

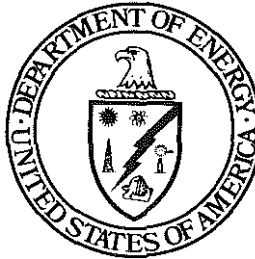
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Volume II A.2 Pages 321-688

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**SUPERCONDUCTING
SUPER COLLIDER**

**Volume II
Comment Resolution Document**

**A. Comments
2. Transcripts**



December 1988

U.S. Department of Energy

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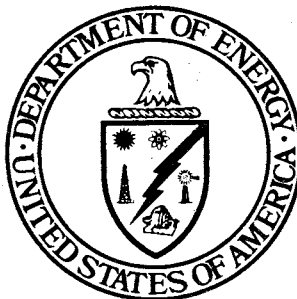
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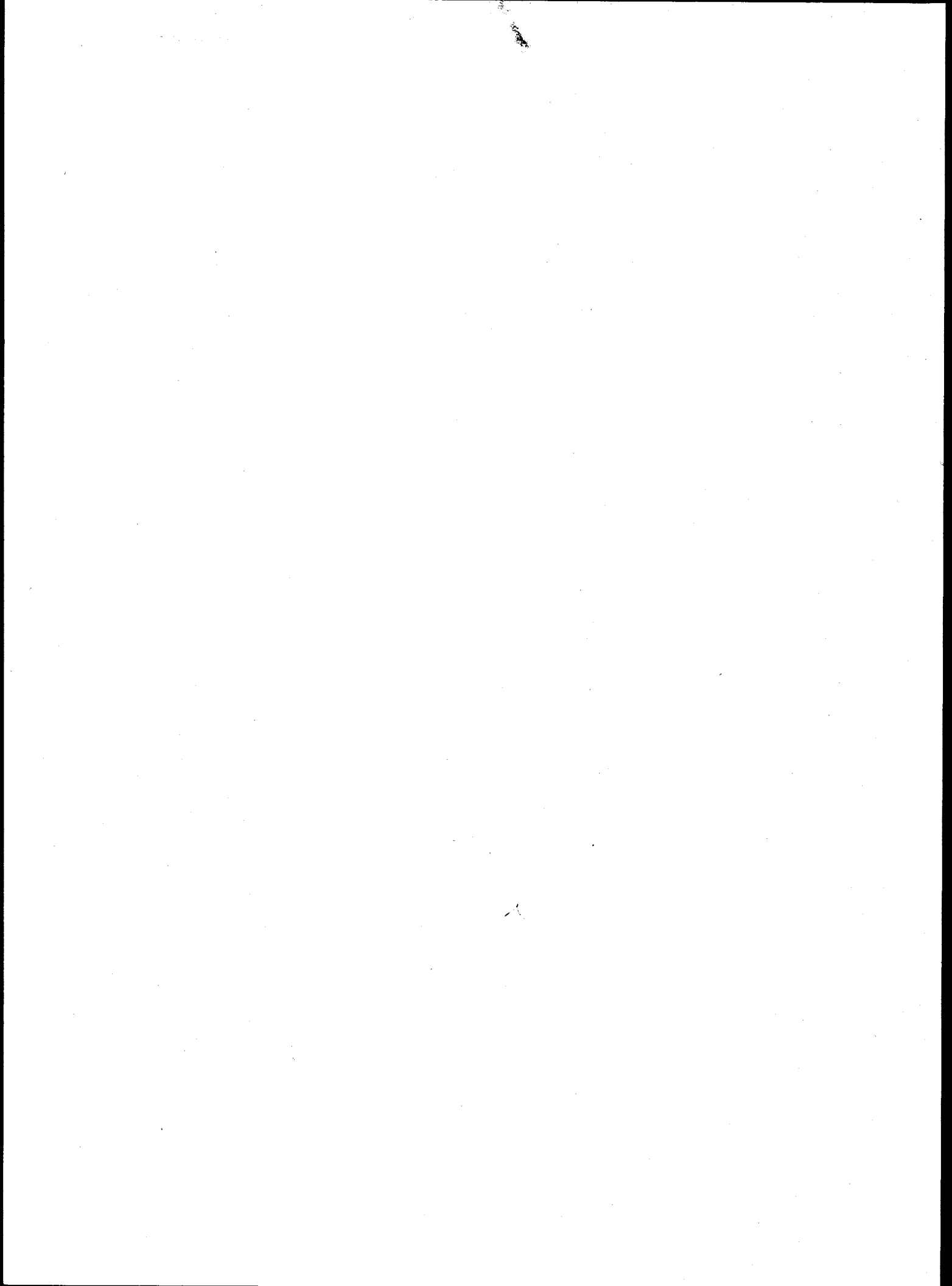
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December 1988

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Public Hearing on the Matter of:

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIOER

Stockbridge High School
416 N. Clinton Street
Stockbridge, Michigan

Monday, September 26, 1988

APPEARANCES

PRESIDING:

RICHARD NOLAN
Deputy Executive Director, SSC Site Task Force

MODERATOR:

BARRY LAWSON
Barry Lawson & Associates, Inc.

PANEL:

RICHARD NOLAN
VICKI PROUTY
U.S. Department of Energy

PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

First Session:

DAVID HALE
GARY KATES
BERNARD POPE
GOVERNOR JAMES BLANCHARD
REBECCA JEPPESEN
CARL ANDERSON
LAWRENCE JONES
KEN CASE
KEVIN MCGEE
KENDRA JO KIMBIRASKAS
MICHAEL MOORE
THOMAS J. ANDERSON
JOSEPH KIMBIRASKAS
MARY LOU BOYCE
HARVEY WOOD
WILBUR TISH
LAWRENCE LINDEMERE
CHARLES CUBBAGE

Second Session:

WILLIAM ROGERS
WILLIAM HOLTGREIVE
BILL COULTER
JOHN RAKOLTA, Jr.
BERNARD LEVY
THOMAS RATCHFORD
GEORGE GRAFF
DOROTHY BEARDMORE
CHRISTINE LIETZAU
ROBERT BALL
GREGORY MARKS
EDWARD GROBE
GARY CRAWLEY

PUBLIC SPEAKERS (Cont):

Third Session:

STEVE WAGNER
JAY JENKINS
ANNE BOOMER MILLIGAN
FRAN FETTERS
RICHARD J. LILLY
LINDA S. WILSON
AZIZ KHONDKER
WILLIAM BUCHANAN
MARY GROVER
JUANITA SALISBURY
DOLORES CARROLL
BOB DENOME
RANDY HEATLY
MAVIS SWYMELE
CLYDE LETARTE
DAN TAYLOR
VERN GIBBS
EUGENE MURAWSKI
HOMER NEAL
ATTILA PALTELKY
THOMAS SEGULL
DWAIN DANCER
RICHARD STOFFLE
SALLY SCHEMANSKI
TIM CARPENTER
CHARLES CUBBAGE
TERRY YONKER
JIM DANCER
KAY GEE
RICHARD WUNSCH
MARGARETE GRAVINA
CARMEN KAISER
DAVID SHEATHELM
WILLIAM ROGERS
LARRY STRAZALKA
LELAND TOWNSEND
JOHN TELLIER
JAN VONDRAIN
STEVE GROSSE

F I R S T S E S S I O N

(September 26, 1988: 2:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: Would you all please rise for the National Anthem? (The National Anthem was played.)

MR. NOLAN: A very great thanks to the Lesley Band for getting us started here today. I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's Public Hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan and I am the Deputy Executive Director of the SSC Site Task Force. And I am the presiding official here at your hearing, today. The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we are all here. After my remarks, I'll ask our session moderator, Mr. Barry Lawson, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this afternoon and this evening.

The purpose of the hearing is to give interested citizens the opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity to comment. You may also send us your written comments which must be postmarked by October 17th. I want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document and that each of your comments will be considered in the final EIS.

Let me refresh your memories a little bit about how we came to this point in the site selection process. In January 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of these were found to be qualified.

The proposals were forwarded to the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering for further evaluation. Based on the criteria in the invitation, the Academies recommended a Best Qualified List of eight sites to the Department. One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer. Following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the Best Qualified List, including Michigan's proposed site on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an EIS on the proposed SSC. In February 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and the scope of environmental issues to be considered in the EIS. You may recall that we were last here in Stockbridge at this high school February 16th to conduct that session.

We received about 2,100 comments on the scope of EIS. They were considered in the preparation of the draft that is the subject of the hearing this afternoon. And, following the public hearings here and the other BQL states, we will develop a final EIS that will be issued in December of this year.

The draft EIS evaluates and compares four kinds of alternatives: site alternatives, the seven locations identified on the best qualified list; technical alternatives such as different technology, equipment and facility configurations; programmatic alternatives such as using other accelerators or international collaboration or the delay of the project; and, (4), the no-action alternative which is the option not to construct the SSC.

The draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environment consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at the seven site alternatives. These sites, again, are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Now, this current draft that is the subject of our discussions today, provides as much information that we now have at this stage of the development of the project regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of an SSC at each of the alternative sites. However, we recognize that further National Environmental Policy Act review will be necessary prior to construction and operation of the proposed SSC. Accordingly, following the selection of the site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a supplement to this EIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the SSC at the selected site and alternatives for minimizing and mitigating those impacts.

Let me tell you just a little bit about the draft. It's a large document. It's composed of almost 5,000 pages. It is organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled, "Environmental Impact Statement." Volume II is the "Comment Resolution Document," and it's reserved for our responses to your comments. And it will be published in the final EIS only. Volume III describes the methodology we're using for the site selection and Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations of technical information backing up the conclusions in the EIS.

The comments we get from you today will be used by the DOE to prepare the final EIS that will be issued, as I said, in December. It will identify the Department's preferred site which will be named in late November. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will issue a Record of Decision which will include the final site and complete the site selection process.

This afternoon, we will use the services of a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments. We would urge all participants in today's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS and avoid statements aimed solely at support or opposition for the State's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to us in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also provide written comments. Again, they should be postmarked by October 17th, which is the end of our 45-day comment period, to insure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS. We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent that we possibly can.

One final word about the role of EIS in the site selection process. NEPA requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision makers in making major Federal actions with significant environmental consequences. And EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection. We want to thank you in advance for your interest and participation.

Now, let me introduce our panel here today. It will include myself and Vicki Prouty. And, now, let me introduce Mr. Barry Lawson who will describe how we will conduct this afternoon's session.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you and good afternoon.

Once again, my name is Barry Lawson. I am a community relations specialist and President of Barry Lawson & Associates of Concord, Massachusetts. As an outside consultant, I've been hired by the Department of Energy to facilitate this hearing.

As Mr. Nolan has said, the purpose of this hearing is to give you, the interested citizens, an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider. In February, the Department conducted a scoping meeting here to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS. DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comments on this document which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in Michigan and in six other states.

The court reporter for this hearing is Ben Hunnicutt who is seated right directly in front of me. And it may be necessary during the proceeding of the hearing so that we may have an accurate recording of the meeting that we ask speakers to either clarify during or after their presentation the spelling of terms or names so that we have it fully on our record. And if there is a problem with this, I would ask Mr. Hunnicutt to either notify me or to tell the speaker so that we can get that clarified.

When we begin the comment period of this hearing, I will announce each speaker, working from a list which will be provided to me by the people at the registration table over to my left. I will take the speakers in the order in which they have signed up in advance, with appropriate respect for public officials.

As this is a hearing to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, I once again tell you that your comments should focus on issues addressed in the draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. This is not intended to limit your remarks rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their view, I have established the following rules for the conduct of today's session. The first session will last until approximately 5:30 this evening and then reconvene at 7:00 and run until approximately 10:00 p.m. Periodically, there will be comfort breaks as I determine necessary. And this may also permit our court reporter to stretch muscles or to change tapes. All comments will be limited to five minutes unless otherwise noted by me. I will try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining and your cooperation will be appreciated not only by the panel, but also by other members of the public who will also then have a fair opportunity to share their views.

I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentations run less than five minutes, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit written comments to me before or after your presentation and there is a metal box up here on the presentation [copy missing] at the head table so that if you do want to submit the comments, if you would please put them there, I would appreciate it.

At approximately 30 minutes before the scheduled end of the session, I will call speakers who have registered at the door today. Some of these speakers may also be called earlier if we are running ahead of schedule. And others who sign up today will be called at the end of this evening's schedule to the degree that our schedule permits.

Therefore, any of you who wish to speak and have not yet registered in advance should sign up at the registration table in the lobby.

For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline is October 17th. All comments raised on the content of the draft EIS will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares the final EIS.

In an effort to understand your comments better, the panelists may ask clarifying questions of speakers. A couple of related comments. There is an area outside of this main room for food and drink. And I would respectfully ask those of you who are going to participate in the food and drink to please do so in that room and not bring them into this room. Likewise, those of you who feel compelled to light up a cigarette, I would ask you preferably to leave the building, but, certainly to leave this main area if you are going to do any smoking. As many of you probably know, even better than I, the restrooms in this building are located just outside the "Exit" sign in the back corner, both for men and women.

And, finally, during this session, it may be necessary for me to remind you that in a gymnasium of this size and acoustics, noise travels all too well sometimes. And in order to give each speaker an opportunity to not only say what he or she has to say, but to be heard by the panelists and by the gathered public, I will ask you to keep your conversations to an absolute minimum. And at the quietest level possible. If you feel it is necessary that you must talk to somebody, I would greatly appreciate it if you would take them outside of this room. Not just behind these screens where the presentations have been set up, but outside this room. I can tell you that the noise just travels inordinately far and fast in a room like this. And, even though you may think that you're holding a very quiet conversation, two or three people at the same time will cause a considerable interference.

I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary. Again, your cooperation with these procedures and in accomplishing the objectives of today's session are greatly appreciated.

Now, we have a few minutes before -- I understand the Governor will be arriving. I would like to just go over some procedural rules and I may do this, again, after the first number of official speakers. But we have set up a podium over on this side for the people who are making presentations or testimonies to speak at. I would ask you to speak from that and to speak clearly and loudly. And also, there are a set of three chairs over there. When I introduce each speaker, I will also announce who the next speaker will be and, possibly, the next two or three speakers. Therefore, I would appreciate it if it is coming close to your time that you stay close to this room and that if I do call you to be on the "on-deck" circle, you would please take a seat over there and it would greatly increase the amount of time that everybody has to make their presentation within the five minutes. And it will also give me a feeling for who is here and who is not here, because if you're not here at a given time, I'll try to come back and get you later at a different time, but that may be difficult. And I will go on to another speaker or somebody who has signed in as a walk-in.

So, it is important to keep track of the schedule. I am going to do my best to stay on the official advanced sign-up schedule so that people can speak when they have signed up to speak. But as there are cancellations or there are changes or some people take less than the five minutes, we may be able to be more flexible in the number of people we take and the order in which they take them. The only way that will work is if you are alert to the chances for you to speak.

The panel's prime responsibilities today are to listen to your comments and to ask any clarifying questions necessary to create a complete record of your comment for the draft EIS.

Again, I will remind those of you who wish to speak to sign up at the registration desk and I will call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time the follow-up speaker so that you can be prepared.

The first speaker this afternoon, especially while we're waiting for the Governor to arrive, would be David Hale, who is the Director of Natural Resources. Mr. Hale.

282

STATEMENT BY DAVID HALE

MR. HALE: Let me begin, if I may, by welcoming you to Michigan. For the record, my name is David Hale. I am the Director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. The citizens of Michigan and the staff of the Department of Natural Resources are committed to protecting the environment of this state. As director of the agency responsible for the protection of natural and environmental resources, I intend to take full advantage of this opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. We will be submitting written comments on all areas of concern.

Today, I want to specifically address the issue of wetlands. The protection of wetlands resources is the responsibility of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. We are the only state in the United States possessing the delegated authority of the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to administer a wetlands protection program.

We have that distinction because we have analytical capabilities that match or exceed even those of the Federal Government and because we have over the years demonstrated an unexcelled commitment to the protection of wetland resources.

Very simply stated: Michigan has the delegated authority to define wetland resources. We have the delegated authority to protect and manage these valuable resources. And we have an unexcelled commitment to the protection of these resources.

We have carefully reviewed the wetlands section of the draft Environmental Impact Statement and we have determined that the 2,800 acres of impacted wetlands listed in the draft Environmental Impact Statement Table 3-7 is not appropriate. The origin of the amount, the 2,800 acres of the wetlands in the fee simple acquisition areas simply cannot be determined. It was not derived from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, from the Army Corps of Engineers or from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources methods of wetlands assessment.

We suggest that the text and the table of the final EIS indicate potential impacts on wetlands be restricted only to those areas where construction or operation will impact those resources. Formal written comments prepared by our staff will be forwarded to the Department of Energy enumerating the table and section that we propose to be revised.

To further identify for the Department of Energy the potential wetlands at risk, the Department of Natural Resources Land and Water Management Division has entered the land cover, the soils data and the SSC footprint for the entire Stockbridge project area into our geographical information database. A series of maps, starting with the hydric soil classification, hydric soils and existing land use, farming, industry, et cetera, and ending with the coal currents of wetland vegetation, open water and hydric soils will be submitted for your use in preparation of the final Environmental Impact Statement. Many of those maps are here behind me.

Tables which define the land use, soil type and acreage of each will be submitted along with the explanatory text. I have copies of the maps here with me as well as the numerical breakdown for soils, vegetation, and land use statistics drawn from the Michigan Resource Inventory System. These maps which match vegetative cover with wetland soil type and land use quickly demonstrate that the wetland resources can easily be avoided at most of the proposed construction sites.

Our determination is that there could be no more than 891.9 acres of wetlands in the project area. Minor shifts in location of the flexible facilities could further diminish the potential impacts on wetlands resources.

Based on our analysis, we conclude that: (1) there will be minimal conflict between SSC facilities and wetlands, (2) in most cases, minor adjustments which do not compromise or interfere with the project in any way can be made to avoid conflicts, and (3) where there is no prudent or feasible alternative, the project can be mitigated.

That concludes my testimony. Mike Moore, Deputy Director of the Department I believe is on your schedule further this afternoon or later this afternoon and will have remarks supplementary to these. We are all available to you for questions. Welcome to Michigan.

MR. LAWSON: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Hale.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The second speaker today will be a State Senator William Siederburg. Is he here?

(No response.)

Is Mr. Gary Kates here? Mr. Kates will be speaking for Congressman Carl Purcell.

313

STATEMENT OF GARY KATES

MR. KATES: Thank you, and good afternoon. We would like to once again welcome our friends from the U.S. Department of Energy and we hope to see more of you once the final selection is made.

I am Gary Kates, Press Secretary to 2nd District Congressman Carl Purcel. Unfortunately, the legislative schedule in the U.S. House demands that the Congressman be in Washington today; however, in his absence, he has asked me to deliver a few brief remarks.

Many months ago, Michigan began work on its proposal to the Department of Energy to host the proposed Superconducting Super Collider project. Since that time, we have become one of the seven finalist states and we are here today to discuss the merits of placing that project at the Stockbridge site.

As you know, Congressman Purcel is the only member of the House Subcommittee which will fund the SSC whose State still is in the running. And we continue to believe Stockbridge is the best site. It is our belief that the recent draft Environmental Impact Statement which we are here to discuss today proves Michigan to be the best site for construction of this important project and we make that assumption based on a number of reasons, a few of which I'd like to outline for you real quickly.

First, the State of Michigan with its high tech industry in Ann Arbor and the automotive industry headquartered in Detroit continues to be on the cutting edge of technology. And, even more importantly, we are on the cutting edge of finding commercial applications for new technology.

This is an important consideration as we undoubtedly will be looking for ways in which the knowledge and findings from the Super Collider can be translated into applied technologies, technologies which can insure our continued success in worldwide economic competition.

After all, one of the major benefits of the SSC is that as we unlock the mysteries of the most basic elements of matter, we will find information which can be translated into design, manufacturing and production uses.

Secondly, the Stockbridge site is located between two world class research institutions; namely, Michigan State University and the University of Michigan. This will provide unparalleled support for the research to be conducted at the Super Collider. Both of these universities continue to lead the nation in various fields of research.

If built at Stockbridge, the SSC and its scientific personnel will find many opportunities to exchange information and draw from resources at these two fine institutions.

Third, we know that the State of Michigan also offers an unparalleled quality of life with its magnificent four seasons, its many natural resources, its ongoing cultural and sporting activities, Michigan is the place to live and work. We are certain Department of Energy employees and visiting scientists will find no better place to visit and live than the State of Michigan.

Fourth, our location in the Midwest provides excellent proximity to other scientific facilities as the Department's Fermilab and proximity to our neighbors to the north, Canada.

This is an important consideration, especially if the Department is interested in international participation both in the cost of construction and operation. These are but a few of the reasons why Michigan is the leading candidate in our opinion. And throughout the course of today's hearings, you will undoubtedly hear more reasons and factors.

We look forward to working with you in the construction, opening and operation of one of the world's most significant scientific projects. On behalf of the Congressman, I would like to welcome you to Michigan and thank you for being here.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Kates.

(Applause.)

When you run a program like this live, you have to make some adjustments. And given the Governor is running a little bit late, what I would like to do is ask those of you who had signed up to begin at 3:00, if you wouldn't mind, if you're here, hopefully, to make your presentations.

I'm going to ask if State Senator Siederburg has arrived? If he has not, then I would ask the first person that I have on my advanced registration list who was to speak at 3:00, an S. Kozlowski? Is he or she here?

(No response.)

Is Ken Case here?

(No response.)

Bernard Pope?

Mr. Pope. Thank you for coming today. You don't know how much I appreciate it.

(Laughter.)

314

STATEMENT OF BERNARD POPE

MR. POPE: Good afternoon. My name is Bernard Pope and I am a professor of physics at Michigan State University. For today, I am also the representative of President John DeBiazio and Provost David Scott.

I would like to describe some of the contributions of Michigan State University to the academic and cultural environment which will surround the SSC when it comes to Michigan. MSU is located just 40 minutes up the road from Stockbridge and, as the previous speaker said, is one of the reasons we believe that Michigan was selected for the best qualified list. Michigan State is the pioneer land grant college. It has one of the nation's most beautiful campuses. It is one of America's largest universities with more than 100 departments, and libraries with more than three million volumes.

Michigan State has had more Rhodes scholars in the past 15 years, more NSF fellowships, more National Merit Scholars than any other public university in the nation. It is the home of the world's most powerful Superconducting Cyclotron. Culturally, it is the home of the Wharton Center for the Performing Arts and the Big 10 Champions and Rose Bowl winners, and I will omit the fact that we are 0 and 3 this season.

(Laughter.)

The presidents of Michigan's four research universities have developed a community of scholars planned to share their academic resources with the technical staff of the SSC. Those universities are Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, Michigan Tech and Wayne State University.

This support includes the creation of adjunct and visiting professorships to senior scientists on the SSC staff, the establishment of new faculty positions, a program which would enable SSC staff and resident graduate students to register for university courses and, of course, will host seminars and colloquia relevant to the physics and science done at the Superconducting Super Collider.

In addition, we will provide the SSC staff with access to advanced computing facilities, provide office space for the transition team during design and early construction, provide support staff during the transition period, award faculty privileges to the SSC staff, and provide library access in related scientific disciplines.

In addition to my role as spokesman for the university, I am also a practicing, card-carrying high energy physicist and a member of an active high energy physics group, including 10 faculty, 6 research associates, 14 graduate students and 6 support staff. We are active at Fermilab in several experiments, active at CERN at the intersecting storage rings and active in Department of Energy and National Science Foundation Advisory Committees. We are also active in the Division of Particle and Fields, the high energy physics group of the American Physical Society, of which I am the secretary. We are active in various studies for SSC physics, including organizing the Snowmass Workshops which have defined the SSC.

In conclusion, my last slide, I think I speak for Michigan State University and for the high energy physics group when I say that we believe that the SSC is a much needed facility that will enable scientists to gain important information about the fundamental nature of our universe. This knowledge will have applications in technology and other long-term benefits. The SSC will offer the United States an opportunity to regain leadership in high energy physics research. And the SSC will be a major economic, scientific and cultural asset to the state selected. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Pope.

I appreciate your willingness to fill in. I understand that Governor Blanchard has arrived and it is now my pleasure to introduce to you a person who will introduce the Governor, Debby Stabenau, who is the State Representative from the 58th District.

MS. STABENAU: Thank you. Once again, welcome to Stockbridge. It is my pleasure this afternoon to introduce someone that is no stranger to this community or to our state as a whole, someone who has come to mean leadership on jobs and economic development and education and quality of life in Michigan.

