located in our wonderful state.

Sincerely,

Shannon K. Crawford

Shannon K. Crawford

LETTER 1414

DONALD F. REASER
Consulting Geologist
1608 Hill Lane Waxahachie, Texas 75165

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am currently a full-time university professor in the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex area and a consulting geologist in Waxahachie. As a geology graduate student at SMU during the late 1950's, I mapped the Ferris quadrangle in northeastern Ellis County. This quadrangle is a short distance northeast of the proposed D/FW collider track. Also, I was one of the geologists that worked on the Dallas sheet of the Geologic Atlas of Texas for the Bureau of Economic Geology during the late 1960's. Recently, I served as a structural consultant on the D/FW site for Ebasco Services, Austin. Because of this background, I feel qualified to comment on faulting in Waxahachie area.

1

I want to take this opportunity to respond to some of the remarks made at the recent Environmental Impact Statement hearing in Waxahachie. At that meeting, Mrs. Claire Pierce stated that her husband, a geologist with a major oil company, had observed large normal faults in the Palmer area that had not been shown on the geologic map or discussed in D/FW SSC site reports submitted to your office by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission. In my opinion, the map is an accurate representation of the exposed structural features in the vicinity of the proposed collider site. This map is a synthesis of detailed geologic studies of 7.5 minute quadrangles in northern Ellis County supplemented by field work and photo interpretation by Bureau geologists and geologic consultants familiar with the area. To the best of my knowledge, there are no unmapped major faults (displacements of 30 meters or more) exposed in the vicinity of the collider ring. However, a few large faults are mapped well inside or outside the ring near the towns of Ferris and Sardis, respectively. There are a number of minor faults (displacements usually less than 1.5 meters) within the collider ring. These small-scale faults should pose no major problems in construction of the tunnel or in building support installations for the SSC. All of the faults in the area (major or minor) are presently inactive and most are filled with deposits of calcite that generally seal the fault. I talked with Mr. Pierce by telephone after the E.I.S. hearing concerning the estimated displacement of the faults exposed near Palmer. He stated that he had no geophysical (seismic) data concerning the structural fabric of the area and had based his remarks mostly on field observations made near his residence. Exposures in the area near Palmer are generally poor and it has been my experience that small-scale faults can appear geometrically similar to larger faults, especially within the Austin Chalk. However, large-scale faults in this region are usually associated with low (10-12 meters high), fault-line scarps and normal or reverse fault drag. The drag (flexing) results from the bending of strata before fracturing

2

and commonly forms a 25-30-meter wide disturbed zone along individual faults; at some places, beds of chalk dip from 25° to 30° into the faults. Recent field work by myself and others indicates that there are no faults with these topographical and geometrical features exposed along the collider track. However, some small-scale faults (not shown on the geologic map) occur outside the collider path along Brushy Creek about nine kilometers north-northwest of Palmer.

3 In his letter, Mr. Pierce expressed concern about shallow (less than 5 meters deep) dug wells in the Rockett-Palmer area. Most of these wells are producing water from porous and permeable intervals (quartzose sand and gravel layers) in a Pleistocene terrace. This terrace unconformably overlies the Cretaceous sequence and has not been cut by the bedrock faults. These faults are much older--probably Miocene.

I hope that information included in this letter will be useful in your evaluation of the Ellis County SSC site.

Sincerely,

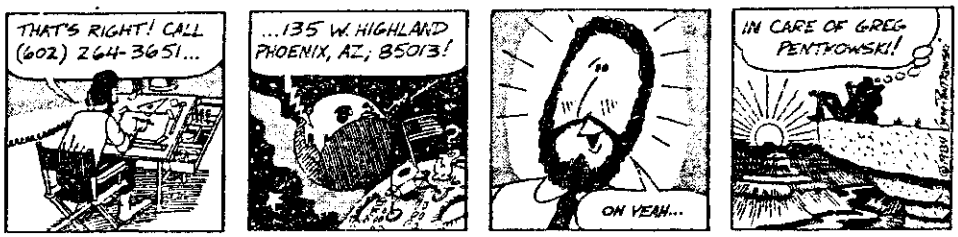
Donald F. Reaser

Donald F. Reaser, Ph.D.

DFR/pac

LETTER 1415

Pentkowski's Cartoons



10-10-88

Dear Mr. Secretary,

As I wrote my congressmen to voice my opposition to the Superconducting Super collider, I am also writing to you to reiterate that opinion. No matter where its built, the SSC is grossly expensive for such a hypothetical project.

1

I also have environmental concerns, that this huge project will disrupt the fragile ecosystem where it is to be built.

2

Sincerely,
Greg Pentkowski

LETTER 1416

Oct 14, 1988

Dear Dr Hess,

The letter petition enclosed discusses a few of the concerns of people in Michigan. Such I have a few more I would like you to consider. In recent years Michigan has been severe earthquake tremors. They are mild but people are feeling them.

If you build your collider in Michigan & we suffer another earthquake tremor would this not damage your underground structure & with the energy you will be playing with could this escape & cause destruction or even radiation to the extending communities & the people who live there?

I have a great concern because we have family living there and I fear for their safety. We were planning on living in the area now I have grey doubts especially if you place this experimental collider there.

LETTER 1416 (CONTINUED)

You should place this collider
where the people really want it.
How about your back yard or
2 ~~[illegible]~~ Roger's.
Michigan does not need something
this dangerous to destroy its
beauty.

Sincerely Yours

Linda Grassopolico

LETTER 1417

DAVID R. & LOIS E. HOCKMAN
Hockman Lane Farms
6051 Lansing Avenue
Jackson, MI 49201-9554
Ph. (517) 787-2883

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Sir:

1 In response to a letter of notification of hearing we attended the DOE hearing at Stockbridge on Monday, September 26, 1988 at 1:45. We were very disappointed to find a "Gag Rule" in effect and that our comments would not be heard unless we signed up to speak and then, only if we were willing to wait until late evening, we might get to speak. We left in a short while of listening to what seemed to be put up speeches.

The SSC Draft EIS leaves un-answered many questions including some raised in my letter of February 7, 1988.

2 1. What of the "ONE OF A KIND" flock of birds observed on my farm (H2-13) in the very area designated as E3? If it has not been reported anywhere else in the world it must be considered "ENDANGERED".

3 2. What of the "WET LANDS" along the Grand River on my farm?

4 3. What of the necessary road to reach E3 which is well back from existing roads?

5 4. What of the Water Wells in the area which are up to 225 feet deep?

6 5. What of our new Home which is under construction on the location E3?

7 6. What of our Oil Lease?

8 We rely on our farm to provide most of our food including venison in the Fall Hunting Season in order to have meat on the table the following year and have noted that when strangers enter the woods the deer herd is driven off for up to two weeks. We will not appreciate any strangers in these woods from Labor Day until New Years Day each year.

9 We spent over ten years in our search for a suitable property for our retirement years which could be subdivided for selling lots to provide income when we were too old to continue farming and which had a river for irrigation rights to provide water for the farming operations and a wood lot for firewood to provide heat.

10 Since the State of Michigan has seen fit to define the value of farm lands at values far less than reasonable and less than We are willing to accept We feel that it would be impossible to get a fair value for the land if we were to decide to sell. The local government has more than doubled the assessment on the property, no doubt in an attempt to gain tax base. We will contest it before the TAX TRIBUNAL.

11 As noted in our previous letter of February 7, 1988 the cost of waiting for a decision is devastating to those of us who may be affected. We cannot invest more money when it will be taken at a loss to us yet while we wait the interest mounts on our mortgages and yet we see "Fat Cats" on the Government or Consulting Firms Payrolls being paid while we get nothing.

DAVID R. & LOIS E. HOCKMAN
Hockman Lane Farms
6051 Lansing Avenue
Jackson, MI 49201-9554
Ph. (517) 787-2883

October 14, 1988

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

12 The State has made it clear that if Michigan is not chosen as the site there will be no payments for loss claims as the offices for the project would be closed by that time. Since our losses are continuing to mount it is imperative that Michigan be eliminated as soon as possible so that we may continue our lives and stop the mounting losses.

13 Because of the unknown danger from particles which may be generated by the SSC We feel that it should be sited far from population centers.

We must now join with other "Affected Landowners" in our objection to the Michigan Site and request that an alternate site be chosen.

14 We pray that the decision will be made based on the wishes of the affected Land Owners who are the big loosers rather than on the wishes of Politicians and those who stand to make a profit from the theft of our property.

Yours very truly

David R. Hockman

David R. Hockman

Lois E. Hockman

Lois E. Hockman

LETTER 1418

Mr. Dr. Wilmot Hess 10/13/88
SSC Site Task Force
U.S. Dept of Energy.

Dear Sir.

I am a retired person 67 yrs. of age and I am concerned about all the unanswered questions regarding this SSC. First of all it appears it is something that is being shoved down our throats by a bunch of politicians? Who ~~chose~~ chose our area to begin with and did not even give the people a chance to elect an area. I am going to be right in the center of this proposal (area) and I don't like it a bit. I have lived better than 1/3 of my life here and don't want to be threatened by something that apparently you people know but are not telling us. If this is such a good thing why not construct it out in the desert where you will not have to worry about any

(over)

1

2

IIA.1- 3353

2 (2) of the unknowns doing damage to the human race? Or perhaps put it in your own back yard. Certainly the figures the politicians give for the number of people wanting this, is far different than what people getting together and doing some of their own checking want. Our representative said that approximately 63% want it but on checking this figures for the amount of people who own property in the area concerned it showed that less than 33% even lived

3 close to the area. What kind of figures are these of the people that will be directly involved with living in the area. Why don't they survey only the ones who are going to be involved? Maybe if they promise to buy my property and I was a farmer not making to much

(3) If a living I would be all for it as a way out of my hard times but other than that I don't feel the other people want this S.S.C. in there area. Certainly I don't and hope you use good judgement and keep it out of our state. Our politicians have enough other things to try and handle without them shoving this down our throats. Put it in the desert or mountains but not in

4

Michigan

Sincerely
Stanley J. McGuire
862 White Lake Rd
Pleasant Lake, Mich.
49272
Ph. - 1-769 6364

P.S. If you have any further questions feel free to write or call me.
Thanks

LETTER 1419

October 5, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

This letter is written to reply to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the possible location of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

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

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

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

We also believe that Texas is the best location nationally for the SSC because our right-to-work tradition, our young workforce, and our rapid growth as a high-tech region will guarantee the Department of Energy the most productive, qualified staffing which could be found. We believe another plus is our geographic location near major highways, railways, and of course DFW Airport.

Another plus factor for us is that the predicted impacts of the SSC on the natural environment in Ellis County are minimal and can be mitigated without difficulty.

Please record our favorable response to the socioeconomic impact of the SSC being sited in Ellis County, Texas. We will do all that we can to give our full support not only to the construction but to the continued operation of this great facility here in our state.

Sincerely,

Julie Barker
Box 82
Midlothian Tx.
76065

IIA.1- 3356

LETTER 1420

Strasburg, Colorado
October 10, 1988

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

Arrn: SSC Draft EIS

Gentlemen:

1 I am the one lady from Strasburg, Colorado who spoke out against the Super Collider being built in Colorado. I want to add to what we think about the Super Collider Site.

2 As stated we are opposed to new roads being built thru Adams Co. when existing roads are available. The fact that people will be stranded during a Colorado blizzard is all to possible. Three times this past winter they were stranded along I-70. If and when they complete the new Airport, they will have trouble getting the passengers out of the Airport to Hotel during a storm.

3 Of course they can purchase water, now being used for agriculture. Some poor farmer having a hard time keeping his land will sell his water rights. After that his land will have to go back to dry land or into CRP. Returning irrigated land to dry land can be a problem.

4 The Airlines are even against moving the Airport out so far from Denver. Neither Continental nor United have endorsed the new airport. Continental has even considered moving to Phoenix or Las Vegas. Neither one wants to contribute financailly.

5 As to Aggregate, it is plentiful in the foot-hills of the mountains. It will cost a lot to haul it to the Collider site from around Longmont, Colorado or near there.

6 Not to upset the environment of agriculture, farm homes, etc. We feel the best location for the Collider would be in the state of Texas. Where there is a lot of open land, and where roads can be built without interfering with people and their lands.

Sincerely

Ray & Barbara Schmidt

Ray & Barbara Schmidt

Copies:
Senate Commitee on Commerce,
Science and Transportation

House Commitee on Science, Space,
& Tecknology.

IIA.1- 3357

LETTER 1421

3300 Baseline Rd.
Stockbridge, Mi. 49285

Dr. Wilmot Hess
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Hess:

As the time grows near for the announcement of the preferred site for the Superconducting Super Collider, I wish to forward the results of the enclosed questionnaire for your information. This survey from Rep. Hoffman's office shows even greater support than previously publisned figures.

We are counted in the 77%, and are directly affected in that we are third generation farmers on 600 acres in the Campus area, and would find it necessary to relocate.

Regardless of the trauma involved, we still hope to hear that Michigan, with its tremendous qualifications underground as well as surface and human, has been chosen as the site for the most exciting installation dedicated to research in our lifetimes. We look forward to being good neighbors.

Sincerely,

Margaret L. Wild

Margaret L. Wild

Capitol Review

A quarterly legislative report from State Representative

Philip E. Hoffman

State Capitol • Lansing • 48913 • Phone: 517-373-1775

Dear Friends:

The Legislature took somewhat longer this year than in past years to complete its agenda and will return shortly to finish up the 1987-88 session.

When session resumes after the elections, I expect an assortment of legislation to be considered prior to the end of the 1987-88 legislative session. If you would like additional information on any of the measures discussed in this newsletter, or have questions on matters pertaining to state government, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Meeting with you and keeping in contact are important aspects of my job. Your thoughts and comments are helpful to me so please continue to keep me informed of your views. Also, I hope you will take a few minutes to fill out and return my questionnaire on page 3.

Have an enjoyable Fall.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Hoffman

Philip E. Hoffman
State Representative

Hoffman Reports On School Finance Reform

The failure of the Legislature to place an agreed-upon, school finance plan and related educational quality measures on the fall ballot in my opinion could set back needed school reform for years.

House and Senate conferees have agreed on a fragile compromise which would: reduce Michigan's dependence on the local property tax to operate schools by raising the state sales tax from 4c to 6c, cutting $15,000 off the value of residences on which school millages are levied, and capping future school tax rates. The plan would also begin to close the huge $2,200 to $7,500 per student spending inequity in Michigan, by constitutionally guaranteeing that the $516 million annual net increase in educational funding would not be diverted by the legislature to other pet budgetary projects. Quality measures include core curriculum requirements to insure that basic skills are taught, competency testing of prospective high school graduates, and funds for pre-school education and class-size reduction.

This ballot proposal falls far short of the reform offered by the House Republican Task Force Report on Property Tax and School Finance Reform last year. But it is probably about the best compromise which the current Legislature and Governor can produce. It should be presented to the electorate on November 8, not saddled on the new Legislature and voters in a special election early next year.

A special election in 1989 will cost up to $7 million to hold. Fewer voters participate in special elections, which would place the outcome of educational reform more in the hands of special interests. These two contentions—the cost of the election and the likely charge that lansing politicians are trying to slip this proposal past the general citizenry—could destroy the public trust necessary to address this complicated issue, next year and in the next several years.

In short, I fear that the postponement of legislative action has jeopardized the ballot proposal's approval next year, if, indeed, two-thirds of the House and Senate ever vote to place the compromise on a special election ballot. The losers in this protracted, unresolved debate are our children—and Michigan's economic well-being in the 1990's and beyond.

225-775 88 - 12 (BOOK 8)

Review of Michigan's Fiscal Year 1988-89 General Fund/General Purpose Budget

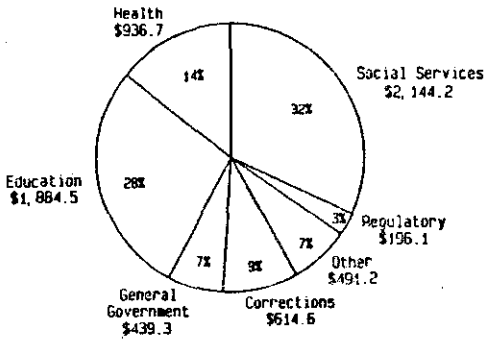
General Fund appropriation bills for Fiscal Year (FY) 1988-89 have been enrolled and signed by the Governor.

Appropriations

As enacted, the FY 1988-89 General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) budget will total $6,706,631,280. This figure represents the amount of money the Legislature has which is not constitutionally or statutorily mandated for use on designated programs. Figure 1 displays FY 1988-89 appropriations and disaggregated into major spending areas. Two general areas, Social Services and Education (including both K-12 and Higher Education) account for approximately 60% of Michigan's GF/GP budget. In order of aggregate dollars, spending for the Departments of Public and Mental Health comprise 14% of GF/GP spending followed by Corrections at 9%, General Government at 7%, Regulatory at 3%, while all other areas total 7% of GF/GP spending.

Figure 1

FY1988-89 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORY (millions of dollars)

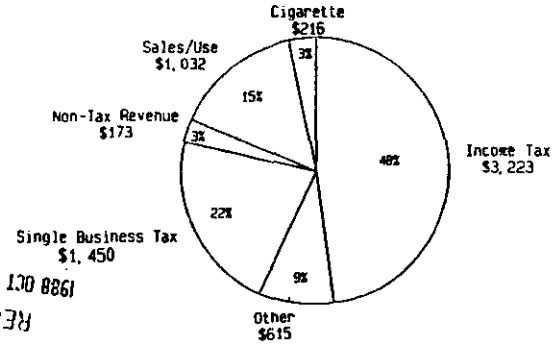


Revenues

The GF/GP statutory revenue estimate for FY 1988-89 totals $6.709 billion. Figure 2 shows projected revenue collections by major source. Almost half of GF/GP revenues are generated by the personal income tax, reaching an estimated $3,223 million. The Single Business Tax (SBT) is projected to account for approximately 22% of GF/GP revenues, followed by the combined sales and use tax which raises 15% of total revenues. The cigarette tax, all other taxes, and non-tax revenue, combine to account for the remaining 15% of GF/GP revenues.

Figure 2

FY1988-89 GENERAL FUND STATUTORY REVENUE ESTIMATE (millions of dollars)



RECEIVED 1988 OCT 17 AM 11:22

Source: Senate Fiscal Agency

Questionnaire Results

Spring, 1988 Survey

	YES	NO
1. Do you support efforts to bring the Superconducting Super Collider to Michigan?	485 (77%)	145 (23%)
2. Do you own property in or around the effected sites; being parts of Tompkins, Rives, Henrietta, Waterloo, Blackman or Leslie Townships?	278 (38%)	446 (62%)
3. Should prison inmates have Freedom of Information Act privileges?	76 (11%)	589 (89%)
4. Should the State of Michigan purchase more land on lakes and rivers for recreational use in Jackson and Ingham Counties?	306 (44%)	382 (56%)
5. Should any State of Michigan funds be used to finance a new Detroit Tiger Stadium?	32 (04%)	710 (96%)

Schedule of Monday Meetings in Township with Constituents

Liberty	10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., 1st Monday	Hanover	10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., 3rd Monday
Norvell	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., 1st Monday	Sandstone	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., 3rd Monday
Napoleon	12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m., 1st Monday	Rives	12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m., 3rd Monday
Columbia	2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., 1st Monday	Tompkins	2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., 3rd Monday
Leoni	10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., 2nd Monday	Blackman	10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., 4th Monday
Grass Lake	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., 2nd Monday	Leslie	11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m., 4th Monday
Waterloo	12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m., 2nd Monday	*State Prison of Southern Michigan	12:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m., 4th Monday
Henrietta	2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., 2nd Monday		

All Meetings at the Township Halls unless otherwise noted.

*For employees only.

Open to the Public

Rep. Philip E. Hoffman • 23rd House District • (517)373-1775

LETTER 1422

Dr. Wilmont Hess.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hess -

We think Michigan is the ideal place for the S.S.C. site, as we have Colleges on both sides of the Area that are really large one besides several small ones. All with in short driving distance. Also good hospitals & Drs.

It will effect us as it takes our farms, But think the reward is much more important. We are all for it.

Sincerely
D'Wayne + Myrtle Wilde
Wilde

Michigan needs it!

IIA.1- 3362

LETTER 1423

OCT 10, 1988

AARON TOSTEVIN
2955 CARTER RD
PANSVILLE, MICH.
48819

DR WILMOT HESS, CHAIRMAN
SSC SITE TASK FORCE
ER-65/GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U. S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

DEAR DR HESS

HERE IN MICHIGAN WE HAVE A ATOMIC POWER PLANT, NOT FAR FROM DETROIT, THAT THE NUMBER TWO REACTOR NOW HAS NEVER BEEN TO ONE HUNDRED PERCENT AND MAY NEVER BE USED AGAIN; BECAUSE THE CORE HAS BEEN UNCOVERED AT LEAST TWICE.

IN ILLINOIS THERE IS A COLLIDER MUCH SMALLER THEN THE SSC BUT OWNED BY THE SAME PEOPLE WHO RUN AND OWN THE MICHIGAN BASED POWER PLANT. IN ILLINOIS THE PEOPLE OF THAT STATE HAVE PETITIONED FOR ITS TERMINATION, BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS AND WASTE IT MADE.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO THIS SAME GROUPE OF PEOPLE SETUP SHOP IN THE WESTERN STATES. THEY COME UP WITH A PROJECT OF A ONE HUNDRED AND TWO MILE TRACK.

LETTER 1423 (CONTINUED)

BECAUSE OF THE UNKNOWN REACTIONS
THEN THEY WERE STOPED. NOW WITH
THE MILITERY TO BACK THE SSC
THE GOVERMENTS ARE PUSHING THE
STATES TO WANT THE SSC. BUT THE
PEOPLE OF ALL THE STATES THAT KNOW
WHAT POSSIBLE AND PROBABLE RESULTS
ARE OR MAYBE DON'T WANT THE SSC.
IF YOU PEOPLE STILL THINK YOU NEED
THE SSC FIND A PLACE AWAY FROM
THE POPULATION, MAJOR GROUND WATER,
AND ANY PLACE IN THE WORLD

Aaron J. Foster

LETTER 1424

Oct. 11, 1988

Dear Dr. Hess,

We believe that Michigan is the ideal place to build the SSC.

Michigan has a wealth of resources and manpower.

We offer 2 universities within 45 minutes drive of the proposed sight.

Our state and its people has a lot to offer the project, and our people want it.

It is our desire for the Superconducting Super Collider to be built in Michigan.

We are willing to do whatever necessary to secure this project for our state.

Sincerely

Lawrence & Delores Carroll

10638 Hannewald Rd.

Munith, Mich 49259

LETTER 1425

Dr Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site task force

Dear Sir
I am sure Michigan needs the Super Colidez. So many factorys have moved to some other State and Country.
We have a large farm We are willing to give up a lot of our privilages if the colider comes to Stockbridge

Sincerely
Donald Wild
3125 Base Line Rd.
Stockbridge
49285 Mi

LETTER 1426

OCTOBER 3, 1988

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

OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH, ER-65, GTN

DEAR DR. HESS

IN THE COMING MONTHS, THERE ARE TO BE MANY DECISIONS TO BE MADE IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPER-CONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER. I BELIEVE THAT OUR LOCATION IN TEXAS WOULD BE CONDUCIVE, EFFECTIVE, AND TIMELY TO THIS OPERATION.

WAXAHACHIE IS LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FT. WORTH-DALLAS AREA. THIS WOULD DEFINITELY PROVIDE THE MUCH NEEDED MANPOWER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS LARGE PROJECT. ALSO, THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF LAND IS ENTIRELY LOCATED IN ONE COUNTY AND THIS WOULD PRECLUDE ANY DIFFICULTY WITH ANY LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

SINCE THIS IS THE ONLY NEW ENERGY SOURCE, I SUGGEST THAT TEXAS WOULD BE THE RIGHT CHOICE AS TEXAS AND TEXANS HAVE BEEN MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ENERGY INDUSTRY FOR MANY YEARS.

IN ADDITION TO THIS, THERE IS ONLY A SMALL GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD HAVE TO RELOCATE FROM THIS PROPOSED SITE. THE ABOVE REASONS ARE ALL IMPORTANT TO FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND VITAL FOR PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF A NEW PROJECT AND INDUSTRY.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

JERRY H. MCQUEEN

Jerry H McQueen

LETTER 1427

6028 Bradford Dr
Lansing, MI 48917
Oct 14, 1988

Dr Helmut Hess, Chair
SSC Site Task Force
Office of Energy Research
ER-65 GTN
US Dept of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Dr Hess:

I am very happy to hear that the Stockbridge, MI area is being seriously considered as a potential site for the SSC project. I believe Michigan has a great deal in its favor for this project and personally, I support it. I hope the Task Force you chair will also seriously consider its advantages and choose on the basis of those advantages. Thank you for hearing my word.