I would like to personally take this opportunity to thank Governor Blanchard for his Administration's willingness to work with myself, to work with your representatives from the community to address the interests of landowners, the concerns that we need to address as we look forward to bringing the SSC to Michigan. We know this is a very important project for the State, but it is also very, very important for us to realize that the Governor knows that there are important people here whose interests need to be understood and protected and represented. And I am very, very pleased that we have a Governor who is as sensitive and aware of those interests and willing to work with us as he has been.

It is with great pleasure and honor that I have the opportunity to introduce to you Governor James Blanchard, Governor of the State of Michigan.

(Applause.)

315

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR JAMES BLANCHARD

GOVERNOR BLANCHARD: Thank you very much, Representative Stabenau and a fighter for the voters, the people, the families, the farmers of this area. In fact, I think we are probably the only state that has gone to great lengths to make sure the people who live in the community are not only part of the effort of recruiting the SSC, but that their needs and concerns are taken into account through actual laws we have enacted, not just promises made while you're here in the community.

Welcome back to Michigan. As you know, we believe that Stockbridge has it all. This region: Bingham County, Jackson County, mid-Michigan has it all. We are delighted you're here. I would like to thank the large number of citizens here in the area who have been supportive, who will be testifying. In fact, I understand we will have at least 55 people speaking regarding your hearing today. And that is exciting. We know from our own experience on any major project that there are going to be a lot of different questions and concerns.

This, of course, is a multi-billion dollar project involving high energy physics, involving experiments that will affect the shape of science and history for decades to come. And the people here obviously want to have all the information they can get. And they want to offer their concerns and support and/or criticisms to the fullest extent possible. And we believe that the more information that we have here as a state, as a community, as neighbors, the more supportive we will be.

It is not just [copy missing] it would [copy missing] 10,000 construction jobs in the area or 2,000 permanent jobs. It is that they are clean jobs, quality jobs for the future that is so significant. Yes, it would be a \$270 million annual budget here that offers tremendous economic growth and security, but it also offers enormous educational and quality of life benefits that we're excited about. We are very excited about it. In fact, whenever you have a project of this kind, it tends to drive up the educational levels of the people in the community. The levels are already very high here. That's why we believe we are indeed the center of it all, that we really have it all here.

Now, you've heard me give my pitch before. Others are going to give more technical presentations. Indeed, you heard from David Hales who addressed the whole question of the degree to which there are environmental concerns.

I am aware of the fact that the environmental aspects or concerns here are relatively minor and can indeed be managed. They will be managed. They will be managed by our DNR in cooperation with the Governor's Office, with the Commerce Department, with the Transportation Department, with the Agricultural Department and with the individual farmers, communities and families in this area. And it will be done to your satisfaction. And it will be done better than anywhere in the United States of America. And we are proud for that. But Michigan has more than an ability to manage and overcome whatever minor environmental concerns there are.

As you know, we are in the center of high energy, really, in America. When you have put together the University of Michigan and Michigan State University along with the other universities and their expertise in high energy physics, it's hard to believe this wouldn't be number one on your list.

Indeed, even when we add in the attraction of Fermi lab being nearby in Illinois, that's another reason. And we are very proud of the standard of higher education here and the support of public education system right in this high school and right in this region. It is very important to the project.

And then we have the labor force. We are not a remote location as you know. Right within 30 minutes we not only have those two great universities, but we probably have the largest pool of highly skilled workers -- building trades and other specialized, highly skilled workers you can find anywhere in the

world. They know how to bend metal. They know how to construct. They know how to make anything. They know how to construct anything. It is unmatched anywhere in the finalist locations that you have before you for this final decision.

And, of course, we have the infrastructure. It's all here. We will modernize it and upgrade it, but that will require, again, relatively minor adjustments compared to many of your other locations, whether it's roads, rivers, railroads, hospitals, schools, Air Force, you name it. We have it all.

And, of course, geology: seismic stability. That you have already found that our site is well suited in addition to the other criteria that you must measure. But I wouldn't discount also quality of life. We are going to be attracting thousands of scientists and technical people. They need to know there is a first class public education system. They need to be in touch with the world. They need to know there's a high standard of living. Good housing stock at relatively reasonable prices, great recreational facilities, whether it's our more shoreline in Michigan, for example, than any state in the nation. More shoreline than the entire East Coast or West Coast. Surrounded by the Great Lakes. 95 percent of the surface fresh water of America. Great recreation. Forest. As you probably know, we are one of the major tourism states here in Michigan. Whether it is fishing or hunting or everything from more golf courses open to the public to the best sailing to usually -- usually, not always, the best football -- we've had a rough fall, ladies and gentlemen -- we really have it all. But above and beyond the natural resources and the seismic stability and the geological attractions and the highly skilled labor force and the great high energy physics, is something more important. As I have said before, it's the people. They are committed. It's not just the Governor or the Representative who is worrying about each block, or DNR willing to make sure that any concerns are alleviated. It is the people in this region, not just their talent, but their support.

We have, as I think you know, measured regularly public support which is why I make sure I'm here, as well as others, to make sure that we are ready and willing to present every bit of information we can to you, but also to the people, because knowledge is power. That's why this project is important to the future of our country and the future of the scientific community worldwide and why it's important for America to lead that effort and do so in cooperation with our allies and the Free World.

Knowledge is power. And the knowledge that the people in this region have for this project has allowed us to determine through polling data and survey research that more than 70 percent of the people in this region support the Superconducting Super Collider. That's another reason why we have it all here and why we are delighted with the kind of attention and thorough care you have given this project. Thank you on behalf of the people of Michigan. Thank you on behalf of the people of Stockbridge and of mid-Michigan.

Welcome back. We hope your stay is productive and we look forward to making sure this is not only a finalist, but the final decision and we will be working with you for many years to come. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Governor.

The next speaker in this afternoon's session will be State Speaker William Sederburg. Is he here? I don't see him.

Is it possible I could have this light off? I'm missing half of the audience. Thank you.

Would somebody make a note when the State Senator arrives? I'd appreciate that.

We'll now go to the advance list that we started about a half-hour ago. Mr. or Mrs. S. Kozłowski. Is he or she here? Is Ken Case here? Is Rebecca Jeppesen here? She would be followed by Carl Anderson. Is Carl Anderson here?

Ms. Jeppesen, could I ask you to hold off just a minute while the band -- great, thanks.

Ms. Jeppesen?

260

STATEMENT OF REBECCA JEPPESEN

MS. JEPPESEN: Thank you. Good afternoon. It's not often I have a chance to follow the Governor in speaking and I appreciate this opportunity.

If Stockbridge is selected for the home of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider, the SSC, changes our eminence in the community. When the most important components of this community, agriculture, will face some of the biggest challenges and some of the biggest changes, thank you for allowing me this opportunity to address these concerns.

I am Rebecca Jeppesen, and I am the manager for the Community Activities Department for the Michigan Farm Bureau. The Michigan Farm Bureau is the largest general farm organization in this State, representing almost 100,000 families. Our policy development process is a complex procedure by which farmer members discuss and vote on the direction their organization will take.

Upon the recommendation of members in both Ingram and Jackson Counties, the Michigan Farm Bureau gave conditional support to the SSC last year. Because of the input of these members, our policy addresses the concerns which arise when a large project of this size is proposed.

We recognize the fact that, with our abundant resources, our State is an attractive site, if not for the SSC, then for other projects in future years. However, agriculture should not be overlooked.

Our industry is the second largest in this State and is a major player in the economy, particularly in communities such as the proposed Stockbridge site.

For these reasons, the Michigan Farm Bureau has worked diligently with the Michigan SSC office in assuring that the policies set forth by our members would be put in place.

In return the Michigan SSC office has been very responsive to our questions and concerns. They willingly met with Farm Bureau members. Michigan SSC personnel have willingly listened to members express their feelings about this project, that in some cases will take their homes and their businesses.

One of the issues most often repeated has been that compensation for farmland -- "Potential prime farmland is estimated to be about 5,500 acres." This the amount of prime farmland that will be required for the proposed project, according to the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC in Michigan. I'm referring to Volume I, Chapter 4.

The Environmental Impact Statement also provides a table showing that Michigan is ranked second among the seven final states in the amount of prime farmland required. While 5,500 acres will be required for the site of the SSC, the project will also have an impact on surrounding agricultural land.

In recent years the media has focused on the devaluation of farmland in this country. The value of Michigan farmland also declined, as in other states. Projections are optimistic that the end of this decline in value has been reached, and that a slow but stable increase has begun.

This is not to say that farmland values will rebound to the level set several years ago. Because of this fact, Michigan Farm Bureau was involved with Michigan State University in evaluating information on the value of farmland in the past decade. Senate Bill 788, which was passed by the legislature and signed this past spring by Governor James Blanchard, is now law in the form of Public Act No.274 of 1988.

This law reflects information and policy set by farm bureau members in regard to compensation for prime farmland. This legislation takes into account the recent decrease in value, yet also includes the higher valuation that land once held.

Michigan Farm Bureau supports this legislation as the appropriate answer to the question of fluctuating values of one of the States most valuable resources.

Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to work with the people representing the Michigan SSC office in expressing agricultural concerns from our members in and around the proposed site. These varied aspects include, but are not limited to, loss of production, access to markets, business interruption allowances, relocation costs, community planning, loss of tax revenue for local governments and schools, maintenance of roads, plus adequate and proper drainage.

Once again, I'd like to emphasize that, with our State's multitude of resources, Farm Bureau members recognize the fact that Michigan is one of the most attractive sites for projects like the SSC.

The proposed SSC holds much promise not only for this State, but for our Country. Farm Bureau members appreciate the cooperation thus far with the Michigan SSC office. If the Stockbridge site is selected as a home for the proposed SSC, sensitivity will need to continue for these farmers who will be asked to give up their homes, their business, and watch their communities change.

Thank you for allowing me to present these concerns. I have written copy of my testimony.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

Is Mr. Carl Anderson here? Mr. Anderson will be the next speaker, to be followed by Lawrence Jones.

316

STATEMENT OF CARL ANDERSON

MR. ANDERSON: My name is Carl Anderson. I'm the Director of Training for the Pipefitters Training Center in Detroit. I'm a member of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters of the United States and Canada. I represent Local # 636, the Mechanical Contractors, and the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Contractors of Detroit.

Primarily I'd like to address Table 3-7, pages 54 and 55. These have to do with the in-migration of workers expected -- excuse me, I'm a little nervous.

The construction trades, or pipe trades of Michigan and the surrounding area, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor -- that's Local # 190 -- Lansing Local # 388; Flint Local # 370; Detroit Local # 98 and Local #636, represent about 60 percent of the pipefitting trades in Michigan.

Right now there's 10,271 in Michigan. Fifty to sixty percent of these people do air conditioning and refrigeration service type work. Seventy-five percent can do certified and/or exotic welding.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, of which we are a part of Region V, has 12,500 apprentices. The apprentices at our facility receive training in piping, installation of heating, air conditioning, and all processes that use pipe.

Our journeymen and apprentices are familiar and work with everything from residential heating and cooling, to atomic powerhouses. They work every day on power and process piping, blast furnaces, coke ovens, conventional power generating plants -- for example, Belle River, River Rouge, Trenton Channel -- the atomic power generating plants, Fermi I and II, automobile and parts plants, many government buildings and installations, and some of the new and innovative structures -- for example, the resource recovery unit -- they call it the "Trashburner."

The welders in our area and around the State are accustomed to welding on metals such as milled steel, chrome, stainless steel, aluminum -- some of the other exotic metals that are needed -- for example, Park-Davis, the pharmaceutical plants, Stroh's beer and ice cream plants, paint, oxygen, oil, gas and gasoline lines.

Many of our people also worked or welded on the Alaska Pipeline.

As to some of our accomplishments, probably the biggest example would be the Pontiac Silverdome. It was the only domed stadium in the country that was completed under cost and on time. Considering the number of stadiums in the country, and the states involved in building them, I consider this quite an accomplishment.

I firmly believe that the building and construction trades, the contractor associations, and the people that are involved in the building trades in Michigan can accomplish this project. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Lawrence Jones. But before he speaks I would like to make an announcement that I made earlier, and that is, that I will be calling people, not only the current speaker, but the next one or possibly two speakers -- and given that we're a little bit ahead of schedule, I would appreciate those of you who are scheduled to speak to stay around in this hall as much as possible, so that when I call you, as an on-deck speaker, that perhaps you or anyone else who is called to speak could take a seat next to the podium over there so that it would be possible when we get going here to move the speeches along more quickly and to spend more of the five minutes allocated to the speaker himself or herself.

This speaker is Lawrence Jones, and then I will be going back to the top of the list that I have here for Mr. Ken Case, who I understand is here; and then he would be followed by Margaret Wild, if she's here.

Mr. Jones, thank you for your patience. You're on.

261

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE W. JONES

MR. JONES: Thank you. My name is Lawrence W. Jones. I'm a Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. I believe that one of the most important siting considerations for the SSC will be the choice of a location which will facilitate the recruitment of the necessary top-level scientists and engineers who will be such an important factor in the success of the laboratory.

The vicinity of the SSC must also include a community in which long and short-term visitors and graduate students will find comfortable and attractive. I believe that the Michigan Stockbridge site fulfills this requirement very successfully.

Let me consider specifically Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan's community, in which elementary particle physics has been proven to prosper. The Ann Arbor area, together with the communities of Dexter and Chelsea, and the rolling, wooded countryside between Stockbridge and Ann Arbor, provide excellent housing and home sites for the permanent professional staff who will be required to build and operate the SSC laboratory.

My own home is an easy 30 minute drive from this parking lot. The Ann Arbor area provides a rich and varied cultural environment in which to settle and raise a family. Schools are outstanding. Music, theater and art offerings are abundant.

The extensive academic and research programs at the University of Michigan and a wide spectrum of businesses and a wide spectrum of businesses and industry in this area provide broad opportunities for spouse activities, education, and employment. Sports activities for participants and spectators are exceptional.

Ann Arbor is very proud of its broad racial and ethnic diversity. We know that we have here an environment in which foreign visitors to the SSC will feel welcomed and at ease.

From a recent collection of data from the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation, we see that the University of Michigan is third, only behind MIT and Columbia University, in the support of elementary particle physics through Federal grants and contracts. This listing does not include construction or equipment funds, nor does it include those universities which are themselves sites of high-energy laboratories and accelerators, such as Stanford and Cornell.

In a map showing a distribution of universities of major programs in elementary particle physics, we see that Michigan is close to the center of gravity. At the University of Michigan, since World War II, we've had a continuously active program in high-energy and elementary particle physics research.

In Table 1 are shown some of the activities and accomplishments at Ann Arbor relating to the advances in the particle accelerator sciences from the first race-track Synchrotron to the recent participation of Michigan scientists in the broad spectrum of SSC activities.

The next table is a listing of accomplishments in the area of detector technology and development at Michigan. There have been detector developments almost continuously, beginning with the bubble chamber, the development of the scintillation chamber and the spark chamber techniques, to recent activities of the HRS group, the IMB proton decay detector, and construction of components for L-3.

Table 3 is an illustration of some of the results in particle physics which have been contributed by members of the Michigan faculty themselves, or in leadership roles in larger collaborations.

Finally, I have tabulated some of the current activities of the faculty of the Department of Physics in Ann Arbor in particle physics and related areas of astrophysics. It is seen that this includes work in each of the major accelerator facilities in the United States as well as at CERN, and planning for an experiment at UNK in the Soviet Union.

May we have the lights please?

I have been a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan for 36 years and can personally attest to the fertile climate for high-energy physics in Ann Arbor. I will be delighted to welcome my colleagues to Southeast Michigan when the SSC has been determined to be sited here. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Ken Case, to be followed by State Senator William Sederburg. Has the Senator arrived? Is either Mr. or Ms. S. Koslowski here?

Then he would be followed by Mr. Kevin McGee, is he here? Thank you.

317

STATEMENT OF KEN CASE

MR. CASE: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Ken Case, and I am the Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council, representing over 100,000 building trades men and women in the State of Michigan. I'm here to state for the record some of the facts regarding the ability of the building trades to supply the adequate number of skilled tradesmen for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider project, and to explain our no-strike agreements.

Sixty-nine thousand building trades workers live within a 75-mile radius, or one and one-half hours or less driving time to the project. Eleven thousand of those workers live within a 50-mile radius, or a one-hour drive or less drive to the site.

Having skilled tradesmen in these numbers available within these distances will eliminate the need to import large numbers of workers from other areas and states -- therefore, we think eliminating a housing problem.

The Building Trades Unions have been training apprentices for over 100 years. We use field experienced journeymen as instructors. These schools are located throughout Michigan and are jointly sponsored by the crafts and contractors. All of the apprenticeship training programs are certified by the Department of Labor -- the U.S. Department of Labor.

We believe that our apprentice training is some of the best in this country. The SSC project would be yet another site where we would continue to reinforce this belief.

We are proud of the work we have done in Michigan, and if given the opportunity to build the SSC in this State, I guarantee that you, too, will join us in our pride for the accomplishments we have had.

Using sensible ratios of apprentices with skilled journeymen will supply both the State and Federal Governments with the caliber workmanship that will bring this project in under budget and ahead of schedule. We have proven this time and time again in Michigan.

The International Unions continuously update the curriculum taught to the apprentices, so that the project will have students trained with current materials. The results are dollar savings and high-quality construction. Many of our trades have regular journeyman upgrading classes, where their members go to learn the newest technique in their particular field, thereby continually advancing their skills.

In addition to our understanding for the need for trained craftsmen to complete jobs skillfully, we realize the importance of completing jobs uninterrupted. We have been using no-strike clauses for over 15 years. We pride ourselves on the ability to plan and proceed with the smooth and harmonious job. We consider this to be as important as getting the job itself.

2 Since the inception of the no-strike clause in our contracts, we have worked millions of man-hours without any work stoppages or shutdowns, and with the cooperation of the contractors we will continue to add many more man-hours to that record.

The building trades in Michigan have shown our ability and willingness to work fairly with management, and we plan to continue that policy for the future. Michigan is ready and eager to have the SSC located here. We have the skilled craftsmen and contractors to begin the project tomorrow. We know that if Michigan is the chosen site for this important scientific undertaking, we will build the project on time and within budget. I appreciate the time you have given us to let you know firsthand the pride that all of us have, not only for our great State of Michigan, but for the people who have helped build it. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Case.

The next speaker will be Kevin McGee, who will be followed by Kendra Kimbirauskas. I hope I did that well enough.

318 STATEMENT OF KEVIN MCGEE

MR. MCGEE: Good afternoon. My name is Kevin McGee and I am the FFA President for the Stockbridge chapter. Our residents are basically in favor of the SSC project coming to Michigan in Stockbridge. We know the benefits of the SSC will bring to our community. There will be improved education, advanced technology, medical and scientific discoveries, besides the cultural and economic benefits.

We know the SSC will create more jobs and businesses in our community. There will also be more parks and recreational areas. This project will improve our community into a much larger city. However, we are concerned with the amount of farmland that will be taken and the impact on the wildlife in this area.

1 But I also have other concerns: I feel that Senate Bill No. 788 that was passed was a big step in making sure that anyone affected by the SSC will be treated fairly. This should prove that the State government is doing everything it can to make this work for the people.

I am sure that any problems that might arise will be handled as best as they can. And if there is a problem that will affect the people, steps will be taken to eliminate it or to go to other alternatives.

If at all possible, there are some negative things to this project; there will be problems no matter where it is located at. The best thing we can do is to figure out what we can do to work things out instead of worrying and not doing anything about it. The important thing is that we work together and do everything in our power to make sure that no one gets hurt.

But I feel that steps are being taken to ensure that everything will work out okay. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. McGee.

The next speaker will be Kendra Kimbirauskas.

319

STATEMENT OF KENDRA JO KIMBIRAUSKAS

MS. KIMBIRAUSKAS: Kendra Jo Kimbirauskas. I am in the fourth grade and going to school at Cass Elementary in Munith. I am in favor of the SSC because it will bring good jobs to our village and better schools to our county.

But to tell you the plain truth, I like where I live and I don't want to move. I like where I live with all my animals and the farm with peace and quiet.

But I realize Michigan needs this project. If the SSC needs our land, I say, "SSC -- Michigan is the place to be." Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Kendra.

The next speaker will be Michael Moore. Is Mr. Moore here? To be followed by Thomas Anderson. You never know.

320

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MOORE

MR. MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Michael Moore. I'm Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources for the southern one-third of the State. You heard Director Hale speak previously on wetlands. I would just like to indicate that the impacts outlined in the draft and Environmental Impact Statement appear to be primarily related to the construction phase of the project, and no serious environmental consequences were identified in the statement in the construction at the Stockbridge site.

A careful review of the document by our Department staff generally supports this conclusion. As Director Hails indicated, we will have to identify in writing more specifically those areas where the Department feels changes are appropriate.

The temporary effects of construction are related to increased traffic, construction noise, and dislocation of wildlife in the vicinity of the building sites.

The potential to encounter Indiana Bat habitat in the vicinity of the SSC project is of concern to the Department of Natural Resources, as well as the Department of Energy. We pledge you the cooperation and resources of our staff to assist the DOE in locating and identifying those habitat areas in need of isolation from construction impacts.

I would like to state for the record that we currently do not have any known Indiana Bat sightings in the area of the SSC, and indeed, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, our staff spent with three scientists from the Argonne National Laboratory under contract to the Department of Energy on-site looking both at that habitat for Indiana Bat, and also the wetlands areas.

The groundwater and surplus water resources will not be adversely impacted by the construction or operation of the SSC. The discussion on groundwater resources concludes that there will not be any significant impacts with respect to groundwater availability regionally or locally during construction. The discussion refers to a potential local overdraft in the vicinity of the Stockbridge campus area, if the SSC is constructed here.

The increased water use in the vicinity of Stockbridge was already anticipated by the SSC Commission, enabling legislation here in Michigan. The potential effects of the increased needs for water in Stockbridge are covered by the State of Michigan's guarantee to supply water to the SSC campus area from a water treatment facility operated by the township or the Village of Stockbridge.

The development of the water system will be monitored by the Michigan Public Health Department and the SSC Commission Office to ensure that no adverse impacts from local water supply are felt by the local residents.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, Mr. Moore, just one second?

I would like to ask the people who are behind the curtain and blowing up, supposedly, balloons, if they would cease doing that -- we will be taking a break in fifteen to twenty minutes and there will be an opportunity there to start. So if somebody could pass that word along, I'd appreciate it.

4

MR. MOORE: Written comments will be submitted to the Department of Energy detailing recommended minor changes in text for the various natural resource sections in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you for this opportunity.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Thomas Anderson, to be followed by Joe Kimbirauskas.

321

STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. ANDERSON

MR. ANDERSON: Good afternoon, Madam and gentlemen. My name is Thomas J. Anderson and for six years past, a member of the Michigan Natural Resources Commission. Preceding that, for 18 years I was a member of the Michigan Legislature in the House of Representatives and served 14 years on the Committee on the Environment.

In that time I sponsored numerous environmental acts of many kinds, most importantly the Wetlands Act of 1979, which bears my name and the name of my colleague, Warren Gomera.

We in this state are proud of the commitment we've made in this State to the environment -- among the best, if not the best in the entire nation. And I'm proud of our commitment and the part I've played.

As Director Hale stated earlier, Michigan is the only State in the nation delegated and authorized by the Federal EPA to administer a wetlands protection program under Section 404. Our strong wetlands law makes this possible, and just this very month, just now being distributed, is a new wetlands protection guide for individuals, for commercial people, and for industrial people, who deal in various ways with the Wetlands Protection Act.

As you have heard, there would be a minimum impact on the environment and on the wetlands -- Director Hales and Deputy Director Mike Moore, have both indicated that we believe there will be a minimal impact, and will provide the information that's needed to verify that statement.

But the fact that some of the facilities are flexible as to design or as to location will help to minimize that impact. And then we have a procedure here in Michigan by which we mitigate the impact of wetlands problems when construction projects are in process, and it's becoming more and more common to do this.

We do it by three simple steps: one, of the methods of eliminating or reducing the potential damage or destruction to wetlands is very, very carefully assessed; and two, we determine ways to repair or to restore what unavoidable damage there might be; and three, we work with the developers to create wetlands to offset whatever loss there might be.

We determine that such mitigation for unavoidable losses and where the projects will otherwise not cause unacceptable disruption to the aquatic resource will be in the public interest. We can assure you, as Deputy Director Mike Moore has just told you, that we'll work very, very carefully with the SSC office in both the construction and operation of the facility, so as to absolutely minimize any environmental problems that might possibly arise. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Anderson.

The next speaker will be Joe Kimbirauskas, to be followed by Mary Lou Boyce.