Sincerely,
Roger Stoller

LETTER 1428

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Draft EIS
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!

3

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hannemann

Jennifer Hannemann
45W682 Marie Street
Big Rock, Illinois 605..

LETTER 1429

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

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---Tunnel Leakage

Dear Sir:

On page 16 of Appendix #10 of the EIS, it is stated that Illinois proposes to construct 19 retention ponds, 1/3 acre in size, one each at the shaft access areas E and F. The exception is at site F3 where, because of the extreme amount of water expected to infiltrate the tunnel, 3 separate ponds, each 2 acres in size, will be necessary to handle the water pumped from the tunnel. This same section of the EIS indicates that 37½ miles of the tunnel are expected to leak at an average of 5 gallons/minute/100 feet while under construction. This sounds small but it is over 14 million gallons/day. The EIS indicates that the 5 mile stretch between E3 and E4 is expected to leak at the rate of 5,200 gallons/minute/100 feet. It's as if an underground river were hit in this area because this amounts to over 2 billion gallons/day of our precious water supply emptying into the tunnel and subsequently being pumped up to the surface. The average daily usage of water from the entire city of St. Charles with its nearly 20,000 inhabitants, its numbers of retail outlets, and its diverse industry is just a little over 3.7 million gallons/day. Therefore, the rate of leakage and pumping from just this one small 5 mile stretch of tunnel will be over 540 times greater than the average daily water usage of St. Charles alone. Something is either grossly wrong with the EIS figures, or this tunnel will not be able to be built---the tunnel boring machines and all personnel will be completely under water. 1

No where in the EIS does it mention how long this rate of flow is expected to continue, nor does it mention how much leakage is expected to occur during the normal operations phase of the SSC project. This again is a glaring error in the EIS. The EIS is clearly incomplete in that many key facts are completely missing and ignored. This problem of tunnel leakage is but one example of facts that are missing. 2

One thing is quite clear however---this drainage of water 3

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

is a direct threat to our local water supplies. Hundreds of wells within the boundries of the ring will be adversely affected by this drawdown to our vital water supply which the EIS describes as already being in an overdraft situation. Several other states also experience drainage problems associated with tunnel construction. However, the depth of our tunnel in Illinois again just compounds the problems that will be encountered during construction. This leakage problem therefore again increases the likelihood that the tunnel will not be completed on schedule.

Although leakage will also occur elsewhere, no other state will experience the negative effects which this means to our local well water supplies. Everyone in the unincorporated areas west of the Fox River is on an individual private well--- this represents over 30,000 people in the area of influence. And because homes continue to be built in these unincorporated areas at such a rapid rate, the numbers of potentially adversely affected wells and people grows day by day. This is not true in any other state. The well water problem associated with the drawdown in local area water supplies is the number one reason Illinois stands out as being the wrong place for the SSC project. It is the density of population at the Illinois site versus all the other sites that makes this negative effect even more pronounced.

4

Sincerely yours,

Robert J Kabes Jr.
207 Sherman Dr
Naperville Ill 60564

LETTER 1430

October 17, 1988

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess,

As this is my last chance to get in my two cents worth, I felt I had to write you.

Living out here in St. Charles for over 25 years, I am thoroughly against the super collider. No, I don't have facts for or against it. I do know some of the problems it will create which I feel are staggering. However, like all big businesses it has its positive effects. However, out here we have no say-so in the matter. Big business and big government are cramming this down our throats "for our good." I only wish we had a chance to vote for or against it in a referendum, but that is not the way big business works. I really hope and pray that another, less populated and more appreciated, location can be found.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Katherine Ryan

IIA.1- 3374

LETTER 1431

10/16/88

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

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Super-conducting Super Collider (SSC)

1 In general the Draft E.I.S covers most of the negative environmental impacts of the SSC in an adequate way. My main concerns are with some areas of the E.I.S. that are deficient in the information needed to fully evaluate the environmental impacts. These include:

I. Environmental Radiation, p. 62-69 of vol. IV, Appendix 5b, Section on Affected Environment at Site Alternatives in Illinois Sect. 5.3.6

Of particular concern is section 5.5.6.2 Man-made Radiation, P.67&68. It is completely inaccurate to state without any supporting evidence that, " the 10 commercial power reactors located at 5 generating stations within 50 miles of the site" and the G.E. Morris Operation for high level nuclear spent fuel, "do not release radioactive materials that contribute to the natural radiation background at the proposed site."

2 The Environmental Impact Statements and record of operation of all of these commercial nuclear power reactors show that they do release long lived radionuclides that accumulate in the environment. This material is readily avilable and should be evaluated.

No environmental impact statement has been made for the current high-level radioactive waste fuel storage operation at the G.E. facility since it changed its operation from reprocessing. However, there is documented evidence from its operation, that should be readily available to you which indicates releases of radioactivity from accidents and unaccounted for loss of radioactive water from the facility, which has probably contaminated groundwater.

Illinois rates second in the U.S. in production of hazardous waste, including radioactive waste, and the SSC will add to the problems Illinois currently has with disposal of these materials.

II. Effects on Water quality and quantity, vol 1, chpt. 1, Table 1-1, Major impacts of constructing and operating the SSC at the Site Alternative Under Illinois, Water Resources indicates that there will be a loss of 320 water wells and an incremental increase to regional overdraft of groundwater supplies, as well as a loss of 850 acres of wetlands under Ecological Resources.

3 Volume IV, Appendix 7 Water resource assessments, p.107-116 and also under Contruction water quality, sect. 7.2.3.3.A.4 indicate other problems, but not the overall picture which should include the added impact of the present drought in that area. Most of the water supplies in No. IL come from groundwater sources and on the average withdrawals of water from local aquifers have exceeded recharge rates every year since 1958. Increased use plus contamination has caused water shortages. For instance, the IL Water Survey says that the excess of demand over groundwater suppl in Joliet and the Fox River Valley will remain 40 mgd and may reach critical stages by 1990.

LETTER 1431 (CONTINUED)

4 p. 115 and 116 under water quality (above) indicate use of lagoons, which if lined with an EPA appooved "impermeable" liner, will leak 90 gallons per acre per day. Use of sewage treatment plants or discharges into rivers are suggested, neither of thich remove or treat hazardous materials.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Betty Johnson

Betty Johnson
1907 Stratford Lane
Rockford, IL, 61107

LETTER 1432

GREATER DETROIT
Building and Construction Trades Council
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT
1640 PORTER STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48216
965-9080

JOSEPH L. SPOSITA
President

RAYMOND GLOWSKI
Secretary-Treasurer

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
ASBESTOS WORKERS
BOILER MAKERS
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS
BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS
CARPENTERS
CEMENT MASONS
ELECTRICAL WORKERS
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS
GLAZIERS
HOISTING ENGINEERS
HOME INSULATORS
IRON WORKERS
LATHERS
MILLMEN
MILLWRIGHTS
PAINTERS
PIPE FITTERS
PLASTERERS
PLASTERERS TENDERS
PLUMBERS
REINFORCED STEEL WORKERS
RESILIENT FLOOR DECORATORS
RIGGERS
ROOFERS
SHEET METAL WORKERS
SIGN WRITERS
SPRINKLER FITTERS
TEAMSTERS
TILE LAYERS, TERRAZZO WORKERS, & MARBLE MASONS
TILE, MARBLE, & TERRAZZO FINISHERS

October 14, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I support the SSC and hope that you will pick Michigan for its location. Michigan needs the growth that the SSC would bring.

I am in the construction industry and know that we can build the SSC on time and within budget.

Sincerely,

Raymond Glowski

Raymond Glowski, Secretary-Treasurer
GREATER DETROIT BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

RG/lou
opeiu
afl/cio

IIA.1- 3377

LETTER 1433

October 14, 1988
28W364 Indian Knoll Trail
West Chicago, IL 60185

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I have read the SSC Draft EIS and find a very serious error. In describing the Illinois site you do not take into account the existence of Fermilab and the cost saving that would be made from that use. Clearly, not having to build another injector would save money, operating costs would be reduced by operating only one injector complex over the lifetime of the two laboratories, and finally the saving in decominisioning costs are all important.

These are very serious oversights and as a citizen I would insist that they be faced up to in making the site decision. Clearly, these considerations make it even more obvious that Illinois should be that choice.

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Lach

LETTER 1434

October 19, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

I support the SSC and hope that you will pick Michigan for its location. Michigan needs the growth that the SSC would bring. I am in the construction industry and know that we can build the SSC on time and within budget.

Sincerely,

Robert Wallace
434 Chestnut
Jackson, MI 49202

IIA.1-3379

LETTER 1435

October 15, 1988

Statement in Opposition to the SSC in Tennessee

For the past months we have listened and questioned the pros and cons of the SSC. In lieu of the information which we have had access to it seems very unwise to bring the SSC to Tennessee when there are other areas which are not as densely populated which might be used for this project. 1

There are to many unknown factors concerning radiation and water contamination to risk bringing such a project to an area which would endanger so many people. Not only do we need to be concerned about the dangers, we need to be concerned that this project would be destroying a lot of valuable farm land which may be desperately needed in the future to help feed the population of the country. 2 3

This project would not take our home but we are concerned for the many persons who would lose their homes and farms. We know many people have put a lot of time and thought into this project already, but it does appear that the DOE should be open to using already existing facilities and perhaps expanding these rather than starting all over in another area. Would this not be more economical and save some of our tax dollars for other things. 4

We respectfully request that you endeavor to make a wise and economical decision for we are helping to pay for this too.

Charles A. Smith
2838 Barfield Rd.
Murfreesboro, TN 3712

LETTER 1436

October 13, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65, G-304
Germantown, Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

We are writing to express our opposition to proposed construction of the Super-Conducting Super Collider at the Michigan site. You should be aware that many residents near the proposed Michigan ring are strongly opposed. As we have become more informed, a substantial increase in local opposition has occurred. More and more people are becoming concerned. This situation is obviously not consistent with the image of public acceptance that the Michigan proponents of the Michigan site project. That image was formulated and sold prior to most residents in the vicinity of the ring knowing what was being proposed. You should know that the public acceptance is not what it has been made out to be. Many local residents prefer to have the Super Collider placed elsewhere. To this end, the Vevay Township Board, Ingham County, Michigan voted unanimously on July 5, 1988 that it could not support the project because of unanswered questions and conflicting answers to other questions. Areas of concern are inadequate explanations of protection from groundwater contamination, the buying of property in the collider path, and a proposed government body that would plan development around the collider.

1

Our primary objections relate to the social and esthetic changes that may result in the community. We live in rural Vevay Township because it is quiet with very little traffic. The increased noise and population in the schools are all negative factors. Particularly alarming

2

is the prospect of what the Environmental Impact Statement characterizes as "highly annoying" noise levels from cooling towers and other operating equipment for those of us living on or near the ring. There are many environmental issues that need to be addressed. For example, our home appears to be located on the tunnel in the stratified fee area. We have a 92 ft. well and it is not yet clear what, if anything, will need to be done with the well. However, we have stressed our concern about social changes and noise because they seem to be the effects that are most likely to be inadequately mitigated.

Very Sincerely,

Patricia Hogarth

Andrew and Patricia
Hogarth

LETTER 1437

October 14, 1988

SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Taskforce
ER-65, GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dr. Wilmot Hess:

Last week the DOE conducted hearings concerning the SSC at Waubonsie High School in Aurora, Illinois. It was quite a spectacle.

There are obviously four groups at work:

1. Citizens against the SSC in Illinois. These many people live on or adjacent to the ring and are very concerned about water and environment.

2. Fermi Employees and Advocates. These people are directly or indirectly related to the current Fermi Lab and wish to see it's expansion.

3. Labor Unions - Heavily represented, this smaller but vocal interest group seeks the jobs that will accompany the building of the SSC.

4. The political faction. Those who, for political purposes, wish to see the SSC located in Illinois.

Support for the SSC strengthens as you move outside the ring. The further away, the more support, but also the greater apathy. Survey's have shown that citizens located to the east in communities such as Wheaton, Glen Ellyn, Naperville, Lisle, etc. favor the SSC.

Therefore, I would like to propose a solution that will satisfy all concerned.

Simply flip the SSC ring over, use the current facility as the base, and let the ring be located to the east rather than to the west of Fermi.

This will satisfy all concerned; the people of St. Charles, Elburn, Kaneville, etc., won't need to worry anymore; unions will have their jobs, politicians can have the SSC in Illinois, and the citizens east of Route 59 favoring the project will have it!

If you must place it in Illinois, please choose this alternate. PLEASE do not locate it in the proposed site.

Sincerely,

Paul Mayer

Paul W. Mayer

LETTER 1438

6028 Bradford Ln.
Lansing, MI 48917
Oct 14, 1988

John S. Herrington, Secretary
US Department of Energy
James Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave. SW.
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I am happy to learn that the Stockbridge, MI area is being seriously considered as a site for the SSC project. I support such a move, as I believe Michigan has many advantages in its favor for this project. I hope you, too, will see those advantages and make your choice for its location based on them. Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,
George Stelle

LETTER 1440

October 13, 1988
39W871 Deer Run Drive
St. Charles, Illinois
60175

SSC Draft EIS
Dr. Wilmot Hess,
DOE
SSC Site Task Force
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Hess,

The Draft EIS mentions a study done that showed favorable attitudes toward the SSC in Illinois.

To set the record straight, the people who who be most greatly impacted by the Supercollider DO NOT WANT IT HERE. We do NOT welcome it with open arms, as our Governor Thompson has led you to believe. The State of Illinois has treated its citizens poorly. We are bitter and outraged.

On August 24th, Governor Thompson signed the "Good Raider", opps, "Good Neighbor" Bill. We arrived at around 9:15 am at the Government Center and were told that the media needed to set up first, but that they would let us in at 10:00. While we obliged their wishes, they filled the room with employees from the building: janitors, secretaries, clerks, etc. When 10:00 rolled around, they told us that because of fire code, we could not enter the building, because the room was already filled. (That is what prompted me to write the attached letter to the editor.) The State has treated the citizens of the Fox Valley very shabbily. Our TV News has been biased... our local newspapers have been biased....large city papers have been biased....and politicians have been out-and-out "unamerican." I find it difficult to believe ANYTHING I see or read anymore pertaining to any subject, because I am aware of how they have treated this subject. (SSC)

Pardon my rambling on. The point I am trying to make is that people out here are MAD. People are furious.. Protesting is only the beginning. Protesting is mild.

You will be met with a VERY UNfavorable attitude in Illinois! NO SSC IN ILLINOIS!

Sincerely,
Carol Nedamik
Carol Nedamik

(* See attached articles)

LETTER 1440 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News

A COPLEY NEWSPAPER / VOL. 142 • NO. 250 AURORA, ILLINOIS / THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 2988 25 CENTS

Nancy Brackman of St. Charles and other opponents of the Superconducting Super Collider confront Gov. James Thompson Wednesday at the Kane County Government Center, where he signed SSC legislation.

SSC bill signed amid protests

By Lyle R. Rolle
The Beacon-News

GENEVA — Gov. James Thompson encountered protestors here Wednesday as he arrived to sign legislation designed to protect people whose property may be taken for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

Thompson said he chose Kane County for the signing because about 89 percent of the property needed is in Kane County. During the signing ceremony, at the County Government Center in Geneva, SSC opponents gathered outside. (Story, p. A3)

Sen. Forest Etheredge, R-Aurora, said the legislation, called the Good Neighbor Bill, resulted from Thompson hearing concerns during a public hearing in February at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia.

"He heard the concerns and promised to do everything above board," Etheredge said. "This legislation is his answer."

The bill protects local taxing districts against loss for property that might be taken off the tax rolls. It also guarantees to residential property owners for three years for any loss they suffer because of the state eliminating underground commercial as their load. If the property doesn't sell, the owners will be compensated for 80 percent of the difference between their original appraisal and the actual sale price, according to the bill.

The bill guarantees to pay for repair of any damages done to homes or other buildings by the SSC or workers during construction.

It also says owners who have farmed their land for the two years preceding the state's purchase will be paid more than the current market value if they had paid more than the appraisal value for the land.

Etheredge said there is no evidence that property values will go down, but said the bill will provide protection if it does happen.

"The SSC is an extraordinary project," Thompson said. "If it is built, it will say much about the determination of America to reclaim scientific leadership in an area of research. Its military applications have already led to products and processes which now account for one-quarter of the gross national product of the nation.

"If we do not build the SSC in America, it will be built somewhere else — in Asia, Europe or the Soviet Union. And then, we can stand in line with the rest of

SSC bill / A3

LETTER 1440 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News **Communities** Thursday, August 25, 1988 A3

Gerard Fabrizius, spokesman for the Kane County Farm Bureau, receives a police escort to Wednesday's ceremony, to jeers of 'You're no farmer.'

While many people in the County Board meeting room applauded Gov. James Thompson's speech, Sharon Lough of St. Charles said it was strictly thumbs down.

Bill-signing has a catch: SSC opponents

SSC bill

A Kane County sheriff's deputy asks Terry Siegler of St. Charles (left) and Bill Hannemann of Big Rock to leave. The two refused and were allowed to stay.

Anti-SSC signs and protesters surround Thompson as aides help him into his car following his speech and signing of the SSC 'Good Neighbor' bill.

(Continued from A1)

Door was blocked to us

I have been actively opposing the siting of the SSC in Illinois for the past eight months and was one of about 150 Kane County residents who went to the Kane County Government Center Aug. 24 to show Gov. Thompson our displeasure with the "good neighbor bill" (a bill that will supposedly protect property values of affected land owners) he was about to sign.

I was outraged to witness the police-state tactics that we were subjected to. We were promised admittance to the meeting at 10 a.m., but when the meeting started, all the doors were locked and guarded by policemen. The very people who the bill was adopted for, were denied access to any communication with the officials responsible for the bill. These people may be giving up their homes for the state, couldn't the state give them 15 minutes of its time? It was degrading to be treated like a second-class citizen because I did not sport a pro-SSC button on my lapel.

I have stressed to my children the good fortune to live in a country where we are able to voice our opinion. I have to rethink how I am going to explain to my children what happened Aug. 24 . . How do I say that Democracy is a facade for our elected officials to hide behind? No matter what your concerns are, they will fall on deaf ears. They have made up their minds.

The state had made claims of wanting to "mitigate our concerns." I did not know this could be accomplished with a barred door between us.

Carol Hadamik
St. Charles

LETTER 1441

Oct. 12-1988

Dept of Energy:
Dear Friends:—
Please send a copy of
Impact Statement
Super Collider to The Ibex
Supply Co. 915 Grigg St.
Danville, Ill. 61832 Plumbing & Heating wholesale c/o Mr. Brown

Note:- attended a Realtor's
Election of new Officers
President Etc. I am a Honorary
Member of it ran in to Friction
an invited man from Chicago
Ill Living near the main office
in Chicago and being a
Realtor that it would Reduce
over

Values of Real Estate
near present Red quarter
would reduce or lower
values of existing Property
and and said it to
be 500 ft daf (ha) also
he did not approve of your
Project any way he wont
be the only one to
fight us on the safe
Cribber. that you were
like to hear about it
thank a lot In reading
out my request.

Thos. B. Jones

20V Wisconsin St.
Danville Ill. 61832

LETTER 1442

SIERRA CLUB - Tennessee Chapter

16 October 1988.

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

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are comments and questions on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider. These comments and questions were prepared by the SSC Study Committee of the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Jack Neff

Robert Jack Neff
Chairman, SSC Study Committee
Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club
2116 Westwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

Recycle

"Not blind opposition to progress, but opposition to blind progress"

IIA.1- 3391

LETTER 1442 (CONTINUED)

SIERRA CLUB - Tennessee Chapter

Comments and Questions on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), and Its Appendices, as Concerns the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Middle Tennessee.

submitted to the

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

submitted by

Robert Jack Neff
Chairman, SSC Study Committee
Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club
2116 Westwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212.
(615) 297-9870.

16 October 1988.

Recyclable

"Not blind opposition to progress, but opposition to blind progress"

IIA.1- 3392

1.

The Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club initiated a study to determine potential environmental impacts of the SSC shortly after Governor Mc Wherter announced the State's intention to compete for it. We quickly discovered the SSC would involve a mammoth project that had the potential to result in considerable environmental damage during all stages of its existence - construction, operation, and following decommissioning. Four key environmental issues were identified at that time. Our concerns about these issues were expressed in the 12 February 1988 Scoping meeting in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

A number of questions emerged about each issue. In May we accepted Congressman Bart Gordon's kind offer to find answers to our questions. He submitted our seven page letter of comments and questions to the Department of Energy (DOE). Two months later we received a two and a half page letter from DOE's Acting Director, Office of Energy Research, James F. Decker which said, in essence, your questions will be answered in the DEIS due to be distributed at the end of August 1988.

1 We have read the DEIS and most of the sixteen Appendices. We found it to be long, repetitive, and incomplete. Few questions in our original list were answered. Also, we have read four studies sent to us by Mr. Decker. They were performed by the SSC Central Design Group (SSC-SR-1026, -1027, -1029, and -1031). Also perused were two of the Fermilab Site-Environmental Reports for calender years 1986 and 1987, the State of Tennessee plan for the SSC, and a document prepared by C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois.

On 29 September 1988 we made a short presentation at the DEIS meeting in Murfreesboro, Tennessee and indicated we would submit a more complete statement about our views of the DEIS. This is that statement.

The SSC Study Committee of the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club has now identified eight issues which, unresolved would result in unacceptable damage to humans and the environment. Below each issue is identified, environmental impacts considered, questions asked, and comments made.

2 1. Growth impacts on the environment due to the SSC in Tennessee. The movement of large numbers of construction workers followed by large numbers of the permanent SSC workforce, into the middle Tennessee counties occupied by the SSC, will put a large strain on the infrastructure (waste disposal sites, sewage systems, roads, schools, etc) of all of the communities in the area. Expansion of infrastructure would be required in many communities. It is very expensive to expand infrastructure and it is even more expensive to expand it in an environmentally sound way. Sound expansion requires that adequate planning has been done well in advance so as to avoid excessive damage to the local ecosystems and to guarantee the continued existence of natural areas, clean air, and clean water. Additionally, the environmental consequences of urban growth will be intensified. No matter what spurs the growth, there are irretrivable losses to the environment that will be experienced. Loss of open spaces, a change in the type of wildlife present, increase in pavement and other impervious surfaces, are examples of these consequences. Certainly, the SSC will contribute to these growth pressures on the area.

3 A major question on growth impacts, in our May letter, was who will pay for the environmentally sound expansion of local infrastructure around the SSC? That question has yet to be answered. The DEIS offers no plans for expanding local infrastructure or any Federal assistance. By absence of any committment in this

area, it would seem that DOE expects the State, Counties or local communities to plan, fund, and perform infrastructure expansions necessitated by the presence of the SSC. Nor have we found a clear committment on the part of the State in this matter. Since Tennessee is not a wealthy state, it is probable that it has offered DOE all the incentives it can afford. These incentives include the purchase of 16,000 acres of land and transfer of title to DOE, construction of a 4 lane highway, etc. Interestingly, representatives from various counties promised unanimously, at the 12 February Scoping meeting, that they would provide expansion of infrastructure necessitated by the construction and operation of the SSC. However, according to the DEIS, the counties in which the SSC is sited may not be able to keep their promises without raising taxes and creating financial hardships for their constituents. The DEIS Socioeconomic Assessment for Bedford and Marshall Counties is as follows: "...cumulative net fiscal impact to all local government jurisdictions would be negative throughout the life of SSC." Rutherford County would break even ultimately but not until the year 1997. In general, if a piece of infrastructure is going to cost them money the constituents don't want it. Unless the DEIS is wrong about the negative fiscal impact, infusion of large amounts of money from unknown source/s will be needed for the expansions.

The Sierra Club believes that with proper planning and adequate funding the usual loss of natural areas and wildlife, characteristic of unplanned and underfunded expansion, can be mitigated if not completely avoided. It is also our opinion that since DOE's building of the SSC is causing the need for infrastructure expansion that it should pay for it. A

5 Question on growth impacts.

1. Who will fund, who will plan, and who will perform the environmentally sound expansion of local infrastructure necessitated by construction of the SSC?

2. Irradiation of the public and the environment. In the pre-DEIS pamphlets, both DOE and the State of Tennessee stated categorically that the SSC will be radiologically safe. As proof, both cite the exemplary radiological record of Fermilab in Illinois. Fermilab was said to be much like what the SSC will be in that both are high-energy accelerator complexes which accelerate protons and produce the same radiological products after the protons collide with each other or interact with fixed targets, beam abort dumps, or various ring and tunnel components. The rationale seemed to be if the environmental policies and procedures at Fermilab provided a safe radiological environment there then application of the same policies and procedures at a SSC would guarantee that the SSC would be radiologically safe too. This reasoning seemed sound providing the policies and procedures actually guaranteed the safety of off-site citizens and the environment around the Fermilab site. To ascertain if this was true we read Fermilab-Site Environmental Reports for Calender Years 1986 and 1987. 6

The four examples presented below caught our attention initially and caused us to question if the SSC could be operated safely in middle Tennessee for those people that reside above or beside the proposed facility. Other Fermilab examples could have been cited. However, these should serve as background for the questions and comments that follow.