322

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH KIMBIRAUASKAS

MR. KIMBIRAUASKAS: Good afternoon, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Joseph Kimbirauskas. I'm a farmer and a lifelong member of this community.

First of all, I want to assure you that my support for the SSC is even greater than it was the last time you were here. Some of the reasons are, Governor Blanchard has shown his concern by supporting and signing a bill into law protecting residents, townships, counties, impacted by the SSC.

Second, I have noted Representative Debby Stabenau's contribution of hard work, making this bill a reality. I for one am very proud to have Debby as this community's representative.

Three, I would like to also publicly acknowledge Senator Nick Smith's concern and involvement in guaranteeing fair treatment of the individuals involved by pushing Bill 788 through the Senate, and expressing his continued support.

Michigan is the only State that has this protection for the people by law. That makes me very proud of Michigan. I feel this is the most significant thing Michigan can do to ensure a good-neighbor policy with the Department of Energy.

Representing homeowners, landowners, and residents involved in the SSC, I would also like to commend the Executive Director of the Michigan SSC, John Heneski and his staff, for doing a great job.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to the Department of Energy for the difficult task of getting this project underway, and in a small way are showing the rest of the world that the United States has not forgotten how to fashion and build plowshares for peace. Thank you, sir.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mary Lou Boyce, to be followed by Harvey Wood.

266

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU BOYCE

MS. BOYCE: Good afternoon. My name is Mary Lou Boyce, and we own 63 acres located in the north Stockbridge area which will be directly affected by the proposed SSC. Our area is referred to as the "beam-abort dump area," or as identified in your report, the "buffer area and buried beam zone." This is land that is also purchased by the State and stratified fee.

This area has been identified as having the highest probably radiation exposure and I would like to know how we, the property owners, are being impacted in this area? Why such a large expanse of land is required in this area -- if it is proposed that radiation exposures will not travel to the outer perimeter where we're located, then why do you need this land?

If this is the area for the greatest possible radiation hazard, then why is it not required that this land be purchased in fee simple, as other high risk areas of the tunnel?

Also, I take issue with the fact that we, the stratified fee people, are those considered the ones second most directly affected by this proposed project. Being in the stratified fee area, we are those who must endure the noise, the pollution, the radiation hazard, et cetera, plus boom-town conditions for the period of time to exceed eight years and perhaps beyond.

Group A people are those individuals who are on the fee simple buyout areas. Even though they must sell their property to the State and relocate, the lasting effects of the SSC are short-lived. How did you come to the conclusion in your report that Group A people are the ones most directly affected?

Nowhere in your report am I able to locate information regarding how people in the stratified fee area will be impacted. With the project decision being just around the corner, could you tell me what I can expect to relinquish as far as my rights and privileges? Will I get help in paying my property taxes when both the State and myself will share in the ownership of my property -- the State owning the property 60 feet down?

Very little information has been forthcoming to property owners in this category, and at this late date, something should be in black and white with regard to what one could expect.

It is stated in your report that 2,800 of wetlands, which has since changed after hearing it today, but anyway, 2,800 acres of wetlands will be disturbed with approximately 56 wetlands greater than 10 acres in size.

Why would the DNR allow disturbance of these areas for a project such as this when it is so difficult to get approval for any other proposed project where wetland intrusion is involved? If you propose restoration of these wetland areas, then how would that be revitalized and be accomplished -- and how would the damage and loss be recovered?

Please be kind enough to address each of these questions in your final EIS report, and I thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Harvey Wood, to be followed by Wilbur Tish.

267

STATEMENT OF HARVEY WOOD

MR. WOOD: Good afternoon. My name is Harvey Wood and I am the Director of Educational Management Services for Ingham Intermediate School District, the regional educational service agency which overlays and serves several of the local school districts impacted by the proposed Michigan site of the Super Collider, including Stockbridge, Dansville, and Mason.

I'd like to speak briefly to the impact on this project to the schools in the area should it be awarded to Michigan. I have a prepared statement which is more extensive. I will paraphrase it.

The impact statement projects a peak year of construction enrollment growth of 1,374 students, and a first year of operations growth of 1,262 students. There is no indication in the statement as to how these projected numbers were arrived at; however, let me make some observations and assumptions.

Obviously, the availability of the housing will have a major influence on where school enrollment occurs. Again, in the construction phase, it is assumed that most construction workers will be temporary and will seek locations for temporary housing, rental housing, that type of thing.

The new population which is not directly involved in the construction but is attracted to the area because of the increased economic activity, will be more permanent, and of course, the permanent staff of the project will also be a more permanent population.

It's assumed that the village of Stockbridge and the area within easy commuting distance of the site, will see the greatest population growth, and thus the greatest school enrollment and expansion.

But, in this era of two-income families, where the spouse of the project-connected employee finds work, may also influence housing decisions, and could cause a broader distribution of the new population.

Looking at the school enrollments in the area as compared to their peak enrollments in recent years, it appears that a number of school districts in the area have some room to absorb additional pupil population. Obviously the grade levels at which these occur will make a difference.

Looking specifically at Stockbridge, the District has a current debt levy of 2.8 mills. It recently retired one of its two long-term bond issues; it has a current debt of \$3.125 million remaining on a 1973 bond issue, and a \$490,000 1984 energy conservation note debt, which is due to be paid off in 1994.

The district has capacity for additional bonding, and the school district already owns some additional sites. Moving on to the area of teacher supply and staffing, the impact statement suggests the need for approximately 60 additional teachers. School districts in this area have not had any difficulty in acquiring qualified staff. The presence of the two major universities in the area helps to attract an ample supply of teachers.

I think an area that was not addressed in this study, but which needs to be looked at briefly, is the impact on the educational program. In some of the smaller districts, the presence of an additional population could serve to help enhance the curriculum by helping to increase the student population and to develop a critical mass where more curriculum offerings could be made. Secondly, I think bringing a world-class research facility of this kind into the area will enhance any school district that it locates in or near.

In summary, while a sudden influx of new students might temporarily inconvenience the local district until sufficient space and staff could be obtained to accommodate them, the growth in enrollments projected appears to be gradual enough in their onset, and likely to be dispersed across enough school districts so that the growth can be managed successfully. Ingram Intermediate School District, and I'm sure the adjoining intermediate school districts, stand ready to assist the local district in any way that we can. Thank you for your time and attention.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Wood.

The next speaker will be Wilbur Tish, and he will be followed by S. Koslowski. Is S. Koslowski here?

323

STATEMENT OF WILBUR TISH

MR. TISH: My name is Wilbur Tish. I've lived in the area my whole life, and I'd like to address the environmental issues of the so-called "collider." The proton-proton collider facility proposed for the Stockbridge area is a high energy project.

By this we mean it is outside of the range of consumers or general public use as microwaves, medical hardware, or energy utilization -- is way above nuclear plants in its component form as we think of it.

The content in which the collider is discussed is one of promotion here in Michigan, at least -- doesn't it seem strange to you that the prominent promoters are potbellied louts who are merely interested in selling out their land for a premium with no regard for the impact on the remaining environment or residents?

I own 400 acres here, which is not directly in the line of the collider, but I would be impacted seriously on a route to it. When the SSC was first proposed, the plan was for a circle of 180 kilometers, which is twice the proposed diameter.

2

However, new technology since that proposal has reduced this to 96 kilometers, which is our present 56-some odd miles around. New technology now coming out could reduce this two-thirds yet, and by using the boiling point of oxygen rather than nitrogen, we could achieve this reduction, which would be a two-thirds reduction in the size of the proposed project. This would have a great reduction in the environmental impact.

It is tragic that the proponents are talking promotion rather than science. I simply have had an interest in science in my life, and I simply feel that we should be talking about whether this project is worthwhile from a scientific standpoint, rather than just promote Michigan.

Remember that the so-called "experts" that we heard locally, one has been demoted at his university and the other one is not a native.

Locally, it seems strange that, although the taxpayers have provided facilities here at Stockbridge School, only one in five of the graduating seniors have ever enrolled in physics.

3

If physics is so important in our life, why isn't there more interest? Perhaps today even it would be more important for the children to be in school rather than to listen to this political charade. I think that high energy physics is the least important in our economy of the ten branches of physics.

Physics, of course, has several different aspects, and this is the least important to our economy. It seems that the promoters are interested in some easy money rather than the science.

High energy physics is, however, important only to the military and to the communications people. High energy physics -- that is, TeV physics, which has terms which connote the things which attack matter, happen anywhere in our universe before this so-called high energy physics that we're talking about has never happened before.

It only happens in our universe during the first few tiny milliseconds when the "big bang" happened and our universe was born.

4

I want to ask you, is Reagan going to try to upstage God and play all-powerful? We should carry out theoretical studies but not until more information is available. After all, Einstein never carried out one experiment in his whole life -- you ought to remember that; everything he did was theoretical. But he knew what was happening before he got done.

The local setting is a stable farm community, by and large; people pay their taxes; and it has a useful mutual use for the land -- and the wetlands and the potential water problems should be maintained -- I mean, should be taken care of; but the lands should be maintained as it is at present.

Remember, you cannot sue the Department of Energy if something happens to you -- bear that in mind: they are beyond suing. You have no recourse to the law in relation to any damages with the Department of Energy.

5

To carry out a suitable accommodation on the site, it should be moved east, if they were going to do it as proposed; it should be moved east, because I have lived here while most of this land was drained, where the present campus -- proposed campus, is -- should be moved east so that the campus area would at least be dry, and to accomplish this would take out 56 houses in Stockbridge and one set of school buildings.

At the estimated cost of \$6 billion, which of course will be more when they build it, it would amount to \$1.5 million for every person in the United States that is presently engaged in high energy physics type work. This is a tremendous amount of money per person, and I want to remind you that every penny of it is debt. Every penny of it is debt.

I think we should study the present program -- this type of thing -- but I think we ought to postpone the project until we have a more firm grasp of the potentials in the environment. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Tish.

One more time: is Ms. or Mr. Koslowski here?

We will have two more speakers now before we have a probably 20 or 25 minute break. The next speaker would be Charles Cabbage, I believe it is pronounced. Is Mr. Cabbage here? To be followed by Lawrence Lindemas. Is Mr. Cabbage here? He is or isn't?

Is Mr. Lawrence Lindemas here? Mr Lindemas, why don't you go first? And I'm sorry if I didn't pronounce your last name correctly?

324

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE LINDEMER

MR. LINDEMER: And that is correct, you didn't, sir. My name is Lawrence Lindemer, and I didn't write that, so I will not accept blame for the --

MR. LAWSON: Neither did I so neither will I.

MR. LINDEMER: I am a resident of the village of Stockbridge and have been for almost 50 years. I know that the purpose of this meeting is to comment on the specifics of the draft Environmental Impact Statement. It would be erroneous for me to pretend that I have made my way through and comprehend all of this statement, because I don't.

To the extent that I have a comprehension of it, I think that it is well done and very helpful. Questions have been raised in the public press about the extent of the wetland problem that we have here in Michigan, but that, I am certain, is being addressed by others more technically more able to do so.

I merely wanted to say, if I may sir, having been unable to attend the previous session here, that I am emphatically in favor of the Superconducting Super Collider and its coming to Michigan and, on the basis of those things which I have been able to assimilate, I think that we will have for you the situs that I hope will best meet the demands that you have.

I don't know what others may have said here today, for I only this moment walked into the room, but there are those, I know, who have been speaking against it, out of, in my judgment in many instances, a fear of the unknown.

I have a great deal of faith in the scientific community of this country -- not being a scientist myself, and to the extent that there are problems in the environment which must be addressed, I have the faith that they will be addressed.

I very much urge your favorable consideration of our site.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments.

The last speaker before we have a break will be Mr. Charles Cubbage.

366

STATEMENT OF CHARLES CUBBAGE

MR. CUBBAGE: Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments. At the request of the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider Commission, a committee of experts of laypersons was formed by the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission. I am the Executive Secretary of the TSCC.

That independent committee on health and environmental safety, after extensive review of many documents, and in its best judgments, based on the available materials at this time, have reached a number of conclusions, and have a number of concerns that they wish to be expressed.

First of all, the committee has closely evaluated the levels of risk to people who would be living as neighbors to the facility and from the point of view of public health, our committee has concluded there would be no significant hazard to the health of the general public.

Beam loss accidents will not pose a risk to the general public due to the conservative safety designs, including the shielding in excess of that required to meet the minimum DOE requirements.

It also appears that, even in terms of catastrophic accident risk, there will be no greater risk for any comparable light industry or facility of that type, because of the design efforts to address all of these safety issues.

With respect to the concerns of the committee, however, we note that there is at this point in time, a lack of sufficient detail within the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the design of the facility with respect to questions of radioactivity leakage in terms of the closed-loop cooling system.

We recognize that many of these design factors will occur as the facility progresses and will be site-specific.

With respect to the question of electromagnetic fields and the stress effect possibility on organisms and humans, the information that is available to the committee indicates that the superconducting magnet by itself tends to focus its magnetism inward, and that the cause for effect is not from the Superconducting Super Collider magnets, but rather the additional power lines that will be brought in.

And to that extent, this is a question that is not unique to the SSC; the question of electromagnetic radiation impacts on wildlife and migration is one that is common to all high-tension lines. That is something that needs to be addressed in the draft EIS as well as throughout all of the rest of our concerns in terms of how Michigan and our power development progresses.

4 There are a number of other questions that we have as a result of reviewing the draft Environmental Impact Statement. The statement is very general and lacks a great deal of detail with respect to, for example, wetland issues.

5 And I have a question -- perhaps you could answer at this time -- I understand that Chapter II is reserved for the final selected site, is that correct?

MR. NOLAN: You're speaking of Volume II?

MR. CUBBAGE: That's correct.

MR. NOLAN: Volume II is reserved for our disposition of comments received at these hearings and submitted to us for publication in the final EIS.

MR. CUBBAGE: All right, once the site has been finally selected, will there be additional draft information based on the geology and the concerns on that site -- what will be the timetable for that?

MR. NOLAN: There is an intent to prepare a supplement to the EIS at the selected site, which will use site-specific design information to go into substantially greater detail about the impacts at the selected site, and their proposed mitigation.

MR. CUBBAGE: And that will be subject to the same draft review types of comments that are --

MR. NOLAN: It will be issued in draft and public hearings will be conducted on it.

MR. CUBBAGE: That certainly would cover many of the concerns that the committee members had expressed, and hopefully will correct, perhaps of necessity, the general nature of this present draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Thank you very much for the opportunity.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

I want to congratulate you at this point for excellent deportment. All of you have performed as you should in school and I appreciate that, because it really makes it much easier to run meetings of this type.

We are a little ahead of our schedule, and our next speaker here as I would call, would be at 4:05 and the first four speakers would be Dianne Beyrum, William Rogers, Barbara Mason, and William Holtzgreive, as I believe he pronounces his name.

I would like to ask you to reconvene at 4:00 so that we may start promptly at 4:05. The meeting is now recessed.

SECOND SESSION

(September 26, 1988: 4:00 p.m.)

MR. LAWSON: This session of the DOE draft Environmental Impact Statement will now resume. The first speaker in one minute will be Dianne Beyrum. Is she here? If she is not, is Mr. William Rogers here?

Before Mr. Rogers speaks, for some of you who may be late arrivals, I'd just like to go over a couple of the ground rules. We are limiting the speaking to five minutes to each person and everybody has been obeying that without exception. I do appreciate that. I do keep time, and if it does look like you're encroaching on that five minutes, I may give you a warning.

I also ask people to try to keep the noise down, which they have done very well; and I'm also telling you that I will announce not only who is speaking but the next one or two or possibly three speakers, so that I would appreciate those of you who are scheduled to speak to remain in this room. We have been able to move a little bit ahead of schedule because not everyone has been taking the full five minutes. If you know of somebody who is scheduled to speak and you know that they're in the building but not in this particular room, if you would help by ushering them in, I would greatly appreciate that.

The first speaker, as I announced, would be Mr. William Rogers, to be followed by Barbara Mason. Is Ms. Mason here? Is William Holtzgreive here? Okay, you'll be the following speaker. And I'll call on Mr. William Rogers, please.

279

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM ROGERS

MR. ROGERS: I'd like to welcome you gentlemen to the State of Michigan. I've got a two-part speech today.

The first part of the speech is going to speak to the fact that the Vevay Township, of which I'm a trustee. I'm acting as a courier agent to bring you a copy of a resolution that we passed July 5, 1988, and I'm asking that this resolution be entered and received under 1503.1, Subsection 2(i) of the National Environmental Protection Act. The resolution reads as such: "Whereas, there have not been adequate answers to some questions regarding the effects that placing the SSC will have on residents and local governments; and whereas answers given to some of these questions continue to change; and whereas the SSC schedule is far enough along that there should be definite answers to those questions, be it therefore resolved that the Vevay Township Board of Trustees not currently support placing the SSC at the Stockbridge site."

That's the end of my presentation as a Township trustee.

I've got another presentation here as a task force member and member of the general public. As a local public official, the first I was informed to any extent of the project was that a task force meeting held in Mason, held in December 1987. Since that time, I have endeavored to become as knowledgeable about the project as possible, with less than able assistance from the State, I might add.

The following is a summary of what I have observed. Starting with the January 6, 1988 Vevay Township informational meeting chaired by myself to appraise the residents of the project, I charged that agents of the State misinformed residents about the project with inaccurate data when accurate data should have been readily available, thereby misinforming the residents as to how they would be impacted.

IRS Scoping Report: my wife and myself were interviewed for this report and witnessed the interviewers using leading statements, thereby swaying the responses of the interviewees to a positive response to the SSC. I've interviewed others included in the random sampling, and were informed that they were, too, aware of the leading statements used by the interviewers.

Michigan SSC Commission: I charge that the Commission did not, to my knowledge, and still doesn't, conform to the Michigan Public Act of 1987 in that it still does not have a local government official as mandated.

I further charge that they have held two Commission meetings at Wayne State University, in violation of the intent, if not in fact, of the Michigan Open Public Meetings Act.

The SSC Task Force meeting held at Ingham County Court House, Mason, Michigan. I don't have a date on that.

I can furnish a date if requested. I charge that an agent of the State at this meeting asked all task force members to line up at least ten speakers for the SSC scoping hearing held in Stockbridge by the DOE to speak in favor of the project. The effect of this was to delimit public comment during reasonable times when people would be able to address the scoping committee.

Anyone walking into the hearing and requesting to speak at 1:00 p.m. would only have been provided a time slot at 11:30 or after, p.m., that day.

DEIS I have noted that the DEIS makes no mention of conflicts by the SSC with the local zoning ordinances and I submit that the SSC is in direct conflict with Vevay Township's ordinance. I charge that the data incorporated in the DEIS by the State of Michigan is inadequate and inaccurate; and I suggest factual data be submitted to replace it. I would further suggest that the DOE utilize 1501.6 of the National Environmental Protection Act and solicit the affected townships as cooperating agencies.

I would further submit that the state not be used as an intermediary agency, given their past performance. It has seemed to me as a public official that the State of Michigan has been less than helpful in giving straight answers to straight questions. I cite as an example the research report, "The Superconducting Super Collider at Stockbridge, Michigan Site" by ISR. I find this report riddled with incorrect information.

The stratified fee areas: it is an area inadequately covered in the DEIS. These people have no idea how they are impacted and to what extent their water resources in particular are impacted. It is great for the State to say they will handle this problem, but let's spell out exactly what they propose to do for each person specifically.

I have checked to see if my townships' fee simple homes that would be required to be removed could be moved in a time frame required. I've had a local mover come in and do some survey work.

Because of scheduling time required for these moves, I've found that Able House Movers would not have sufficient available working hours to comply with the time frame required. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

Which reminds me, if those of you who have written presentations would like to leave a copy of it, we would encourage you to do so. And there is a metal box up here to my right for you to place it in.

Also, it would make it a little easier for us to make it easier for the reporter if you would be willing to give your addresses when you announce your name, and please do announce your name again in case I mispronounce it, or make some other mistake on it.

If you would also give an address that would make it easier for us to check up on technical information which you have given that you did not give accurately.

The next speaker will be Mr. William Holtgreive, and he would be followed by Dianne Beyrum. Is she here? Is S. Koslowski here? Is Barbara Mason here? Is Mr. Bill Coulter here? Mr. Coulter, you would be the next speaker.

Mr. Holtgreive?

262

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM HOLTGREIVE

MR. HOLTGREIVE: Good afternoon. My name is Bill Holtgreive, Consumers Power Company, 531 West Willow, Lansing, Michigan. I am the general manager for Consumers Power Company southern region, the area in which the SSC site is located.

As you know, Consumers Power Company, Michigan's largest utility, provides electricity and natural gas to the areas encompassed by this site. As the environmental impact statement and other documents have confirmed, Consumers Power Company can provide reliably and at reasonable cost all of the electrical and natural gas energy requirements for the SSC.

The details make our readiness for the SSC quite clear: in 1995, when the SSC becomes operational, our projected electric generating capacity will be 7,459 megawatts, with a reserve margin of nearly 23 percent.

As determined by the Michigan Public Service Commission, this is our optimum capability.

The Midland Cogeneration Venture, now under construction, will provide a large measure of that energy security -- the largest gas-fueled combined cycle plant in America, the MCV will increase our generation by 1,204 megawatts. Interconnection agreements through the Michigan Electric Generator Quota Ordinator Systems, and the East Central Area Reliability Agreements, offer added dimensions of security.

All modification to the electric system to the Stockbridge area, transmission lines and two new sub-stations, will be built at the Company's expense, and the system will be built in such a way that, if the power is interrupted, backup service will be provided.

As the nation's eighth largest natural gas distribution company, Consumers Power Company will provide an estimated 1 million cubic feet of natural gas that is needed on an annual basis for SSC. This will account for one of the country's most diversified supplies of gas, ensuring constant and reasonably-priced energy.

All of the energy required by the SSC would be supplied under a special long-term economic development rate for major industrial energy users. Viewed together, these points add up to reliable, competitively priced energy provided by a utility with an established reputation for safety, productivity and efficiency.

Consumers Power Company and SSC is very proud to be part of what has become a very impressive case for Michigan. This State's advantages are considerable: a wealth of support industries for construction and operation of SSC; an unparalleled research and high-technology community; well-known educational facilities; unmatched transportation network; and cultural and recreational facilities that not only enrich the quality of life, but make tourism one of our major industries in Michigan.

Again, Consumers Power Company's readiness and willingness to provide for the energy needs of SSC are a matter of record, and I said we are very pleased that we have been offered an opportunity to provide these factors in Michigan's favor. We are equally pleased to have witnessed and to have taken part in the strong local support for this project, and then what it has received. I thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir, and before you leave?

MR. HOLTGREIVE: Yes?

MR. LAWSON: Could you give us the proper spelling of your last name?

MR. HOLTGREIVE: H-O-L-T-G-R-E-I-V-E. Holtgreive. "V" as in Victor.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

MR. HOLTGREIVE: You're welcome.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Bill Coulter, to be followed by John Racolta. Is Mr. Racolta here?

325

STATEMENT OF BILL COULTER

MR. COULTER: People of the State of Michigan, servants of the State, and servants of the United States Government, thank you for allowing me to speak.

There are only three ways I know of to gain money. One is to produce, two is to work for a producer, and three is to steal.

Does the United States Government produce anything? Does the United States Government work for a producer? Of course not.

Then it's got to steal. Sometimes we call it taxes.

1 Is a project founded on continuing theft what the Constitution provides for? The answer is no, obviously. No matter how loosely you can interpret the Constitution, can the United States confiscate the land by law that it proposes to? Of course not. The Constitution forbids it.

So open the back door; have the State acquire the land and then turn over to the United States Government.

Slick plan.

2 The land patent on my home, which is a federal treaty, states that the United States Government has quitclaimed this land to me and my heirs forever. Does that mean until they come along and confiscate it?

The inventory report on the jurisdictional status of federal areas within the state by the General Service Administration of the United States Government does not list any jurisdiction over this proposed land inquiry for this boondoggle.

3 Now, when a physicist can explain how a chicken converts manganese to calcium with a volt and a half, how your body transmutes elements to meet the requirements of your body, then maybe, just maybe, I might say go ahead, providing you people reach into your own pocket and spend your own wealth to satisfy your own curiosity.

You know, one half of this proposed boondoggle has already been accomplished; that is, borrowing and spending money on high-paid promoters to convince you, the people, that the other 49 states are just as eager to rob their citizens to satisfy the curiosity of a few.

Bottom line: if you are in favor of this legalized theft to benefit a few highly paid public servants; whether you are a free and natural citizen or a public servant, you should look into your mirror and ask yourself, "Do I deserve to live in this Christian nation?"