First example: Failure to monitor off-site radiation doses due to airborne radionuclides. The major source of ionizing radiation from Fermilab is said to be

from airborne radionuclides released routinely from exhaust stacks in the experimental areas. The airborne radionuclides were identified as carbon-11 (^{11}C), nitrogen-13 (^{13}N), argon-41 (^{41}Ar), and tritium (^{3}H). A total of 81 curies (Ci) of radioactivity were released in 1987 from two stacks. 54 Ci from the Antiproton Area Stack, and 27 Ci from the Nutrino Area Stack. In view of this large quantity of radioactivity, it is surprizing there is no evidence that any citizen, living off site at Fermilab, has ever been monitored individually to determine the exact airborne dose received. This appears to be the case in the small town of Batavia whose southeastern border is less that a mile from the Antiproton Area Stack. In passing, it should be noted that Fermilab personnel are monitored individually. Rather than monitoring individual citizens at risk, Fermilab has taken the easy path by estimating an annual airborne site boundary dose using a computer program AIRDOSE-EPA. The estimated annual site boundary dose for 1987 was 0.02 mrem. At best, estimates using this method give a low and misleading dose. For a criticism of this method see the Fourth example below. AIRDOSE-EPA was used also in the DEIS to estimate the probable dose to SSC residents. Nor is there any evidence in the DEIS that citizens living over or close to the SSC ring will be monitored.

Second example: Intense beams of ionizing radiation. Several types of intense beams originate following collisions of very energetic protons with each other, targets, beam tubes, abort dumps, etc. The beams that seem most likely to irradiate citizens above ground are the intense muon beams and the gamma rays that emanate from the waste storage area containing activated accelerator parts and cement.

7 Muons are charged particles that are about 200 times as massive as an electron. They can travel great distances even in rock. For example, in 1987 the muon beam was detected at the site boundary after it emerged from the earth, 2.49 miles from its origin in the Muon Laboratory. The annual site boundary dose from the muon beam, mainly from the Muon Laboratory, was estimated to be 13 mrem in 1987. In November 1987 it was found that the muon beam could be deflected magnetically so as to reduce appreciably the site boundary dose. "It is clear that future exposures will be greatly reduced (about 15 times less) as a result of the installation of the deflecting magnet." We are pleased that the people who live in the path of the off site muon beam will no longer be irradiated with this particular muon beam. However, we cannot help but wonder why it took so long to get around to designing and testing such an obvious protective measure. Fermilab has been in operation since 1972 - 16 years. This calls into question the judgement of the policy makers and their committment to protect the public. The muon beams at SSC are to be buried under ground. One cannot help but wonder how well the public, that lives above the beam, will be protected from scattered muons. The graphs and tables in the DEIS provide little or no confidence. They are summaries at best. There is no evidence of the extent or of the quality of data on which they were based. We believe this part of the DEIS needs extensive rewarking to be comphrehensible or convincing to the public.

The waste storage area, which is called the Boneyard at Fermilab, emits gamma rays which can be detected off site. In 1987 the annual site boundary dose was measured to be 3.7 mrem. The Boneyard is reported to be well shielded. Accessibility of the public to the Boneyard was not discussed. We did not find a waste storage yard discussed in the DEIS.

8 Third example: Water borne radionuclides. It is convient to identify two categories here. The first is uncontained radionuclides. In the main they are radionuclides that form in rocks or soil and then leach into water that collects in

sumps and underdrains. Some radionuclides accumulate in drainage ditches that are derived from air vents. Uncontained water borne radionuclides are reported to be mainly ^{3}H and sodium-22 (^{22}Na). In 1987, 0.266 Ci of ^{3}H were discharged in to Kress Creek Spillway at Fermilab.

The second category would be contained radionuclides. They are found in closed circuit cooling water such as that which cools targets or beam abort dumps. The circulating water passes over ion exchange resins which remove all of the charged radionuclides but not ^{3}H which is probably in combination with oxygen in the form of tritiated water. At Fermilab the resins are regenerated and the effluent is pumped to a "clay tile field" where it enters the soil. The charged radionuclides are thought to be immobilized by attaching to soil particles. In 1987 the effluent was allowed to stand until (some of?) the salt and radionuclides precipitated out. The precipitate was stored for transfer to an authorized low level radioactive waste dump and the effluent remaining (including the ^{3}H?) pumped to the clay tile field. The radionuclides in the recirculated water, considered low in amount, were identified as ^{3}H, beryllium-7 (^{7}Be), ^{22}Na, calcium-45 (^{45}Ca), manganese-54 (^{54}Mn), and cobalt-60 (^{60}Co). Although not stated explicitly in the DEIS, it is inferred that release of radionuclides into surface waters, including ^{3}H and its compounds, will occur at SSC. No mention is made in DEIS of using the concentrated ^{3}H-contaminated water to make cement or the off site disposal of the ^{3}H cement - as promised at the 12 February 1988 Scoping meeting in Murfreesboro.

Fourth example: Misleading estimate of the airborne dose using AIRDOSE-EPA. The Fermilab estimate of the annual site boundary dose was made using the amounts of airborne radionuclides released, determined by stack monitoring, and by using the computer program, AIRDOSE-EPA. The program assumes a gaussian plume diffusion model with neutral wind conditions and an average wind speed of 10.4 miles per hour (mph). Radiological damage was assumed to be due only to external body irradiation by ^{11}C and ^{13}N gamma rays.

There are two major reasons why we believe the dose estimated using AIRDOSE-EPA is low. The first is related to wind speed. In general the exposure to radiation is inversely proportional to wind speed. Exposure is here defined as the product of the concentration of the radionuclide or radiation source (curies per unit volume of air) and the time an individual is in the presence of the radionuclide. Dose, of course, is directly proportional to exposure. So, at high wind speeds the dose is low and at low wind speeds the dose is high. Further, other conditions of wind and weather will affect the actual distribution of the radioactive gas and therefore the exposure. The wind speed at Fermilab or at the middle Tennessee site will not be constant. It will be at the elevated wind speed of 10.4 mph only transiently. With shifting winds of low speed the distribution of radioactivity is apt to be non uniform or spotty thereby providing different members of the population with different exposures - some high, some zero. It is clear, that the dose estimate by AIRDOSE-EPA at 10.4 mph is low and will have no obvious relationship with the actual dose received by individuals in the exposed population.

The second reason the estimated dose, using AIRDOSE-EPA, may be low is that it is assumed the airborne radioactivity provides only external body irradiation. However, if the just-transmuted radionuclides form molecular compounds that are "fixed" in living tissue, such as carbon-11 monoxide attached to blood cells, one would have to factor in the internal irradiation due to positron ionizations plus its annihilation gammas. This could increase the dose a good deal - perhaps by an order of magnitude.

There is a way to determine who has been irradiated without resorting to a method of estimation which is misleading and largely meaningless. It is done by monitoring each individual in the population at risk. We find it unfortunate that the policy makers at Fermilab or DOE did not see fit, over the past 16 years, to determine the actual dose which individual offsite citizens were receiving. Such data would be of great personal value for off site Fermilab residents and would be very useful now in evaluating the radiological risks associated with the proposed SSC.

10 Questions about irradiation of the public and the environment.

1. What are the locations of the stacks that are now proposed to vent ^{11}C, ^{13}N, ^{41}Ar, and ^{3}H into the air at the SSC?

11 2. What are the molecular forms into which ^{11}C, ^{13}N, and ^{3}H are incorporated before they are released into the air?

12 3. Thermal neutrons are produced from the hadron cascades underground. They were not mentioned in the Fermilab reports or the DEIS as part of the airborne radionuclides vented to the outside. What numbers (Ci) of neutrons were exhausted to the outside at Fermilab in 1985, 1986 and 1987?

13 4. Will debonding of magnets and beampipes take place at SSC and if so will ^{3}H be released into the air?

14 5. Will water contaminated with ^{3}H be evaporated into the air at SSC? If so, where and how much?

15 6. Will individuals who live on or near the SSC site be monitored individually and continuously for their exposure to airborne radionuclides? If so, how? If not, why not?

16 7. The best environmental solution to the problem of releasing airborne radionuclides would be to prevent their release. Will DOE pursue this solution? If not, why not?

17 8. In Appendix 10 of the DEIS the estimate of muon dose appears to have been calculated only at the center of the beam axis underground. We would think that the muons, due to their charge would be deflected or scattered in all directions as they interact with atoms in their path. Further we would expect some of the muons to penetrate the earths surface and interact with living things. It is the dose at this surface environment in which we are primarily interested - rather than the dose some 300 feet underground on the beam axis. What are the geometric positions underground at which you have made experimental measurements of muon concentrations? Have you made enough of these geometric measurements with very high energy (.8 TeV or higher) proton-generated muons to actually know the number of muons penetrating the surface - say at various positions on the surface above the intense muon beam axis that originated from the beam abort dump? What annual surface doses have you estimated at various surface points above the beam?

18 9. Will magnetic deflection of the muon beam be practiced at the SSC?

19 10. Will individual residents in the I and N areas be monitored for exposure to muons and gamma rays?

20 11. Will above ground storage of discarded radioactive accelerator components occur at SSC? If so, for how long? How will above ground storage of radioactive materials be managed so as to guarantee no public access to it?

21 12. What is the composition of the beam abort dump membrane that is supposed to keep water from leaching radionuclides? How stable is this membrane to the intense hadron bombardment?

22 13. How will the effluent from the regeneration of the closed circuit cooling system be disposed of at the SSC?

23 14. What are the plans for disposing of water contaminated with tritium? Will any of it be emptied into surface streams? If so, which streams? Will any tritium containing water be pumped into ground water? Will any of the contaminated water be used to make cement?

24 15. In calculations of tritium concentration at hpothetical wells in Tennessee, was it taken into account that one may be dealing primarily with rapid conduit flow?

25 16. The term Genetic risks (effects/birth) is used in tables in Appendix 12. What does this term mean? Are you dealing only with dominant mutations such as dominant lethals in the first generation? Or does the term include recessive lethals or other detrimental genes and take into account the affected in future generations? Please define or explain?

26 17. In Tables 12.3.1-2 to 12.3.1-17 and 12.3.1-32 to 12.3.1-37 dose equivalent estimates are presented for airborne radionuclides at various places, etc. The term "selected individual" is used (App. 12, p 42). It "refers to the worst-case imaginable situation in which this individual is constantly standing in the worst place for an entire year." What are the various worst-case imaginable situations? What are the worst places and where are they on the SSC map?

27 Comments on irradiation of the public and the environment. Writers of both the DEIS and the Fermilab-Site Environmental Reports are quick to point out that the radionuclides, once released into the environment, do not exceed standards for air and water. The standards referred to are the maximum permissible doses or maximum permissible releases which the nuclear and medical industries or research institutions should not exceed. It must be emphasized that the standards are not to be interpreted as safe doses or safe releases. H. J. Muller, winner of the Nobel Prize for his discovery that ionizing radiation (medical X-rays) induces mutations in living organisms, was the first to realize that there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation. Even the lowest dose has the potential to induce a mutation. This principle has been recognized by many including Karl Z. Morgan, formerly at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and sometimes known as the father of health physics. This truth remains as valid today as when Muller first identified it.

28 The Sierra Club believes the laxities demonstrated at Fermilab, such as dumping radionuclides into air, land, and water should not be permitted at SSC. As a general principle, the responsible behavior is to avoid the introduction of any radioactivity or ionizing rays into the biosphere.

3. Environmental damage by limestone spoils. Three million cubic yards of limestone spoils will be moved to the surface during the construction of the SSC in Tennessee. It may be stored in thirty-five piles, close to the shafts from which it is removed. The chemical and physical properties of the spoils are such that they have the potential for damaging health and the environment. When moistened they will be alkaline and therefore corrosive. It will consist of about 15% by
29 weight of talcum-powder sized dust which is easily blown or leached. Some of the dust particles are of the size to cause mechanical damage to the lungs. The small material, leached by rain or pumped water, may silt in surface streams or find their way into the karst conduits thereby damaging aquatic life or even endangered cave animals. Spoils will also contain nutrients that may contribute to stream and lake eutrophication. Too, spoils will be contaminated with radioactive elements including radon and its daughters.

Environmental damage due to the spoils will begin with drilling of the shafts and
30 continue for as long as they remain unsecured on the surface. Environmental damage will occur any time unsecured spoils are redistributed by action of wind, by transportation, or when rain or pumped water leaches it into surface waters or ground waters. The crucial porblem is how to secure the spoils once they are at the surface.

The DEIS presents three alternatives for disposing of the spoils. The first is
31 to use it in construction at the site. According to an Illinois study (see "Detrimental effects of locating the Superconcucting Super Collider in Illinois," C.A.T.C.H.-Illinois, March 1988 for references) tunnel boring machines pulverize the limestone. In that study, less than 15 % was 1 inch or larger in diameter, over 30 % was one eighth inch or less in diameter of which half was .005 inch or less in diameter. It is doubtful this material would provide good construction aggregate. It might be used in some industries such as coal fired electricity generating plants for wet scrubbers or in fluidized bed plants to trap sulfur and nitorgen oxides.

32 The second disposal option, to sell it, seems an unlikely one in that there is a glut of limestone in middle Tennessee. Perhaps it could be given to the cement industry.

33 The third alternative is to store it on site in 35 piles around the ring. Each pile would have its own retaining pond. We do not believe that DOE has addressed adequately the problem of securing the spoil piles. We believe the dust in the spoils will be blown by the wind as long as the piles are there, much like the dust in the mill tailings from the western uranium mines are blown. The DEIS did address the problem of waste leaching into surface waters by proposing that
34 retaining ponds be constructed. This might work for surface waters. However, if the pile or retaining pond is located over breaks in the ground surface such that the run off communicates with the karst conduits, there may be rapid contamination of groundwater by soluble and/or particulate material. The rapid movement of water in the under ground conduits could lead to rapid, extensive and long term contamination of wells and springs miles from the spoils site.

35 Questions on the limestone spoils.

1. What will be the particle size distribution of the broken limestone produced by the tunnel boring machines at the Tennessee SSC site?

36 2. What will be the radon concentration in the spoils? Will the radon daughters attach to and be transported by the small spoils particles?

37 3. Will spoils dust be secured during tunneling, transportation, and surface storage? If so, how?

38 4. Is there a plan for keeping material leached from spoil piles from entering the groundwater drainage system? If there is what is it?

Comments on the spoils issue. The limestone spoils have the potential for doing enormous damage to health and environment in Tennessee's SSC region. The problem of how to secure the spoils, once they are out of the ground, has not been
39 addressed adequately in the DEIS. Use of spoils in construction is potentially the best way of securing the material provided it can be used in that capacity. We believe the option of storing on site should not be used unless a sure and long term method can be found to secure the material so it is immobilized from blowing and leaching.

4. Problems with decommissioning. A final decommissioning plan was not presented
40 in the DEIS. However, it is clear that DOE has started to think about decommissioning options. Information on remodeling the CERN accelerator (SSC-SR-1029, 1987) was beileveable and probably could be used as modal for part of the decommissioning.

One option considered was that access to all tunnels (except to Linac) would be sealed after highly radioactive components and salvagescle materials were removed. The DEIS does not indicate what type of seal would be used so as to guarantee that
41 the public would not have access to sealed off spaces. It is clear that some of these underground spaces would remain radioactive and dangerous for years due to induced radioactivity in the walls and the accumulation of radon gas in the open spaces.

With the sealing option, the empty tunnels and experimental rooms would remain underground after decommissioning. This would mean that nearly 3 million cubic yards of space remain deep under ground. In the absence of title transfer the under ground space would remain with DOE. It was not said if the space will remain empty or if it will be used for new activities such as housing a new type of
42 accelerator or storage of nuclear waste or special nuclear materials, etc. We have more than passing concern about the future of this space since DOE is intimately involved in producing and handling special nuclear weapons materials as well as undertaking massive cleanups of its various nuclear weapons facilities. In view of its right to secrecy on matters of national security, there is no obligation of DOE to notify the public should it decide to store nuclear weapons materials in an abandoned SSC facility.

Questions on decommissioning.

43 1. During or following decommissioning, how will access to tunnels and experimental rooms be sealed so as to guarantee the public does not have access these dangerous spaces?

44 2. Will DOE retain title to the empty underground facilities after decommissioning? If so, will the space be used? If used, specifically for what will the space be used?

64 Comments on land application. We recommend that DOE commit to the use of state-of-the-art waste water treatment facilities, capable of returning water to surface drainage or ground water that is of the same quality as the water originally withdrawn for use at the facility. Certainly, a state-of-the-art accelerator should be set in a clean environment, and maintained by state-of-the-art technology.

65 7. Nature of experiments to be performed in future. A large portion of the campus area is designated as an expansion area. Also, in the "far cluster" there are additional interaction rooms which are to be developed in the future. Historically large accelerator complexes, such as SLAC, CERN, and Fermilab have evolved. They have been modified to perform experiments beyond those for which they were originally designed, some of which produce more hazardous (qualitatively or quantitatively) reaction products and wastes. DOE, in its EIS, should discuss plausible and possible future research scenarios, indicating those areas of investigation which might be addressed.

Questions.

66 1. What functions are planned for the campus expansion area and for the interaction rooms in the far cluster?

67 2. As contrasted with proton-proton collisions, will the use or structure of the SSC be modified in the future, such as to use solid targets or to accelerate particles which are more massive than protons?

68 3. What future modifications, and what future experiments could be performed at the SSC?

69 4. In these possible experiments, what inventories of radionuclides could be generated, and what amounts of radionuclides and intense radiation beams could be released into the environment?

70 5. If the nature of the experiments to be conducted in future results in higher risks to the community, what changes in policy and procedures are planned to assure continued protection of the public health and environment?

71 6. How would the local communities and the state be informed of and participate in the development of revised policy, procedures and environmental protection measures?

72 Comments. Future modifications of the SSC could result in new or additional human and environmental impacts, as contrasted to those already identified in the current version of the SSC DEIS. The public, at risk, has a right to know what to expect in the future. For this reason, we recommend that DOE should discuss possible future SSC research scenarios and their potential impacts, in the final EIS.

73 8. External oversight committees for setting and enforcing environmental policy and procedures at the SSC. As described in the DEIS, it is the intention of DOE that the development and enforcement of environmental policies and procedures would be self-controlled, as is now the practice at Fermilab. But, as noted in a previous section, this practice has not provided adequate protection for the laboratory's neighbors. The Fermilab policies and procedures need to be reviewed and strengthened. Should the SSC be sited in Tennessee, we recommend that DOE establish three permanent external oversight committees to assure that the harm

inflicted on people and the environment is minimized.

The first committee should be a national committee, composed of experts of national stature with technical expertise in those areas of SSC design and operation that have the potential to damage human health or the environment. A model for this
74 committee is the Congressional oversight committee established to oversee the high level radioactive waste program. A committee established by the National Academy of Science is another option. The national committee would be charged with the review of SSC environmental protection policies, procedures and strategies: to oversee their implementation; to consult with and recommend improvements to SSC managers; and report their findings and conclusions to Congress and the state and local committees.

A second committee would be a panel of technical experts from the state who would
75 also review policies, procedures and environmental monitoring data, and oversee compliance with appropriate state law, and federal law delegated to the state. The state review panel would also consult with SSC officials and maintain a liaison with the other two committees.

The third oversight committee would be composed of elected officials and citizens from the local communities affected by the SSC project. Their function would be
76 to protect the interests of the local communities. The local oversight group would have the right to review SSC environmental policies, procedures, data, and reports, communicate and recommend to SSC administrators, and to work with the other two committees.

The work of the oversight committees should be supported by federal grants from SSC.
77 The grants should be unrestricted in their scope of review, but should not be used to support litigation. The grants provided to state and local communities under the high level waste program provide a model.

Once the SSC site is selected, and the project funded, the committees should be
78 appointed in time to participate in planning for environmental protection, and be in place to provide oversight during construction as well as in the operational phase.

79 Conclusions.

Construction of the SSC in Tennessee, as described in the DEIS, would increase health hazards of middle Tennessee citizens, and inflict damage on the environment. In our view, the negative impacts out weigh the benefits to the region.

80 Some of the negative impacts could be mitigated if the counties, state and DOE are prepared to plan and pay for the needed and expensive mitigation measures. We have offered recommendations for mitigating some of the negative effects.

81 There are, however, some problems associated with the SSC for which we see no solution--or at least no easy solution. These include: disruption of the normal life of area residents during the first six years of construction; a safe or secure way to dispose of the limestone spoils; or a compassionate way to remove 112 families from their homes.

Comments on decommissioning. The EIS should contain a more complete and de-
45 tailed discussion of the decommissioning of a SSC than that in the DEIS. It should include answers to the above questions. We believe the public deserves to know how DOE is thinking on this topic at this time.

5. Quality of life during construction and operation of the SSC. During
46 construction, the increased levels of noise, dust, traffic and growth will make life particularly unpleasant for those who live on or near the site, but the quality of life will be degraded for anyone living in the project area. Particulate matter in the air around the site is almost certain to have been underestimated in the DEIS. This is so if spoils are stored on site and/or if dust is
47 vented to the outside while the tunnels and experimental rooms are being bored. High concentrations of fugitive dust are a health hazard, as well as a nuisance. Small particles (smaller than 10 microns) are not cleared by the lungs, and can cause chronic lung disease.

48 During operation, the massive compressors at the service areas will produce noise and vibrations around the clock. At each service area site, tank farms, cooling
49 towers, and transmission lines will present an unpleasant view--close up or at a distance. Spoil piles will be unsightly to the eye and damaging to the respiratory system. From the air, the ten service areas, connected by transmission lines, will appear as a ring of industrial sites. Such industrial concentrations in rural
50 areas often catalyse residential community decay, without attracting desireable commercial/industrial expansion. The service areas, as described in the DEIS will repel most home owners.

Questions on quality of life at the SSC.

51 1. Does DOE plan to mitigate the noise, dust and traffic impacts during construction? If so, how?

52 2. Does DOE plan to mitigate the visual, auditory, kinesthetic and odor pollution at the service areas during operation? If so, what will be done?

53 3. Will DOE consider planning for and constructing service areas underground, as well as restoring the surface to its original condition after construction?

Comments on Quality of life at the SSC. We believe that the quality of life will be severely degraded during the construction phase of the SSC. We see no way that the high quality of life now existing in the region can be maintained during con-
54 struction. We believe that the fugitive dust problem has not been adequately addressed in the DEIS, is serious, and plans for mitigation should be prepared and included in the final EIS.

During operation, the ten service areas, as now planned will be the most offensive parts of the SSC. They are aesthetically offensive, and will degrade the quality of life now enjoyed by local residents. This need not be so, if the plans are modified.
55 We recommend that each service area be engineered so as to eliminate visual pollution, noise, vibration and odor as much as possible, by placing compressors, storage tanks, treatment plant, and other heavy equipment underground. The surface should be restored to its natural pre-construction condition.

6. Land application of domestic waste-water and cooling tower waste water at the experimental and service areas. The DEIS states: "Domestic sewage and cooling tower blowdown generated at the experimental areas and service areas will be treated
56 with package treatment plants, with disposal by land application (spray fields) or leach fields." (Appendix 1, p. 67). This ranks high on the list of environmentally unsound proposals in the DEIS.

The state, in selecting the site, and the DOE, in writing the section of the DEIS dealing with rates of water flow for estimating radiological contamination of well water, did not fully consider the fact that the site lies in the middle of a very
57 extensive karst area. In karst, the groundwater movement, or drainage underground, is largely through fissures and cavities and conduits formed by dissolution of limestone. The channels may be small, or large, as in Snell Snell Cave. The flow may be rapid. The ground water flow regime in the middle Tennessee region is largely unmapped.

There is nevertheless, ample evidence of interconnections between ground water and surface water. For example, in 1970 the State study of the bacteriological quality of drinking water in private wells and springs found that the majority of Rutherford County's springs and wells were contaminated by fecal coliform bacteria. The report proposed that the contaminants originated in the numerous septic tank leach
58 fields in both Rutherford and Davidson counties. There is no evidence that this situation has improved. The majority of rural residents, in and around the proposed DOE site, obtain their drinking water from wells. It is clear that with easy communication between the surface water and ground water, that many materials, such as contaminants leached from sewage effluent, cooling tower blowdown, and leachate from spent silos have the potential for contaminating private drinking water supplies under a wide area of middle Tennessee.

Small package treatment plants, unless they are consistently monitored and well maintained, do not provide adequate treatment. These plants may not eliminate pathogens or viruses, nor remove all of the organic matter in domestic sewage. The
59 use of spray irrigation can potentially aerosol containing intestinal viruses and or bacterial spores, which can be carried long distances by the wind. Leach fields in the middle Tennessee limestone area, especially those formed by blasting in the underlying bedrock, may do little to clean up the domestic waste water before it enters the ground water.

Questions on land application of waste water.

60 1. What specifications, and/or performance standards will DOE require for the proposed package treatment plants? How will they be maintained?

61 2. Will DOE commit, at this time, to install state-of-the-art package plants?

62 3. What effluent limits will be specified for organics, inorganics, microorganisms, and BOD in the package plant effluent?

63 4. What are the siting criteria, and specifications for the construction and operation of the spray fields and/or leach fields?

LETTER 1443

NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS

One of the NICOR
family energy companies

P.O. Box 190 Aurora, Illinois 60507-0190 Phone 312 983 8888

September 26, 1988

Mr. John S. Herrington
Secretary of Energy
United States Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Herrington:

Northern Illinois Gas (NI-Gas) has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), document DOE/EIS-0138D, Volumes I, III and IV, dated August 1988. The purpose of NI-Gas' review was to examine those sections of the draft EIS containing input provided by NI-Gas relative to its existing and/or proposed infrastructure for purposes of servicing natural gas energy to the SSC.

1

The majority of NI-Gas' information supplied to DOE for the EIS report is contained in Volume IV Appendix 5b of 16 (pages 159 and 161). NI-Gas finds the information contained within this section to be correct to the best of its knowledge. NI-Gas believes that its existing and proposed infrastructure has little or no impact on the environment of the proposed Illinois site.

NI-Gas, one of the largest natural gas utility companies in the United States, is prepared to serve the SSC with clean, low cost and dependable supplies of energy into the foreseeable future. Four interstate pipeline companies provide natural gas to NI-Gas under long-term contracts. As a result of a prudent gas purchasing policy and a vast underground storage system, NI-Gas' customers pay less per therm than most consumers across the country.

Should you have any questions regarding this response, please contact NI-Gas at the above address.

Sincerely,

J. Robert White
Manager Industrial Development

An Investor-Owned Taxpaying Business

LETTER 1444

October 14, 1988

Dear Gentlemen of the SSC Site Task Force,

1 My objections to locating the SSC in the Middle Tennessee area stems from only a couple of wells of interest. Most of my questions and concerns deal with information contained in the environmental impact statements put out by the DOE. I am no authority. I am, though, a concerned citizen bothered by the possibility of real hazards to the environment and failure of a research program that may have merit if located elsewhere.

2 From the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 5, the statement comes, on page 62

"it (the proposed site's location)... is situated in an area of karst topography (limestone sinkholes and caves)".

Under the heading of Geologic Hazards on page 13 of the DEIS Volume IV Appendix 5, is stated, "Caves and sinkholes indicate a potential for hazards because of cavern collapse and flooding."

3 From the same DEIS volume previously mentioned, on page 62 comes another fact. "The proposed SSC alignment is bracketed by the divide between the Tennessee River and the Lower Cumberland River... Within the area of the ring

are the headwaters of the East Fork Stones River, the West Fork Stones River and the Harpeth River (tributaries of the Lower Cumberland River). Tributary drainage along the north side of the Duck River between Shelbyville and Henry Norton State Park are part of the Tennessee River Basin."

4 From page 5.1.6-14 of DEIS Volume I Chapter 5 comes the mention, also contained on many other pages, of the presence of the radioactive element tritium. This element is water soluble.

From these previously quoted facts I believe one can easily build the following logic:

-4-

1) Caves and sinkholes exist in the area of the collider ring.
2) Caves and sinkholes are hazards due to possible flooding and collapse.
3) Headwaters of several tributaries of the Lower Cumberland River and the Tennessee River Basin originate within the tunnel ring at the proposed SSC site and run to many areas of the state.
4) Some of the radioactive material prospectively used at the site, such as tritium, are water soluble.
∴ The chances of polluting groundwater with radioactive waste and dirt becoming the drinking water of vast numbers of people, appears to be a very real threat.

LETTER 1444 (CONTINUED)

-5-

In DEIS Volume I, Chapter 5, 5.1.8-19 it is admitted that in two counties involved with the SSC site in Tennessee (Bedford and Marshall), the "revenue losses would exceed the positive gains" and "these counties would experience negative annual impacts throughout the life of the SSC." In "Other counties", the same paragraph points out, "the positive impacts would not offset the earlier losses for some time."

5

My question is you must be, why, for the good of your project, the safety of your workers and Tennessee residents and for the economic good of the host state would you not want to locate in an area with no karst topography, no groundwater of significant amounts and an economic need for the project? It seems so simple.

6

Thank you for your consideration of these points.

Diana M. Johnson
Rt. 1, Box 520
Rockvale, TN
37153

LETTER 1445

October 16, 1988

To the Honorable Dr. Wilmont Hess,

After reading and studying your draft document about the TSSC project for Tennessee, I felt it necessary to write you and voice my comments. First, all, I am a citizen of Rutherford County and my home and children are located in the I-4 area, on Highway 96 West. In reading your document I noticed that you have listed 4 Interests in Rutherford County and my home and children weren't listed. I also feel that my interests should be of high priority. Tennessee State Parks Tenn. St. Park System Master Plan 1989 - 1993. It would seem that Dr. Conte now puts romantic interest about protecting wildlife is a business and wins it out.

Another problem I would like to bring to your attention is our highway and growth in Rutherford County. This past year we built the Middle Tennessee High schools to accommodate the ever number of students attending Middle Tennessee. Now Oregon we built three schools it didn't solve the overcrowded problem in the school system. They are predicting next year there will be hundreds of more students pouring into this system.

I was present at the October monthly meeting of our County Commissioners. They faced with the problem of coming up with enough money to build the school budget for this 1988-89 school year. Already this early in the year, we have heard rumors stating our school system. One of the commissioners voiced this concern about how could we afford a project such as the DRI. Our bond ratings went down this year, which will mean a hard sign for many residents of the County.

5

I don't not want to hear or would hate to have our beautiful County landscape ruin by a project such as this. Do we plan to have a few large Rutherford men through this County; that all the while the enough construction for the people of Rutherford. I would greatly appreciate your committee looking some wide open for this project as he built that doesn't off as many growth problems as Rutherford County has.

4

Sincerely,
Shirley Pridgen
Rt. 2 D Franklin Road
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37129

LETTER 1446

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess

1 I am a Resident in Tenn. that will be affected by the Super Conducting Super Collider. My Location is in Rutherford Co. in the J4 Area. My Concern and questions are as following

2 I own and operate a Small Engine Repair Business which I Started 5 years ago in the J 4 Area right next to Hwy 96. In the DEIS My Business is neither listed or on the map with the other 4 Business that would be took in the 4 countys. What are you considering as a Business. I collect and pay State and Local Business Taxes.

3 What would be done for the lost time and customers that will cost me, If this project does come to Tenn. Will the State pay anything for this.

Cont.

LETTER 1446 (CONTINUED)

4 Another Concern is the loss of Cedar and other hardwoods would hurt the Local mills and Timber cutters.

Meaning Also Less Land for Rutherford Co. to assess for Land tax, which would make the other Landowners pay higher taxes

5 wich some cannot afford. Our County now claims if they don't come up with some extra taxes, Our schools will be closed early next spring. I would like to suggest that this project needs to go somewhere else beside Tennessee.

Thank you,
Calvin Douglas
Rt 2
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
37129

LETTER 1447

6N755 Murray Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60175
October 16, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

I would like to address that aspect of the Draft EIS concerning "Public Support" for the SSC in Illinois.

The Northern Illinois survey (referenced in the DEIS) is very misleading in its supposed conclusion of "overall public support" and this was explained in detail in the speech of Craig Jones of C.A.T.C.H. - Illinois on October 6, 1988, with proper reference. Thus there is no point in elaborating further on that matter herein.

However, another very significant fact relating to any sincere and highly motivated support was evident when Kristin Dean of "SSC for Fermi" stated on October 7 that,"we could have had 100 business leaders here to speak, but in the interest of time, they will submit their comments in writing." The truth is, Ms. Dean was highly embarrassed over her inability and failure to motivate these "business leaders" to appear, for indeed their support is "lip service" based upon their political ties to Governor Thompson. Indeed, I would venture that not one of those referenced individuals has cared enough to read the DEIS.

No doubt some will write, but the viewpoints that truly matter are those of the adversely affected people of the Fox Valley...the people who have read the DEIS and have studied the overall problem(s) and have given dearly of their time, energy, and money over the last nine months to stop this SSC travesty into our lives.

DO NOT SITE THE SSC IN ILLINOIS for if you do it will NEVER be built. We WILL NOT allow it and we have the means to back up our word.

Sincerely,

Steve Thompson

Steve Thompson

LETTER 1446

October 16, 1988

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

Attention: Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman

Dear Dr. Hess:

With regard to the SSC, we are property owners who will be involved or living adjacent to the proposed SSC sites.

1 After reviewing information that has been available, we feel there are potential environmental consequences of siting in our area.

2 Also, because home construction has increased at a fast rate in our area, roads will become more and more congested. The most congested of all seven sites are presently the roads at the Illinois site.

3 These are a few of the reasons we are not in favor of locating the SSC in Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Charles Acitelli - Sophie Acitelli

IIA.1- 3416

LETTER 1449

CP&L

Carolina Power & Light Company

October 17, 1988

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
ER-55/GTN
Office of Energy Research
U. S. Department of Energy
Washington, D. C. 20545

ATTENTION: SSC DRAFT EIS COMMENTS

Dear Dr. Hess:

I am writing to provide the following comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). On Table 4-30 titled "Comparison of Existing Utility Systems in the Region of the Site Alternatives" found in DEIS Volume I, Chapter 4, Page 4-92, the value for "Construction power available (kV)" for North Carolina is incorrectly stated as 100. The correct value should be 23 kV.

The 23 kV value was provided to Mr. Don Scapuzzi of RTK Joint Venture by my letter dated May 6, 1988 (copy attached). A copy of this letter was also provided to Dr. Earle Fowler and Mr. John Scango on June 29, 1988 during the SSC Site Task Force visit to North Carolina.

Therefore, please revise the above referenced Table 4-30 to show 23 kV construction power available for the North Carolina site. If you have any questions regarding this comment, please call me at (919) 836-6722.

Yours very Truly,

Robert S. Stancil
Principal Engineer
Regulatory Staff Services

RSS21:map

Attachment

cc: Dr. William L. Dunn

411 Fayetteville Street • P. O. Box 1551 • Raleigh, N. C. 27602

LETTER 1449 (CONTINUED)

CP&L
Carolina Power & Light Company
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

COPY

May 6, 1988

Mr. Don Scapuzzi, P.E.
RTK Joint Venture
1800 Harrison Street
P. O. Box 23210
Oakland, California 94623-2321

SUBJECT: Estimates for Serving Construction Power Requirements for Construction of the SSC Tunnel at the North Carolina Site

Dear Don:

This is in response to your request of April 29, 1988 for CP&L to provide the subject information. It is my understanding that you desire a general or "ballpark" estimate of the cost, approximate line routing and general schedule information for providing construction power to the 20 "E" and "F" designated tunnel access points around the SSC ring, for tunnel construction.

Carolina Power & Light Company is pleased to respond to your request with the following information. CP&L estimates are very general in nature given the lack of specific service load characteristics and your desire to receive this information within a few days of the request.

CP&L has developed a set of assumptions for use as a basis in developing our cost, line routing, and schedule information. Therefore, the information provided below is based upon the following assumptions, with the understanding that should actual circumstances differ from those assumed, CP&L's estimates and other information would be affected. While CP&L's cost estimates are general and not exact, we believe that they are reasonably representative based on the assumed service conditions.

Assumptions

1. Construction power for tunnel construction would be provided from CP&L's existing primary distribution system in the area, which is 23 kV service.

2. The construction power service would be above-ground, pole-mounted service which would be removed upon the customer's request. Construction service would be provided in accordance with CP&L's approved Line Extension Plan. The current revision of this plan is provided for information as Attachment A of this letter.

3. The construction power service would be three-phase four-wire service to serve the following estimated loads:

   - 1000 hp Tunnel Boring Machine
   - 600-700 hp of Fans and Compressors
   - General shop and office loads
   - Estimated total usage is 35,000-40,000 kWh/day

   (Note: The above information is from Don Scapuzzi of RTK.)

   Based on the above estimated loads, CP&L assumes a maximum load of 2500 KVA.

4. Each construction power service point of delivery would include only fuses and a 23 kV meter--no voltage transformation is included. It is CP&L's understanding that the contractor will provide his own transformation from 23 kV to the voltages required for his operation.

5. It is assumed that only one tunnel boring operation (one Tunnel Boring Machine and associated equipment) will be in service at any one time from construction power service supplied from a single CP&L primary distribution feeder. It is possible that multiple tunnel boring operations would be used at different points around the ring as long as only one operation is served by a single CP&L distribution feeder. If multiple tunnel boring operations are used simultaneously, the effects on CP&L's distribution system in the area will have to be evaluated to determine the impacts on other CP&L customers in the area and to determine if further system upgrades will be required. CP&L's cost estimates are based on either a single tunnel boring operation on the ring at any one time or multiple tunnel boring operations where there is no impact on the distribution system requiring additional upgrades.

6. The CP&L cost estimates are based on the assumption that the contractor's equipment operation will not interfere with other CP&L customers' service (i.e., voltage flicker). The effects of the contractor's equipment operation must conform to CP&L's flicker guidelines which may require large motors to have reduced voltage starters and/or a limited number of starts over a given time period. If it is determined that the contractor's equipment operation adversely affects other customers' service, additional costs would be required to remedy this situation.

7. It is assumed that right-of-way acquisition will not be a problem. Generally, North Carolina maintained paved roads (N.C. and paved S.R. designated roads) have a dedicated right-of-way of at least 60 feet. This is also true for some unpaved Secondary Roads (S.R. designation). Utilities generally have the opportunity to share this right-of-way with the N.C. Department of Transportation for routing distribution level service lines. It is assumed that the acquisition of other right-of-way which crosses private property may be reasonably obtained.

Construction Power Cost Estimates

The following general or "ballpark" cost estimates are provided in 1988 dollars and reflect the cost to provide construction power at 23 kV from CP&L's distribution system to the 16 "E" and "F" designated SSC tunnel access shafts located in CP&L's service area. Based on the SSC location as shown in the North Carolina SSC Site Proposal and as reflected on the attached marked-up copy of Map B-2, three of the tunnel access shafts (E1, F1, and E4) are located in the service area of Piedmont Electric Membership Cooperative (PEMC). Also, one access shaft (F10) is located in Duke Power Company's service area. CP&L has not provided cost estimates for those locations outside the Company's service area; however, it is believed that construction power service from Piedmont EMC and Duke Power would generally fall within the range of estimates provided by CP&L below.

It should be noted that while the following estimates reflect the costs to provide the indicated construction power service facilities, the actual contribution required from the DOE could be significantly less. The actual contribution required from DOE would be generally based on the provisions of the Company's Line Extension Plan provided as Attachment A. The actual contribution, if any, required from the DOE will be the Company's estimated cost of installing construction service and permanent service facilities in excess of the CP&L calculated revenue credit determined for the project to be earned by CP&L under the contract for permanent service. The present CP&L revenue credit is derived from the calculation of two times the quantity of the estimated annual revenue less the annual kilowatt-hours times 7.031 cents per kilowatt-hour. Based on a revenue credit calculated from the data provided in CP&L's response to Item 8 of the DOE February 23, 1988 Enclosure 3 data request, no contribution from the DOE would be required for the construction of the two permanent SSC transmission tap lines and the construction power service facilities described in this letter.

CP&L COST ESTIMATES FOR TEMPORARY
POWER FOR SSC TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION
(1988 Dollars)

Tunnel Access Shaft	Description of Work	Estimated Cost
E1	Piedmont EMC Service Area.	No Estimate
F1	Piedmont EMC Service Area.	No Estimate
E2	Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	$ 5,000
F2	Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	5,000
E3	Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	5,000
F3	Replace 3 miles of 1#6 GI conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	24,000
E4	Piedmont EMC Service Area.	No Estimate

Tunnel Access Shaft	Description of Work	Estimated Cost
E4	Replace 2.4 miles of 2#2 ACSR with 3#1/0 ACSR. Replace 1.5 miles of 1#2 ACSR with 3#1/0 ACSR. Add 0.75 miles of 1#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	85,000
E5	See Notes 1, 2, & 3 below. Replace 2.5 miles of 1#6 CW conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install 0.75 miles of 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	150,000
F5	See Notes 1, 2, & 3 below. Replace 0.6 miles of 1#2 ACSR with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	$105,000
E6	See Notes 1 & 2 below. Replace 0.4 miles of 1#6 CW conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	68,000
F6	See Note 1 below. Replace 1.0 miles of 1#2 ACSR with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses and a 23 kV meter.	$4,000
E7	See Note 1 below. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	39,000
F7	Replace 1.0 miles of 1#6 3S conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	20,000
E8	Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	5,000
F8	Replace 0.5 miles of 1#4 BC conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	13,000
E9	Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	5,000
F9	Replace 3.3 miles of 3#4 BC conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	67,000
E10	Replace 1.3 miles of 3#4 BC conductor with 3#1/0 ACSR. Replace 2.5 miles of 1#4 ACSR with 3#1/0 ACSR. Install and remove 500 feet of 3#1/0 ACSR, fuses, and a 23 kV meter.	$ 92,000
F10	Duke Power Company's Service Area.	No Estimate
	Total "Ballpark" Cost	$742,000*

Notes:

1. For the five locations E5 through E7, six miles of 3#1/0 ACSR would be replaced with 3#477 MCM AAC. One-fifth of the cost of this work is included in the estimate for each of these locations.

2. For the three locations E5 through E6, 1.8 miles of 3#4 BC would be replaced with 3#1/0 ACSR. Also, 2.0 miles of 2#2 ACSR would be replaced with 3#1/0 ACSR. One-third of the cost of this work is included in the estimate for each of these locations.

3. For the two locations E5 through F5, four miles of 2#2 ACSR would be replaced with 3#1/0 ACSR. One-half of the cost of this work is included in the estimate for each of these locations.

*Excludes costs for temporary power service to tunnel access shafts located in the service areas of Piedmont EMC and Duke Power Company.

Key to Abbreviations:
AAC - All aluminum conductor
ACSR - Aluminum conductor steel reinforced
BC - Bare copper
CW - Copperweld
GI - Galvanized iron
MCM - Thousand circular mills
3S - Three strand (steel)

The general routing of the described lines is shown on the attached copy of Map B-2. The above "Description of Work" refers to the replacement of a number of miles of existing distribution line. These line replacements are necessary to upgrade the distribution system in the indicated areas to enable it to adequately provide three-phase service for the identified load (assumed maximum load of 2500 KVA). The line replacements will generally be performed in the most economical manner (i.e., installing only additional conductors as required to upgrade to three-phase service, reconductoring existing lines as necessary, etc.).

The contribution, if any, required from DOE for the construction service facilities will only include costs associated with those portions of the upgraded or new lines that would not otherwise be upgraded or installed by CP&L for providing the normal level of service for the Company's customers in the area. The above estimates were developed based on the present distribution system needs in the area. However, the actual system needs and the then current Company plans at the time a request for construction power is made, will be used to determine the exact cost of the construction power service to each location. All reasonable options for providing the construction power service to the SSC will be considered at that time in an effort to provide the service at the lowest cost.

Construction Power Service Line Routing

The attached Map B-2, "North Carolina Site Map," of the North Carolina SSC Site Proposal, has been marked with green hi-liter to show the general routing of the temporary power line work described in the above cost estimates. Generally CP&L will tap the existing distribution system at the

closest possible point to the various tunnel access shaft locations. Upgraded and new lines, as requested, will be routed along State road right-of-ways where possible to the closest location to the points of delivery. Right-of-way across private property will be kept to a minimum.

Based on the assumed characteristics of temporary power requirements, it is anticipated that none of the tunnel access shaft locations will need to be served directly from a distribution substation, but will be served by tapping or upgrading the portion of the distribution system closest to each access shaft. However, CP&L has four transmission to distribution substations in the vicinity around the ring from which the construction power will be ultimately supplied. The following table indicates access shafts supplied from each of these substations:

CP&L Transmission to Distribution Substation	SSC Tunnel Access Shafts Ultimately Served
Roxboro South 230 kV	E2 through F3
Roxboro 138 kV	F4
Oxford North 230 kV	E5 through E8
Oxford South 230 kV	F8 through E10

Schedule for Providing Construction Power Service

CP&L will cooperatively work with the DOE to support their schedule and requirements for construction power service. Generally, the more lead time that can be provided by DOE before the need for construction power, obviously the greater will be the probability of CP&L meeting the DOE's schedule.

Considering the number of construction power points of delivery involved, the amount of distribution line work required, and the need for right-of-way arrangements, a six-month notice would be preferable prior to the delivery of any construction power. Such notice is needed to develop the specific cost estimates, consummate contractual arrangements with the DOE, perform the necessary engineering work, arrange for right-of-way access, coordinate the work with the Company's line crews, and actually perform the necessary line construction work.

However, the fact that construction power service will not be needed at all tunnel access shaft locations initially and the fact that several tunnel access shafts are in very close proximity to existing distribution feeders that would not require upgrades, could allow CP&L to provide construction power service to some locations with less notice. It is possible that construction power to tunnel access shaft locations such as E2, F2, E3, E8, and E9 could be provided with as little as two months notice. This could allow tunnel construction to begin at selected locations around the ring with relative short prior notice.

It should be noted that the above schedule durations are based on the assumption that the contractor's equipment and operation would not adversely affect the service to other CP&L customers in the area, which could require alternative arrangements. Also, if right-of-way acquisition problems are encountered, condemnation proceedings might be required which could add to the cost and schedule.

Summary

The above information provides CP&L's "ballpark" estimate of $742,000 (1988 Dollars) to provide construction service facilities to 16 of the 20 tunnel access shafts around the SSC ring. This cost estimate is based on the current CP&L distribution system conditions in the area. While the actual cost would be based on the then current Company system conditions at the time a request for construction power service is made, the actual contribution for construction service facilities required from the DOE could be zero depending on the overall installation costs of the construction and permanent service facilities and the CP&L revenue credit determined for the project to be permanently served by the Company.

The general line routing, as shown on the attached marked-up copy of Map B-2, will use existing CP&L and State road right-of-ways to minimize private right-of-way acquisition. CP&L desires at least a six-month notice before providing construction power service; however, a shorter notice is possible for points of delivery not requiring distribution system upgrades. All of this information is based on and contingent upon the accuracy of the assumptions listed in this letter.

CP&L supports North Carolina's proposal for the SSC. Upon notice from the DOE of the need for electric power service, CP&L will work expeditiously to meet DOE's schedule and to effectively serve their power requirements for the SSC.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the above information.

Yours very truly,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
R. S. STANCIL

Robert S. Stancil
Principal Engineer
Regulatory Staff Services

RSS112:map

Attachments

cc: Dr. W. L. Dunn

LETTER 1450

William V. Bell
Chairman
1003 Huntsman Drive
Durham, NC 27713

Mrs. Rebecca M. Heron
Vice Chairman
4425 Kerley Road
Durham, NC 27705

COUNTY OF DURHAM
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mrs. Josephine D. Clement
206 Pelzne Avenue
Durham, NC 27707

Mrs. Louise W. McCutcheon
2014 Wiltshire Drive
Durham, NC 27707

Al Hight
2104 Ellis Road
Durham, NC 27703

October 17, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

I received the October 10, 1988, request from Dr. Scharver on Friday, October 14, 1988, for documentation of my opposition to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina, as presently proposed. However, I was on my way out of town at the time I received Dr. Scharver's request and am postmarking this correspondence for October 17, 1988, which I trust will be acceptable. My written comments are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Rebecca M. Heron
Commissioner

RMH:bpt

Enclosures

Durham County Judicial Bldg., 6th Floor, 201 E. Main Street, Durham, NC 27701 (919) 688-5588
Equal Employment/Affirmative Action Employer

Comments made by Rebecca Heron re SSC

1) Road and Traffic - 25 miles of four lane roads passing through our critical watershed and basin areas.

2 Roads that are not on the Transportation Improvement Program - 10 year plan. Road system not brought to Regional Transportation Advisory Committee composed of elected officials from Orange County, Durham and Durham County, Carrboro, Chapel Hill and representatives from NC DOT.

Congestion on present road system during construction.

Right of way acquisition - possible court actions.

EIS evaluation on new construction.

2) Sewer/waste disposal: possible need for additional waste disposal

3 other than Butner plant.

Eno capacity is limited - for now no new capacity.