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be John Rakolta -- and let me just do a survey here: is Dianne Beyrum here? Has she arrived? Beyrum? Sorry, is Dianne Beyrum here? Okay, the next speakers after Mr. Rakolta would then be Dianne Levy and Thomas Ratchford. Are they here?

Mr. Rakolta?

326

STATEMENT OF JOHN RAKOLTA, JR.

MR. RAKOLTA: Thank you and welcome to Detroit and Stockbridge and the great State of Michigan. My name is John Rakolta, Jr. I am President of Walbridge, Aldinger Company, one of the nation's largest general contractors and construction managers; and also Vice-president of the Association of General Contractors of America, Detroit Chapter.

And I'm here today to underscore the construction industry's ability to supply quality labor, personnel, prime and subcontractors to the site of this project. I read part of the Environmental Impact Statement, and the area of particular interest to me concerned the in-migration of construction personnel. I speak with some experience, inasmuch as the firm that I represent over the past decade has completed and is presently working on the State's two largest projects: one being the Enrico Fermi nuclear power plant; and the \$1.2 [sic] Chrysler Technology Center. Both of these projects required large numbers of construction personnel similar to those needed here at the Super Collider.

And I'm here to say to you that labor and management has a unique ability here in this state to provide that kind of manpower to this site -- much more mobile than other parts of the country.

Many tradesmen that I'm aware of drive in excess of 120 miles a day to and from construction sites all over the State. And we, in our experience, have found this somewhat unusual and not consistent throughout the United States.

I believe this is true partly in the fact that the auto industry, because of their model shutdowns in Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Detroit, have caused these tradesmen to gain the experience of travelling these large distances to and from work.

So there are a tremendous pool of tradesmen available from all of these areas that can come here, work for the day and return to their homes.

And the question that I have is that, I am not an expert in how this Environmental Impact Study has been put together; but I question the validity of the 6,680 in-migrant workers that the statement makes in terms of the peak construction year, and I ask you to review that.

I might also add that labor and management have led the country in developing proactive project agreements here in this state, and that they stand ready, willing, and able to assist the Department of Energy and whoever else may be involved in seeing to it that this site would be constructed in an atmosphere of no labor stoppages. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. Before we have our next speaker, I have been asked to check, is Mr. Woods still here? Harvey Woods, who spoke earlier? We did need his address. We had a question on his testimony. So if anybody knows how he can be reached, or an address, if you would check into the registration table we would greatly appreciate that.

The next speakers will be Bernard Levy, and Thomas Ratchford, to split their five minutes, and the speaker to follow would be Richard Borden. Is Mr. Borden here? Is George Graff here? You'll be the next speaker, sir.

327

STATEMENT OF BERNARD LEVY

MR. LEVEY: Good afternoon, my name is Bernard Levy and I'm President of the Jackson Alliance for Business Development; also President of Industrial Steel Treating in Jackson. The Jackson Alliance of Business Development represents Jackson County economic development efforts. I'd like to take this opportunity to reconfirm our support for the Superconducting Super Collider in the Stockbridge site.

The Jackson manufacturing and supplier community offers unique support for this project to a cadre of skilled employees ready to join this effort and assist in construction and continued operation.

Realization of this project in Stockbridge will provide an economic development stimulus needed in the Jackson area. Our economic development and planning process is well-developed. We look forward to guiding the character and direction of a more rapid growth both in manufacturing and in support services. It is expected that the land-use pattern will accommodate the growth resulting from this project.

The Jackson Alliance Board of Directors recognizes the SSC project would be an important source of growth and would bring needed diversification in a community flavored heavily by the automotive industry.

We offer a strong basic support for the SSC project and pledge a continuing effort for its construction and operation. Thank you.

269

STATEMENT OF THOMAS RATCHFORD

MR. RATCHFORD: Good afternoon. I'm Thomas Ratchford, Chairman of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners. The address is 120 West Michigan, Jackson, Michigan.

As Chairman of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, I am pleased that Michigan continues to be a strong contender for the site of the Superconducting Super Collider project. This \$4 billion physics facility will be a significant source of growth for mid-Michigan, and especially for the Jackson area.

The unique Stockbridge location places it in a position of enjoying three large urban centers to absorb development pressure. Jackson is positioned to respond to those increased demands placed on its shoulders.

The Public Service sector has demonstrated its ability to provide the infrastructure needed to accommodate growth and stands ready to provide for expansion of services needed by new industry and residential growth related to this project.

It is the belief that the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and the citizens of Jackson County that the Superconducting Super Collider would be a very significant impact asset to this area, and in addition, provide an important stimulus to cultural and educational programs.

Jackson County previously passed a resolution in support of the locating of the Superconducting Super Collider in Michigan, and on the Stockbridge site. We are here today to reaffirm that support and dedicate our efforts to that end. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you Mr. Ratchford.

The next speaker will be George Graff to be followed by Gary Crowley. Is Mr. Crowley here? Is Barbara Mason here? Is Richard Borden here? Is Gregory Marks here?

We may take a small recess after Mr. Graff's comments, but please?

280

STATEMENT OF GEORGE GRAFF

MR. GRAFF: I am George Graff. I am manager of natural resource programs for the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. I am speaking this afternoon on behalf of our President, James Barrett, and the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. Our offices are located at 600 South Walnut Street, Lansing. In my testimony this afternoon, I will address the socio-economic influences which the proposed Michigan site has, and the draft EIS, which you have before you, my reference will be to Volume I, Chapter 5.18.

The 12 counties designated in this socio-economic region are without a doubt an area of rich diversity, recognized worldwide for its leadership in business, industry, education and agriculture. Job opportunities exist in all these business and industrial sectors, especially in opportunities for the spouses of the workers of SSC.

Within this region are some of the largest assembly plants in the world. However, just as significantly are a large number of supplier industries which employ thousands throughout the region.

It's in these smaller plants especially that the job opportunities exist for many skilled [copy missing] especially parts assembly, secretarial, quality control, and systems analysis. Most of these smaller plants are still labor-intensive, thus providing many job opportunities for incoming families.

The outstanding public and private educational institutions scattered throughout the region and the Michigan State Capitol, located in Lansing, Michigan, are also places of employment for spouses of the SSC employees to find jobs for which they are well-qualified for. These facilities require many service jobs, well-suited for their abilities; technical jobs; laboratories; analysis; computer operators; and many of the same type of employment.

Of course, as we consider the type of products manufactured by the major and the smaller suppliers, we must also consider the service-related jobs. These range from food services, housekeeping and so forth at colleges and universities, to construction and maintenance jobs at the major government building and supply centers.

As an illustration of the importance of the diversity of the economy in these 12 areas in this region, I'd like to point out that each county has at least one chamber of commerce. Many have more and all have full-time staffs. The incoming families and those connected with the SSC will find the chambers of commerce to be friends and will welcome the opportunity to provide information assistance to all of these people. The men and women of the chamber of commerce will prove that they are good friends and anxious to help in the settlement and working throughout the time the SSC employees and others are with us.

And finally, I would note, no part of the State or nation has a better quality of life than one would find here. The State Capitol complex in Lansing in just one month will dedicate a new State Library, Archive and Museum. In itself, this is a tremendous asset.

Other quality of life features include public and private colleges in the region, recreational opportunities, and as we have seen today, lakes, streams and other outdoor activities.

So we believe the socio-economic influence of the regions are very favorable. SSC employees and their families will find job opportunities not only in industries, but in the smaller services and suppliers. Coupled with these favorable factors, we believe that the 12 counties here in Southeast Michigan and South Central Michigan have it all, and we hope you agree.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

We're going to try to employ some creative scheduling here to see if we can take some people who I believe are here but who are scheduled considerably later; and perhaps by the time they finish, others who are scheduled now will have shown up.

Is Dorothy Beardmore here? Thank you. And following Ms. Beardmore, is Christine Leitzau here? You'll be next.

281

STATEMENT OF DOROTHY BEARDMORE

MS. BEARDMORE: Thank you. My name is Dorothy Beardmore. I am Vice President of the State Board of Education substituting for Barbara Roberts Mason, our Board President, who is ill today.

I will be responding to Chapter 1.3, entitled "Summary" of the Environmental Impact Statement of the Superconducting Super Collider project.

Although education is not specifically mentioned in the report, any consideration of the setting in which such a project would be established must consider the education programs that are available and the quality of those programs.

The State of Michigan is justifiably proud of its system of public education. The Superconducting Super Collider would be expected to bring an influx of scientists and technicians into the state.

Fortunately, the educational system in this state has a longstanding commitment to excellence and forward planning and would be able to meet the expectations and standards of the newcomers. The State Board of Education continually reviews our school systems, increasing standards, implementing improvement plans, revising statewide assessment test questions, monitoring progress in science and math and developing new strategies to strengthen the foundation of learning for our students.

Michigan has in place a technical preparation program which incorporates the last two years of high school with two years of community college leading to an Associate Degree in technological fields in a planned four-year sequence.

It is then possible and frequently done that a student with two years of community college can transfer with full credit for the final two years to earn a Bachelor's Degree program at a four-year higher education institution.

In addition, at least five major public universities in this part of the state -- Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University and Oakland University -- have formal agreements with business and industry to provide technological support.

Because of these agreements, Michigan has been successful in bringing new business into the state.

Colleges and universities are ready to provide the education needed. Using an average for the last two years, over 1,000 Bachelor's Degrees were awarded by Michigan four year public institutions in the areas of science education, computer education, computer engineering, electrical, electronics and communications engineering, engineering physics and nuclear engineering. Approximately 150 Master's Degrees and about 40 Doctoral degrees were awarded in the same programs during that same period of time.

The close proximity to the superconducting cyclotron at Michigan State University, the Medical Schools at Wayne State University, Michigan State and the University of Michigan and the Medical Centers in Detroit and Ann Arbor provide a base for research and learning.

The State Board of Education is committed to being responsive to changing needs as they develop. As an example, when the Mazda auto plant was built in southeast Michigan, the local school district and the community responded to the needs of the Japanese workers and their families who came to this state.

In the Battle Creek area, Saturday school is made available to meet the need of newcomers from Japan. The same can be said for other groups such as the Vietnamese.

The history of industrial development in this state has created a pool of highly skilled technical workers from a variety of nations and backgrounds.

There has been a commitment for the educational retraining of many of these workers as the industrial pattern has evolved. The commitment includes not only the educational community but also labor and industry. A further example of the responsiveness of education to the needs of industry, one experience is in a neighboring county (Ionia) where American Bumper Company threatened to leave unless the education community could provide what they viewed as essential educational opportunity.

The intermediate school district, local school district and Montcalm Community College all worked together to provide the needed services and, to make a long story short, American Bumper Company stayed and their needs have been met.

The two-way interactive television within Jackson County, the M*Star Project in Kent County, the Telecommunication Project connecting school districts in the Lower and the Upper Peninsula and the Instructional Television Fixed Services with the availability of satellite uplinking and capability of instant communication, in addition to the community college project, are all making and moving us toward providing the capability and making available full capacity for meeting the instructional needs of this state.

It is the State Board of Education that has the Constitutional responsibility for planning and coordination of K-12, community colleges and major portions of four year institutions. There is no other statewide body which shares those responsibilities. The State Board of Education, the Executive Office, the Legislature and the education community are committed to excellence and are eager to work cooperatively with the Federal Government in fulfilling their needs.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Christine Lietzau. And she would be followed by Robert Ball. Is he here? Mr. Ball, you are next.

328

STATEMENT OF CHRISTINE LIETZAU

MS. LIETZAU: Good afternoon. For the record, my name is Christine Lietzau and I am Director of the Environmental Division at the Michigan Department of Agriculture, and I am today representing Dr. Paul Kindinger who is the Director of the Department. Our mailing address is Post Office Box 30017, Lansing, 48909. The Department of Agriculture has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider as it relates to Michigan agriculture. And although the Michigan Department of Agriculture was not consulted in the preparation of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, we believe that the EIS accurately portrays the direct potential impact of the SSC on the prime and unique farmlands of the area.

Michigan is proud of its second largest industry, agriculture, and the prime and unique soils that support it.

As part of the state's long-term commitment to farmland protection, the Michigan Department of Agriculture was recently given the responsibility of implementing the Governor's Executive Directive on Farmland Preservation.

And because the proposed site in the Stockbridge, Dansville and Onondaga area is actively being farmed, we are committed to a close working relationship with the Department of Energy to assure that the direct as well as any identified indirect impacts of the SSC on important farmlands are minimized.

It is the opinion of the Michigan Department of Agriculture that agriculture can and will successfully co-exist with the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. And a copy of my prepared statement will be sent to you in the mail.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Robert Ball, to be followed by Mr. Richard Borden, if he is here. Mr. Borden. Is Gary Crawley here? Mr. Gregory Marks, you will be the next speaker. Mr. Ball?

264

STATEMENT OF RDBERT BALL

MR. BALL: Good afternoon. My name is Robert Ball. I'm a research scientist in particle physics at the University of Michigan. I'd like to speak to you today though from my perspective as a Michigan native. I was born in Bay City, Michigan. And I grew up in Carrow and Saginaw, Michigan. All of these are small towns in the thumb area of Michigan.

Carrow is basically a farming community and Saginaw is an industrial community of 80,000 people or so.

I didn't become interested in physics until I was in high school and attended a summer science program at Michigan State University. This convinced me that physics was interesting, and following that I spent both my undergraduate and graduate years at Michigan State.

Since then I've been employed as a research physicist at the University of Michigan.

I believe this background gives me a State of Michigan, a Michigan State and a University of Michigan perspective on the science of particle physics.

In addition, I have recently accompanied several bus trips of Stockbridge area citizens to Fermilab to see what a lab such as the SSC would be like. And this has helped me to add the thoughts of these people to my viewpoint.

Before my college years I always found that the attitude towards science in Michigan was very favorable. There's a large number of small and large colleges scattered throughout Michigan and high school students are encouraged to continue their higher education beyond their high school years.

As I mentioned, since the Michigan SSC site proposal is included among the final seven, I've made several bus trips to Fermilab. Rightfully so, the people of the Stockbridge area wanted to know what it would be like to live next door to an SSC.

We tried to show them not just the physics of the lab but also the interaction between the laboratory and the community, the day-to-day needs, the lab needs, welders, plumbers, the variety of services that can be provided by the people of the community.

Most of these people came away as SSC boosters, knowing that the lab would be a plus to the community. Many pointed out to me that it would be a fine example for their children, encouraging them to learn more about science and perhaps even entering science or physics or a related field.

At the same time --

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Ball, excuse me one second. Could I ask the people who are behind the screen to please carry their conversation outside of the room? Thank you.

MR. BALL: At the same time as these visits, the State has made an effort to visit every community in the area to inform them about the SSC, to let them know what was going on, to give them as much information as possible.

In addition to this, there are people available by phone or in person who are willing to talk to any citizen of the state with any question at any time.

The National Science Foundation has decried the lack of science education and information about science in the United States. In addition, and more recently, as recently as last week, there have been front page newspaper articles about the inability of U.S. students to express their knowledge of science or even to know much about science.

To my knowledge, the State of Michigan is the only site among the final seven which has made an attempt to address this topic and actively inform the people of the region about the SSC and what it will mean to them.

The people of Michigan, by a large majority, have applauded this information dissemination and would like to see the SSC in Stockbridge.

In conclusion, I believe there is a wide base of support for science and technology from Lansing to Ann Arbor and all points in between. The people of this region are not afraid of science and they would like to see the SSC next door to them.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Ball. The next speaker will be Mr. Gregory Marks to be followed by Edward Grobe. Is he here? Mr. Grobe, you are next.

263

STATEMENT OF GREGORY MARKS

MR. MARKS: Good afternoon. I am Gregory Marks. I am Deputy Vice Provost for Information Technology at the University of Michigan.

The Information Technology Division at the University has central responsibility for academic and administrative computing and for telecommunications including data networking and the telephone system.

The yearly budget of the division is about \$50 million with a staff of over 500 people.

My message to you today is that the University of Michigan and this region constitute an exceptional site for the SSC, when looked at in terms of strength in computing and in information technology more generally. By which I mean not only the computers, but also the data networks and information resources such as on-line library systems and research databases.

I believe that information technology will prove very important to the success of the SSC and that this Stockbridge site, because of its closeness both physically and intellectually to the University of Michigan, will have access to information technology resources that are truly unique, relevant and of very high quality.

The critical importance of this will be evident both during the startup of the site and during its sustained operation. As you know, the University of Michigan is a public university with about 35,000 students in Ann Arbor and over 20,000 skilled staff and faculty. The University has a long history of being a leader in computing. In recent years, the executive officers of the University have further expanded the investment in computing or information technology more generally, and I believe we are the leading public university in this nation in the quality of our information technology resources and services and in many ways comparable to the leading private institutions, such as MIT, Carnegie-Mellon and Stanford. I believe you cannot locate next to a finer university with respect to these critical resources.

I've covered many other topics in my written comments which you have received. I would like to point to a couple in particular, specifically national networking first.

Since networking will be so important to the SSC's operation and interaction with the rest of the world, let me dwell on what the university and the region have done in networking. Almost 20 years ago, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University and Wayne State University decided to develop a network linking the mainframes on the three campuses. They formed an independent organization, Merit, Incorporated, to operate this network. It has become a uniquely successful statewide network for higher education and public service.

Eight universities in the state are now members and there are about 9,000 access ports across all these campuses and into almost every corner of the state.

The daily traffic on this network is of the same magnitude as some of the commercial nationwide networks such as Telenet. The success of the Merit network illustrates the interest, cooperation, and investment in information technology being made by the people of the state and the state's universities.

The University of Michigan acts as the development and central operations site for the Merit network. The success of this networking effort has led to an impressive burst of networking advances in recent years.

Merit, in partnership with IBM and MCI, the national telecommunications company, was chosen this past year to install and operate NSFNET, the National Science Foundation's networking linking all the national supercomputing centers and regional networks, encompassing service to over 400 universities.

The network was placed into operation with a speed and quality which has been nationally recognized. It operates at T1 or essentially 1.5 million bit-per-second speeds today. It will probably increase that speed by a factor of 30 by 1990 and by another factor of 30 a few years after that.

NSFNET has gateways to almost every other significant national and international network, and of course this includes HEPNET for high energy physics. There is considerable national policy discussion that points to NSFNET being the central network for science and engineering research in this nation.

With the NSFNET Network Operations Center and Information Center based at the University of Michigan, the Stockbridge SSC site would not only have very fine connectivity to the entire international community of scientists, there would be every reason to expect high reliability in the service.

This could easily be further enhanced by providing redundant, diverse paths for the network links between the SSC site and the University. It is entirely conceivable that the skilled people and facilities of the merit facility could also act as a higher-level network operations center for the network within the SSC site with benefits both for its reliability and around the clock availability.

I will point also in the materials I have given you to the institutional file system which provides some very specialized facilities to share resources between high power work stations, mid-range and supercomputer systems.

It's a joint project with IBM that has very significant impact.

Finally, in summary, let me say that I hope it is evident to you that the placement of the SSC site at Stockbridge will make it possible to gain access to a very high quality computing and information technology environment right from the start of the project.

The University of Michigan will be able to assist in many important ways well before the site is fully completed and operational.

The University of Michigan has the infrastructure and leadership to continue at the forefront of these applications in the decades ahead and beyond, and indeed push and extend its limits. It will be a tremendous asset to you in getting started and for the long term.

I have made my comments with the expectation that you regard the computing and information technology resources available for the site as of utmost importance to its success, a major environmental factor. I believe that we are able to offer you unparalleled excellence in this dimension. The SSC will be able to build upon and utilize the environment created by a first rank university with strong science, engineering and information technology, a region with a wide variety of vendor expertise and support capabilities in information technology, a large and expert labor base, a variety of opportunities for additional education and upgrading of skills, and a community that appreciates and values and supports this kind of work. I fully expect the information technology infrastructure of this region will also itself benefit a great deal from the SSC being placed here.

There is a great opportunity for a synergistic relationship here that will multiply the benefits for the entire region and nation.

On behalf of the Information Technology Division at the University of Michigan, I pledge our support for making this happen and enabling success for this SSC in supporting it with the finest information technology possible.

I hope you select this site and give us an opportunity to share in the excitement of seeing it advance our science.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. The next speaker will be Mr. Edward Grobe. And before you start, Mr. Grobe, I would like to just check to make sure that I haven't missed anyone.

Is Mr. Richard Borden here?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Gary Crawley here?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: Is there anybody else who is here who feels that he or she had been signed up to speak?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: If that's the case, then, Mr. Grobe, you would be the final speaker this afternoon.

265

STATEMENT OF EDWARD GROBE

MR. GROBE: Thank you. My name is Edward Grobe and I am the Director of Development of Ingham County. My address is at 121 East Maple Street in Mason.

I am addressing the issue of community facilities.

Within your Volume 14 [sic], Sections 1.3.4 you addressed the community facilities aspect. The reason for my addressing this issue is to re-emphasize the preparedness of this area for the development of the project. The State of Michigan has, through legislation, allowed local communities to create economic development organizations to foster these kinds of projects.

The organizations are allowed to prepare for development as well as to take advantage of captured taxes to make available the necessary infrastructure.

Infrastructure involves sewer, water facilities, roads, parks and other capital improvements programs.

As the Environmental Statement points out, growth in the area will produce demands of more facilities which in return will produce millions of dollars of additional tax revenues. Creating 5,800 construction jobs to construct the facility will cause a demand on these local communities. To meet these demands there are development authorities in all of the large communities such as Ann Arbor, Jackson, Lansing, but even more importantly we have developed these organizations in Stockbridge, Leslie, Mason, Williamston, Webberville, Dansville, Delhi Township, going around the ring basically, where the major utilization of the ring is going to be taking place.

Each community has completed an economic development strategy or is compiling one at the present time. The communities are developing the infrastructure, industrial parks as well as other services, just to move forward in economic expansion as the state sees it today.

The industrial parks at present are being built both publicly and privately, working with the development organizations in Stockbridge, Webberville, Williamston, Dansville, Mason, Leslie. These parks consist of about 800 acres of industrial land which is being prepared for future expansion and job creation.

Other developments are also taking place in the area, including shopping centers, offices, motels and housing. We have had tremendous response in the Stockbridge area since the announcement that Stockbridge was one of the last seven sites, and in fact, the housing and office complex and other commercial is really moving forward rapidly.

In a recent survey of the housing development in all stages taking place in Ingham County, which our Department undertook, we found that at the present time, there are 4,304 units of apartments and single family houses being planned or being built at the present time, with new subdivisions being created and the infrastructure being built into them.

In the Socio-economic Assessment, Volume IV, Appendix 14, the report points out that negative fiscal impact will take place during the first two years, and positive thereafter.

We feel that this is incorrect, because the area is now preparing for this development and the growth and the building is already taking place, thereby creating more dollars available for capital improvements which will be needed in 1990 when we start the construction of the SSC.

In conclusion, I would like to point out just as the Governor did that we are prepared at the present time to move forward; we do have the structure in place to move forward and when the nearly 1,200 SSC and related workers and their families move to Ingham County in 1990, we will be ready with housing, services and infrastructure, and we will have available the quality of life desired by the families, with safe and sanitary homes and excellent educational facilities. The social well-being of the SSC families will be met.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

I'm sorry, Mr. Grobe, but you were not the last speaker. I understand that Mr. Crawley has arrived. Mr. Crawley, as far as I know, you are the last speaker. Is Mr. Borden here?

330

STATEMENT OF GARY CRAWLEY

MR. CRAWLEY: My name is Gary Crawley and I am the Chairman of the Physics Department at Michigan State University.

The Physics Department on Michigan State campus is about 40 minutes away from here. I would just like to say at the very beginning that the Physics Department at Michigan State is a large department, about 55 faculty members. We have faculty members in four different areas: in high energy physics, condensed matter physics, nuclear physics and astronomy. And the Department as a whole is very supportive of the SSC, and we would welcome very much the SSC coming to this area.

At the moment, in fact, we are expanding in the area of high energy physics. We are presently searching for another position in high energy theory. The University as a whole is very supportive of the department and for example this year they have placed a new physics astronomy building on the capital improvement list for the State capital outlay program.

As far as the Environmental Impact Statement goes, as you know, there are expected to be a large number of scientists, engineers and graduate students that would come to the area if the SSC came here. And of course we in the physics department would make these people very welcome.

For example, we would provide space, library resources, for the scientists. We would provide the opportunity for graduate students to take courses in our department under special circumstances. Very likely I would imagine that a number of the visiting scientists or some of the permanent staff that were here would be invited to become associated with the department, as adjunct professors, for example. I think this kind of opportunity to interact with students close by would also be very helpful in attracting certain kinds of people that you would like to have to the area, and to the site. And of course, we would benefit from that also. It would be a mutually beneficial program.