EIS now in progress - enlargement very questionable because of location and capacity of river to handle additional discharge.

4 3) Effects on water quality not addressed.

Secondary and cumulative impacts not addressed.

5 4) 593 acres of prime farm land either destroyed or removed from service - Durham County land development plan has designated this area as low. density agriculture.

6 5) Electricity usuage will increase - need for additional capacity - which will be very expensive as facilities have to be expanded. Higher cost for normal customers.

7 6) Inventory of Natural & Cultural Resources not addressed. Guide for growth identifying special areas of concern.

8 7) I am opposed to SSC in this very sensitive area and if this project is approved that it be located in another area where the impact will not be so severe.

LETTER 1451

Oct. 15, 1988

Mr. Wilmot Hess
Chairman
SSC Site Task Force
Dept. of Energy
EIC-65
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

I am writing this letter to urge you not to choose Illinois as the site for the SSC.

1 Our home is not among those that will be affected if the SSC is located here, but I am still opposed to it. There are several reasons I'm opposed, but time will only permit me to touch on one.

This area of Illinois is presently experiencing a very rapid growth rate and it is expected to dontinue well into the 90's.

As you know Fermilab was built here 20 years ago and is now (supposedly) doomed to become obsolete if the SSC is not attached to it. What if 10 years from now the scientists still haven't found the answers they want and have to further enlarge the tunnel? Then where are they going to go? Under some more homes? This
2 proposed 53 mile tunnel and its above ground shafts has already caused a lot of hardship on the families whose homes will be affected.

Or for a different scenario--what if 10 years from now technology has advanced to the point where they discover they don't need the tunnel fo perform their experiments? In the meantime hundreds of people have lost their homes or businesses and millions of our Illinois tax dollars have been wasted.

There are too many unknowns to warrant locating in a populated area or spending all this money.

3 If you must build this tunnel, please pick a different site than Illinois.

Sincerely,

Carol Musaraca
875 Birchwood Rd.
Aurora, Il. 60505

IIA.1- 3427

LETTER 1452

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---Jobs vs. total output of goods and services

Dear Sir:

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 jobs issue an appropriate focus?

Should not the emphasis be on the value of the knowledge that will be obtained from SSC research? Emphasis on jobs indicates that basing support of the project on the value of its output is a weak argument.

In fact, Nobel physicist, James W. Cronin, of the University of Chicago has said "It is difficult to argue that there are any immediate benefits to be felt by the whole population."

Tornados and earthquakes create jobs. World War II created jobs. Should we wish for similar events to occur simply because they generate jobs?

Of course this is absurd. But where is the error in this argument? What would be wrong with spending all our money on SSCs? 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.

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

Output of useful goods and services is what is important - not maximizing the labor involved in producing them. And that brings us back to the main point: focusing on the jobs argument creates a bias for more and larger projects, since more labor is involved. It also creates a bias for less efficient, higher labor cost projects, since more labor is involved.

The jobs arguments of the state and the DOE are no less absurd than the "lets spend all our money on SSCs argument I have presented." 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 policy. As a result, practically everybody has a job - but the economic output of these nations is catastrophically below their potential, the USSR being among the richest nations in the world when considering natural resource endowments.

Businessmen make investments not because they will generate jobs, but because anticipated revenue exceeds anticipated costs, that is, because they foresee profit. 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. This has not been done. It has not even been attempted.

Sincerely,

William E. Ziegler
2459 Melrose
Melrose Park, Ill
60164

LETTER 1453

October 10,1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Sir:

1 I and my family happen to live on the shores of Mallard Lake in Mallard Lake North Subdivision at the very northern end of the proposed SSC collider ring. This is a small spring fed lake which also happens to have a small creek feeding into it from the west This small creek is unnamed, but originates in the floodplain area which stretches off to the west near the proposed E3 site. The draft EIS never considers any of the wetlands in and arround the E8 site, yet information 2 provided to us indicates that much of the material excavated from the E8 site will be very small and will be held in suspention by the water removed from the tunnel during the construction process. A lot of the tunnel spoils will have the consistency of muck and many of the hauling trucks will either drop or spill this muck material on the road pavement as they move towards their dump site at quarry #1. This finely ground 3 material will then be able to enter the floodplain area around E8 as wind or rain washes it off the roadside. This ultimately will have an affect upon Mallard Lake where we live. But nome of this is taken into consideration by the EIS or the DOE. You cannot be allowed to proceed with your SSC project without taking all of the negative affects into consideration. Please look into this.

Thankfully yours,

Anthony Pesch

38W631 Mallard Lake Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60183

LETTER 1454

LAW OFFICE
ROBERT L. GORECKI
[illegible] WEST MAIN STREET
POST OFFICE BOX [illegible]
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS 60174

TELEPHONE
[illegible]

October 17, 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

Gentlemen:

1 I am opposed to the location of the SSC site here in the Fox River Valley. As a resident of the community for 60 years and a resident on Silver Glen Road, St. Charles, Illinois, I am concerned with the following.

2 1. The heavy construction traffic which would be going down Silver Glen Road and neighboring roads.

3 2. The possible lowering of the water in my well.

4 3. The reduction of property values.

5 4. The noise and possible damage to my residence due to underground dynamiting very close to my residence.

6 It would seem to me that the site should not be placed in a densely populated area but rather in a sparsely populated area.

Another factor which should be considered is that we have a very fine economy in this area, whereas there are other areas which have a poor economy and would benefit from such a project as this.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Gorecki

Robert L. Gorecki

RLG:c
cc: Terry Siegler
6N827 Old Homestead Road
St. Charles, IL 60175

cc: Wally Depp
39W157 Silver Glen Road
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 1455

Dear Dr. Wilmot Hess; Oct. 11, 1988 (DEIS Comments)

Archaeology II

1 Language is used in Appendix 15 (on archaeology) that is not specific. This language leaves important decisions up to interpretation by the state or the Department of Energy (DOE). They may not make the best choices for the preservation of Illinois' cultural heritage. In light of these inconsistencies in Appendix 15, any decision by the DOE to site the SSC in Illinois will be made with incomplete and inaccurate data.

2 Appendix 15's use of unspecific language allows for much interpretation that could endanger our archaeological resources. One example of this is the use of the word "could" in instances were concrete facts and procedures can be developed and cited. Specifically, "The Memorandum of Agreement" (MOA) could include the following resource activities..." The use of the word "could" in this quote from Appendix 15 implies that items may be added or substracted from the MOA. This leaves the nature of procedures and policies concerning management of archaeological resources up to the government. The items listed in the MOA because of the word "could" ~~might~~ not be included in the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Also mentioned in Appendix 15 of the Draft EIS are contingency procedures used to handle signifigant archaeological or cultural sites after construction has begun. Examples of these "contingency procedures" are not listed in Appendix 15. However, from talking to an archaeologist who has experience in working with the government, many times these "contingency procedures" are simply allowing an archaeologist to run in front of a bull dozer while the operator takes a break. "Contingency procedures" of this sort often destroy rather than preserve archaeological resources.

3 Appendix 15 mentions situations when "avoidence is not feasible." In light of this will the DOE (to save time perhaps) use the judgement of a construction

foreman or an impatient particle physicist to determine when "avoidence is not feasible?" One measure to be taken in this situation (when "avoidence is not feasible") is "documentation of historic structures prior to their removal or demolition." Appendix 15 expresses clearly an intent to rush through archaeological surveys. Perhaps more would be demolished than should be in serving the DOE's agenda of timeliness and budgetary constraints.

4 Appendix 15 in several instances mentions "monitoring." There is mention of "monitoring construction." Appendix 15 does not mention who will monitor or if it will be professional monitoring. Lack of specific language concerning monitoring could leadsto possibly losing a great deal of Illinois' untouched archaeological resources.

5 Lack of specific language concerning "monitoring of construction," "contingency procedures," and judgements on demolition can only lead us to the conclusion that Illinois' archaeological heritage is not important to the State of Illinois or the DOE. The language in Appendix 15 is not specific enough to protect Illinois' archaeological resources. The citizens of Illinois must realize that any decision based on the information in Appendix 15 will not be in the best interests of Illinois' cultural heritage.

KEEP THE SSC OUT OF ILLINOIS

Winnie Stauffer
5N575 Deer Run Dr
St Charles Ill 60175

(Winnie Stauffer)

LETTER 1456

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

Sir:

This letter is to call your attention to deficiencies in the Socioeconomic statement of the Draft EIS. They are as follows:

1. No consideration is made of the very significant costs, which are public knowledge, to the state of Illinois. These costs, for infrastructure and tunneling, are approximately $570 million. Financing costs will add an additional $1 billion to that amount. These costs are excluded from the analysis summarized in table 14.1.3.3-14. This table implies net revenue over the life of the project of $233.2 million. But the costs are well in excess of this amount, leaving a budget deficit attributable to this project alone of over $1 billion. This is not shown in the table. I could not determine if even the $35 million in infrastructure cost admitted in the DEIS is considered in that table. It apparently is not.

No comprehensive economic study can omit publicly known costs. This would be akin to passing laws against bad weather. It would be totally ignoring reason and obvious fact.

2. In the G area, near F-9, 500 acres of Industrial zoned land will be taken for the SSC. This is some of Illinois' most promising business development acreage. By comparison with an adjacent industrial area, this 500 acres would support over 8000 jobs when developed. The loss of these potential jobs is a cost which is not addressed in the DEIS. The importance of this point is emphasized by the following statement from the DEIS, Volume I, chapter 4, page 76: "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." This statement verifies that only Illinois has important and productive alternative uses for the land that will be lost to SSC land seizure. Only Illinois has significant opportunity costs. These costs are entirely excluded from the DEIS.

3. A telephone survey made by the Center for Governmental studies at Northern Illinois University is said by the DEIS to show a positive overall attitude toward the SSC by area residents. Careful examination of the results of this study, however, reveals that 55% of respondents were moderately or very concerned about a collider tunnel near their home, and most importantly, that only 26% of respondents favored an incentive

for the SSC from Illinois of as much as $500 million. The actual incentive is $570 million, plus the value of the secret sealed incentive and its financing cost.

The items discussed above, particularly 1 and 2, render the socioeconomic section of the DEIS invalid. Please consider these arguments carefully.

Craig H. Jones
PhD Economics

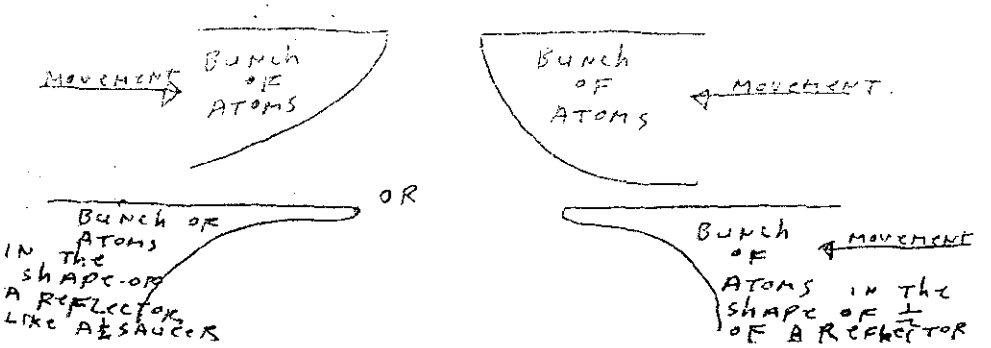
LETTER 1457

OCT 14 1989

the FOLLOWING MATERIAL pertains to the SSC SITE TASK FORCE. ER-65/GTN
OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH
U.S DEPT ENERGY, WASHINGTON D.C.
20545 SSC DRAFT EIS.

I FEEL the BUNCHES OF ATOMS CAN BE MOLDED BY A GRID SYSTEM MOUNTED INSIDE the ACCELERATOR.
IT WOULD WORK LIKE the RINGS & PLATES CONNECTED TO the PAN ON A C.R.T.
BUT BROKEN INTO PIECES FOR A BETTER FORMATION PATTERN.
these RINGS & PLATES WOULD BE LOCATED AT PRE DETERMANED DISTANCES FROM EACH other. [A GRID NETWORK COULD BE USED INSTEAD OR TOGEATHER]

the 2 BUNCHS OF ATOMS should BE FORMED IN the shape AS they come TOGEATHER. ONE SIDE FLAT while the oppisite SIDE IS CURVED.



BMP PHOENIX OCT 14 1988 ARPS

IF A COHERIENT LIGHT COULD BE EMITTED IT COULD BE DIRECTED + MAGNEFIED BY A LENSE MADE OF IONISED H_2O THAT WOULD DIRECT THE COHERIENT LIGHT [WHOS MAGNETIC VELOCITY HAS BEN INCREASED ABOVE THE SPEED OF LIGHT. NOTE THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN 2 BUNCHES OF ATOMS STRIKE A BUNCH OF ATOMS BETWEEN THEM. EITHER THE QUARKS MAGNETIC VELOCITY [THE QUARKS SPINNING MAGNETIC ENERGY] IS INCREASED. OR IF CERTAIN ATOMS ARE USED THE COHERIENT LIGHTS VELOCITY IS INCREASED + THE MAGNETIC FIELD VELOCITY OF THE PHOTON IS INCREASED IN VELOCITY] A QUARKS MAGNETIC FIELD IS LIKE A TORNADO OR HURICANE, BUT INSTEAD OF AIR MOVEING IN THE TORNADO OR HURICANE, A MAGNETIC FIELD MOVES IN THE QUARK OR ANTI QUARK OR COLOR OR ANTICOLOR.

ON THE LAST PAGE I WROTE ABOUT 2 BUNCHES OF ATOMS SLAMMING TO-GEATHER + RELEASEING A COHERIENT LIGHT. THE REFLECTOR IS THE SAME FOR ALL USES. COHERIENT LIGHT IS REFLECTED

BMP PHOENIX OCT 14 1999 USPS

FOR A High VELOCITY PHOTON
WITH A High MAGNETIC VELOCITY (FIELD

GAMMA RAYS ~~reflected~~ BY the
Shape of the 2 BUNCHES OF ATOMS
CAN BE USED TO TARGET &
DESTROY MISSILES. BY hitting the
MISSILE AT A MAGNETIC VELOCITY OF 186,000 MP
AND INCREASEING the MAGNETIC VELOCITY OF PARTIC
BEEM. X-RAYS EMITTED FROM the REFLECTOR
CAN BE USED TO PASS THREW
ANY MASS. (AT A MAGNETIC VELOCITY
OF 186,000 MPS) OR MICRO WAVE
CAN BE USED AND then INCREASE
the VELOCITY OF the MAGNETIC
FIELD. [OF the BEEM HITTING the
MASS] CAUSEING the MASSES
~~QUARKS~~ TO INCREASE IN VELOCITY.
[The MAGNETIC VELOCITY OF the QUARKS
MAGNETIC FIELD. CAUSEING the
MASS TO BE AT A NEW MAGNETIC
VELOCITY. IN doing so the MASS
COULD BE TRANSPORTED TO ANY
MASSES EXISTING AT THAT MAGNETIC
VELOCITY. OR BY STARTING the
BEAM [which comes FROM the
COLIDEING OF 2 BUNCHES OF HEAVY
ATOMS AT 186,000 MPS]
AT A High VELOCITY [MAGNETIC]
And SLOWING IT DOWN TO 186,000
MPS. ANY MASSES the BEAM
HITS AT the High VELOCITY WILL
NOW BE AT 186,000 MPS MAGNETIC VELOCIT

LETTER 1457 (CONTINUED)

YOURS TRULY

DAVID D STONE
PO BOX 21483
PHOENIX ARIZ 85036

David Stone

LETTER 1458

Dr. Wilmot Hess, Chairman
SSC Draft EIS
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:

In my comments before the Department of Energy at the hearings conducted on the Fermilab site and by letter, I asked that medical data be provided on employees at several particle accelerators.

The response that I have found is a section that details the potential radiation levels in appendix twelve. Because of the ramifications to ones health the final statement should include that data that I asked for. Specifically a study of Fermilab employees', both past and present, medical records with particular statistical attention being given to cancer, miscarriages, and birth defects. Also, we would like the Department of Energy to review the medical records of the workers who have operated the high energy devices at Fermi lab and other sites around this country. Never have people been asked to live atop so experimental a facility, nor has the D.O.E. ever put the houses of

its scientist above the Fermi facility-only buffalo have been living there. A good neighbor should have this information available to the public. I will not be dismissed with the statement that appears in Appendix 12, "The effects of low dosages of radiation,i.e. background level and below, are masked by many other factors in humans such as inherent genetic defects, other carcinogenic intake, general lifestyles, etc." Without this information as it statistically applies to the health of individuals who operate, maintain, and in other ways are engaged in activities near the accelerators, I find it difficult to discern how this may effect the health of those persons living near the site and how it will affect the employees that will be hired to operate this facility.

2 Since our state can say nothing good about the project except the jobs to be created. These persons who operate , maintain, and in otherwise are involved with this machine are part of the environment and may be financial supporters of others in our state. To prematurely rob them of there health may cause additional burdens on taxpayers as well as the happiness of there families. A good neighbor would go the distance to prove how safe the Fermi facility has been. Or does our good neighbor have something to hide. Revelations of cover-ups at other DOE facilities give the area residents no reason to trust the DOE or Fermilab.

3 As for being a good neighbor why doesn't Fermilab do any off site monitoring of radiation to its neighbors? Additional shielding was

added to the Fermilab storage area for defective radioactive components, called the boneyard, near the site boundary but no attempt was made monitor dosages to these nearby resident - some good neighbor.

In reviewing the "Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Site *Environmental Report for Calendar year 1986*" I find that clearly, the radiation doses given are hypothetical. It is unlikely that few people living in the area have received the airborne dose calculated for a given year. This is because in real life weather is variable and may change dramatically the dose a real individual receives. In real life, one experiences wide variations in weather such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversion, rain, etc. Each can change the concentration of and/or exposure time to radionuclides thereby changing the dose. For example, with high wind speed the exposure time would be reduced, turbulence could reduce the concentration, and thereby the dose would be small. On the other hand, in a temperature inversion the wind speed would remain low, the radioactivity in the ground-hugging cloud would remain concentrated, and individuals living in areas encompassed by the cloud could be exposed for long periods. Such individuals could receive very large doses of ionizing radiation under such conditions. Thus, in real life one would not expect a single average dose as calculated by AIRDOSE-EPA. Due to the vicissitudes of weather, as I have indicated, one would expect people living around the accelerator area to receive doses ranging from zero to many times the average dose calculated by Fermilab

4

personnel. Therefor, the only way to decide the actual doses received is to monitor continuously a large number of people that live in the area. There is no indication that Fermilab has actually monitored continuously any off site individual, or group of individuals, at risk of exposure to airborne radionuclides from the site.

5 Comments on release of radionuclides into the environment. The writers of the report is quick to point out that the radionuclides, once released into the environment, do not exceed standards for air and water. The standards referred to are the maximum permissible doses or maximum permissible releases which the nuclear and medical industries or research institutions should not exceed. It must be emphasized that the standards are not to be interpreted as safe doses or safe releases. H.J. Muller, winner of a Nobel Prize for his discovery that ionizing radiations induce mutations in living organisms, was the first to realize that there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation. Even the lowest dose has the potential to induce a mutation. This truth remains as valid today as when Muller first identified it. Therefor, I believes the laxities demonstrated at Fermilab, such as dumping radionuclides into air, land and water and the permitting of activated atoms to leach from soil or rock, should not be permitted at the SSC or at Fermilab--some good neighbor.

As a general principle, the responsible behavior is to avoid the introduction of any excess radioactivity into the environment.that's what a good neighbor would do.

6 The preliminary draft has shown that noise levels at the F site will be in excess of the allowable noise levels set by the State of Illinois. The proposed mitigation methods of the noise levels do not show any mathematical projections or any conclusive acoustical data to show the effect of proposed mitigation at a similar DOE facility. Let me remind you that rural Kane County Illinois has virtually no background noise to cover any noise emanated from the compressor sites. The ambient noise level near the F4 site is nowhere near the average that the state uses in there data provided to the DOE.

7 If you are not able to solve this problem the ire of local residents will be a problem for you for a long time into the future. A good neighbor which is how our state refers to Fermilab doesn't degrade the environment at all.

8 The Draft EIS Statement is so poorly put together that it makes comparing one site with another impossible, because the data provided by each state is in a different format. This looks to me like a bureaucratic trick to fulfil a legislated obligation that will not allow a selection on merit but on politics. Sleazy government at best. Why should we think you will be a good neighbor.

Since looking into these matters I feel that our local governments should call for a Citizens Review Committee on the effects of radioactive contamination emanating from Fermilab and the lack of regard for those who inhabit areas near its boundaries. Certainly as irresponsible a neighbor as the Department of Energy should not be allowed to expand its presence in our state. If the announcement is made to site the SSC in Illinois, let me assure you that I will continue to work through the Citizens Against The Collider Here to raise money for legal fees in an attempt to halt and or delay this project. Name Illinois as the site and the battle has just begun. I wouldn't wish a neighbor like the Department of Energy on my worst enemy.

Sincerely,

William R. Hannemann III

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

LETTER 1459

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

Citizens Against the Collider Here

October 16, 1988

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

Attn: SSC DEIS Comments---Time and Money

Dear Dr. Hess:

1 Although you personally did not attend our recent DEIS hearings in Illinois, I want to impress upon you that if Illinois is selected as the preferred site for the SSC, it will cost the DOE more time and money than any other site selection. The reasons for this are numerous, but here is a partial listing:

2 ---More time and money will be spent at the Illinois site because Illinois will have the most difficult land aquisition process. There are more property owners involved at the Illinois site than at all other sites combined. Land aquisition will be made as difficult as we affected property owners can make it---many of us have already taken steps *to cloud title on our property. You can also expect our* organisation to challenge the eminent domain laws as they apply to stratified fee estates.

3 ---The depth of the tunnel in Illinois will prove to be the most difficult tunneling process of any of the alternate sites. This is especially true when you consider the fact that methane gas will slow things up as well as the extensive water infiltration that is expected between site E3 and E4.

4 ---The adverse weather conditions during the winter in Illinois will automatically reduce the number of hauling days and construction days available.

5 ---In Illinois, the presence of the largest, most dedicated, and financially strong opposition to the location of the SSC will automatically cost the DOE more time and money if Illinois is selected. Stop and think about it---the

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

DOE spent more time and money on the DEIS hearings at Illinois than anywhere else, and only for one reason---the existance of C.A.T.C.H. Illinois, Inc. Over the past 9 months, our group has spent over $65,000 in order to insure that our message is heard. There's more where this came from, and I can guarentee you that we will continue to fight you every step of the way.

Do not take our oposition lightly. That would be a costly mistake on your part. Do not believe the Illinois politicians including Governor Thompson and Representative Hastert who try and downplay the extent of the local opposition to the SSC that exists here in Illinois. These leaders are out of touch with reality and have a unique nack for utilizing out of date polls and information to back up their case. As head of the SSC Site Task Force you must already be fully aware that Illinois fostered the local hostilities by never involving any of the local people in any of the decision making process required to form the state's SSC proposal. To this day, they still refuse to admit that they made a mistake, and find it more convenient to ignor our local opposition. They still find it more expedient to deal in lies than to confront the truth. The truth is that we citizens of the Fox Valley do not want the SSC as our neighbor, and if we had our way, Fermilab would no longer be our neighbor as well.

6

Let me repeat, do not take C.A.T.C.H. Illinois, Inc. for granted. As our DEIS testimony indicates, we are not going to back down. Mitigation is out of the question. Our only desire is to litigate the SSC out of Illinois and into another location where it is welcome. Don't be foolish. Simply make a choice other than Illinois. Put politics aside and place this DOE project where it really belongs---away from our homes, wells, children, schools, and businesses.

Thankfully yours,

Terry A. Siegler

Terry A. Siegler
6N827 Old Homestead Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60175

LETTER 1460

11 South Western Avenue
Aurora, Illinois 60505
October 16, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement from the Department of Energy, we are more hopeful than ever that the SSC will be placed here at Fermilab. It is clear that a tremendous amount of thought, study and effort went into the DEIS. This fact not only inspires our confidence in the SSC, but also affirms our pride in our government.

It is unfortunate that opponents of the SSC (about one or two hundred in number) are unable, due to pre-conceived notions, to absorb the fact that the DOE has proceeded with care and consideration for anyone affected by the project.

Among our friends, neighbors, and other people with whom we have discussed the project, we have found overwhelming support for the SSC's location here at Fermilab. As evidence of this, we have enclosed a petition listing some of their names. It is also readily apparent that the people in support of the SSC constitute the vast majority in the Northern Illinois area.

Although there are seven sites under consideration, we are hopeful that Illinois will be chosen because of the $3 - $4 billion savings we offer, along with the excellent transportation, infrastructure and educational facilities in our area. But whatever decision is made, we are most hopeful that the SSC project will be completed. The United States needs the SSC to retain its leadership in high energy physics in particular, and in science and technology in general. We will either continue to advance in knowledge, or we will be left behind. The nation needs the SSC, and Illinois stands ready.

Sincerely yours,

John and Sandra Milroy

IIA.1- 3448

SSC for Illinois

SSC for Illinois, Inc.
100 W. Randolph St.
Suite 11-600
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 917-3958

Executive Director

Officers and Executive Committee

Donald S. Perkins, Chairman
Former Chairman, Jewel Cos., Inc.

William J. Grauer, Jr., President
G.D. Searle and Co.

Jeffrey C. Miller, Vice President
Office of the Governor

Dr. David L. Morrison, Vice President
IIT Research Institute

Dr. Don Etchison, Treasurer
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James B. Pearson
Frank C. Rudge
Dallas Rover
Harry J. Schaenman
Irving Swanson, Jr.
Zane Wilson
Samuel K. Skinner
Dr. Arnold O. Weber
Richard S. Williamson

Dear Civic Leader;

During the next few months the decision on where to locate our nation's new Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) will be made.

Illinois has submitted a bid for the SSC. Our bid has the bi-partisan support of our entire Congressional delegation, the members of the Illinois General Assembly and the officers of the State of Illinois. In addition, our non-partisan organization of people active in business, industry and their communities is working to bring the SSC to Illinois.

If the SSC site decision is made on merit, the new accelerator will be located in Illinois. We want to make certain that happens because the SSC will be good for Illinois. Reasons for selecting Illinois are outlined on the back of the petition. Share these reasons with the people you have sign the petition.

We also want President Reagan and the SSC decision makers to know that the people of Illinois, particularly those of us who live in the general area of Fermilab, strongly support locating the SSC here. This is why you are asked to circulate this petition.

Your help is very important.

Sincerely,

SSC for Illinois, Inc.
Donald S. Perkins,
Chairman

PETITION DIRECTIONS

1. Anyone can sign or circulate this petition. We recommend that both circulators and signers be adults.
2. Sign your legal name (EXAMPLE: Joan G. Smith, NOT Mrs. William Smith).
3. You cannot sign any petition for another person, even another member of your family. Each signer must sign in his or her own person.
4. Do NOT use ditto marks for any part of the address.
5. Do NOT cut or tear the petition from this page. After 12 people have signed the petition and you have filled in your name, address and the date, refold this flyer with the return address on the outside. DO NOT STAPLE OR SEAL. Postage will be deducted from our Trust Account at the Post Office.

HP Puritan © 1987 ATLANTIC, INC.
Pat. No. SSC for Illinois

PETITION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

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

We, the undersigned residents of Illinois support the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) adjacent to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) near Batavia, Illinois. Linking the SSC to Fermilab will save the federal government nearly ~~$500 million~~ $3.88 billion dollars. The geology of the area is proven suitable for the SSC. The location is near a major transportation center and offers abundant supplies of both water and power.

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

LETTER 1460 (CONTINUED)

SSC for Illinois

FERMILAB'S TEVATRON PROPOSED AS INJECTOR FOR SSC

Illinois proposes to locate the Superconducting Super Collider adjacent to Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) in Batavia. Fermilab's Tevatron accelerator (the four mile ring in the center) would be used as the injector to get the SSC up to operating speed.

SSC for Illinois

First Class
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit #102
Batavia, IL 60510

PETITION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

From J. P. Gilbey
11 S. Gilbey Ave.
Aurora, Illinois 60506

FIRST CLASS
Permit #102
Batavia, IL 60510

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

SSC Area Leadership Committee
Suite 202
101 North Island Ave.
Batavia, Ill. 60510

PETITION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

IIA.1- 3451

LETTER 1461

October 16, 1988

MRC Draft EIS
MRC Site Task Force
EH-65 GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Washington, DC 20545

Gentlemen:

This letter is written in opposition to the siting of the MRC in Illinois.

I would like to comment on the chapter relating to Environmental Consequences 5.1.4-7 - Figure 5.1.4-3. Your map shows black dots (•) as representing isolated residences or groups of residences. I am referring to the F3 and F4 areas. There is a subdivision named Raymond Woods slightly south of F4, and a subdivision named Linfor Woods slightly east of F4. Your figure 5.1.4-3 does not represent this area as such. Yet, near the F3 site you show a subdivision named Willowbrook on the north side of Cannonball Trail. This subdivision is also on the south side of Cannonball Trail, but it is not shown as such according to this figure.

If you classify part of the Willowbrook area as a subdivision then certainly you should classify Raymond Woods and

Hugen Woods as subdivisions are they are comparable.

There also is a school named Thompson Jr High School on Sandies Hill Road in Oswego, IL., near the F2 site. I see no indication of this on your figure 5.1.4-3.

In regards to page 5.1.4-4 Noise Impact, paragraph B: "While these figures indicate the presence of human receptors the number of human receptors at each point was not determined. As a result, the assessments expressed in terms of percentage of people highly annoyed cannot be reduced to actual numbers of people." How can a project of this immense magnitude and immense expense be considered when the amount of people who will be directly affected by noise impact is not known. I think this is wrong.

2

I do not want Illinois chosen as the site for the SSC.

3

Yours truly,

[signature]

[illegible]
839 Whitlock Ave
Aurora, IL
60506

LETTER 1462

NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science
Dedicated to the exploration, study, and conservation of caves

Mr. John Hoffelt
Co-Chairman SSC Karst Impact Conservation Task Force
National Speleological Society
5516 Kendall Drive
Nashville, TN 37209

October 14, 1988

Mr. Wilmont Hess
Chairman SSC Site Task Force
Department of Energy
ER-65, GTN
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Mr. Hess:

1 Enclosed are comments on the Tennessee White Paper entitled "Hydrogeology of the Snail Shell Cave - Overall Creek Drainage Basin and Ecology of the Snail Shell Cave System." These comments are submitted by the SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society for consideration in the Environmental Impact Statement for Tennessee's proposed site.

2 We commend the efforts of the authors in their attempts to quickly gain an understanding of this extremely complex system. We concur that urbanization of the area is a great threat to the delicate critical habitat of several endemic species.

3 We do not agree, however, with the opinion that the proposed extraordinary containment and precautionary measures will ensure no adverse impacts will occur to or from the project. The recharge area for the Pike and Cherry Grove Karst Windows is not defined, and no proof is offered to show that the proposed monitoring and recovery systems are optimally located to catch any and all contaminants entering the karst aquifer. Unforseen adverse impacts may be unavoidable since the total hydrological extent of the Snail Shell System is still undetermined.

4 Furthermore, the effectiveness of the proposed recovery and containment system is unsubstantiated. A proper evaluation of the system is impossible since no other similar system exists for comparison. The performance and reliability of the system could only be proven in an actual emergency, and the results of failure could be disastrous. We believe that the environmental protection measures should not be experimental; the preferred site should be located in an area where tested and reliable protective measures can be applied.

Cave Avenue Huntsville, Alabama 35810 AC 205 352-1300

IIA.1- 3454

Mr. Wilmont Hess
page 2

5 This NSS task force recommends that another site would be more suitable for the project. No karst problems are associated with any other site. Uncertainties concerning the hydrogeology and protection of the subterranean ecosystem at the Tennessee site substantially increases risks when compared with the non-karstic sites.

Please contact us if we may be of assistance regarding further study of the Tennessee karst.

Sincerely,

John Hoffelt

John Hoffelt

Jody Landrum

Jody Landrum
Co-Chairmen, SSC Karst Impacts Conservation Task Force
National Speleological Society

225-775 88 - 15 (BOOK 8)

LETTER 1463

James Benson
P.O. Box 152
Kaneville, Il. 60144

Oct. 16, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess

I am very much concerned over the possible loss of water that may occur if the SSC is sited in Illinois.

Testimony was given on Oct. 7th which stated that drilling a well hole five inches in diameter affected the water quality and quantity in a two block radius of the new well. What effect will blasting a shaft twenty feet in diameter have upon our water supply? Will it dry up our wells? Can you guarantee that this will NOT happen?

I have heard that we will get our water from Lake Michigan. As far as I know, there are no current plans to bring this water to our area. I also understand that in order to divert more water from Lake Michigan, it will be necessary to get the approval of the states bordering the Great Lakes and Canada. This cannot be done before construction were to start. I seriously doubt that it could even be done until long after the completion of construction.

We have a serious water shortage in our area. This summer wells have dried up and have had to be redrilled to deeper depths. The Draft EIS states that we have a serious overdraft problem. Siting the SSC in Illinois will only aggrivate that problem.

I seriously hope that you will not add to our water shortage by siting the SSC in some other state.

The SSC is not wanted in Illinois!!!

Very truly yours,

James Benson

James Benson

LETTER 1464

39W401 Kurt Court
St. Charles, IL 60175

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

My family lives in the proposed Illinois site for the
1 Super Collider. We live in a beautiful extremely fast growing area of the Fox River Valley. We chose to put all of our savings into a home here because of the beauty
2 and serenity. We cannot understand why with this enormous amout of growth which will be a drain on the water supply, that this area should even be considered. Surely, besides the
3 monetary pluses there may or may not be with Fermilab, you place some value on the quality of family lives as well as the state protected species that are threatened in Illinois. We attended the meetings recently in Illinois
4 and it appears to us that the only people who are in favor of having the site here are those who hope to profit monetarily. Such as all the people who appeared at the hearings in Union Jackets.

5 We pray that your commission will look at the human element, the wetlands lost. In Illinois 850 acres, in Texas, less
6 than 10 acres. Please let it be said that you cared more about people and their environment than you did about money.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration. May God be with you in your choice.

Yours very truly,

Richard and Nancy Begalka

IIA.1- 3457

LETTER 1465

James Benson
P.O. Box 152
Kaneville, Il. 60144

Oct. 16, 1988

SSC EIS Scoping
SSC Site Task Force
ER-65 GTN
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC. 20545

Gentlemen:

I attended the Draft EIS hearings held at Waubonsee High School in Aurora, Illinois on October 6th and 7th. I wish to thank you for the time you spent hearing our concerns.

On October 7th at approximately 9:40 PM, several walk on speakers started direct atacks upon the character and integrity of those opposed to siting the SSC in illinois. Their comments were preceeded by the statement "I havent read the study but I would like to comment anyway." These insults are irrelevent to the hearing and I strongly recommend that they be stricken from the record.

Although I am repulsed by this name calling, I am also heartened by it. These supporters could say nothing that could dispute the negative impacts of siting the SSC in Illinois, so they resorted to name calling.

I sincerely hope that you will consider all the negative impacts and decide to locate the SSC in another state.

Very truly yours,

James Benson

James Benson

LETTER 1466

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

Dr Hess

This will be my second to last letter in regard to your pet project the SSC. We have been sold a bill of goods by the State of Illinois. So have you if you put this project in Illinois. My wife and children have argonized over this the past 10 months. You didn't even have the guts to come to our hearings in Illinois.

Let me remind you again, if you place this project in Illinois and take our farms, jobs, homes you will have to go through the judicial system as well as contend with people that are concerned with this sighting here in Illinois.

Roger Sanders
25200 Locust Ct
Elburn, Il 60119

LETTER 1467

Bob C. Beakley
Route 4, Box 221
Ennis, Texas 75119
Phone – Bardwell 214-646-5248

October 14, 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

Gentlemen:

1 The purpose of this letter is to express my feeling against the SSC project that is currently being considered for Ellis County. I ask that you seriously consider these reasons for not locating this project here.

2 1. Ellis County is a major agricultural producing county in Texas. This proposed project cuts through some of the most productive farm land in the state--the Blacklands of Texas. Surely there is a site proposal that would not destroy so much good crop and pasture land. Even if the surface area is not destroyed, so many people and so much equipment will come into the area that much of the agricultural activity will be suspended or stopped altogether.

3 2. The water table that supplies so many of our rural residents will surely be affected, if not destroyed. Without this precious commodity, many of us who are living in the country will have to move on.

4 3. Almost without exception, the farmers and ranchers who make their living in this county are opposed to the project. Most of us rent a large majority of the land we farm or ranch, and if the price of land gets too high, it will not be profitable as agricultural land anymore. Sure, the figures you see tend to show a large majority of the population in favor of the project. That is because those of us who are on the land are such a small minority that our position and feeling on this matter has hardly been mentioned. That, however, does not mean that we are unimportant economically to this county. Ellis County was built by agriculture. It takes only one farmer to produce food and fiber for eighty people in this nation. When productive land is taken out of use, it rarely is ever returned to its former use. Someday, perhaps after just one more drought in the Mid-West, every available acre of Ellis County will be needed to supply food and fiber for this nation.

5 We are not a group of protesters. That is why you haven't heard much from us. We quietly and sincerely ask that you consider these points before deciding where to locate the SSC.

Sincerely,

Bob C. Beakley

Bob C. Beakley, Ellis County Farmer

LETTER 1468

(45)

PALEONTOLOGY II

1 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.

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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

6 "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.

7 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?

8 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.

9 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
10 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
11 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

Mrs. Irene Thomas
4617 Hershberg
Schiller Pk Ill. 60176

LETTER 1469

October 19, 1988

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

Dear Secretary Herrington:

I support the SSC and hope that you will pick Michigan for its location. Michigan needs the growth that the SSC would bring. I am in the construction industry and know that we can build the SSC on time and within budget.

Most of the people I know support the SSC. It would bring a lot of good jobs to this area. We need the work that comes with the SSC. You can be sure of getting a warm welcome if you choose Michigan.

Yours truly,

Nan B. Perkins

Nan B. Perkins
P.O. Box 678
Michigan Center,
Michigan 49254

LETTER 1470

Mr. Maxine Teachout
401 S. Center St. 834-419
Hersbridge, Mi 49285

SSC

Oct. 14, 1988

Michigan for the Superconducting Super Collider

Secretary John Herrington
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Wash. D.C. 20545

Sir:

This is just to let you know how very much I'd like to see the S.S.C. located here in our area.

I've voluntarily worked with Michael Grover on several phases his. I put on the luncheon for the pelons when they were here June 1st for an inspection tour. I've also helped with the hearings at the high school and the Town Hall.

To make a long story longer, I'm 47 yrs old and the idea of having the SSC here, working with the people involved in it, has given me a whole new outlook on life! I was in a rut, bored with life etc. and now I'm motivated to keep moving forward. I love Public Relations work, and have enrolled in college starting this Winter Term. I want a Degree in communication with a major in Public Relations. So, if this thing can motivate an old grandmother like me, just think what it could do for our young people. They could learn to "love to learn" and it would open new doors of excitement for all of them to explore!

I've heard all the practical reasons why each (Mich.) wants the S.S.C. here, but

SSC

Michigan for the Superconducting Super Collider

As a mother and grandmother, it's for purely selfish reasons. I simply know it would be a building block for a bright future for the youth of this community.

I wear an S.S.C. button on my coat, and I'm proud to do so.

Sincerely,

Marjorie R. Jeschke

LETTER 1470 (CONTINUED)

The Beacon-News
AURORA, ILLINOIS / SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1988
NEWSPAPER / VOL. 142 • NO. 301 ©

An editorial

Build Illinois is still bilking

The start of yet another state fiscal year this month also marked the official third birthday of Gov. James R. Thompson's vaunted "Build Illinois" program.

Don't look for anyone to start singing a tribute, however.

That's because this showpiece of the governor's 1985 budget initiative continues to prove to be one of the costliest state programs in Illinois history, even though the real bills for this ill-conceived effort — which served mainly to boost Thompson's last re-election bid — have yet to come due.

Indeed, the only good news to be found in Comptroller Roland K. Burris's latest annual report on Build Illinois is that, during the just-concluded fiscal year, the prime thrust of the program shifted at last to the kind of "infrastructure" improvements in roads, sewers and other basic services for which Build Illinois allegedly was intended.

Elsewise, Build Illinois continues to live up to the "Bilk Illinois" moniker its critics have applied to the program since its inception.

FIRST OF ALL, the General Assembly, in an action effective *just last month*, had to increase the total Build Illinois bond authorization by $378.5 million to a grand total of more than $1.3 billion.

This was necessary because many expenditures from the first year of the program were local-district pork-barrel projects *which ate up funds that ought to* have been allocated to programs more in line with avowed Build Illinois goals.

Beyond that, Build Illinois last year also was a $48.9 million drain on a state general fund budget which the governor and *all manner of special-interest lobbyists* argued loud and long was insufficient to meet critical state needs in such areas as education, mental health and welfare. Why?

Because once again, the $33.6 million collected from the used-car sales tax, which orginally was supposed to be the sole support for debt service on *Build Illinois bonds*, fell far short of the $90.5 million required to offset other sales tax revenues diverted to the program.

THIS PREPONDERENCE of support from general revenue sales *taxes, of course, puts Build Illinois bonds on* the same financial footing as the general obligation bonds (the type of instrument Burris and others long have said the state should have used in the first place) by which so-called infrastructure improvements traditionally have been funded.

There is, however, one *highly notable difference: the fact* that general obligation bonds retire in 25 years, while Build Illinois bonds — and the debt service collected upon them — are set to run five years longer.

Combined with the $378.5 million increase in the bond authorization that means the annual debt service requirement, which stood at but $15 million in 1988 and jumped to $90.5 million last year, will skyrocket to $120.5 million by fiscal 1993.

This kind of hefty, hidden bite out of Illinois taxpayers' pockets belies the illusion of constitutionally required balanced state budgets, even as it also ensures that the state fiscal troubles about which so many have ranted and raved this year will continue to plague us for years to come.

Happy birthday indeed, Bilk Illinois!

LETTER 1471

Dr. Wilmot Hess
SSC Draft EIS
SSC Site Task Force

10/16/88

Dear Dr. Hess.

1 Please read this editorial and you will see why the people of Illinois do not trust Gov. James R. Thompson.

The E.Q. access shaft is in my driveway and the ring is under my home. This is a very desirable residential area. Our property has not been saleable for the past several months because of the SSC.

2 Would you trust the governor of Illinois or his henchmen with your life's savings which is tied up in your property? You would not trust them and you would be as terrified as the other effected property owners. Effected by the location of the SSC in this very populated, expensive, residential area.

We must have your protection from this arrogant governor and his followers. The "Quick Take Law" in this state is used on the people and they don't have a chance of getting their property value. We do not want the SSC in Illinois.

Mrs. Arthur W. Blake

LETTER 1472

October 17, 1988

Dear Sirs:

Last week the Department of Energy held hearings here on their Draft Environmental Impact statement (EIS) on siting the Super Conducting Supercollider (SSC) here.I attended those meetings in support of "CATCH" (Citizens Against the Collider Here").

Because I was given to understand that presentations at these hearings were to strictly apply to the EIS, I did not join the group that signed up to speak. I was aware however, that a number of CATCH members had researched your documents thoroughly, and had prepared some very intelligent and logical comments for your consideration.

By now you must be aware of how those hearings turned out. By the end of the last hearing session, I was convinced of only one thing. What I attended was nothing more than a token gesture done in compliance with mandated public hearings procedures.

Yes, you did let the people speak. You heard the sincerity and strength of the opposition to the SCC here- and if you were not impressed, it could only be that you either dont want to listen, or that your decision has already been made.

Give CATCH members some points however, on sticking to your rules about confining their comments to the EIS. That's more than the proponents of the SSC did.They came to the hearings to sing the praises of the Fermilab,the value of research, and to paint glowing pictures of the future as related to the SSC here.

They echoed the same predictions of massive economic development, dramatic increase in development, etc. with the coming of the SSC, exactly as was done in 1969 with the coming of the NAL. And- they denegrated the motives of the opposition, implying a selfish un-awareness of the "greater good" involved with this project. Dislocation, disruption of lives, concerns about water supply, air pollution, radiatio deep tunnel excavation, blasting impacts,disposal problems, etc. were factors to be ignored by those in defense of the project.

Taking comments from "both sides" at that hearing meant taking a barrage of promotions for the project from: various state officials and their surrogates, municipal officials, chamber of commerce people, real estate moguls, utility representatives, and members of local unions. They did a good job of publicly promoting a solid sales pitch for the SSC.Were these people really interested in the future of research, or even vaguely concerned about the impacts of bringing the collider here? No- the underlying theme of most of these people had to do with"dollars" coming here. The "human receptors" mentioned in your EIS did not come into the picture.

As you go through your transcripts, take note of the tactics used fault anyone who would stand in the way of either the Fermilab or the SCC, predicting the loss of the Fermilab if the SSC does not come here.

I know, as you know, that there are other sites suitable for the SCC; and your own EIS states that the Fermilab will continue to operate here, whether or not the SSC is sited here.

The physcists who spoke, served only to remind those who studied your EIS that one of the criteria for siting the SSC had to do with concern for them and the kind of educational and cultural facilities they would be comfortable with. Not to worry. I am sure that these dedicated people who are so devoted to their research will," for the good of the future of their science" adjust to a little thing like relocation, if that is necessary.

Local news reports of these hearings seemed to focus on the noise decibles that came from both sides of the fence. I was prepared for that- people do get emotional about something this important. What I was not prepared for were tactics used by some Fermilab people. While I wasnt intimidated by giant construction workers flexing their muscles, out roaring the audience, or adding choice bits of profanity while they brandished their Pro-SSC signs, I did not like it. It said little for the proponents, and less for the place for which I have had such high respect for many years.

I sincerely doubt that Dr. Robert Wilson, Dr. Francis Cole, Don Getz, or Fr. Tim Touhig, all people I have known and respected through the years, would have condoned this kind of hearing. But, perhaps I have been naive.

From 1966 to 1974, as a news reporter, I wrote many enthusiastic and interesting stories about the NAL- later Fermilab. When I came on the scene, the acquisition had already happened, so my job was to go on from there and tell the important story of the "research into inner space" and what it meant to the future. Now, in retrospect, and having read "Poliscide", I am really questioning the wisdom of accepting the "greater good" concept that is being promoted once again, especially since I know you have other sites which will not make such impacts on people.

You came here once with the NAL, and there were headlines of a "new era", and the glowing predictions then fell short.Do you really think this area deserves a second time around with this kind of thing?

We live in a state that took the historic step in 1969 according to the then Gov. Ogilvie, of initiating a state income tax to share the burden along with the honor of your first coming. It is also a state that is short on funding for schools, mental health facilities. hospitals, etc. but seems to be able to spend millions to promote this project and promise more millions to subsidize it. Our priorities are in question- wouldnt you agree?

No one here opposes the idea of the SSC or research, and contrary to innuendos about the lack of intelligence of the opposition,a great many intelligent people did a lot of thoughtful research to bring their concerns to you.

Please listen to this very large group of human receptors- they have a right to be heard and considered seriously- and they do not intend to stop.

Sincerely

Jo Gustafson
217 E. Pomeroy St.,
West Chicago, Ill. 60185

LETTER 1473

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--- Radiation

Dear Sir:

1 Siting the SSC in Illinois would have grave environmental safety implications for the people that would be forced to spend their lives living next to or over the tunnel. The Draft EIS minimizes the serious radiation hazards that are inherent with the SSC.

2 Numerous dosage estimates used in the EIS are based on past Fermilab studies. Specifically, the computer model called Airdose-EPA, used at Fermi, assumes and estimates critical weather factors for the dispersion of airborne radiation. Extrapolating estimates for the SSC from other radiation estimates is poor scientific technique and would be deadly for the people forced to live in close proximity to the SSC tunnel and its surface facilities.

Like Fermilab, the SSC will not even attempt to provide the affected citizens a small measure of safety by continuously monitoring the people in their homes for radiation exposure. This is not done now for those living near Fermilab nor dose the EIS discuss this as a proceedure for the SSC. The contempt for public safety shown by the DOE and Fermilab will extend out into the community exposing thousands and thousands of people to unnecessary radiation. Due to the lack of individual monitoring off-site, it cannot be assumed that the SSC is safe.

3 No provision has been made for containing the radionuclides created by the SSC. These uncontained radionuclides will leach through the ground polluting our water supply. Why haven't the Beam Absorber's and tunnels underlining material been designed to drain into a sump for collection of contaminated water? Or do you feel the tunnel is sufficiently underground to not pose a threat to anyone? Don't you realize

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

that thousands of us human receptors obtain our water supply from tunnel depth? Or is it simply that you and all the SSC proponents couldn't care less as long as you or they are't personally envolved?

Will a new "boneyard" be created for the SSC or will the present one at Fermilab be used for discarded radioactive parts? What will be the new rate of radioactive release into our environment from the new "boneyard"?

The basic tenant for the EIS and DOE estimates is the comparison of radiation doses from the SSC with background levels. This SSC produced radiation is not naturally occurring. You have absolutely no right to expose people to any level of unwanted radiation no matter how minute it is.