I think the other thing that I want to just stress about our department is that we have a very strong program in nuclear physics, and we have just completed in fact the construction of an 800, what is called a K-800 superconducting cyclotron. Now, this is not to do high energy physics. It's to do nuclear physics. But we will, for example, produce 8-GeV uranium ions, heavy ions, from this facility.

As a result of this, there is a good deal of infrastructure in the department on the campus in accelerator physics and especially with superconducting accelerator physics. And we have, for example, a graduate program in accelerator physics, in the cyclotron lab and through the Physics Department, that again would be available to graduate students and young faculty, courses in these sorts of areas close by, plus of course the technical exchange that would take place I think, and the technical opportunity for exchange with people working both in superconductivity and in accelerator physics very close by.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much for your comments. This, then, is the end of this afternoon's session. I wish to thank all of you for your thoughtful comments and for observing the procedures for the session.

You are reminded that there is another session this evening, beginning at 7:00 p.m. And the procedures to be followed then will be similar to those of this afternoon.

In addition, I want to remind you that the comment period remains open until October 17, and you are cordially invited to submit written comments on the draft EIS until that date and they should be sent to the Site Task Force.

I understand that the staff at the registration table and several people around the room have cards with the addresses for you to send your comments to them by the 17th.

Thanks again, and for those of you we will be seeing this evening, we will see you at 7:00. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., the public hearing recessed, to reconvene the same day, Monday, September 26, 1988, at 7:00 p.m., at the same location.)

T H I R D S E S S I O N

(September 26, 1988: 7:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: A very good evening to you all. I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan and I am the Deputy Executive Director of the SSC Site Task Force. And I will be your presiding official for this hearing tonight.

The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we are all here. After my remarks, our session moderator, Mr. Barry Lawson, will outline for each of us how the conduct of the meeting will occur tonight.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft EIS on the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also wish to send us your written comments. And we would ask that if you do that, that they be postmarked by not later than October 17th, which is the end of our formal comment period.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me go back a bit and refresh your memories as to how we came to this point in the site selection process.

In January 1987, President Reagan's decision was to proceed with the SSC and announce that he was supporting it to the Congress for construction funds.

In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals.

We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of them were found to be qualified. We forwarded all 36 of those to the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering for their further evaluation.

Based on the criteria that we set up in the invitation, the Academies recommended a Best Qualified List of eight sites. One of the proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer.

Following a review and a verification of the work that the Academies had done to determine the Best Qualified List, Secretary Herrington announced the most excellent list, including the State of Michigan's proposal, last January 19th.

On January 22nd of this year, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed SSC.

In February 1988 we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the EIS.

Scoping meetings, you may recall, were held right here at Stockbridge High School on February 16 of this year. Now, out of that process, we got about 2,100 comments in total as to the nature of the issues that should be considered in the draft. They were in fact considered in the preparation of the draft which is the subject of the hearing tonight.

Following public hearings here and the other BQL states, we will develop a final Environmental Impact Statement that will be issued in December of this year.

Now, the draft Environmental Impact Statement compares and evaluates four types of alternatives: site alternatives that is, the alternatives consisting of the seven Best Qualified List sites; technical alternatives, that is, different technology, equipment, facility configurations, that sort of thing; programmatic alternatives, such areas as using other accelerators, international collaboration, or delaying the project; and four, the no-action alternative, which is quite simply the option not to construct the SSC.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at the seven sites.

Again the seven sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Now, the draft we are talking about tonight gives us as much information as we now have at this stage of the project development regarding the potential environmental impacts of proposed construction and operation of the SSC at the seven sites.

However, we recognize that further review under the National Environmental Policy Act will be necessary prior to a decision for construction and operation for the proposed SSC.

Accordingly, following the selection of a site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a supplement to the CIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and look specifically at ways of minimizing the impacts at that site.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS that is our subject. It is a large document. It runs almost 5,000 pages. It is organized into four volumes.

Volume I is entitled Environmental Impact Statement. Volume II is a comment resolution document and it is reserved for our response to people's comments for publication in the final EIS only. Volume III describes our methodology for site selection. And Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed backup information to support the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

The comments that you give us at this hearing will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site.

No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its Record of Decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process. That will be in January of 1989.

Tonight we will use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken for us tonight to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to comment and to utilize their expression of their concerns and issues.

We urge all participants in tonight's meeting to focus their comments if they would please on the draft EIS and avoid statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the state's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record to this proceeding, those comments that specifically address the Environmental Impact Statement draft are the most useful to us.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, you are encouraged to give us written comments, again postmarked by October 17th, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS. To the extent that we can, we will consider comments that are received after October 17th.

Just one final word on the role of EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision-makers in taking major Federal actions with potentially significant environmental consequences. An EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

We thank you in advance for your interest and your participation in being here. Our panel tonight will consist of Vicky Prouty and myself.

And let me now introduce Mr. Barry Lawson who will describe as our moderator how we will conduct tonight's session.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Dick, and good evening. Once again, my name is Barry Lawson. I am Community Relations Specialist and President of Barry Lawson Associates in Concord, Massachusetts. And as an outside consultant I have been hired by the Department of Energy to facilitate this hearing.

As Mr. Nolan has said, the purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens such as yourselves an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

In February, the Department conducted a scoping meeting here to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the EIS.

DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comment on this document, which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in Michigan and in six other states.

The court reporter for this hearing is Ben Hunnicutt, who is sitting in front of me.

When we begin the comment period of this hearing, which will be in a few minutes, I will announce each speaker, working from a list which has been provided to me by the people at the registration table outside of this room.

I will take the speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance, with appropriate respect for public officials. As this is a hearing to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in that draft document.

If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. Now, this is not intended to limit your remarks but rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for this hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their view, I have established the following rules for the conduct of tonight's session:

This session will last from 7:00 until 10:00. Periodically there may be a comfort break, possibly once an hour but purely at my discretion, to respond to changes that we may have in our schedule or gaps in our schedule, and particularly to take into consideration the concerns or the need for the recorder to take a break, to stretch or change tapes.

All comments will be limited to five minutes unless otherwise noted by me. I will try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining in your five minute period. Your cooperation will be appreciated by the panel and other members of the public who will also then have a fair opportunity to share their views with us.

I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentations run less than five minutes, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule.

Now, this afternoon, we have started on time and we finished on time, but we did a dance back and forth between people who had walked in and people who had signed up in advance so that we were able to squeeze everybody in. And we will probably be doing the same tonight.

I will just tell you that if you are scheduled to speak I would ask you to stay in this room because if people who are scheduled to speak have not shown up, I may jump ahead in the schedule and you may be able to speak earlier than you thought.

When you speak, you are encouraged to submit written comments to me or the panel before or after your presentation. And we have a metal box on this table right over here and please feel free to submit your written comments there.

At approximately 30 minutes before the scheduled end of this session, I will call speakers who have registered at the door this evening. Some of these speakers may also be called earlier if we are running ahead of schedule, and others will be called at the end of this evening's session.

Therefore, any of you who wish to speak and have not registered so in advance should sign up at the registration table in the lobby.

For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline is October 17. All comments raised on the content of the draft EIS will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares its final EIS.

In an effort to understand your comments better, the panelists may ask clarifying questions of the speakers. I'd like to mention that I believe, as was the case this afternoon, that food and drink is available in a room outside, and you are certainly welcome to partake of that. I would ask, however, that you not bring food or drink into this room, and I would also ask you to refrain from smoking. We prefer that you go outside, certainly outside of this room and perhaps outside of the building. Many of you being residents of this town know that the restrooms for both men and women are located on the outside here.

And I make a special request with respect to noise. In an auditorium of this size, with its acoustical characteristics, a little bit of noise from a small group of people can interfere with people's being able to understand comments that are being made by the speakers. And it could affect how the panel understands it, how the court reporter understands it and how your friends and neighbors understand it.

So I would just ask you as I did this afternoon for those of you who feel that it is necessary to carry on a conversation, to please do so outside of this room. And that doesn't mean just behind the curtains, but outside the room, because the noise carries beyond those curtains.

I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary. Again, your cooperation with these procedures in accomplishing the purposes and objectives of tonight's session are greatly appreciated.

Now, it is almost time to introduce our first speaker. I will also ask you when called upon to speak to move to this podium to my left and, for the record, to introduce yourself. And if you would, give us your address and state your position and organization, if any. I ask you to do this. It's voluntary, if you want to give your address. But occasionally we find that comments are made, words are used, terms are used and we may not have caught them accurately for the record.

And Mr. Hunnicutt in front here will keep me informed of that to the degree possible. But if there is a question in your presentation that we did not get all of the information and the data accurately, we would like to be able to contact you either later in this meeting or failing that, at a later date.

So if you would give us your address or some way for us to get in touch with you, that would be appreciated.

The panel's prime responsibilities are to listen to your comments and to ask any clarifying questions necessary to complete or to create a complete record of your comments for the contents of the draft EIS.

I will remind those of you who wish to speak again to sign up at the registration desk and I will call on each speaker in turn to the degree possible, announcing at the same time either the first or the second followup speakers so that you can be prepared.

Now, to the left of the podium, to my left, are three chairs. And when I announce "Mr. Jones will speak next," then I will also say after him will follow the next one or two speakers, and ask if you are here.

If you are here, I would ask if you would move to one of those chairs up there so that we will minimize the amount of time that it takes to go back and forth to the podium, thereby increasing the amount of time that each person has to speak.

Now, we will be starting five or six minutes earlier than was on the schedule. But I understand that two of the first speakers are here. So I am going to call upon them.

I have also been given a list of walk-ins, of people who have signed in just this evening and so if I find some gaps in the schedule, I will be fitting them in as appropriate.

The first speaker this evening will be Steve Wagner, and he will be followed by Jay Jenkins.

I understand that both of those gentlemen are here.

The first speaker, Mr. Wagner.

331

STATEMENT OF STEVE WAGNER

MR. WAGNER: I am Steve Wagner, Executive Director of Consulting Engineers Council of Michigan. We are located at 1407 South Harrison Road in East Lansing.

The Consulting Engineers Council is a trade association made up of 109 engineering, land surveying and architectural engineering companies in Michigan.

We believe our organization and its members offer a resource to the Department of Energy for the development of this project in Michigan. Over the years, I think we've noted several criteria for having a successful project. The first is very careful planning. You've begun that with your environmental studies of all the different sites.

We feel it is critical that you get your answers before proceeding. In terms of planning, a number of the members of the association have been involved in such things as wetlands studies, in working with communities on groundwater contamination problems, working again with communities on waste treatment plants, water treatment plants, to develop systems so that health and safety are protected in terms of drinking water.

Another aspect has been a lot of studies have been done in Michigan on soils, again looking for unusual conditions. And we feel that it is critical that the data be collected before construction begins.

In that way the contractors know and project managers know really what they are going to be facing as they build the project.

Along with this, there has been a commitment by the companies to really move ahead into areas of high technology. I notice the map that was present at the registration tables. There's been a lot done in Michigan in terms of computer-aided design and drafting. It offers a lot of opportunities for, as projects are developed, to make changes and to produce a more efficient project.

It also increases accuracy. And I feel that Michigan companies have gone a long way towards achieving a state of the art in that area.

Another has been scheduling. There are companies in Michigan, one for instance in the Detroit area, that has worked on projects as complex as at Cape Canaveral, Cape Kennedy with the launch facility there. There have been others that have developed clean rooms for manufacturing facilities. A lot of complex projects really that their success hinges on the ability to schedule and put together a successful team. And I think that's the other element. Wherever you choose to build your facility, we feel in Michigan there is kind of a uniqueness here in terms of the ability of not only the design community but the contractors in Michigan, especially the underground contractors, offer a capability.

In the Detroit area, for example there have been a lot of deep sewers built. There is a lot of experience working with soil conditions in Michigan. And so it is not like an unknown quantity. And the other part is the people, the tradesmen that will be doing this work, are located in Michigan. You will not be bringing in expertise from the outside.

I guess in closing, we look forward to the possibility of the project coming to Michigan. I feel we are ready to take on the responsibility to build it and we welcome the challenge.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.

The second speaker this evening will be Jay Jenkins and he would be followed by Ann Milligan. Is Ms. Milligan here? You will be the next speaker. Mr. Jenkins.

312

STATEMENT OF JAY JENKINS

MR. JENKINS: My name is Jay Jenkins. I live at 2661 Tomlinson Road in Mason. And as an area resident affected by the impacts of the SSC, should it come to Michigan, I have spent considerable time researching the project through the DOE Conceptual Design Book, the DEIS, and with less than adequate answers or assistance from the State.

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

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

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

Item 3. Water and wells. Much reference is made to groundwater overdrafts. It also states that data for evaluation is limited.

Dr. Robert Godbold, with the Ingham County Health Department, in the Ingham County News, 7-20-88, indicates that we have been looking for alternate sources of water since the late 1970s and existing supplies are not limitless. More current and detailed data should be used and assessed before proceeding further.

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

The last numbers the state proposed to us was 530 gallons per minute over the 53-mile tunnel. Our numbers indicate between 2,700 and 4,400 gallons per minute over the 53-mile tunnel.

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

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

5 Stratified fee areas. These people are directly impacted but dealt with very little in the DEIS. State legislation offers little compensation or protection for residents in this area. The state has told us until the DEIS was released that this was an easement, not a complete purchase of the substrata property as stated in the DEIS.

This area needs clarification as to anticipated effects, property owners' rights, adverse impact and avenues of mitigation.

6 Number 5. Scenic visual. Areas F-4 through F-7 and everything in between is not addressed in the DEIS. Visual impacts will need to be addressed in terms of scenic value and land values. Section 16.3.4.4 is in conflict with the local township zoning ordinances.

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

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

11 The state is in direct conflict with the participation procedures and intent outlined by the DOE for this meeting, by soliciting comments in favor of the SSC being sited in Michigan. There is an attachment to see on that.

12 Item 9. The ISR. The Michigan SSC Commission has referred to this report to show support for this project. I have reviewed the report to find that the surveys were conducted prior to the February 16, 1988 scoping meeting when little information was known about the project. This is misleading, inaccurate and I question how the survey can be done impartially when it is contracted by the State and the university involved stands to gain from the SSC.

Surveys of this nature should be conducted by out-of-state, independent organizations.

I have approximately 1,000 signatures of residents not in favor of the SSC that would challenge the accuracy of the ISR in stating that 72 percent support the project.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Ann Milligan to be followed by Linda Wilson. Is Linda Wilson here? If she is not, is Fran Fetters here? Okay. You will be the next speaker. Before you start, could I have somebody from the registration desk come here for a minute? Thank you.

332

STATEMENT OF ANNE BOOMER MILLIGAN

MS. MILLIGAN: Good evening. My name is Anne Boomer Milligan. I am the Corporate Secretary of the Boomer Company which is one of the largest construction material suppliers in Michigan. In addition to this, I am currently serving as Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Construction Association of Michigan, which is located in Detroit.

I would like to address the "Boomtown Effect" segment of the DEIS, Volume I, Chapter 5, Section 5.1.8-24 [sic] dated August 1988, from the viewpoint of a construction materials supplier.

I understand your concern about the possibility of uncontrolled growth in Stockbridge if the SSC is located here. However, I do not believe that such a situation is likely to occur as a result of building this project.

1 Michigan has a strong history of moving manpower and materials around the state to accommodate construction timetables. The vast majority of the supplies necessary for building the SSC are in ready abundance throughout Michigan and our infrastructure makes it relatively easy to transport these materials to the site without excessive cost or loss of time.

2 In addition, many of the required suppliers are already located very near the Stockbridge site. Let me expand. The Superconducting Super Collider will require enormous amounts of concrete and steel, special equipment and various construction accessories.

The main tunnel alone will call for approximately 400,000 cubic yards of ready-mix concrete. Last year the concrete production in Michigan amounted to 22 times that or 8.8 million cubic yards.

In our state there are roughly 40 ready-mix concrete producers equipped with portable plants which are brought onto the job site at the beginning of a project and removed when the project is completed.

Michigan is the fourth largest cement producer in the United States. In 1987, total production out of the five cement plants amounted to 5.35 million tons which is enough cement to make over 18.5 million cubic yards of concrete.

The actual cement production was 87 percent of the total production capacity. There are 13 cement terminals for distribution spread throughout the state. Due to the fact that Michigan ready-mix concrete producers use less than half, about 50 percent was exported.

Aggregates are the next required ingredient in concrete. The most widely used are natural stone, limestone and blast furnace slags. Other types of aggregates available in Michigan are recycled aggregates and fly ash. The many cores in the state will not only furnish aggregates but will also provide space for soil removed from tunnelling operations.

In order to comply with job specified concrete mixes, concrete technicians are required. These technicians are responsible for testing the characteristics of all concrete used on a job site.

Since 1977 there have been 1,100 concrete technicians certified by the Michigan Certification Board of Examiners.

Another material which will be required in large quantities is steel, both structural steel and reinforcing steel. There are four mines located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, two of which are iron mines. Both structural steel and reinforcing steel companies are numerous in Michigan, ensuring ample supply of material and labor in this area.

Since the Superconducting Super Collider will require tunnelling, special equipment will have to be manufactured for the job. There are only four tunnelling equipment manufacturers in North America. One is located in Toronto, one in Washington State and two are here in Michigan.

There are several methods of transportation available in the state to get supplies to the job site. The most commonly used mode of transportation is the truck and trailer, partially due to the amount of weight allowed on Michigan highways.

Our state permits 164,000 pounds gross vehicle weight on 11 axles, which is greater than that permitted in most other states.

3 Although trucking is the most popular method of transporting materials, they can be brought in from anywhere in the world through port facilities in Detroit, and extensive rail service is also available.

Due to the industrial nature of the state, a large number of material suppliers exists, handling a full line of supplemental materials.

In conclusion, Michigan's supplier industry has an abundance of resources to provide economical production and efficient delivery of quality products to the Stockbridge site without serious impact to the community. We are confident that our construction industry can complete this project without adversely affecting the future of the residents of Stockbridge and we remain hopeful that you will provide us with this opportunity to prove our capabilities.

Thank you for your attention.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker this evening will be Fran Feters. Is Linda Wilson here? If not, is Richard Lilly here? Okay. You will be the next speaker.

333

STATEMENT OF FRAN FETERS

MS. FETERS: My name is Fran Feters. I'm from Vevay Township. I am in favor of the SSC. I don't want you to think everyone in Vevay Township is against it. Many of the people I have talked to either have no objection or are in favor of it.

1 I cannot speak scientifically as these people ahead of me have done, although they have done certainly an excellent job and showed a lot of thought and planning in their talks. I speak as a layman and a citizen. And I do have a strong interest in the SSC because our house is one of those which will be taken if the SSC comes to Michigan.

And so personally, I have fears, because I will have to leave the familiar. And we all have fears of change. But I have already lived through a lot of change. And I probably will survive this one.

I think that the SSC will, as the lady before me said, it is not going to be a boomtown overnight thing. In the 40 years that I have lived in our home, it has been changing the entire time, and the roads that once were empty are now lined with houses.

And I think that this gradual change will continue. But I think it will continue to be gradual and that it will not be noticeable, that we do not have to worry about overnight our whole world changing, other than people like me who have to move, I mean. But some of the rest of you do not have to worry about that.

And I think that the benefits which the SSC will bring to Michigan in jobs and in the economic field and in, I suppose I am straying a little here, but the wonderful things that may come out of it as far as the discoveries that may be made and the world it may open up for the future are so much greater than any sacrifice that I may experience, that there is just no comparison.

And I am willing to go through that discomfort if the future will be bright for my children and my grandchildren, because Michigan is going to be here a lot longer than I am. And I want the very best for it, always.

So I can sincerely say I hope that Michigan wins the prize.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Richard Lilly and I understand Linda Wilson is also available.

334

STATEMENT OF RICHARD J. LILLY

MR. LILLY: Thank you. My name is Richard Lilly. I am a member of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners. And I chair the Special Economic Development Committee for the Board of Commissioners, and I am here in that capacity tonight.

Also parenthetically I would like to say I am a transportation planner with the Michigan Department of Transportation. And although my remarks do not reflect their position, I raise that simply because I spent five years writing environmental impact statements for the Department of Transportation and I was a co-author of the EIS on Michigan's proposal for the Solar Energy Research Institute back in the 1970's.

So I understand the very difficult task that it is to analyze all of the potential impacts of a project of this size. And I want to commend you for the quality of the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I'm sure that many here tonight don't share that opinion. However, the EIS process is intended to identify the potential impacts of the project and to identify possible means of mitigating any adverse impacts. And the process is designed to do this at the front end of a project before any final decision to proceed is made. That was the intent of the National Environmental Protection Act, and I believe that you've done that in this statement. And I want to congratulate you for that.

The public has a clear picture of the impacts that this facility will have on the social, economic and environmental character of the seven sites.

I want to direct my comments specifically to the secondary impacts of this facility on the communities within Ingham County. I think everyone in this room recognizes that if a Super Collider is built here in Michigan, it will change the nature of the development and land usage throughout this area.

There will be the direct loss of 259 acres of agricultural land just from the construction of the facility. But that's only a minor impact when compared to the potential change in land use with secondary development. And the draft EIS recognizes this when it states, projected land uses near the proposed SSC sites will be significantly different than if the SSC were not constructed at that site.

Some types of development that are listed in the impact statement are new housing developments, auto service stations, restaurants, fast food establishments, personal service establishments, hotels, motels, et cetera.

So the draft EIS does recognize that change is likely to occur. However, I am not sure that the impacts are as severe or extensive as indicated. And there are two reasons for my assessment.

First, the impacts will not be confined to the immediate Stockbridge area, but will be distributed throughout Ingham, Jackson and Washtenaw Counties.

Consequently, the impacts of the in-migration of 3,200 jobs would be dispersed throughout the area. And I believe this is particularly true for housing. Some may choose to live in Stockbridge. But more likely you will see increases in the demand for housing in Ann Arbor, Oakamus, Williamston, Mason and Jackson.

People choose to live in areas where they are close to shopping, medical, recreation and cultural activities. Because of the extensive nature of our transportation system, we find it no longer necessary to live near our place of employment. Several studies sponsored by the Federal Government have clearly documented these trends and I call your attention to the one by the Enil Foundation, "Commuting in America," that clearly indicates that throughout the country, and that is in fact happening here in Michigan as well

4 Second, identifying the fact that change will come is only half of the issue. The other half is in the area of mitigating these impacts. And in this area, I can say that we in Michigan are ready to minimize the changes in land use as a result of this facility. One of the principal ways of doing this is being prepared for the development of pressure that is likely to come.

5 The county's economic development policy establishes as its major objective to prepare the county for this type of development. We have been working with communities throughout the county to complete development plans. Plans have been completed for the communities of Stockbridge, Dansville, Mason, Williamston, Webberville and Delhi Township and we will be completing plans later next year for Leslie and Onondaga. We are working with the local communities to ensure that their zoning ordinances are up to date.

Industrial parks are ready in Williamston, Webberville and Vevay Township, Dansville, Leslie and Mason. Research parks have been started near Michigan State University campus.

So in conclusion, we are in a position to accept the secondary development that will occur if the Super Collider is built here and we can do so in a way which I believe can minimize the changes to the unique character of this part of our county.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Lilly.

The next speaker will be Linda Wilson, to be followed by Aziz Khondker. Is he here?

335

STATEMENT OF LINDA S. WILSON

MS. WILSON: Distinguished members of the Department of Energy and citizens of the Stockbridge community, I am delighted to be here this evening to continue to convey the enthusiastic support of Michigan's research universities to bringing the SSC to our state.

Let me introduce myself. I am Linda Wilson, Vice President for Research at the University of Michigan. For the last 17 years, I have worked at the government-university interface and have served on a variety of boards, commissions and advisory committees addressing the health, management and infrastructure of the United States' science and engineering. I have focused particularly on the interconnections between graduate education and research and universities and industry.

I presently serve on the Energy Research Advisory Board of the Department of Energy and the Director's Advisory Council of the National Science Foundation.

Prior to working at the University of Michigan, I served in the administration of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and at Washington University in St. Louis.

My comments this evening will focus on two points: the effect of the SSC on science and education and how the unexcelled academic resources of the Stockbridge site most enhances this science and education payoff.

1 First, the effect of SSC on science and education. Based on my experience in universities and in advising Federal research programs, I can confidently state that the SSC would have a powerful, positive impact on the Nation's research and education.