Dr. H. J. Muller won a Nobel Prize for his discovery that ionizing radiation induces cancer and genetic defects in living organisms and for his conclusion that there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation. Further, recent work on determining the actual radiation doses received by survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have shown much lower radiation doses caused cancer and genetic defects than was previously thought. In other words, the jury is still out on how people are affected by exposure to low level radiation. Don't assume that any level is a safe level. Ethically and morally the SSC should not be sited in Illinois where you will subject vast numbers of people to your unwanted and unnecessary radiation. Please choose another site where little if any people will be affected.

Sincerely yours,

Paul A. Fleming
78 Ford Roosevelt Rd
Winfield Ill. 60190

LETTER 1474

In reference to The Ingham County NEWS, Wednesday, September 28, 1988 "Super collider support overwhelming"; DOE meeting on the Draft EIS.

I am surprized that this article so misrepresented the procedings of this meeting. I was at that SSC meeting in Stockbride and heard a majority of the comments made. There was a large percentage of the comments made in favor of the SSC but this meeting was not organized to be that kind of a meeting according to SSC publication; and as was mentioned at the end of this article that the "Federal officials...were only there to gather information and concerns...". Even though the people where allowed to discuss their personal feelings, these people were wasting the DOE officials' and everyone elses time. The purpose was to bring out issues not accounted for or possibly over looked by the EIS.

Some people obviously in favor of the SSC, attempted to strenghten its position by bringing out ideas not emphasised in the EIS. Many, though, just stated in generalities (sometimes with emotion) that they thought this was good for Michigan, their kids, for jobs, and what ever else they would think of. The "opposition" group that was mentioned did, in my opinion, stick to the intention of the meeting. Some statements on both sides were a little long winded and at times, hard to follow, but on the whole, the opposition (as you call it) had a more intelligent approach. And maybe rightly so, because a lot of their questions and concerns were either not brought out in the EIS or not answered completely. I guess some of the people for it don't need answers now, their children can worry about them later.

Why is the term "opposition" used for those not talking in glowing terms of the SSC. The scientists who work in facilities like this are constantly asking questions so why not those who are going to be expected to give up land, homes, farms, natual surroundings, or peaceful environment. The White Oak township board must fall into that opposition category even though they specifically stated that they were for the SSC but, they also requested that the DOE keep them informed concerning several areas. I feel the Stockbridge voting community is not backing the SSC as many would lead us to believe. If they were gearing up to attract the SSC, why would they vote down a school millage and be the only no vote in the special education millage. They like many others are tired of higher taxes, but if the SSC comes here, so will higher taxes.

James Wieland
10-Oct-88

LETTER 1474 (CONTINUED)

The Ingham County News

Wednesday, September 28, 1988

35¢

Super collider support overwhelming

Political Hype

Critics argue homeowners are still opponents

BY RICK MILLS
Staff writer

While a core group of local residents continued to oppose locating the Superconducting Super Collider in Mid-Michigan, a majority of those testifying before federal officials at a hearing Monday supported the project.

The federal team heard widespread support from officials representing universities, industry, business and local governments.

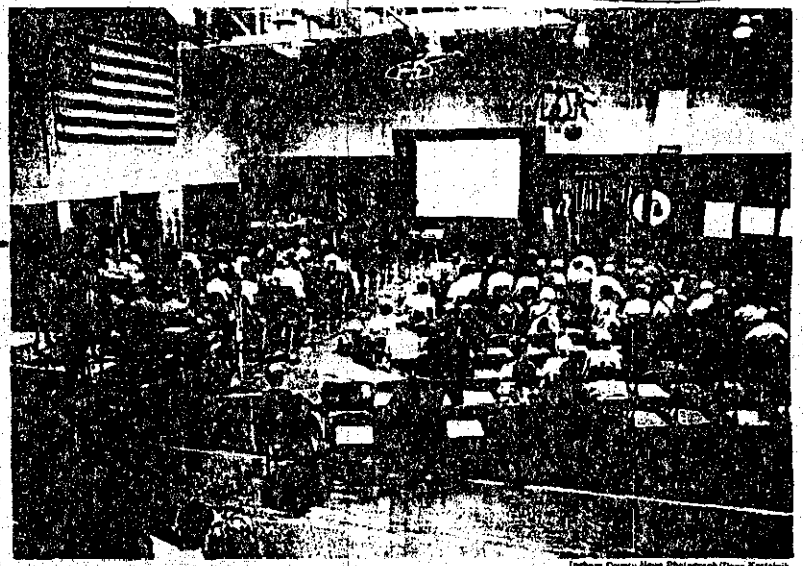
The Department of Energy officials were at Stockbridge to hear comments on the environmental effects of locating the facility in Michigan.

Supporters outnumbered critics by about a 4:1 margin, arguing that Ingham and Jackson counties could host the $4.5 billion high energy physics research project without adverse effects on local communities.

"Changes will occur, but I'm not convinced that the changes are all negative," said Ingham Commissioner Richard Lilly, who chairs the county economic development committee.

Lilly said that Ingham's Development Department has completed development plans for most communities in the

SEE SSC, Page 2



Ingham County News Photograph/Dave Kostelnik

SIX HOURS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS were conducted by the federal Department of Energy in Stockbridge Monday, and a vast majority of those addressing the panel of DOE officials supported the Superconducting Super Collider in Ingham and Jackson counties.

Ingham special education tax hike wins by big margin

IIA.1- 3474

LETTER 1474 (CONTINUED)

N September 20, 1990

SSC meeting

FROM Page 1

county and that proper zoning and planning can minimize negative growth.

"We're in a position to accept the secondary development if the SSC is built here, and we are prepared to do so in a way to limit the negative impact on this part of our county," Lilly said.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS told the federal officials that Michigan has the resources to build the facility, which will include a 58-mile oval track placed 150 feet underground.

They said that the proximity of resources to the site will limit unwanted industrial growth in the Ingham and Jackson areas.

Jane Milligan, a corporate officer for a construction materials supplier, said Michigan concrete manufacturers made 2.5 million cubic yards of concrete last year — 23 times the amount needed for the SSC.

She said the plants operated at only 57 percent of capacity and exported half their product out of state.

"Numerous companies will ensure an adequate supply of equipment and labor," Milligan said. "There are only four tunneling firms in North America. One is in Washington state, one in Toronto and the other two are in Michigan."

Federal officials also heard comments on a draft Environmental Impact Statement that outlines the expected effect of locating the SSC at the Ingham and Jackson county site.

About 80 people testified, 35 in the afternoon session and another 45 Monday evening.

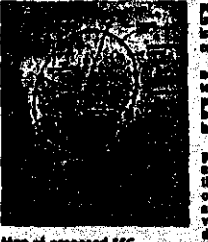
Linda Wilson, vice president for research at the University of Michigan, told the panel that the Michigan site would bring a "powerful, positive impact on the nation's research and education" and that the benefits would filter down to school-aged children.

"Together, we constitute the most intense gathering of research institutions," she said, speaking of U-M and Michigan State University. "Where else will you find, within an hour's drive of the site, two major research universities?"

DESPITE THE SUPPORT from business, education and government officials, local residents continued to oppose the Mid-Michigan site, arguing that too many answers were unanswered.

"Listening to the testimony, I realize why so many people are in favor of the SSC," said Vera Gibbs, of 2 Meridian Road, Mason. "They all have something to gain from it."

Residents asked that the final environmental report, due to be released in January, contain more details on the actual impact on the local community.



Map of proposed SSC location in area

Munith resident Robert Doscupe said the report predicts 1,274 new school students, 80 lost water wells and water demands of 1,500 gallons per minute.

"I think the (report) is a fair presentation of what will ha in our community, but it's l ing in what will happen to community," Doscupe said.

"The people of Stockbri need the facts of how this is go to affect our lives, not just pen that the politicians and business people are giving u he said.

Federal officials did not r pond to any questions from t audience, saying they were on there to gather information a concerns — all of which will b addressed in the final En vironmental Impact Statemen due for release in January.

Anyone who wants to offer ad ditional comments or have con cerns addressed in the final report can write before Oct. 17 to have their questions considered.

Letters should be sent to: SSC Draft EIS Comments; Dr. Wimot Hess, chairman; SSC Site Task Force; Office of Energy Research, ER-35, GTN; Department of Energy; Washington, D.C. 20545.

LETTER 1475

Arizona Association for Industrial Development
4620 East Elwood Street, Suite 13 • Phoenix, Arizona 85040 • (602) 921-9131

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October 13, 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:

The Arizona Association for Industrial Development (AAID) is a statewide, not-for-profit organization dedicated to the continued well-planned growth of industry and commerce in Arizona.

Our membership of four hundred professionals from both the public and private sector is well aware of difficulties that can arise in any major construction project.

As President of AAID, I am pleased to state not a single environmental objection has been reported to me by our membership that would adversely affect the proposed Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) should it be constructed in Arizona.

You can be assured AAID will lend its full cooperation and support to the SSC should the selected site be in Arizona.

Respectfully Yours,

Michael S. Hammond
President

cc

Arizona Congressional Delegation
Ian MacPherson
Sheila Dillon

LETTER 1476

CENTER FOR DEFENSE PROCUREMENT
GREATER JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
401 South Jackson Street P.O. Box 80 Jackson, Michigan 49204 (517) 782-6221

October 17, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

We have attended several of the hearings on the Superconducting Super Collider held in Stockbridge and numerous additional meetings learning about the importance of this major research facility.

This communication is to assure our total support for the SSC project along with many residents and businesses who feel the facility would be an asset to Michigan.

Certainly the location of two major universities with extensive research facilities and interest is extremely important to the intended success of the research. We feel that major airline and interstate route enhances the anticipated travel required of personnel to the Stockbridge site.

Please add our name to the long list of active supporters for locating this research project in the beautiful state of Michigan. From our Governor's office down, we are totally united on the importance of research and this project. We urge you to give Michigan your careful consideration and the residence, unlike New York, fully are supportive!

Sincerely,

Ken Lautzenheiser
Director

IIA.1- 3477

LETTER 1478

2450 Harbor Ct.
Aurora Il 60504
October 14, 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 I vigorously support the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider(SSC) to keep the United States in the forefront of high energy physics evolution. However, I do not support the construction of the SSC in Illinois after reviewing the Draft EIS August 1988. There are two major reasons I cannot support this project as currently proposed and I will outline them as follows:

2 First, I do not come to the conclusion, after reading the EIS that property or taxing bodies in or near the Fee Simple or Strata Fee areas will be compensated for losses incurred as a result of construction and operation of the SSC. Few if any property owners or local governments in or near the proposed SSC would oppose construction if they felt the State of Illinois and the Department of Energy had properly measured the true environmental impact of this program and had projected enough, to the point, forward thinking to produce some concrete measures to support and compensate the affected parties who will suffer direct or indirect losses as a result of construction of the SSC. For key program officials in the DOE, State of Il, or FermiLab-SSC to keep reiterating that everything can be mitigated without a more focused and up to date set of environmental conditions and impacts is to be irresponsible.

3 Second, it is very unfair to ask thousands and thousands of homeowners in the I and C future expansion areas to figuratively and literally "sit on the bubble" for the life of the program. Although the I areas are currently only slated for subsurface easement, I am sure the DOE will also use surface installation for these possible lower level energy experiment sites. My property is in this subsurface easement. When I go to sell my property in a few years, people will not want to buy it due to this uncertainty over future expansion use. I will lose a great deal of money unless buyers are convinced that no bubble chambers will be moving in next door. Nobody would argue with the basic philosophy of supporting the common good of the entire population from the results of SSC implementation, but not at the expense (tangible and intangible) of those people directly impacted by this project.

In the following section I will note some concerns, observations, and commentary relative to the DEIS of this project as it pertains to the area around the Fox Valley Villages section of Aurora.

1) Section 4.2.3.2 *Groundwater Use*

4 The number of wells in or near the tunnel is reported as 320. The DEIS does not state how many wells could be in the I Stratified Fee areas. A new City of Aurora well has been constructed immediately south of J1. The statement in the last paragraph of this section referring to "transfering some municipal systems to surface water sources" is totally absurd for Aurora. We are not part of the DuPage Water Pipeline Project. Aurora will be relying on ground water use for the next 25-30 years.

2) Section 4.4 Air Quality

5 This section makes no mention of tunnel exhaust gases (radon and other noxious gases) near access areas, particularly J1, J2, F1. There is also no mention of possible radiation being carried out by tunnel air ventilation at access areas.

3) Section 4.6.3 Solid and Industrial Waste Management
B. Existing Sanitary Landfills

6 Waste disposal is one of our biggest problems. The Settlers Hill facility will close in 2 years, not 12 years as stated.

4) Section 4.8.7 *Planned Future Land Use*

7 The area along Eola Road in DuPage County has numerous new large tracts of homes under construction or planned for the next year.

5) Figure 5.1.4-3 Illinois Noise Receptors and
Section 5.1.4.2 Blasting Impacts

8 The number of homes around J1 and F1 is extremely under-estimated.

6) Section 5.1.6.2 Public Health Impacts

9 Although radon and radiation vented from the tunnel is estimated as minimal, there is no mention of continuous monitoring systems for these exhaust gas hazards.

7) Section 5.1.8 Socioeconomics

10 The number of additional direct and indirect (>7000) workers

that would come into the Fox Valley area will tax the road system, the housing market, the water systems and school system in my immediate area.

9) Section 5.1.8.4 Public Finance

11 Our local school district will lose land now on tax roles. The state will compensate these taxing bodies for a short period to offset these losses. After that short time, the burden will fall on the local tax base. This is very unfair to districts with Fee Simple areas.

10) Section 5.1.8.5 Quality of Life

12 The quality of life in the Fox Valley area is very good. We do not need a glut of new jobs or the tremendous influx of people this would bring to our community. Our local infrastructure will be overloaded from this influx with most of the burden falling on the local residential tax base with little governmental support.

11) Section 5.1.8.6 Transportation Systems
Table 5.1.8-10

13 Illinois roads around the SSC site are currently at or exceeding capacity during peak usage. SSC employees (5000-6000) would greatly overload this system during peak hours. From experience, Illinois has the worst road system in the nation. This state uses minimum construction standards and materials. There will be major damage to roads in and around the Fox Valley area where heavy construction traffic is present.

12) Section 5.1.10 Visual Resources

14 Visual impacts of service and access sites must be minimized by judicious use of proper architecture, berms, and landscaping. Again, there is no mention of the "I" areas for this consideration.

13) Appendix IV
State of Illinois Parcel Map PM-3

15 There is a very high concentration of homes presented on this map. However, in reality, there have been many more homes added since the map was surveyed, particularly around site J1. The Georgetown Elementary School is located on parcel 1451. The new McCarty Elementary School is under construction on parcel 724

A major achievement of Fox Valley Villages is planned, controlled growth in one of the fastest growing population

16

regions of this state. I have lived in FVV for eleven years, from the inception of the first subdivision. This community has developed and evolved into a model for planned growth. Every facet in FVV has been studied and approved by the Aurora Planning Commission. The SSC, as presented in the DEIS, is not something that will compliment our community. Since much of the residential area lies in the Stratified Fee area, many residents will feel very uncomfortable about what might be happening in the land down under. I do not want the SSC here if it will be a blight on our community property value, scenic presentation, and mental state of mind. You have the power to address these concerns and become an integral part of the community or ignore these considerations and face continuous opposition and isolation.

Sincerely

Norman A. Radford

Norman A Radford

LETTER 1479

The Arizona SSC Project
The Superconducting Super Collider

October 14, 1988

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

RE: SSC DEIS Comments

Dear Dr. Hess:

On October 3, 1988, the AZSSC Project filed formal comments to the Draft EIS regarding the Arizona/Maricopa SSC Site. The purpose of this letter is to supplement those comments in one minor respect.

Specifically, in the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 4, p. A-1D (copy attached), the parcel map shows the sweep of the collider ring path in the southeast quadrant of the site. The map omits the identification, however, of four parcels of privately owned land, viz., parcels 300-33-022B, 300-33-025A, 300-33-025B and 300-33-025C. I have marked these parcels on the attached exhibit for your information. The owners of these parcels have already been identified and submitted to you under Arizona's response to "Appendix 'D'" of the ISP earlier this year.

All of the other areas within the collider ring path and/or the beam abort areas which do not have parcel numbers are either state land or BLM-administered land.

Thank you.

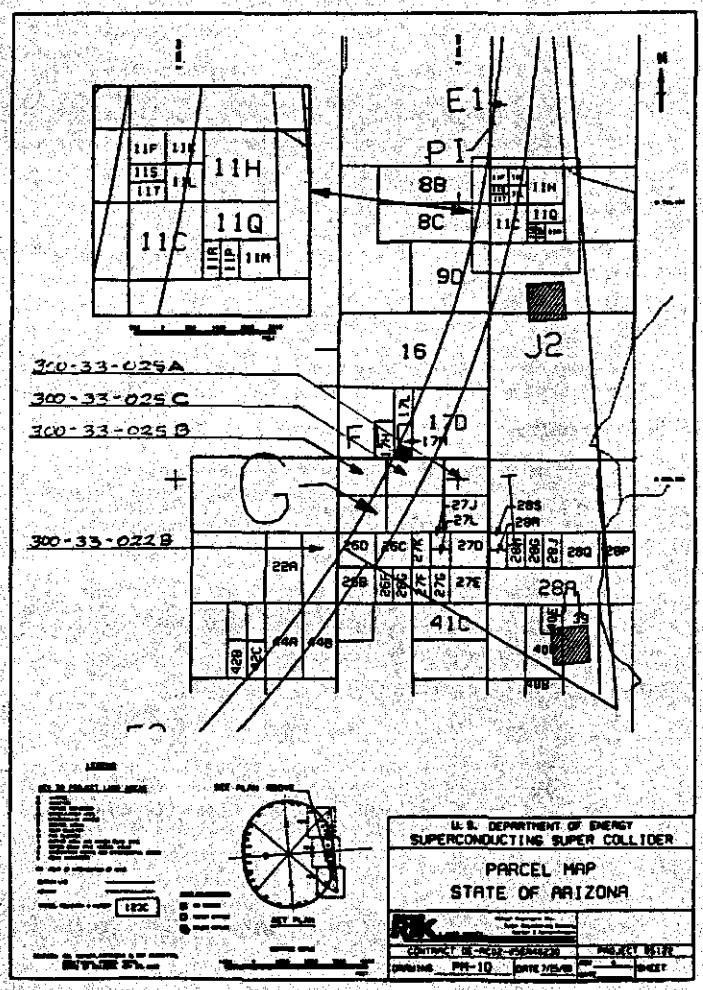
Sincerely,

Ian A. Macpherson
AZSSC Project Coordinator

IAM:be
Attachment

State Capitol Tower · 1700 W. Washington, 4th Floor · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · (602) 255-3833

LETTER 1479 (CONTINUED)



DEIS Volume IV Appendix 4

LETTER 1480

ROBE MOFFORD, Governor

Commissioners:
LARRY D. ADAMS, Bullhead City, Chairman
FRANCES W. WERNER, Tucson
THOMAS G. WOODS, JR., Phoenix
PHILLIP W. ASHCROFT, Eager
GORDON K. WHITING, Mesa

Director
TEMPLE A. REYNOLDS

Deputy Director
DUANE L. SHROUFE

ARIZONA GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT

2222 West Greenway Road Phoenix, Arizona 85023 942-3000

October 17, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess:

Re: DOE/EIS-0138D, Superconducting Super Collider

This Department has reviewed the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Superconducting Super Collider", dated August 1988, and we submit the following comments on the document.

General Comments

1 This document contains a number of biological errors and/or misstatements. Some contradictions occur in descriptions of species habitats. We believe that editing and minor rewrite in specific areas outlined below will enhance the biological credibility of the statement.

Additionally, we suggest that sources cited in the text of the document be included in the References section. Absence of such citations complicates review of the document and evaluation of the environmental analysis.

Specific Comments By Section

2 Page 3-25, Section 3.4.1, Paragraph 5

We believe that disposition of spoils within the project area, other than minor amounts around buildings, will impact Sonoran desert habitats to a greater degree than is addressed in this DEIS. We suggest that a reanalysis of impacts be made.

3 Page 3-33, Figure 3-8

Two sites denoted "K5" are shown on this figure. Based on Fig. 3-1, it appears that the next site north of "K4" should be F5.

An Equal Opportunity Agency

Page 3-52, Table 3-7

4 It appears elsewhere in this document that the range delineation used for bighorn sheep is in error; as a result, impacts may be greater than "negligible," as indicated in this table.

Page 3-64, Section 3.6.3, Paragraphs 8 and 9

5 If fencing is installed to reduce human impact on wildlife habitat, careful attention must be given to the specifications and location to prevent direct adverse impacts from the fencing itself.

6 We believe that water developments near the ring may be impacted by the increased human presence in the area, not just by noise. Careful consideration should be given to mitigating impacts to water catchment use by bighorn sheep and mule deer.

Page 4-46, Table 4-16

7 The project area is in the drainage of the Gila River, not the Gila Bend River.

Page 4-55, Table 4-17

8 The Gila monster is included by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Category 2, not Category 1. (This status is correctly presented on page 4-63).

Page 4-56, Paragraph 1

9 The Gila monster should be included on the list of candidate species known to be present on the immediate project site. Though documentation of the population is "minimal", as stated on page 4-63, the presence of this species has been proven.

Page 4-62, Section 4.7.5.1., Paragraph 2

10 The desert tortoise does not "require" wash areas nor is its distribution limited by "easy water availability" per se. Cover sites ("hiding places") may indeed be a limiting factor in habitat utilization and distribution of both the desert tortoise and Gila monster.

Page 4-62, Section 4.7.5.1, Paragraphs 3 and 4 and Appendix 5, Page 80, 2.

11 The Department does not agree with the discussion of Mexican desert bighorn sheep status as contained herein. Arizona's current population of desert bighorn sheep exceeds 4,000 individuals. We suggest that wording, shown by underlining, be added to the following statement. "While they are common in western Arizona," bighorn sheep occur in low densities in

11 southwestern Arizona and "are rare or absent from much of their traditional habitat in central" Arizona. Additionally, the sheep population has been increasing over the last decade, not "declining". We further suggest that the following sentence be edited through deletion, as follows: "Hunting is severely restricted."

Page 4-63, Paragraph 1

12 The last sentence may imply low overall tortoise densities, though it is correct that tortoise densities are typically much less in "lowland" (creosote/bursage flats) habitats.

Page 5.1.4-5, Figure 5.1.4-1

13 We suggest that the accuracy of the delineation of bighorn sheep habitat in the vicinity of the "F6" service area is questionable. The map should show at least the whole mountain in that area and adjacent bajada, to be consistent with the delineation on the north side of that ridge (north of "E7") and areas south of the railroad tracks within the ring. A source for the distribution information should be included.

Page 5.1.5-2

14 "Sensitive areas" for the desert tortoise include other habitats in addition to "toes of slopes around upper bajadas and incised washes running out of the mountains". We suggest that the habitat characterized in Volume IV, Appendix 5, page 78, would be appropriate to classify as sensitive tortoise areas, and suggest addition of the following text: "mixed cacti/palo verde associations along rocky bajadas and mountain slopes".

Page 5.1.5-3, Section 5.1.5.1 B.1

15 Since the referenced citations regarding noise impacts on bighorn sheep (Section 11.3.1.2) in Appendix 9 are not listed under the "References" for that section, it is not possible to evaluate the accuracy of the conclusions regarding those impacts.

Page 5.1.5-9, Section 5.1.5.2.A

16 Tumamoc globeberry now has been recorded from upper Vekol Valley, south of I-8, in Maricopa County.

Page 5.1.5-39, 5.1.5.4.A. and Appendix 11, Page 9, 11.3.1.4

17 There is information on hunting frequency or success from the SSC Arizona site. We will be pleased to provide that information. Also, the Arizona Game and Fish Department manages hunting in the area, not the BLM.

Impact of fencing on desert tortoise depends on the type of fence utilized. A four or five strand barbed wire fence would have virtually no impact on this species. However, a chain-link fence to the ground would severely curtail tortoise movements.

Appendix 5a, Table 5.1.9-2

18 The notation for Site E4 appears to be in error. This site is adjacent to the Sand Tank Mountains, according to Figure 5.1.9-2, not in the North Maricopa Mtns. WSA.

19 The notation for Site E7 appears to be in error. The site is in the North Maricopa Mountains, not adjacent to Bender Wash, and should include desert bighorn and desert tortoise.

20 The notation for F4 appears to be in error. Site F4 appears to be located on the flats south of I-8 and is not prime bighorn sheep habitat.

21 The notation for F6 appears to be in error. This site appears to be located in the North Maricopa Mtns., not near Bender Wash. The notation should also mention bighorn sheep.

22 Neither sources shown at the end of the table are in the "References" on page 153 of Appendix 5.

23 Table 5.1.9-2 should be carefully checked, since it appears to contain a number of errors.

Appendix 5a, Page 72, Section 5.1.9.2 B. 2

24 It is questionable if the desert tortoise can be considered a "dominant" inhabitant of the bajadas. However, a substantial component of the tortoise population does occur on the bajadas.