The SSC represents the next exciting phase in high energy physics. We have no doubt that the completion of this project would give a strong boost to this nation's, indeed the world's, efforts in high energy physics by providing important new knowledge about the nature of matter.

Major scientific projects such as the SSC have also historically stimulated the imaginations of young minds and spurred the interest of many of them to become future scientists and engineers.

The quest of the scientists and engineers working on the SSC to explore the most fundamental questions of our universe will surely capture the attention of the students at all grade levels, and we believe it will inspire them and indeed encourage them to pursue their studies. Given the increasing scientific and technological competition in the global economy, the persistence of these students is particularly crucial to our own nation's future.

Let me turn to the powerful concentration of academic resources available for an SSC at Stockbridge.

My colleagues at the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, Wayne State University and the other Michigan institutions of higher education, share my conviction that together, together we constitute the most powerful regional concentration of academic resources available anywhere to support the Superconducting Super Collider.

In physics, about half of the 114 faculty members, research scientists, post-doctoral fellows and thesis candidates in the Physics Department at the University of Michigan are involved in theoretical and experimental high energy physics.

This department is one of the nation's leading research groups in high energy physics, strong in both accelerator physics and in non-accelerator research. We also have a very strong program in atomic physics and in precision measurements. Michigan State has more than 20 faculty members in high energy physics alone and is home to the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory.

In information technology we excel. You have heard, I believe, a presentation on this subject. We are the home of the National Science Foundation Network that supports both national research and education. This became operational in July, a very large project which we brought in on schedule.

That network is being developed and operated by a group of telecommunications partners that include eight Michigan universities. Their partners also include IBM, MCI and the State of Michigan itself.

This team serves as an example of the close university-industry-government relationships that are so crucial to major technological endeavors such as the SSC. That network provides very high-speed access to the nation's research community in national labs and universities.

Connections are being developed with the high energy physics network and overseas networks are being negotiated. This network's capacity can be increased 30-fold in 1990 and it would be made inexpensively available to the SSC.

In overall academic excellence, there is also vast resource. We have one of the strongest engineering programs in the nation at the University of Michigan, and Michigan's major university graduate programs rank among the best nationally.

In a 1985 study, the University of Michigan's graduate school was ranked third in the nation and our colleague institution, Michigan State University was ranked 33rd.

Our strong commitment to apply our incredible academic resources to achieve the greatest science and education impacts of the SSC is the message that I want to bring to you tonight.

Where else will you find, within an hour's drive of the site two major research universities with such deep commitments to the physical sciences, a commitment which is even reflected by the background of their leadership.

The Provost of Michigan State University is David Scott, an eminent nuclear scientist. And our new President at the University of Michigan is James Duderstadt, our former Provost, who has a background in nuclear science and engineering as well.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me. May I ask you to bring your comments to a conclusion?

MS. WILSON: Thank you.

These outstanding leaders have a partnership with the State, many new faculty positions, access, assistance. We will make ourselves available and become a major resource to the State, not only for physics but also for the very important environmental issues that you are addressing tonight.

I thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Aziz Khondker and he will be followed by William Buchanan. Is Mr. Buchanan here? You are the next speaker sir.

268

STATEMENT OF AZIZ KHONDKER

MR. KHONDKER: Mr. Chairman, moderator, ladies and gentlemen, it is a distinct honor to address this distinguished gathering tonight.

My name is Aziz Khondker, President of Bioresource, Inc., an environmental resource company in Michigan. And I happen to be the President of Packard Motor Properties. I deviated a little bit. And also Exim Corporation.

I worked in Washington, D.C. for a number of years as a consultant with 1,100 scientists. That company now has over 7,000 scientists, called Science Applications, Incorporated. And perhaps some of you know the company.

With me tonight are our Research Director and also General Counsel of the Corporation, Richard Tarnas and Faisal Khan, here present in the audience.

Our corporation has a very highly qualified group of members conversant in environmental science, law, medicine, physics, et cetera. We hope to serve the State of Michigan and the Federal Government in those capacities, especially in this SSC project.

Tonight I shall concentrate on the draft EIS study and would congratulate the consultants. I know it is an enormous task on the part of the consultants. I know some of the speakers before me did not agree with me wholeheartedly that it is a very good study. But there are errors. I realize it is very, very complex, very lengthy study.

So I congratulate them for their very, very hard work in making this study a successful one.

Tonight I must apologize to you that I was not a superman. I could not read the entire number of books that I have been sent only Friday. I tried my best to concentrate on two areas.

I will address the methodology of the site selection. In that, I would say that the six criteria developed in the methodology are as follows: geology and tunneling, regional resources, environmental setting, regional condition, and utilities.

In those areas, I feel that there are certain number of criteria should be developed in a more quantitative manner, in a sense that it is very easy for making a BQL -- Best Qualified List -- available to the public in the next round of hearings or decision making process.

In that I mean that the ideas in those six criteria have been set forth by the scientists and researchers, are not quite focused, they are not articulated properly for decision making process.

I am not saying all of them are not, but there are certain areas that could take some more rigorous study.

Okay. For example, the life cycle cost analysis. In that, they have taken 25 years, plus the construction phase.

Now, you would be very surprised if I told you that I am going to close this project in 25 years, secondary industry is not going to come there to start doing something productively, because in 30 years it may be a ghost town.

I think that there may be some consideration to be given in increasing the life cycle analysis. In other words, from 25 maybe it should be increased to 35 years. And there should be some kind of consideration in that aspect.

For example, in the study, researchers have indicated that they would be probably able to salvage some of the materials after 25 years of uses. You will not find too many people will be going to pick up something of value. Most of the items that will be used up would be perhaps valueless or have used their useful life cycle.

Therefore, if we increase the life cycle by several years, like again, eight to ten years more. I think that would use up the entire life cycle by using some preventive maintenance and other kind of maintenances as well, will encourage the people to come in the neighborhood and build something for the future. And thus, secondary industries may grow in the area.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, sir. I must ask you to wrap up your comments in about 30 second, please

MR. KHONDKER: Thirty seconds? Yes, sir.

And the other criteria I would like to address is, one of the criteria is the geology and tunnelling, in that I should say that although a gross analysis was appropriate in making the environmental impact studies, but for the next study I think that before the selection is completed, there should be at least two sites selected, and then geological studies should be done and the final selection should be made based on the cost analyses and appropriate methodology.

That way perhaps the costs of land acquisition will be kept down to a minimum.

I'm okay? Thank you. Have a good night.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. I appreciate you trying to stay to the five minute limit. I know that it is difficult. If you do have more things to offer, please put them in written form either later or to the panel this evening. The next speaker will be William Buchanan to be followed by Mary Grover. Is Mary Grover here? Is Mary Grover here?

VOICE: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: Is Juanita Salisbury here? You will be the next speaker please. Mr. Buchanan?

336

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BUCHANAN

MR. BUCHANAN: Thank you. My name is William Buchanan, I am the city manager of the city of Jackson, and I appreciate the opportunity this evening. Having sat through a number of public hearings myself, you have really taken on a monumental task, not only mentally, but physically wearisome. We appreciate that opportunity to come before you this evening, and let you have it for a little bit.

The purpose of my being here is to indicate that the city of Jackson does support the location of the Superconducting Super Collider in Jackson, in Ingham County. We think it would be good business to do so. In trying to predict the impact of that the SSC will have in the city I can only say that it probably will be not as great as we would have liked it to be. As far as we can tell the city of Jackson can only gain from the SSC.

First of all the city has an infrastructure in place with a capacity that exceeds demands. The loss of almost 3,000 residents since 1980 means that there is room in the city to grow. The public schools are also operating below capacity. Jackson has a skilled labor force that can provide support to the construction and maintenance of this facility. It is expected that Jackson will experience an increase in economic activity resulting from providing these services. That is what is needed and wanted in the city.

Finally the city of Jackson planning commission recently updated the land use plan. In a way to think about the future, and a way to plan what our needs were, the planning commission used a scenario, including the development of the SS Super Collider in Stockbridge. Though unscientific, the general assumptions provided by that group were that the city has the capacity to meet the housing and life-style demands generated by this project and that this project would contribute to an improved quality of life for the city's residents by bringing new residents to the community.

These new residents combined with those existing would be provided a better place in which to live, work and play. And once again the city commission of the city of Jackson supports this project. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The next speaker will be Juanita Salisbury, or Mary Grover, I didn't see you before, okay. Mary Grover will now speak, to be followed by Juanita Salisbury. Is Juanita -- thank you. Would you come up to the chair please? Thank you.

337

STATEMENT OF MARY GROVER

MS. GROVER: Thank you very much. My name is Mary Grover, I am from Jackson County. I am on the Jackson City Commission and I am a candidate for the Jackson County Commission. I want to confirm the Jackson City Commission's resolution which was passed last February, approving this project. We said specifically, the city of Jackson welcomes such a project and urges those appropriate officials to designate the Jackson Ingham site as the location of the Super Collider. The DEIS made one omission that I would like to add to. In my review of it, on Section 4 [sic], page 4-42 and 4-43 regarding the public services, it didn't mention the fact that Jackson County has an incinerator. It is a state of the art incinerator which is owned by the county. It has 200 or more tons per day of burning capacity. It is now at 150 tons per day of burning capacity, and therefore has 50 tons per day under-utilized.

It can produce about 55,000 pounds of steam per hour and it functions seven days per week, 24 hours per day. That was not included in the DEIS, and I think that should be of note.

We also have a state-of-the-art landfill which is years ahead of its time. It is lined and it is a cell system. It has a lucite system which drains from the cells to a sump-collection point where toxins and pollutants can be tested for.

We also have a wastewater treatment plant, which as your report correctly points out, is under-utilized and has excess capacity. I want to confirm what I said before, when you were here before, that Jackson is a county-wide community, and we're ready to respond to the housing and the public service challenges

of the SSC project. We have a high quality of life, low housing costs and we're ready. We are ready to receive the project, we're ready to receive the people who will be coming, and we will make our part of the project work. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments. The next speaker will be Juanita Salisbury to be followed by Dolores Carroll. Is Dolores Carroll here? Thank you.

338

STATEMENT OF JUANITA SALISBURY

MS. SALISBURY: Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I have to tell you exactly how I feel. I know a lot of you may not feel the same way, but I feel that this would be really something for Michigan and for our younger generation and our children. I think it would be a success for our children, and the whole state of Michigan. I know some of you might not agree, but I am willing to sacrifice for Michigan. And I believe that it will be great for our State. So I just feel that I should tell you how I feel about it. So, thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Dolores Carroll, to be followed by William Rogers. Is Mr. Rogers here, so to speak? Mr. Rogers? Okay, thank you. Ms. Carroll.

339

STATEMENT OF DOLORES CARROLL

MS. CARROLL: My name is Dolores Carroll and I live at 10638 Hanowa Road in Munith. And from the very beginning I have been for this project because I believe that it will be good for Michigan, not only for this area, but for Michigan. Our house is directly effected by this collider. I have read a little bit in the document, although I must say I didn't understand a lot of it. But what I have understood, I believe that it would be good for the area.

We've lived in our home for over 20 years, and we've raised our family there. There will be some hard times and some sad times in giving up our home, but we are willing to do this, because I feel that we have a number of children in our community who have the intelligence to go on, and to be a part of this project. It will not effect me directly, per se, as far as the scientific part of it, but when I look around and I see nieces and nephews, and I have a 16-month-old granddaughter, and I realize that this is the generation that is coming up after me that will be directly effected by this. So therefore, I am willing to do whatever it takes. I don't know where I am going to move, or what I am going to do. But I am willing to do whatever it takes for the betterment of my community. Because for too long we've turned down too many things in this area that would have been good for us. And it is time that we made a turnaround. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker would be William Rogers, to be followed by Sheila Duszynski. Is Sheila Duszynski here? You're going to have to raise your hand because there is a sea of people, and it is not easy to pick out hands being raised. Is Bob Denome here? You would be the next speaker sir.

MR. ROGERS: Might I ask that I could speak at a later time? I have already addressed the panel, and I would like to speak to you again. But first I want to give people to speak the first time that haven't spoken before.

MR. LAWSON: That's very nice of you, thank you.

And following Mr. Denome, is Randy Heatly here? Randy Heatly? Okay you will be the next speaker, sir.

278

STATEMENT OF BOB DENOME

MR. DENOME: Good evening, members of the community, panel, visitors, my name is Bob Denome, and I live in 16927 Dutton Road in Gregory. I have been a resident of this community for 30 years and I am not here to sell my services, I am not here to sell anything, except I want to talk, just plain, about people.

I could stand here before you and say I have read this EIS and that I completely understand all the implications, and that just isn't true. You can't read this piece of material and understand everything there is in it. But I have spent considerable hours over the text in trying to get a better understanding of the situation. And I have come to the conclusion that the EIS is a fair presentation on what will happen in our community. But it is lacking in what will happen to the community. It tells lots of information on what is going to be in the community, but it doesn't really tell you what is going to happen to the community.

For instance it says we will lose 80 wells. You know, so we lose 80 wells, but it doesn't tell the impact of that. There will be some 3,000 new jobs, 15,800 acres of land will come out of our tax base, and there will be some relocations of individuals, which you have heard tonight. It says something about 1,374 new students that are going to be enrolled in schools. Now, they probably won't all be in

Stockbridge, but they're going to be in this particular area. It says that there will be blasting, trucking, drilling and vibrations that will be objectionable to certain people in the area, and it says that the course of the state and the economy, it will increase the revenues.

And while these facts and figures are somewhat inclusive and very important, I, particularly, am deeply concerned that the survey did not deal generally, if not specifically with what effect it will actually have on the Stockbridge community. Munith, Jackson, Lansing, Ann Arbor, I would be gung-ho for this project too if I lived in that particular area. Let me cite a few instances of where I feel that the impact survey should have been more specific. It says we're going to lose 80 wells. Now they give you a kind of "draw your own conclusion" and I don't think that is right. We are going to lose 80 wells, and there is going to be something like 1,830 homes that are going to be somewhere because of this SSC. And it says the SSC will use something like 2,500 gallons of water a minute. Now, what is going to happen to our water supply if we have another drought like we just had, especially when the survey itself indicates that we're overdrawing the water table at this particular time. The survey really doesn't tell us anything about that. And I really think it should. The EIS also states that there is going to be 15,800 acres of private land that must be made available for this project. Well, that land is going to come out of our tax base. Now where are the taxes going to come from, and where is the money going to come from that's going to replace the land that is removed from our tax base?

The State has never given us any indication as to how they're going to make it out. I heard something that they're going to loan money to us, and we can pay it back after they raise the SEV high enough, where the tax base is the same as it was before they put the SSC in it. Now this really isn't right. How are they going to make this up?

Another one is, they didn't provide any information as to who will have to finance the new facilities for this 1,374 students? They're going to be located somewhere in the district. Now the people of Stockbridge, maybe not the visitors, but the people of Stockbridge know that if you're interested in the schools at this particular time, that we're having a problem with enrollment, with the number of students in our schools.

We're looking into clustering, and into new buildings, temporary buildings, to see how we're going to handle them.

Now if the SSC comes in and the tax based is reduced, taxes are going to have to increase. Everybody agrees that there is going to be an increase in valuation of this area. So where is this money going to come from? Are we going to have to support it? Another item of concern is the amount of housing required for the tremendous number of workers, both temporary and permanent, which will invade our community. While real estate dealers are in a state of euphoria right now because properties are going to be moving, where are the people whose livelihood that doesn't have anything to do with the SSC -- are the people in our community -- now I'm concerned about our community, are the people that have jobs in other areas that don't work for the SSC, are they going to get a raise to pay the increased taxes? Are the people on social security going to get a raise to pay it? Are the retirees, are they going to get a raise to pay it? These are things that are not addressed by the survey, and I really think they should. A farmer can't produce more corn per acre for additional taxes because the SSC is in the community.

There are many other situations. How traffic patterns will be effected within the village of Stockbridge. I don't know how many of you people attended Mayor Laumb's -- she's the Mayor of Batavia, where Fermilab is, but the question was asked at that meeting, how many visitors a year visited Fermilab. The answer was 50,000. Now that is just a peanut compared to what they're going to build in this community. We're going to have the world's largest. Now, you've got a two-lane highway coming through this town.

What impact is that? Nobody has answered that. She also stated that no large tracts of land exist in Batavia anymore. And somebody asked why not. She said because property taxes were so high, it was prohibitive. The land is just too expensive to own major tracts of land. So this is going to have an effect on our community.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, sir. I'm going to ask you to conclude your comments in about 30 seconds, if you could please?

MR. DENOME: All right.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. DENOME: What I really would like to say is that I am not definitely against the SSC. What I think is that the people of Stockbridge should be given the facts about all of these things. Not just the pros that politicians and business people have given us, all the people should be given the facts as to how it's going to affect our lives. And give everybody a chance to understand really, what it is going to do to us, and then make the decision on it.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Randy Heatly, to be followed by Mavis Swymeler. Is Mavis here? You will be the next speaker please.

340

STATEMENT OF RANDY HEATLY

MR. HEATLY: Thank you. My name is Randy Heatly, and I am a homeowner on Hanawald Road. And I am definitely not a nuclear physicist. So my comments are more or less in the nature of questions. Since spring when we began to hear about the project, and the State more or less represented Fermilab as a good example, and before this meeting, I looked up the abstracts for the site reports for Fermilab. And I am curious as to why you did not use those more heavily. There is a fairly well documented list of radioactive contaminants, including carbon-11, sodium-22. Fermilab has evaporated contaminated water into the air, and it also gives off carbon-11 into the air. I would like to know why you didn't account for those more heavily.

Furthermore the abstracts state that there are contaminant levels at the fence. This project presumably will not have a fence around the ring. Are those contaminants produced in the ring, or on the campus site. And where and how will they be dispersed. Furthermore there was another abstract dealing with a 1977 fly-over report which found instances of gamma radiation that could be traced to the Fermilab. I would like to know where those came from and how likely it is that the Super Collider will produce those as well.

In regards to the zero option, I thought that was treated fairly lightly. Not only will the Super Collider not be built if the zero option is exercised, but there will be \$4 billion that could be spent for some alternative source. Could that \$4 billion produce more jobs than the Super Collider, and how many homeless people could it house?

In other words, there is a value to that \$4 billion that is not accounted for at all in this Environmental Impact Statement, and perhaps that's not the reason for the statement.

I did not see very clearly stated how the Super Collider site will be monitored. Obviously, if you look at the abstracts, and probably if you look at the full text of the Fermilab environmental site reports, that there has been groundwater contamination. There is obviously soil contamination, and how will that be monitored, and how persistent is that? Is it cumulative? Can it be absorbed by plants and animals and what differences are there likely to be in groundwater for those of us who have wells below the 140 foot tunnel level?

Is off-site monitoring being done at Fermilab? If so, I think that data should be collected. Or if not, that data should be collected so that the residents near any site should have some idea as to the levels of the contaminants I mentioned, and what those levels are, and how they accumulate over time.

And secondly, it is my recollection at the scoping meeting that -- there was a suggestion that a table be provided in this document that gave the half-life of the proposed or projected contaminants, and their possible migration rates through the water table. I did not see those tables in the draft that I was given. Perhaps they're in the appendixes. And I would like to know where those are and if they could not be more widely disseminated. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Before we go on to our next speaker, I just want to remind you that there are some technical experts out in the hallway, that if you have particular questions that you would like to have addressed, particularly related to the contents of the EIS, there are people back there who can answer those questions for you.

The next speaker will be Mavis Swymeler.

MS. SWYMELE: I am Mavis Swymeler from Rives Junction, which is in the northern section, and -- I'm sorry?

MR. LAWSON: Can I -- I apologize. I want to announce the next speaker if I may.

MS. SWYMELE: I'm sorry.

MR. LAWSON: That's okay. Is Mr. Clyde Letart here? You will be the next speaker sir. Sorry.

342

STATEMENT OF MAVIS SWYMELE

MS. SWYMELE: Mavis Swymeler from Rives Junction, which is the northern section of Jackson County. My home would lie within the proposed Super Collider. When I first heard of this project, like many other people, I was very nervous about the possible environmental impact, so I started studying within my limited means. I visited Fermi, I've read, and I only can come to the conclusion that any parent

that has ever taken a child to Greenfield museum has to know that this great State was built and developed from invention. We had our Edisons, our Fords. The only way we're going to maintain that greatness is to go ahead with industry in this State. And I am for the SSC. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Clyde Letarte, to be followed by Dan Taylor. Is Mr. Taylor here? Thank you.

270

STATEMENT OF CLYDE LETARTE

MR. LETARTE: Good evening. I am Clyde Letarte, President of Jackson Community College in Jackson, Michigan.

I am pleased to be here this evening to add my voice of support to many that you have heard in support of the SSC project being located in this area. Let me begin by expressing my general support and commitment for the SSC as a national project. This nation has achieved world prominence and respect in science and technology in the past because of our willingness to challenge to the frontiers of knowledge in these areas.

As a nation, we cannot afford to back away from projects such as the SSC that has such dramatic potential to continue the leadership that we have established. I believe that this project is also most important for Michigan. As you know we are a state that has been dominated by the auto industry, and dramatic world-wide shifts in that industry have forced our state to re-think and to establish a commitment to diversity.

The proposed SSC fits well in the state's efforts to build a new core around knowledge and advanced technologies. The Stockbridge area provides an exceptional location within the state for the facility. While I cannot speak to the technical merits of the Michigan proposal, I can speak to several quality of life advantages.

First, the area is filled with lakes, streams, forests and open land, creating both a scenic and comfortable living atmosphere for the people living here. As a transplant eight years ago from Illinois, and not too far from Batavia, I can personally attest to the exceptional advantages that living in this area provides. Educational opportunities are also excellent, from fine public and private schools to multiple opportunities in higher education. The people in this area have access to the very best. Two world-class universities are within an hour's drive, with many other fine public and private and community colleges available. The Michigan higher education system prides itself on its diversity, its open access and its excellent quality.

Cultural opportunities are also broadly available. I am sure that you are aware of the many programs available in both Lansing and Ann Arbor, both through the communities and through the universities. Perhaps you are less aware of the marvelous performing arts center in Jackson, located at Jackson Community College.

The George E. Potter Center has three separate performing areas, including a 1,500 seat music hall. It was designated as the best acoustically-designed theater in the nation when it was completed. In addition to numerous professional events brought to the center each year, the facility also houses a symphony orchestra, a symphonic band, and three theatrical groups. I have included information on the facility and programs in the packet of material that I will leave with you.

Jackson Community College stands ready to assist and support this project in any way possible. We believe that we have many resources that can support your effort. I think it can also speak for the other community colleges in the area, Lansing Community College, Washtenaw Community College, and Kellogg Community College, in saying that each of us either individually or cooperatively will do whatever we can in support of this project. As for Jackson Community College, we're an employer with ongoing demands for professionally skilled people.

The families of those moving to take employment with the SSC may also be looking for professionally-rewarding careers. Our college will have many opportunities available in the next five to ten years. The college has developed a very fine, personalized training program focused on the unique training needs of business and industry in our community. Those same resources could be utilized for specific training needs as the SSC develops and moves toward operational status.

We have excellent educational laboratories at the college. Many are technology-based, including one in laser optics. The college is known for exceptional quality in math and science. And of course we have numerous educational programs at the college available days and evenings to all who wish to participate. As you can probably tell, I believe that our community provides unusually high-quality living, and the SSC location in this area would benefit from that. We in turn would also benefit.

Certainly there would be economic benefits. The greater benefit, however, I believe would be in the influx of new ideas, new skills and knowledge, and the excitement of being part of a project with such dramatic potential for humankind. Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Dan Taylor, to be followed by LaVerne Gibbs. Is LaVerne Gibbs here?

343

STATEMENT OF DAN TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR: I'm Dan Taylor, I'm not a good speaker, I'm not even a good talker as you might notice, but what I am is a campground owner. My wife and I own a campground that is located right in the center of the circle where the Super Collider will be. We have 130 campsites there. I don't know if you folks realize it or not, but campgrounds will play an important part, especially during the construction of this Super Collider, because a lot of construction workers live in campers, they need places to camp.

I just want you to know that there is one campground in the area that welcomes these people. We are there, ready to expand if necessary, if that's what it takes.

We have a lot of people. We have some people on the campground right now that are just waiting to see if we're going to get this project or not. I believe Stockbridge is going to get it. I believed all along they're going to get it. I didn't read your big blue book there, I probably won't read it, because I wouldn't know what I was reading anyhow. But I am in favor of it. I think a lot of people in the area are in favor of it. I say let's start drilling.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Next speaker is LaVerne Gibbs, Junior, to be followed by Eugene Murawski.

344

STATEMENT OF VERN GIBBS

MR. GIBBS: My name is Vern Gibbs, I live at 80 South Ridean Road, Mason Township. Listening to the other speakers tonight I understand why they are for the Super Collider. They all have personal gains, whether it is a new home, location, or a chance to make money.

I have heard the SSC say that there will be some people sacrificing. That is me and all the others. I feel that the federal, state and local agencies have mislead the public when asked questions about the Superconducting Super Collider, at the past meetings I have attended. At the Department of Energy Environmental Impact statement, Volumes I, III, and IV, it states, "Spoils disposal is proposed in three quarries, within three miles of the site. Because of the high sulfur and gypsum and a portion of the excavated materials, acidic leachate may constrain reuse of a portion of the spoils in the building materials." This is on 3-42. What will this do to the land and water wells near the spoil sites? Will they fence this area in so the wildlife will not be affected by the acidic leakage?

It also states that the facilities in the E and F areas, which produce noise could be provided with acoustic treatment to reduce the noise sources. Of course, they could, but will they? This is in 3-62, 3-63. Limitations or restrictions on hunting, which would result from SSC construction and operation have not been determined. Such limitations could occur -- or could reduce the amount of recreational hunting, fishing and commercial trapping. This will directly effect my land value, and what will be the reason for the restrictions? At the past meetings they've told us that there will be no effects, just like everything else they tell us. This is 5.1.5-40.

The proposed SSC project from pre-construction through decommission would have some potential impacts on human health. These impacts are addressed in terms of both worker health and safety, and public health and safety during normal conditions. The public is defined as people working or residing in SSC adjacent areas effected by the project. In addition, serious accident scenarios at normal conditions were examined for their potential impacts on both worker and public health and safety. The potential impacts were characterized as radiological hazards.

Toxic material or safety hazards -- I would like to know what long term effects will this be on my family or kids' families. SSC says that there will be no radiation. Who are we supposed to believe? In Michigan both direct and indirect SSC water requirements could contribute to an existing ground water overdraft, 5.2-2. It says on 5.5-1 that activities within 1,000 feet of the tunnel will be disallowed in doing resources recovery operation, such as well installation, blasting and other actions causing an increase in vibrations, and increasing the risk. That leakage from the tunnel could reach a water source. At the meeting they say that 150 feet from the tunnel you could have a well. Well, if my well becomes contaminated or dries up, what would I do for a new well site?

Underground objection control -- under the SDWA, any planned disposal of fluids, by well injection with potential to contaminate groundwater that is in an actual or potential source of drinking water requires a specific rule by the EPA or the UIC permit. Michigan has proposed reinjection as an alter-

native method for disposal and treatment of water and waste. I have heard that this reinjection will not hurt anyone or contaminate the groundwater. I tried to find out some solid information, but was unable to find any.

There are many more issues regarding the Super Collider that I do not like. Technology is very important, but the people in this community are even more important. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The next speaker will be Eugene Murawski to be followed by Homer Neal. Is Mr. Neal here?

345

STATEMENT OF EUGENE MURAWSKI

MR. MURAWSKI: My name is Eugene Murawski, and I live at 12 South Meridian Road, Mason, Michigan. I would like to direct my comments to the accuracy of the Department of Energy draft Environmental Impact Study, dated August 1988. My house was built in 1976. It is not in any of the statistics in the book. And I have heard that subdivisions built in the mid-1960's are not included. I realize that this document is a draft, but must it be over 20 years old? How can the DOE and the SSC and we the people know exactly what kind of impact this will have on our society?

1
Mr. John Heneski, the Executive Director of the SSC project for Michigan has been asked numerous times about these statistics, but I still have not received any answers. Is everyone afraid to give us more accurate data? Mr. Heneski has also stated that the location of the actual ring in Michigan has not been determined. And maybe I can understand why. In Appendix 5-B, page 101 it does state that the service area F-7 is located 400 feet south of Columbia Road, while Appendix 1-3, page 40 states that F-7 is located six tenths of a mile east of Meridian Road and one tenth of a mile north of Columbia, a difference of around 1,000 feet.

2
3
4
However, the draft EIS is basing their statistics and their decisions on these vague facts. The draft EIS states that Michigan will fill five quarries with the spoils during boring of the tunnel, and will effect 28 acres of our wetlands. What will this plus the extra noise from traffic and businesses and loss of ground water do to our wildlife and fisheries in Michigan? The draft EIS in Appendix 4, page 1-7 states that 80 wells will be directly effected per the reports of the Ingham and Jackson County health department reports which were dated in 1987. But per Appendix 7, page 122, however, I understand lately that these reports from the Ingham County and the Jackson County health department were actually dated in 1968. If these facts are correct, and the draft EIS states that no resource recovery operations, such as well installation, will be allowed within 1,000 feet of the tunnel during construction or operation of the project, as stated in Appendix 4, page 5.5-1, why does the Michigan SSC tell us that number one, if the tunnel does not directly hit our wells during construction, then in fact, wells will remain. And number two, if we do lose our wells they will drill us a new well even within the 1,000 feet distance during construction. Appendix 4, page 5.1.6-15 does state that with groundwater the radioactivity moves to wells over a period of time and is diluted with the water in the ground in the wells. How can we have our wells within feet of the project, and not over time end up with contaminated waters?

5
The draft EIS states in Appendix 4, page 5.1.3-1 that Michigan will not need a permit from the project to stay within the Clean Act Program during construction.

6
However in Appendix 4, page 3-67 the draft EIS states that Michigan will in effect exceed the carbon monoxide limits resulting from the SSC related emissions.

7
If we, in fact, know this violation will take place, I wonder how many other violations will take place when the draft EIS is based on many assumptions, and if done properly. But in Michigan we know that the rules will be broken.

8
The draft EIS does address the topic of noise annoyance that will occur in the area both during construction and operation of the project. Appendix 4, page 5.1.4-17 states that the noise impacts are based on the assumption of certain standard industrial practices, like the cooling towers, being of a quiet design, power drainers, generators enclosed in a shed, and compressors individually enclosed. My question to the DOE is who will make sure that in fact these precautions will take place?

Appendix 4, page 3-23 and 24 states that the impact of the implementing of the no-action alternative for Michigan would be to continue use of light industrial and suburban areas mixed with wetland recreation and agricultural production. Some encroachment on wetlands would continue moderate suburbanization. If DOE had taken a poll of the people today, my vote is in favor of a no action alternative for Michigan constructing the Superconductor Super Collider. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak before the DOE.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Mr. Homer Neal to be followed by Sheila Dazynski. Has Sheila Dazynski arrived? Is Attila Patelki here? You will be the next speaker? Mr. Neal?

271

STATEMENT OF HOMER NEAL

MR. NEAL: Thank you very much, my name is Homer Neal and I am Chairman of the Physics Department at the University of Michigan. I am pleased to have this opportunity to address you today on the environmental impact of the SSC were it to be located at the Stockbridge site.

In my presentation to you in February I had mentioned the unique features of the Michigan site being near two of the country's major research universities and within a few hours of several others.

Today I would like to re-emphasize this point because it is of such importance to both the future success of the laboratory itself and because of the positive impact a Michigan siting would have on enhancing the educational offerings of our universities.

This week, this very week, the University of Michigan Physics Department is celebrating the centennial of its experimental research programs, with three Nobel prize winners in attendance and several other distinguished guests. This provides us with the opportunity to reflect on the numerous scientific advances attributed to our faculty, both in the heady days of the early 1900's when we contributed to the evolution of quantum mechanics through the recent years where we have had an impact on almost every facet of modern physics.

The first transparency -- I will give it a chance to be focused, the first transparency lists a few of the milestones and the accomplishments of scientists who have served on the Michigan Physics faculty. They include truly seminal, contributions ranging, as you can see, from the discovery of electron and proton spin, two absolutely fundamental discoveries -- and if I could have the next transparency -- all the way through the observation at the very bottom you see, the observation of neutrinos from the large supernova explosion a little over a year ago. So that the record of accomplishments of our faculty have been tremendous.

In his presentation earlier today Dr. Lawrence Jones went into greater detail concerning the impact our faculty has had in the area of high energy physics and accelerated physics, presenting a list that was truly impressive. It is true that high energy physics is just one aspect of a physics department, but as illustrated in the next transparency, the subdisciplines in a modern physics department such as ours are tightly inter-related. High energy physicists interact, for example, quite strongly with astrophysicists, nuclear physicists, and atomic physicists and vice versa. Moreover, fields such as high energy physics benefits greatly from the advances being made in condensed matter physics. Thus, the existence of a nearby large laboratory such as the SSC would strengthen the entire department of physics, which in turn would simultaneously offer a breadth of local expertise to be tapped by the laboratory itself.

The Department of Physics at the University of Michigan is in the midst of a major expansion. We presently are acquiring an additional 40,000 square feet of space in an adjoining building at the university. In addition the university administration has committed approximately \$8 million to provide for the renovation of our present research building, Randal Laboratory.

Moreover the university has stated that its highest priority for new construction will be a new building for the physics department, one that will essentially double the amount of space available to us. We are also developing a comprehensive hiring plan. The next transparency illustrates between now and the year 2007, roughly the size that the department would be if all members stayed until retirement, and the upper curve shows you the planned size.

The cross X'd area is an indication of the number of new hires that the department plans to make in the years ahead. Using resources already committed to us by the university, we have begun a process of expansion that will ensure our pre-eminence in a spectrum of physics sub-fields well into the next century. The quality of our recent new appointments has been very high, as witnessed by the fact that of the 20 prestigious presidential young investigator awards given to physicists nation-wide this year, we at the University of Michigan Department of Physics received two.

I close by reiterating our desire to see the SSC come to Michigan. There is broad community support, and university support for the laboratory being located in Stockbridge. The proximity of our universities is a major positive environmental factor for the Stockbridge site. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you Mr. Neal. The next speaker will be Attila Paltelky, to be followed by Mr. R. Thomas Segall. Is Mr. Segall here? Next speaker.

363

STATEMENT OF ATTILA PALTELKY

MR. PALTELKY: My name is Attila Paltelky, I live at 2857 Thompson Road, Mason. My concerns are of -- can we really believe what the federal government is telling us about the contamination of this facility? The government has a pretty poor track record for honesty. When we have a President that gets his hand involved in Watergate, we have high officials that sell arms to our enemies. What assurance do we have that when this facility is built and whether once completed, that it is not converted to a nuclear waste dump site. But my biggest concern is all of this land being taken out of

the tax base. The federal government owns ample land, parks, military bases, reservations they could put it on at no cost to the taxpayers. But yet they pick privately owned land, take it out of the tax base, and the remaining people that are left, we have to pick up the difference.

The other problem with this is that if I choose not to sell to the State, my land is condemned and taken anyway. Yes I will be paid for it, but it is condemned and taken. I have no say about it. Now I am Hungarian. I was born there. My parents smuggled me out in '56. After World War II a similar thing happened to my parents' farm in Hungary. Communists came in and took it. It was for the good of the state. I don't really see a whole lot of difference. About the only difference I see between theirs and my situation is I can stand here and voice my opinion, and not have to worry about being thrown in jail tomorrow. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The next speaker will be Thomas Segall, and then I would ask that we take a five minute recess. We are moving along very nicely this evening, but we do have a number of other walk-in speakers and I would like to accommodate them before the evening is over. So I'm going to hold the recess to five minutes. And during that time I'm going to get a list of a few people that I believe we need some other information from for the recorder. So I would ask you if you have spoken to please not leave the hall until after that break so we can get that information and know whether we have to get more information from you. Mr. Segall.

346

STATEMENT OF THOMAS SEGALL

MR. SEGALL: Good evening, members of the panel, and residents. I'll have to apologize to residents. What I have to say is rather technical in nature, and address specifically to the EIS and I apologize for you having to listen to this.

The statement on page 4-8, paragraph 3, Volume IV, Appendix 4 [sic] which reads: "Near the Michigan site natural gas, presumably from poorly sealed production wells, has been observed and the sediments beneath drift," is a misleading statement. Concerns of escaped gas from poorly sealed oil and gas wells being discharged to upfold rock formations in the proposed area of the SSC are not well founded.

The location of the observed gas "near the Michigan site" and the only known case of such an occurrence in the region was in the Cal-Lee oil field. In Cal-Lee a subsurface blowout occurred during the drilling of an oil gas test well. Gas escaped and traveled several miles through the drift until the well was brought under control.

Gas discharged did drift from the 1968 Cal-Lee blowout has no relation to the SSC site whatsoever. Cal-Lee is over 15 miles from the SSC site, and is geologically located up-dip. Further, no gas has been reported, or is known to be associated with the Saganaw Bay Michigan formations in the area of the SSC. Tunnelling in these formations poses no threat of gas related hazards.

The section concerning drift gas, Section 5.4.1.5 geological hazards, Volume IV, Appendix 5b is excessively long considering that drift gas has not been reported in the area of the proposed SSC site. The nearest reported case is 17 miles east of the proposed site. Although drift gas has been reported in several Michigan counties, the rock units which are primarily responsible for its occurrence, rocks of the Anter shale and the Detroit river group, do not subcrop below the drift in either Jackson or Ingham counties. Records of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Michigan Department of Public Health show no record of drift gas currents in either Jackson or Ingham counties.

The statement in Table 4-1, page 4-4, Volume IV, Appendix 4 [sic] which reads "possibility of unrecorded oil or gas wells" is broad and misleading. The permitting of oil and gas wells began in Michigan in 1927. The first permit issued in a township affected by the SSC site in Ingham County was 1938 and in a Jackson County township in 1935. While Michigan Geological Survey records indicate a number of oil and gas test wells were drilled in Michigan prior to the issuing of permits, drilling technology and exploration techniques limited these early tests to the periphery of the Michigan basin in areas distant from the proposed SSC site, for instance St. Clair, Saginaw Bay and Muskitan Counties. The probability of encountering an undocumented oil and gas test well in the region of the proposed SSC would be very remote.

In paragraph 8, Section 5.4.1.5, geologic hazards, Volume IV, Appendix 5b, the subject of Cal-Lee and encountering poorly sealed and abandoned wells is brought up again. It is implied that because wells have passed through or produced from oil and gas wells they pose an inevitable problem. Permission to plug, plugging instructions and monitoring of plugging operations are performed by Department of Natural Resources geologists. Plugging procedures have proven effective because there are no reports of gas to the surface in neighboring water wells, nor has any gas been observed in any surface location in the area of the proposed SSC site. As discussed previously, the probability of an unknown pre-permitting well being located on this site here is very unlikely. If such a well existed, the technology during the time of drilling would not have allowed it to be drilled to the depth of a pressurized reservoir. If such a well did exist and was poorly plugged, gas to the surface would have been noted in surrounding water wells or at other surface expressions. None have been noted. Thank you for your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. Okay we will take a break now and we will begin at exactly 9 o'clock. I would like to have you come back into your seats at two minutes of. I will give you announcement of that time and we will start at 9:00. The first speaker will be Dwayne Dancer to be followed by Richard Stoffle.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Dwayne Dancer here? Thank you. Is Mr. Richard Stoffle here? Okay, thank you. I will now resume the hearing and the first speaker will be Mr. Dwayne Dancer to be followed by Mr. Richard Stoffle.

272

STATEMENT OF DWAIN DANCER

MR. DANCER: Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak tonight here. I am Dwain Dancer, owner and operator of 463 acres of farmland that will be part of the campus area for the SSC. We have lived on this property for 25 years. I support the SSC for Michigan. Having looked over the draft, the Environmental Impact Statement, United States Department has prepared, I am pleased that there are so many positive statements for Michigan.

The shallow hard rock tunnelling, the abundance of water, the resources, the electric power supplies, the good highways and closeness to the recreational scenic areas. This area is unique as it is placed between the two great universities, the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, which can be a great support system to the SSC laboratories.

Michigan is the only state to unanimously pass a bill in the senate and the house and signed by the Governor which provides for reimbursement to the local units of government, the taxes lost due to the purchase of real property for the SSC. It will also cover the losses of the roads, the losses of the water, loss of crops and other damages resulting from any aspect of preparation, planning, construction or operation of the SSC.

This project reminds me of another project in our neighboring town of Chelsea that received much opposition when it was beginning, the Chrysler proving grounds. It has proven to be an asset to the community. It has brought employment, executive personnel and tax dollars. Chelsea's schools, track and pools are better than some of the colleges. The small town of Chelsea still remains a small town and the rural areas have not been greatly affected. I don't see Stockbridge and Munith being changed too much after the SSC is in operation.

Michigan has much to offer the SSC and the SSC can be an important economic factor for Michigan. Change can be scary, but in order to progress, some change has to take place. I support the SSC coming to Michigan especially in the Stockbridge area. I thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you Mr. Dancer. Before Mr. Stoffle speaks I would like to ask as I did before the break if Ann Billigan, Richard Lilly, Aziz Khondker or Thomas Segal, if you are still in the hall, before you leave I would like to have you check in with the court reporter who has a couple of clarifying questions to ask. Is Charles Cabbage in the hall? Mr. Cabbage? Timothy Carpenter. Sally Schemanski, you would be the next speaker. Mr. Stoffle.

311

STATEMENT OF RICHARD STOFFLE

MR. STOFFLE: Thank you. This evening I would like to present two items for your consideration: a very brief summary of the overview findings presented in reports that are available to the public, such as this one which is referenced in my talk tonight -- copies of this are available over on the table -- and second, a response to one social issue, the boom-town effect. In order to measure the degree of support for constructing the SSC, researchers at the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research conducted telephone surveys in the summer of 1987 and in the winter of 1988. In 1987, 49 percent of the respondents of the state sample said that they would be concerned if the SSC were to be built near their home. But in 1988 only 41 percent said they would be concerned. So state-wide support for the SSC is now more positive than negative.

In-depth ethnographic interviews each lasting about two hours were conducted in 1987 and 1988. The people who would be most directly effected by the project were part of these interviews. They raised a wide range of issues, especially about land purchase and relocation. These people were asked about their attitude toward the SSC. On the average, in 1988 these people reported a neutral attitude, 3.4 mean score.

Twelve of the 1988 people who had answered the same question the previous year reported a positive shift in attitude over the past year. In early 1988, telephone interviews were conducted with people in the Jackson and Ingham counties. These re-interviews documented strong support for the SSC. In 1987 62 percent of these people favored constructing the SSC in their area, while in 1988 72 percent favored the project. Support for the project in the local area is growing.

The boom-town effect -- a boom-town effect is a sociological term that refers to the effects of rapid growth on a community, usually small rural communities. Past studies suggest that a growth rate of more than 20 percent per year can be too rapid and may adversely effect what is growing. Growth, especially in the number of new jobs, is perceived by Stockbridge area people as one of the major benefits of the SSC. Growth, however, whether it be in numbers of people, in needs for public services, or in commercial market demands, can be either an opportunity or a threat to the people in businesses who currently fulfill these needs. Growth turns from opportunity to adverse impact when needs cannot be met by the expansion of existing facilities. As when the old school cannot handle more students without reducing the quality of education, or when families cannot find a place to picnic in the park.

The state of Michigan recognizes the potential of the boomtown effect and has proposed a three-step program. Number one, diagnosis. The state is committed to conducting a year-long social impact assessment which will include an analysis of potential boomtown effects. The research will directly involve a citizens group from the Stockbridge area who will help identify the issues, review the findings of the study, and approve the final report.

Two, cure. Once potential boomtown effects have been identified, the State has committed to provide funds and other State resources to reduce or eliminate adverse effects. One or more local citizens committees will be asked to propose solutions.

Three, precaution. The DOE recognizes the need for good project-host-community relations, so often requires a program to monitor a project's social as well as its environmental effects. These monitoring efforts usually occur throughout the life of a project. The state will ensure scientific validity by asking researchers to draft a proposed SSC social monitoring program based upon the findings of the most current scientific research. In order to assure the program will be socially responsive, Stockbridge area people will help define the following: What elements of their lives should be monitored; how social, cultural and psychological change can be measured; what is a significant amount of change; who will conduct the monitoring; and who will make recommendations in the event that the SSC project causes adverse social effects?

In conclusion, after reading the DEIS it is apparent that only the State of Michigan has an open and ongoing scientifically based social assessment, mitigation and public participation program. This program has defined key social impact issues, thus permitting these issues to be debated in public, and in many cases resolved. The Michigan program documents that public support for the SSC derives as much from the resolution of negative impacts as from the recognition of positive benefits. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The next speaker will be Sally Schemanski and she will be followed by Timothy Carpenter if he is here. Is he here? You will be next, sir. Ms. Schemanski.

347

STATEMENT OF SALLY SCHEMANSKI

MS. SCHEMANSKI: My name is Sally Schemanski and I am from Hillsdale Colony. I am a member of two environmental groups, Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical Contamination, and Hillsdale Organization for the Preservation of the Environment.

1 I am opposed to the siting of the SSC because I think there is a direct connection with the SSC and the siting of the low-level radioactive waste dump here in Michigan. And also because there are many unanswered questions on the effect of the SSC on the environment and the effects of low-level radiation.

2 As a home owner and a owner of a small business, when I need the services of an outside contractor I consult and compare the merits of several firms. As a resident of Michigan I checked out the credentials of the Department of Energy. According to the Government Accounting Office, the Department of Energy's military and civilian nuclear program is one of the more dangerous industrial operations in the world. The Department of Energy cannot meet current state and federal environmental safety and health standards without interfering with production schedules.

This department has created a dangerous double standard, putting itself above the very safety in environmental laws it is supposed to enforce. The Department of Energy-sponsored studies indicate that some 12 groups of Department of Energy workers are experiencing significant increased risk of cancers and other diseases.

The National Academy of Sciences states that the Department of Energy lacks sufficient expertise in staff to oversee nuclear safety. In 1981 the Government Accounting Office reported that there are 280 Department of Energy-owned nuclear facilities which pose radiological risk to the public, and that workers at Department of Energy facilities could not be assured of safe working environments.

Instead of having a groundwater protection policy, the Department of Energy has established a groundwater destruction policy. In 1986 the Government Accounting Office found eight of nine Department of Energy facilities to have high levels of ground water contamination and radioactive and hazardous substances, including off-site locations. If these were isolated instances they might not be so frightening. But these are common occurrences in the daily operations of the Department of Energy.

Would you trust and hire a contractor whose track record is filled with ignorant and careless managing of dangerous radioactive materials? Would you hire a contractor that doesn't know how much radioactive waste it generates, where this waste is located, or what to do with it? Don't be misled by the good parts of this glowing, glistening package, money and jobs. Keep in mind the ugly side, nuclear waste, nuclear radiation, and the health effects of these.

3 When you make your decision on this issue, consider how this will affect your children's children. The Government and scientists admit they have not found a safe way to deal with radioactive waste whether high or low. Say no to the SSC, say yes to Michigan and future generations. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Timothy Carpenter. Is Mr. Cabbage, Charles Cabbage? You're the next speaker.

348

STATEMENT OF TIM CARPENTER

MR. CARPENTER: Good evening, my name is Tim Carpenter. I am a member of the Michigan Superconducting Super Collider mission. My position is that of environmental representative.

1 In my presentation at the scoping hearing, I stated that no environmental group would be asked by me to openly support the SSC in Michigan, nor would I expect any to do so. This has not been done. And as one should anticipate, none has taken such position. On the other hand, no group to my knowledge has opposed siting the SSC in Michigan on the basis of its potential direct environmental impacts to the region, other than what CACC just mentioned a few minutes ago.

2 Opposition and concern, however, is not absent. Members of one group, two groups now, have expressed their opposition to the SSC on the basis of their perception that having the SSC in Michigan will by default assure Michigan will become host to the low-level radioactive waste dump. In balance, however, individual members of many of the other environmental groups envision that the benefits of having the SSC in Michigan may well out balance the negative impacts.

Virtually all of the organizations have expressed concerns in one form or another relating to both direct and indirect impacts to the region. It was their hope, as well as mine, that the draft EIS would do much to answer their concerns. However this has not occurred to the extent that we believe it should have. In fact there was one unified statement in the environmental community; it is that the draft EIS is not the quality document that we have expected. Criticism of the document falls into four major areas. Readability, the scope of the investigation, the lack of specific conclusions and/or recommendations from the experts preparing the document, and the inability of the informed reader to formulate conclusions and recommendations from the material presented.

3 To people of my field, the EIS is the most important document available to the decision-making process as to the suitability of available sites for the SSC. If I were the one making the final decision, I would be hard pressed to come to an informed decision with this document.