25 Please amend the following sentence as indicated: "Washes", per se, are not "required for the tortoise."

Appendix 5a, Page 73, Section 5.1.9.2 B. 3

26 Javelina, desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, and bats do not belong under the heading, of "Ground-Dwelling Prey and Predators".

27 "Common skunk" presumably refers to the striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis).

28 The porcupine is not a predator. This species may occur rarely on the SSC site; however, it should not be included as a species used to typify the SSC "ground-dwelling prey and predator" communities.

29 Again, none of the citations on this page can be found in the "References" on page 153.

225-775 88 - 16 (BOOK 8)

Appendix 5a, Page 74, Section 5.1.9.3

30 Baccharis as a genus is not a riparian obligate. However, there are riparian obligate species within the genus Baccharis.

31 None of the citations in this section can be found in the "References" on page 153.

Appendix 5a, Page 75, Section 5.1.9.4

32 None of the citations in this section can be found in the "References" on page 153.

Appendix 5a, Page 75, Section 5.1.9.5.A.1

33 The Swainson's hawk has some level of similarity in appearance and biology to that of the red-tail hawk; we suggest, however, that to state that these species are "remarkably similar" may be overstating the comparison.

34 The "typical" nesting habitat described for the Swainson's hawk (construction of nesting platforms in palo verde or mesquite) is in error. At the SSC site the Swainson's hawk would be present as a migrant only. No nests or nesting attempts in this area have been recorded. The closest area which provides suitable potential nesting habitat (grassland or desert-grassland associations) is in the upper Vekol Valley vicinity.

Appendix 5a, Page 78, Section 5.1.9.5 C.1, Paragraph 2, last sentence

35 This sentence may be misleading. See comments above for page 4-63.

36 None of the citations in this section appear in the "References" on page 153.

37 Appendix 5a, Page 79, Figure 5.1.9-3

A source for the information on this map should be cited.

38 With regard to the delineation of bighorn sheep habitat here, please see our comments, reference page 5.1.4-5, Figure 5.1.4-1 on page 3 of this letter.

39 This figure depicting high density desert tortoise habitat is difficult to interpret with absolute clarity. However, virtually all rocky foothills, bajadas and mountain slopes should be included as important desert tortoise habitat.

40 Appendix 5a, Page 80, Paragraph 1

The data available on Arizona tortoise populations (which has some level of genetic distinctiveness from Mohave desert

populations) is not sufficient to support conclusive remarks. Because of the lack of citation references, we are unable to evaluate the data source and accuracy of interpretation.

41 Relatively moist soils are an essential part of tortoise reproduction. Such sites provide the micro-habitat conditions for the development of the eggs. Such sites may occur along ephemeral washes as well as in other locations, including the mouth of tortoise burrows. Ephemeral washes are very important to tortoise populations, but this does not restrict the desert tortoise to these habitats.

42 We suggest that wording, shown by underlining, be added to the following statement. "The tortoise may not reach sexual maturity until 15 to 20 years of age" or longer, generally depending upon its nutritional regime.

The lifespan of the desert tortoise may exceed 100 years, though actual data is unavailable.

43 Paragraph 2 - Activity patterns are often influenced by precipitation patterns.

44 Paragraphs 3 and 4 - The importance of perennial grasses (i.e. bush muhly, Muhlenbergia porteri) in the diet of the desert tortoise is not adequately emphasized.

45 Paragraph 4, Last Sentence - Text change: "...grazing may also reduce available food, especially perennial grasses and preferred forbs".

Appendix 5a, Page 81, Section 3, Paragraph 2

46 Gila monsters maintain some level of activity from early spring through the period of summer rains and often extending well into the month of September. Activity patterns of the Gila monster are strongly influenced by precipitation patterns.

47 Most of the citations on this page can not be found in the "References" on page 153.

Appendix 5a, Page 84, Section 5.1.9. 6 C

48 Javelina are at the northern edge of their range within the Maricopa Mountains area only. Javelina are commonly found north of Phoenix in large numbers, for example.

49 Also, see comments for Volume I, page 4-62 on page 2 of this letter.

Appendix 5a, Page 85, Figure 5.1.9-4

50 The map shown doesn't clearly delineate the various elements shown on the key.

Appendix 9, Page 37, Figure 9-15

51 Again, the delineation of bighorn habitat near Site F6 is questionable (see an earlier comment reference Page 5.1.4-5 on page 3 of this letter). Also, a reference should be included for the information delineated.

Appendix 11, Page 5, Section 11.3.1

52 This statement regarding new water sources becoming attractive nuisances is a theory which is far from universally accepted. From the context of mule deer habitat, man has impacted the Maricopa Mountains by eliminating access to and drying up the Gila River. How various components of an ecosystem interact depends on where we artificially draw the boundaries of that ecosystem.

Appendix 11, Pages 6 and 7, Section 11.3.1.2

53 As pointed out on page 3 of this letter, reference Page 5.1.5-2, sensitive desert tortoise habitat should be characterized as palo verde/mixed cacti associations along rocky foothills, mountain slopes, and bajadas.

54 Additional text should be added following the 4 tortoise mitigation measures as follows: "Additional mitigation measures may include establishing long-term monitoring plots and investigations into nutritional aspects of the desert tortoise as it may be affected by the SSC."

55 On page 7, the first full paragraph, see directly above for accurate description of tortoise "sensitive areas."

Appendix 11, Page 8, Section 11.3.1.2

56 Again, citations in the text can not be found in the "References" section, making it impossible to evaluate the applicability of research on the impacts of noise on bighorn sheep. Further, we question whether there is an adequate basis for comparison of bighorn habitats associated with riverways and the Maricopa Mountains.

57 Bighorn sheep near Site F6 would also be subjected to increased human presence and noise.

Appendix 11, Page 9, Section 11.3.1.4

58 The statement regarding burros associated with mountains and maintained water catchments is in error. The catchments in the area were built by the Arizona Game and Fish Department for mule deer and bighorn sheep, and are specifically fenced to exclude cattle and feral burros.

59 Our Department looks forward to working with your office and would like to remain on the mailing list to receive the Final Environmental Impact Statement, when it is revised.

Sincerely,

Temple A. Reynolds
Director

TAR:lkl

cc: Arizona State Clearinghouse, AZ 880909-80-0121

LETTER 1481

October 16, 1988

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

Dear Dr. Hess,

As a member of the Citizen's Mitigation Advisory Task Force for Illinois, I would like to express some thoughts on the Illinois Mitigation Report. First, the membership was composed of citizens selected by area mayors and county officials. While some members were well informed of the SSC activities, others came never have seen a map depicting the ring siting, and others were still under the belief that the tunnel would require no surface land acquisition. Few had a copy of the DOE-EIS, therefore they were unable to address issues directly until provided a copy at the October 4th meeting.

Next, this committee was convened for the initial meeting on September 22 and the majority of the time was devoted to an introduction of the task, establishing procedural details, and meeting with the state's technical team. Subsequently, we have met
2 three more times with the final meeting being October 11, 1988 to finalize our report to be submitted to you by October 17, 1988. We have, therefore, had little time or resources to invectigate and address the issues requiring mitigation. We were unable to solicite public input to out task, due to this three week time frame, so we believe it to be very incomplete. For example, we have since learned

of two thoroughbred horse farms in our area. One at location F4 has an investment of $2,000,000. They learned about this immediately before the hearings of October 6th and 7th at Waubonsie High School, upon reviewing the EIS Vol.I and II. The other breeder, with an investment of $450,000, is located on the ring near the F6 location. He learned of this fact on Wednesday, October 12th. Neither business had been informed by the state that their land would be affected.

Finally, the committee members were told by the chairperson, Linda Cooper, that we would have a copy of our final report to review by the fourteenth of October. As of today, none of the Kane County

3 representatives I have talked to have received the report. Therefore, I would like to send you a draft copy of the work of committee as of October 11, 1982. Little was added at our last meeting, with changes being mostly organizational.

We sincerely appreciate your interest and willingness to review

4 this draft document, perhaps comparing it to that submitted by the state, as we have not yet had opportunity to review this directly. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Pierson

Robert Pierson
R.R.1, Box 53
Sugar Grove, Il. 60554

Notes for Oct 4, 1988
Interim Report

Kane County Concerns
Compiled

Safety
1) Four high pressure gas lines 3-24", 1-36" located 3-4 mi. from tunnel + near K3 sites are not identified on maps as the 2" lines are.

We need a letter of committment from each mayor + fire chief to assure fire protection to each site - who will train + fund?

2) Noise + blasting near livestock - cattle + thoroughbred horses in confinement. This could cause damage to animals.

i.e 4000 head Daubenberger near F4, E6 + E5 horses

This is vague + unspecific as addressed on pg 93 + 94 of Ill. vol. 3

livestock near also E7, E8, F7 as well as probable other sites.

Noise - map does not show St. Chas H.S. + Norris Rec. Center - totalling 3700 people/day + homes + 1000 new homes near E9

Very dense urban pop not reflected on state map.

Also Kaneland - E6 School near?

Waubonsie Valley - What will be the impact of the noise to these vital schools?

DOE Noise statement may not have included background of proposed expansion at Du Page air traffic and O'Hare over Aurora Control Center

Plus Truck traffic - has it been accounted for in background

Illinois Vol. 3 negates any concern about noise as addressed in DOE's EIS.

→ Safety Continued

We are concerned about the security of the E+F sites as well as the aesthetics to enable security at each location

3) Drainage -

BR Drainage Dist a 3000 acres of watershed not accounted for in discussion of surface use

Breakage of tiles - must be rerouted around K4, K3, E3.

Additional run off of septic systems with induced growth

Rising level of Welsch will back up all drainage system & fields + drainage of all of BR. Will occur also with discharge of water for cooling into creek, as well as Sewage treatment plant on welsch creek located in areas that have been documented to flood in recent years.

Flooding of BR will affect all septic fields in area.

4) Water

a. Possible contamination of wells during blasting will affect people as well as livestock watering in surrounding areas. along western arc - app. 4000 ~~livestock~~ cattle / 10g/d/head = 40,000 gal. How will people document the loss of water related to SSC construction must have a guarantee a radius of responsibility around the ring. for water supply

We need a definition of an "affected well user" on pg. 49 of Vol. 3 EA. DOE ~~State~~ must clarify + guarantee the States identified water loss issues in paragraph 2 pg. 49. what is their time table for committment, duration of committment, funding for water replacement, and accountability of the ~~State~~ DOE if these conditions in final EIS are not complied with in a timely matter.

Concern about impact to fish + wildlife + plant life with runoff + silting of streams with blasting + hauling. Hauling needs to be in covered vehicles. Birds use waste from tunnels as grit which contains low level radiation.

5) Radiation

there is no safe level of radiation as it is cumulative
we are concerned therefore about
- possibility of beam loss
- how have they calculated the 10mrem in the event of a beam loss; could it not escape up shaft or into water
- beam abort - what will level of radiation be ~~at~~ if it comes up in a shaft sight

- what evidence does have as to the impact of the electromagnetic -ii on humans.

We need a committment from the DOE that they have a document which states a location will receive their radioactive wastes
Also including a committment they will not store radioactive waste longer than 60 days, to avoid another west Chicago issue
a committment as to where they will dispose of
Also Mixed waste and that they will not store it

6) Transportation / Traffic Congestion

Truck traffic during construction will impact heavily in school areas St. Chas HS. E9, Dunham Rd.

Lily Lake School - E9

Kaneland Schools - interaction esp. on Dauberman
Will Dauberman be open for use for routing children from Kaneville and Sugar Grove to school as it is now the primary + only artery.

Need for new roads to a ~~dump~~ quarry #3 site for spoil disposal on Jericho Rd. near Fox will affect environment.

Routing of trucks must be off ~~Rt.~~ main St. in Kaneville and Dunham + Rt 25 or Country Club Rd. in St. Chas.

Suggest Francis Rd to Rt. 38 to avoid Kaneland Schools.

Railroad spur from Big Rock to Kaneville should be located on DOE property rather than taking more farmland. The railcrossing over Rt. 30 should be an over or underpass rather than surface crossing.

We demand they identify all the possible land acquisition implied for extension such as the railroad spur to Kaneville.

7) Property + Land Acquisition

The DOE should have the responsibility to assume

The compensation for land aquisition and easements needs to be consistent between the states, and should be approved by a minimum of three independent appraisers selected by affected owners.

We hold the state accountable to their verbal + written promises to negotiate the need for the western campus with the DOE, after siting, and their concurrent promise to spare homes and the town from land aquisition if the campus is not constructed

We are distressed by the loss of documented prime farmland.
as well as old structures in the path
i.e. in Kaneville - the loss of the oldest blacksmith shop in Ill. over 120 years old, farm houses over 100 years old

Loss of tax base esp. to Kaneville losing 10-11% of tax base to the township.
i.e. Kaneland Schools will lose $61,000
etc. as listed on pg. 107 of Ill. Vol 3 Environ. Assess

DRAFT

INTERIM REPORT

October 4, 1988

At the September 27 SSC Citizens Mitigation Advisory Task Force meeting the group broke into three subgroups for the purpose of raising issues specific to each county.

What follows is a first cut at integrating the notes from each of the county groups into one document. The content was developed after two task force meetings where a total of six hours was devoted to the development and refinement of issues. In general the issues and items from the notes appear to fall into several categories:

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

2. Mitigation measures.

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

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

The Kendall County (and Montgomery) people tended to prioritize the issues based on a general understanding of the concerns. The DuPage people determined that the prioritizing of the issues should be time dependent.--By way of explanation, land acquisition is the first action after site selection thus land acquisition is the first item on the DuPage list.

The Kane County group did not prioritize the issues they raised. To preserve the integrity of the individual groups decisions thus far, the following represent the issues as ranked by the Kendall and Dupage County task force members.

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

In Dupage land acquisition issues were the top priority. They suggested use of local POC for Q* of residents. With regard to property values they felt a premium of $22,500 and moving allowance was appropriate. The group suggested that the condemned houses be donated to organizations helping the homeless and the needy. Finally they urged flexibility in specific site location points for example, where possible adjustment should be made in the location of access shafts to preserve historic sites or particularly important private pieces of property.

The Kane county group on the issue of property and land acquisition has suggested that the U.S. DOE take responsibility to insure.* The compensation for land acquisition and easements needs to be consistent between the sites,* and should be appraised by a minimum of three independent appraisers selected by affected owners. SEE NEW NO. 25

The Kane county group emphasized the importance of the state making good on the promise to negotiate the need for the western campus with USDOE. They also emphasized the state commitment to spare homes and the town from land acquisition if the western campus is not constructed, i.e., prime farm land and old structures in Kaneville such as the 120 year old blacksmith shop, the oldest in Illinois and 100 year old farm houses.

Another issue raised in this context is a request to have identified by U.S. DOE all the possible land acquisition implied for expansion, such as the railroad spur to Kaneville.

Kandall County did not discuss land acquisition.

*Needs clarification.

The Dupage County group ranked blasting second in priory consistent with their time dependent criteria for ranking the issues. The Kendall County group did not discuss blasting. Kane County linked noise and blasting together.

The Kane County discussion included the effect of noise and blasting near live stock and thoroughbred horses in confinement. They pointed out that there are an estimated 4,000* head of horses and live stock near F4, E5, E6, E7, and E8.

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

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

*Clarify if you are going to be quantitative.

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

The Kane County Group identified where truck traffic might impact on school areas such as Dearborn Road, the H.S. E9, Lilylake School, E7, ~~and~~ St. Charles Kaneland Schools especially on Dauberman Road. They questioned whether Dauberman Road would be open for general use for routing children from Kaneville and Sugar Grove to school. It is now the primary and only artery. They suggested that the need for new roads to quarry #3 for spoil disposal on Jerecho Road near F4 will affect the environment* They further suggested that the routing of trucks not include: Main Street in Kaneville, Dunham, and Rt 25 or County Club Rd in St. Charles.** The suggested Francis Road to Rt 38 as an alternative route to avoid Kaneland Schools.

* Please clarify.

** Clarify and propose a mitigation strategy

The Kane County people suggested that the railroad Spur from Big Rock to Kaneville be located on DOE property rather than taking more farm land for this transportation purpose. Furthermore, they suggest the railroad crossing over Rt 30 should be constructed as an overpass or underpass instead of a surface crossing*.

In the area of socioeconomic impact the issue of loss of local tax base was raised in the Kane County group and among the DuPage group members. In the Kane County discussion the loss of tax base especially the estimated 10 to 11 percent to Kaneville and the impact on the Kaneland Schools was of concern. The DuPage group viewed loses of homes and businesses as displacement not tax base elimination and emphasized the offset in other revenues as outlined in the Draft EIS. They considered the 1989 loss at 1.3 million as estimated in the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 14 as minimal.

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

The Kane County group also noted map omission such as St. Charles H.S. and Norris Recreation Center plus a new home development of 1000 homes near E9 suggesting a portion of dense population may have been overlooked.

Concern was targeted on the impact of noise on the Kaneland School E6 and the Waubonsie Valley School.

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

*Please clarify.

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

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

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

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

The subject of water and drainage arose in all discussions. The Kendall County group questioned the use of retention ponds and questioned sedimentation impacts. DuPage County members identified the impact on the water table and private wells as key and suggested contamination protection.* The Kane County group suggested a variety of potential impacts concerning water supply and contamination and suggested that a definition of an "affected well user" be developed. They suggested a definition for a radius of responsibility for water supply be established as well, and a methodology by which people can document water loss should it occur, during SSC construction.

Specific concern for BR Drainage District 2 was expressed. The group suggested that 3000 acres of watershed were not included in the discussion of surface use. Concern about tile breakage at K4, K3 and E5 sites, and the potential for Welsch Creek to rise, and affect the area septic fields was addressed. A Welsch Creek located sewage treatment plant, is in an area, the group identifies as a place that has been documented to flood in recent years. Cooling water discharge is of concern for the same reason.

In the general category of safety, several concerns were raised. The Kendall County, concern was focused on the question of fire and the ring. The fear of explosion underlies the question of whether the size and scale of the ring magnifies any impacts. Kane County members expressed concern about security at the E and F sites and whether the aesthetics enable security at each location. The Kane County group also noted several gas pipeslines near the K3 sites that were not identified on the state map. Because the cooperation among mayors and fire chiefs would be necessary to ensure fire protetion. They suggested an agreement be developed.

4— High Pressure

*Clarify.

Notes for Secon. Draft

ADDENDUM OF CORRECTIONS/ADDITIONS TO

DRAFT INTERIM REPORT

Compiled by Kane County Representatives

SSC Citizens Mitigation Advisory Task Force

October 4, 1988

Page 3 *Para.2 We believe that the 1985 Illinois SSC Act for land aquisition should be amended to enable the property owner arbitration as to the value of the land by allowing the selection of one appraiser by the property owner, one by the state, and one chosen by the appraisers, to bring the act into compliance with the usual and customary policy of land aquisition arbitration. (Substitute for paragraph 2)

Page 4 *Para.2 On the western arc of the ring, there are approximately 4000 cattle, 2300 pigs, and many horses being raise in confinement near the F4, E5, E6, E7, and E8 sites. [redacted] That Those [redacted] livestock would require relocation during blasting. We request the state to address how this would be accomplished and assume financial responsibility for the same.

Page 5 Para.2 Dearborn Road should be changed to Dunham Road near St. Charles H.S.

*Para.2 The environment near Jericho Rd. would be affected by the proposed extension of Dauberman Rd. to Whitlen Rd. to Camp Dean Rd. for the hauling of spoils to quarry #3. This will be built through a natural area listed on the state's Natural Areas Inventory, located north of Jericho Rd. and southeast of Camp Dean (Girl Scout Camp for the Fox Valley). This area is now being developed for

forest preserve by Kane County. Another concern is the silting and pollution of Welsch Creek which is within app. 200 ft. of the F4 site. Safety also becomes a concern with this development in two regards. First there will be heavy truck traffic hauling spoils and construction equipment on this narrow country road used heavily in certain seasons for transporting children to and from Camp Dean. Secondly, this road extension will necessitate another crossing of the Burlington Railroad near Rt. 30 to gain access to the F4 site. The multiple rail crossings and heavy traffic on Rt. 30 have historically been a safety problem, and will be worsened by this development.

* Para. 2 The routes listed in the draft report are simply examples of concerns for safety with the routing of construction trucks near schools with high density of children present, such as St. Charles H.S.

Page 6 *Para. 1 Rt. 30 is a high-traffic state roadway which would be further compromised safety-wise by another surface railroad crossing.

Para. 2 We are deeply distressed by the states mitigation plan to offset the loss of tax bases to municipalities and school districts by simply raising the tax rates to the remaining tax payers, as stated on pg. 108 of Illinois Vol.3 Environmental Assessment.

Page 8 Para. 1 Adding to the discussion of our concern about water loss, we would like to stress that the livestock mentioned earlier are sufficiently close to the ring E and F sites to lose access to quality water (silting of the aquifers) if not quantity of water.

loss of well itself). To date the state has been unable to answer inquiries as to how these large volumes of water would be supplied for livestock operations affected by water loss. (Approximately 10 gal/day/head required) We must have a committment from the state to provide water in a timely, responsible manner to all impacted by water loss.

We are deeply concerned over the discrepancy between the Environmental Assessment Vol.3 of Illinois and the DOE EIS with regard to the impact on ground water for this project. Illinois states that from 6 to 31 wells will have to be relocated (Pg.49 Vol.3) whereas the DOE states that 320 wells lie within the zone for the ring (DEIS Vol.I Ch.4-21). Illinois does not identify any concerns to the ground water supply, yet the DOE states through-out the EIS that Illinois will experience local water level declines and aquifer overdraft which "...would be measurable at the regional level and of long-term consequence". Further it states "...that the impact cannot be effectively mitigated within the time frame of the project." (DEIS Vol.1 Ch.5.1.2-22320) The statement by the DEIS that these overdrafts and significant depletions "...would recover once water withdrawals cease." (after the 25-30 yr. operation) is of little consolation to the communities of Kane County who depend on our ground water for survival. (DEIS Vol.1 Ch.5.5-1)

Page 3 Para.2 The Big Rock Drainage District 2, consisting of 2000 acres of watershed, was not mentioned in the states on the DOE's EIS. This area would be significantly impacted by the diversion of the surface run-off, the disruption of the tile systems, and the relocation of Welsch Creek by the proposed sewage treatment plant in Maneville.

and by the wastewater from the ring operation. The entire tile system, which currently drains many acres of fields as well as the communities of Big Rock and Kaneville, would be destroyed by the raising of the creek by one foot. This issue must be addressed to preserve this delicate and vital balance. We are also concerned about the impact on the ecology of all streams, especially Welsch Creek, by the silting anticipated in the DEIS.

Para.3 We feel the need to elaborate on the issue of the gas lines which parallel Dauberman Rd. along the entire length of the "fan cluster". These four lines are under high-pressure, three measuring 24" and one-36" in diameter. These are located .3 to .4 mi. from several access points along Dauberman Rd. Also these are both low and high pressure lines adjacent to St. Charles H.S. and through the Fox Chase Development, leading directly to the E3 site.

Para. 3 We do not agree with the state report on pg. 92 stating that there is adequate police and fire protection available. The western communities have no police protection, except that provided by the county of Kane. Much of the fire protection around the ring is provided by volunteer departments, several of which are losing tax based revenue. (Kaneville Fire Protection District will lose 10.74% of Tax Based Income-Pg.107 Vol.3, Illinois Environmental Assessment) Will volunteers be expected to be qualified for these types of fires? The state must address more directly the issue of funding, training, manpower, and equipment for fighting fires at the liquid helium and nitrogen regenerating plants.

ADDITIONS TO THE DRAFT STATEMENT

1. Air Pollution- Again we are distressed by the discrepancy between our state and the DOE on the issue of air quality. According to Illinois " The Illinois SSC site is located in an area of good air quality. The construction of the SSC will have no significant effect on air quality in the area..." "The only possible construction effects are regarded as temporary, localized, and insignificant." (Vol.3, Illinois EA pg.55) This contrasts sharply with the DOE who states that the area of the SSC ring is a non-attainment area for ozone and carbon monoxide standards. (DEIS Vol.1 Ch.5.2-3) They add on pg. 5.4-2 that all sites will exceed the NAAQS for total suspended particulate emission during the seven years of construction. These factors combined seriously compromise air quality, according to the DEIS.

2. We feel that in view of the anticipated growth-impact to Kane County, the state Department of Conservation should target extra grant money to the county to mitigate the population-induced stress on recreational, open space, flood control and forest preserve lands. This needs to be planned to avoid DuPage Counties current situation.

Recorder-Jeanette Wampach, Kaneville, Il.