In the context of readability, if there is one overriding criticism, it is that there should have been eight separate documents, one for each of the seven proposed sites, and the eighth, a comparative summary of the set up. The reader is entitled to anticipate the document as written by experts who are sufficiently informed that they can express an opinion or conclusion as to the best or preferred alternatives for a specific issue. And we, the reader, should be able to easily identify that opinion or conclusion in this document. That necessary interaction with the reader has not been accomplished.

Further, it was and still is anticipated that the final EIS will adequately address the issues, explore the available means of mitigating impacts, and more importantly, cite the most effective techniques available to ensure minimal damage to the region as a whole. In the current document, there does not appear to have been much of an interface with design staff, whereby preferred alternatives for specific design-related issues were discussed and conclusions reached, as to the DOE's preferred alternative for mitigating specific identified potential impacts.

4 One of the principal issues evolving from this project is protection of our wetlands. David Hill's, Director of Michigan's Department of Natural Resources, has already addressed some significant points regarding our wetlands and our desire to protect them. Discussions with environmental groups indicate that there would be strong support for the concept of adding to our wetland and wildlife inventory. Interestingly, this could be accomplished through the siting of the SSC in Michigan. We will lose wetlands, and we definitely want that loss to be as close to zero as possible. We also expect that those losses which may occur will be mitigated in part, probably by the creation of new wetland areas.

But beyond that required give and take, there exists a potential extending the concept employed at Fermilab regarding prairie resurrection to Michigan in the form of resurrection of both wetland and upland habitat, in those areas where DOE has surface control. There may be several areas where former wetlands were drained and put into agricultural production. If the concept of the swamp busters were to be employed in these areas, we could enjoy the benefits of increased habitat. Additionally, this opportunity is also available for upland areas, where selected agricultural land under the control of DOE could be allowed to revert to a more natural state. Not only would this potentially give us a net gain for wildlife habitat, but it could also offset some of the losses which will undoubtedly occur due to residential and commercial development pressures.

Hunting interests are sometimes seen as being at odds with the interests of those desiring to provide sanctuary for wildlife. In general, and specifically in the case of the SSC project, however, there is common ground in the fact that both groups wish to preserve and enhance what is already there for both to enjoy.

5 In discussions with representatives of both interests there has been enthusiastic support for the concept of adding to our habitat inventory, and it is envisioned that both groups could easily work together with the Department of Energy, and Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and other interested parties to develop a balanced program of habitat resurrection.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, Mr. Carpenter, could I ask you to bring your comments to a close please?

MR. CARPENTER: Okay, I can do it in about a minute and a half.

MR. LAWSON: A minute?

MR. CARPENTER: Okay, we'll negotiate. In fact I came out on the winning side of that one.

MR. LAWSON: Yes you did.

6 MR. CARPENTER: It should be pointed out that the draft EIS has not addressed the impacts to hunting and fishing. Since these are considered to be a significant and traditional activity, and indeed a major industry in Michigan, then it is certainly worthy of discussion in the EIS.

7 Significant discussion has been given to noise impacts where high annoyance is anticipated. Attention is given to means of mitigating noise, that there is no commentary relating to the level, the available measures would or could reduce the noise in the resulting annoyance. There are references to regulations or codes, and the intent of DOE to comply with these standards. However, from my perspective this is inadequate. If in fact it is not possible to reduce the levels to a point where you cannot predict that there will be no instances of high annoyance, then the state should be informed of a need to somehow compensate for that impact.

8 In summary, most all of the environmental representatives who I've had discussions with have indicated that they've had no specific concerns which lead them to oppose siting the SSC in Michigan at this time, nor in the foreseeable future, unless something new sprung out of it. Two groups appear to
9 oppose the SSC on the basis of the perceived relationship between the SSC and the low-level radioactive waste dump. They therefore oppose the SSC due to their adamant, in my opinion, appropriate opposition to a radioactive waste repository in the Great Lakes region.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Carpenter, you're cheating.

MR. CARPENTER: Pardon?

MR. LAWSON: You're cheating.

MR. CARPENTER: I am? I don't have a watch. I've got one more paragraph to read and I'm done.

MR. LAWSON: No, just finish up please.

10 MR. CARPENTER: Finally it must be noted that DOE does not have the best record for environmental protection, although in many respects Fermilab does a good job of indicating that environmental effects will not be any more severe than other DOE facilities.

In any event there remains to be a fair amount of healthy skepticism on the part of environmentalists as to the ability of DOE to perform in our best interest. I urge you to keep this in mind and do your best to prove to us that you can and will be a good neighbor, both to the communities of the region and to the state. I also urge DOE to make every effort to contact the leadership of the environmental organizations, and utilize their inherent expertise to make this project fit our environment in the best manner possible.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Carpenter I'm going to have to ask you to stop now. I've given you several warnings and I would appreciate you finishing.

MR. CARPENTER: Thank you, I appreciate it.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Next speaker is Mr. Cabbage to be followed by Sydney Watson. Is Mr. Watson here -- Ms. Watson? Thank you. Excuse me one second, is Terry Yonker here? You will be the next speaker. Mr. Cabbage?

349

STATEMENT OF CHARLES CUBBAGE

1 MR. CUBBAGE: Thank you, I will try to make up for the long-windedness of my friend, Tim Carpenter. As Executive Secretary of the Michigan Toxics Substance Control Commission, I attended one of the first Michigan briefings on the SSC and was struck by the lack of understandable answers to questions about potential soil and groundwater impacts of the SSC. After expressing concern, and at the request of the Michigan SSC Commission, a committee of experts and lay persons was formed by the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission to conduct a thorough review of environmental health and safety issues, and to provide Michigan specific answers to some of those questions that were formulated.

Following several thousand man hours of work, the committee has prepared a report in the format of questions and answers that will be finalized within the next week. It is intended to bridge the gap in understanding between the lay persons and the experts. The conclusions reached in that report are essentially one that the operation of the SSC will pose no significant health hazards to neighbors, including the potential for accidental beam losses.

2 The committee identified a number of concerns that need to be addressed in the EIS that we had hoped would be in the draft and Environmental Impact Statement, but we find are not. One is the need to spell out the methodology and the frequency of testing procedures for radiation and leak detection in terms of the closed loop cooling water system.

3 Secondly, although not exclusive to the SSC, the impact of power transmission lines on wildlife is a subject that has not been -- over which there has been a considerable amount of disagreement within the professional community at this time. We would like to see that explored more thoroughly in the draft and on the environmental impact statement.

4 And thirdly, a comment that I did not make earlier this afternoon is that the committee very strongly recognized that the implementation of a project is key to the integration of any safety factors in either the design or operation of that facility. And the committee feels very strongly that that is a difficult task, that it is something that can, perhaps, more fully be explored in the final environmental impact statement. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Terry Yonker, to be followed by James Pitz. Is Mr. Pitz here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Is Signe Watson here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: James Dancer?

(Mr. Dancer identifies himself.)

MR. LAWSON: You will be the next speaker, sir.

274

STATEMENT OF TERRY YONKER

MR. YONKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Terry Yonker. I am Executive Director of the Michigan Audubon Society. This Society, which was established in 1904, is the oldest and one of the largest conservation organizations in Michigan.

We have 43 chapters located throughout the state, two nature centers, two research stations, and a major new education and retreat center near Manistique. We own and manage nearly 5,000 acres of state designated wildlife sanctuaries, most of which are quality wetlands, one of which sits astride the southeast portion of the Superconducting Super Collider ring.

Audubon's 900 acre Phyllis B. Haehnle Sanctuary is situated along the Portage River in Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Leoni Township, Jackson County.

The Society has been besieged with questions from the media asking us why we have not responded immediately to the environmental issues addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Statement when the document was announced August 24th.

Our answer is simple. Michigan Audubon Society will make a reasoned response within the review framework established for such documents under the National Environmental Policy Act and by the Department of Energy within the time limits prescribed.

Audubon has served as a member of the Independent Committee on Health and Environmental Safety which is about to complete and submit its report, the report that Dr. Cabbage was talking about.

We requested that other major environmental issues, including impacts on wetlands and wildlife, be highlighted for review in the draft Environmental Impact Statement that is before us now.

We are concerned, however, that no coordinated State review of this draft Environmental Impact Statement has been scheduled under long-standing procedures established by Governor Milliken as far back as in Executive Order 1974-4. This is the order which provides for the creation of the Michigan Environmental Review Board and the establishment of Michigan's environmental impact review guidelines.

To my knowledge, that order has not been rescinded and remains in effect. State agencies which propose major State actions that have a significant impact on the environment or human life must submit an environmental impact statement for review.

The draft Federal Environmental Impact Statement may be submitted if the proposed action requires the involvement of both State and Federal agencies. Should Michigan be selected as the site for the proposed SSC, the Michigan Supplement to this EIS should be submitted by the Michigan Department of Commerce, and the SSC Commission to the Governor and to the Michigan Environmental Review Board for a final coordinated State review.

It would appear that such a step would also help satisfy the State's environmental review responsibilities as set forth in the Anderson/Rockwell Environmental Protection Act of 1970, which is Act 127 of Public Act of 1970.

Michigan Audubon is not opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider in principle. The SSC will likely generate considerable economic and social benefits in the area where it will be sited and built. We view the SSC as another step to ensure Michigan's continued leadership in the conduct of particle physics research. But as a full partner in Michigan's economic and environmental future, we must continue to point out areas where the draft Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately address potential adverse impacts from the SSC.

The draft Statement offers no explanation for the statement that 2,800 acres of Michigan's wetlands will unavoidably be lost. We have heard today from Director Hale that research is going on to determine in fact what actually will be unavoidably impacted. However, that is what is stated in the Statement and that is what we will have to deal with.

While the Society recognizes that the wetland loss estimates quoted in the DEIS are probably too large, we have no firm basis on which to judge how many acres will be negatively impacted without reviewing the detailed Supplement to the EIS.

More site specific data is also needed to clearly identify potential hydrological impacts related to surface water decline and aquifer overdraft.

The Society again repeats its offer to the DOE to provide them with detailed information on bird and wildlife populations within the project area. To conclude that sensitive species such as the greater sandhill crane will not be impacted by developmental encroachment is premature without the review of site specific information about the population and natural history of the sandhill crane in Michigan. There are a thousand of them right there at Haehnle right now according to Ron Hoffmann, our Sanctuary steward.

Development encroachment and measures to buffer the impact of such encroachment on major wetlands in the Portage River Wetlands complex must be addressed in greater in the Michigan Supplement to the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

In conclusion, it is the position of the Michigan Audubon Society that further review of site specific information to be included in the Michigan Supplement to the draft Environmental Impact Statement is needed before a final decision is made on the precise location of the SSC in Michigan.

The Society believes that Michigan's established procedures, statutes, rules and guidelines governing the protection and use of the State's natural resources and the review of impacts to those resources must strictly be adhered to.

The people of Michigan have a right to expect nothing less. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be James Dancer.

Is Signe Watson, here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Or, is perhaps James Pitz here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Kay Gee. G-E-E.

(Ms. Gee identifies herself.)

MR. LAWSON: You will be the next speaker, please.

341

STATEMENT OF JIM DANCER

MR. DANCER: Good evening, and thank you for the opportunity to speak with you.

My name is Jim Dancer. I am a resident and a farmer in the proposed Sections A and C of the Stockbridge site of the Superconductor Super Collider Project.

I am here tonight to personally give my support for to the Project, and also as a member of the Jackson County Farm Bureau Board of Directors I would like to give support to the Project from the Jackson County Farm Bureau, which on September 14th, at the Annual Meeting of this--the largest farm organization in Jackson County -- a resolution was passed unanimously supporting the SSC Project with a few conditions, which I will leave with you.

As I glanced through your draft Environmental Impact Statement, I see many assets that the proposed Stockbridge site has to offer. Even though there are a number of displacements which will take place, I can say as one of those displacements, "Don't let me stand in the way of progress and in the future of America."

I currently reside in the family farmhouse, which I was raised in, and I farm with my father 460 acres, all of which is in the proposed SSC site. This farm has been good to me and my family.

Yesterday as I was plowing a field in the proposed Section A, a tear came to my eye as I came to the realization of the probability and the likelihood that that would be the last time that I ever plowed that field.

Yet, I wholeheartedly support this project. My wife and I have been preparing for the purpose of a farm within the same community of Munith when this site is accepted, and we are willing to make the move and to move onward. All we are waiting for is your final decision.

I might also add that our willingness has nothing to do with financial rewards. My parents hold full ownership to the farm. Therefore, you might say that my support is genuine.

The only question I have is, why are you even considering the other states' proposals? Because right here in Stockbridge is the place to be. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Dancer.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Kay Gee, and she will be followed by Marvin Holter. Is Mr. Holter here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: If Mr. Holter is not here, is Sheila Dusynski here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Richard Wunsch?

(Mr. Wunsch identifies himself.)

MR. LAWSON: You will be the next speaker, Mr. Wunsch.

351

STATEMENT OF KAY GEE

MS. GEE: My name is Kay Gee, and I have lived in this area all of my life. I am the mother of four, and we also own a small business.

I have heard a lot of pros and cons to the SSC. There are a lot of people that are concerned; there are a lot of questions that they need answered. We hear lots one way and then the other, and they are torn as to which way to go.

My personal feelings are for the SSC. The State of Michigan has always been a solid state. The auto industry was our economic backbone. Many changes have occurred and now we no longer have that strong economic balance in our world.

When we lost our industry, the auto industry, we also lost back on our labors. We lost many small businesses that had to leave the state, and with that we lost fellow people that went in order to have jobs.

Michigan needs new blood. Michigan needs SSC. Granted, much updating and expense are involved, but the long-range outlook, even though it will be testy for all of us, the potential economics for Michigan will be overwhelming.

It will bring jobs back. It will bring growth, and it will bring a sound economy that will help both local and state governments.

Nothing ever stays the same. In order to be productive, we must expect changes. With the way our area and State is today, what do we have to offer our children? Many leave the area to pursue their dreams and lives as nothing is available to them here.

Can you imagine the impact or educational system to be in contact with nuclear scientists and other high tech personnel? These educators would be role models for the young people. Our schools would be challenged and influenced by the SSC.

Our children are the backbone for this country. They are our investment in the future. With the SSC, opportunities for our children and their children will number ten times-fold.

Let's do it for Michigan. Let's do it for our community. Let's do it for our kids. Let's help Michigan. Let's bring the SSC to Stockbridge. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Richard Wunsch. Is Marvin Holter here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Margarete Gravina?

(Ms. Gravina identifies herself.)

MR. LAWSON: Okay, you will be the next speaker. Mr. Wunsch.

352

STATEMENT OF RICHARD WUNSCH

MR. WUNSCH: Thank you.

My name is Richard Wunsch. I am Co-Chair of the Hillsdale Organization for Preservation of the Environment. We have been active in opposition to the low-level radioactive waste dump.

One of our concerns is the fact that we have heard figures of anywhere from 30,000 cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste to as high as 80,000 cubic feet of radioactive waste.

The 80,000 figure would mean an increase of low-level radioactive waste in the Midwest Compact of almost 50 percent, and I too share a grave concern with the figures and the information that the Federal Government gives us, so I wouldn't be surprised if they are admitting to as much as 80,000 if it might not be a great deal more.

I would like everyone to take note of the fact that we have had a fine stream of professionals here speaking in favor of this. University professors, presidents of universities, city managers, members of the County Commission -- all kinds of people of professional and political standing.

Those of us that have spoken that are workers and farmers, those of us that work with the soil and otherwise do intrinsically creative work have had a far different opinion than most of those from the professional community. And I might point out, particularly to those from the Department of Energy, that well over half the people here have been from the professional community.

Yet on a national basis, that professional community represents perhaps as much as one percent of the political body.

And I would also point out to those of us ourselves that we cannot be fooled anymore than them. Your friends and neighbors, if the applause and the number of people that I have talked to and the number of signatures on that petition are any indication, are probably even a majority opposed or at least seriously questioning the wisdom of this.

Now, some specific items that I would like to question are the waste. Now I must confess that I am active in a group that is particularly concerned with nuclear waste. Of course, the fact that much of that material has half-lives ranging up as high as 20,000 years or more. Multiply that by a factor of 10, you have approximately 200,000 years of concern.

Now, we all know that stuff is not going to stay in one spot for 200,000 years. That means that if the Pharaohs had been messing with this stuff, we would only be one per cent of the way toward taking it home, and we know what kind of shape the pyramids are in.

Now, another matter of grave concern is the groundwater, particularly the contamination thereof. However, given that the problem of contamination can be taken care of which I, and I think others, seriously doubt, you are taking about -- according to figures that I have seen from the government, itself -- of 240,000 gallons of water a minute, a minute.

Now I don't know what kind of problems you all had up here this summer, but there were wells in Hillsdale County that went dry. And we hear that things are going to get worse? More people, more draws on water.

I think that is perhaps the biggest concern of all. If the water gets contaminated, it is the closest thing to impossible to clean it up. The water doesn't get contaminated, and you are still using a heck of a lot of it. More than I think may anywhere be available.

Another item of concern that I think ought to be emphasized highly is this increase in the SEV. It has been mentioned. What happens to the older people? What happens to the retirees? What happens to the \$3.35 an hour person that works in McDonald's and so forth?

How are they going to pay the greater property taxes? There is not going to be any grave economic benefits for them. Maybe a few hours of overtime. But you are working at \$3.35 an hour, what good is that overtime?

You, the people of this area, are going to pay. You are going to pay higher property tax. You are going to buy these facilities. What about these facilities? Schools. Highways. Police protection. Fire protection. And we know the history of the industries; we know the history of the government.

The government doesn't pay a lick in property taxes. The industries come for abatements. Do you get an abatement? No, you are just a poor homeowner. You don't get an abatement. But the industry does.

There will be a lot of spinoff industries. There will be jobs. We know that. But how long does that stuff last?

Remember about nuclear waste. Nuclear waste is the gift that keeps on giving and giving and giving.

MR. LAWSON: May I ask you to limit your comments to another 30 seconds, please?

MR. WUNSCH: I certainly will. I have one more question, one more item that was pointed out to me by an individual.

6

There is no provision in any of this that I am aware of, and I certainly could have missed it, for any kind of independent site monitoring. This is one thing about the nuclear waste act that is good, and that is that the communities involved get a certain splurge of money to do their own research. Hire their own people.

And I think that whether it comes from the Feds, the State, or wherever, there is a whole lot more that we ought to be learning about this.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Margarete Gravina. Marvin Holter, is Mr. Holter here?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Or James Pitz?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Signe Watson?

(No verbal response)

MR. LAWSON: Carmen Kaiser?

(Mr. Kaiser identifies himself.)

MR. LAWSON: You will be the next speaker, sir. Ms. Gravina?

276

STATEMENT OF MARGARETE GRAVINA

MS. GRAVINA: Good evening. My name is Margarete Gravina and I live on West Service Road, which is several miles southwest of Mason. I welcome the opportunity to publicly comment on the draft EIS.

I have spent a great deal of time reviewing this document and have identified a number of issues. Due to the time constraints tonight, I will only be able to address a portion of my comments and questions in this forum.

I would like to start by saying that I have 12 years of experience as a technical writer and fully appreciate the level of effort that went into creating a document of this magnitude. The authors have my greatest respect.

Nonetheless, I do have a number of comments and questions concerning the draft EIS. Volume I, Section 3.2.4.2, speaks of international collaboration on the SSC including seeking cost-sharing from interested countries. The draft EIS does not specifically address the implications of multinational cost sharing and any impact such cost sharing may have on the SSC and local residents.

For example, how much say would international investors have in construction and/or operational decisions? What restrictions, if any, would be placed on access to SSC data and the facilities themselves?

Would international security and political issues take precedence over financial considerations when determining whether or not to improve an investment by individual countries? Would foreign investors have a voting interest in the State's proposed SSC coordinating district?

These issues have serious implications and need to be specifically addressed in the EIS.

Volume I, Section 3.1.4 states that, quote, "Injectors at the proposed Michigan and Tennessee sites would be constructed using cut-and-cover rather than tunneling as proposed by the two states..." unquote. However, Section 5.1.4, page 16, states that cut-and-cover would be used at the Arizona site only.

Consequently, the effect of construction noise levels was not even evaluated for the proposed Michigan site. According to the EIS, there is only one residence within one and one-half miles of the Arizona site. Therefore, noise levels were not determined to be a problem.

This is not the case in Michigan. The injector site is in a populated area. If cut-and-cover is indeed planned for the Michigan site, then an evaluation of the effect of construction noise needs to be performed.

Appendix 10.1.2.1, page 100, states that for purposes of the draft EIS, it was assumed that low-level radioactive waste would be transported to the facility in Richland, Washington. However, on that same page, it states that disposal at a regional compact-operated, NRC-licensed facility remains a possible option.

Table 10.1.3-16 indicates that a planned site in this region is not yet located. Under what circumstances would a regional disposal facility be preferred over the Richland site? Would a decision to use a site other than Richland be made prior to the final site selection? Or at any time in the future, once the final site has been selected?

Appendix 5, page 38, discusses groundwater use in the vicinity of the proposed site. The analysis is based on usage data through 1984. During the past two years, this area has experienced lower-than-average rain and snowfalls, and in recent months drought conditions existed.

Have the conditions of more recent years been considered when evaluating the potential for areal declines or overdrafts?

Chapter 5, page 5.1.2-29 and Appendix 5, page 118, discuss areal declines in groundwater levels in Jackson and Lansing using 1984 data, and state, quote, "There are no easily developed alternative supply sources nor plans for development for either of the communities most affected. Consequently, it is assumed that the impact cannot be effectively mitigated within the time frame of the project."

It further states, quote, "A comparable impact to groundwater is not anticipated in the vicinity of any other potentially affected community. However, data for evaluation is limited," unquote.

Although the EIS states that the groundwater situation in Lansing and Jackson improved slightly between 1980 and 1984 due to decreased pumping, it does not appear that the effects of this year's drought were considered. Prudent judgment would dictate further evaluation of the groundwater supply issue using current data which more accurately reflects the present conditions.

Table 4-14, of Volume I, indicates that Michigan has been issued 700 licenses for radioactive materials. Is this a misprint? If not, what geographical area is included? The EIS does not seem to reflect this large number when evaluating the effect of SSC in combination with existing conditions.

I also have a general concern regarding Section 5.1 of Volume I, Chapter 5, "Identification of Impacts and Mitigative Measures Among Alternative Sites." This section describes the potential adverse effects and environmental consequences that may occur and possible mitigative measures that may be taken to reduce or eliminate these negative impacts. A number of vague, noncommittal phrases, such as "if required, may be required, could be, might be able to," etc. are used when describing possible mitigative measures.

Further, many potential solutions are based on assumptions or generalizations rather than absolute fact, or identification of mitigative measures has been deferred until after the final site selection at which time further studies will be made.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me. Could I ask you to summarize your final comments in about 30 seconds?

MS. GRAVINA: Okay.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MS. GRAVINA: Although current legislation addresses some of the issues in the EIS and provides certain protections, this is not the case for all issues

Consequently, there are no assurances or guarantees that the appropriate and necessary measures will be taken. I recommend that the final EIS address the issue of insuring that the necessary protections are in place and enforceable.

In closing, I would like to make one last comment. Throughout the draft EIS and in correspondence regarding the SSC, nonpersonal terminology such as "affected landowner and human receptors" is used. I find such references personally offensive

The implication is that we are inanimate objects rather than people. The fact that we are people should not get lost in the midst of all the technical jargon. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: I would like to announce at this point that we have gone through the names that we have on the advanced list, and the remaining names that I have which number ten are people who have signed in as of today.

Both the Presiding Officer and I agree that we should just proceed on and continue, and we will take the people that have signed up, and take them with the same limitations of five minutes each. If that goes according to schedule, we will probably be finished close to ten minutes of 11:00.

The next speaker will be Carmen Kaiser, and he will be followed by David Sheathelm. Is David Sheathelm here? Thank you. Mr. Kaiser.

353

STATEMENT OF CARMEN KAISER

MR. KAISER: I am Carmen Kaiser from Hillsdale County. I am a trustee on the Board there, trying to control a radioactive dump in Michigan.

I have toured one of these dumps in Ohio and Kentucky. The people in Ohio believe that they're not getting any of this stuff dumped on them as of now. Well, them people are fools. Because I was in one of the dumps and there was Michigan trucks dumping there out of Michigan, hauling out of Detroit.

So the reason I'm telling you some of this, to let you know that your politicians lie to you every day. Okay?

And another thing, we got descriptions of the dumps that I toured, at the Fair at Hillsdale County. Anybody who is interested in coming down to get some explanations of them, I'd be glad to give you some.

And the main thing that I got to say here tonight, I just heard out here in the hall at the intermediate session that you people just turned down another school levy. Well, we turned down another one too, over in Hillsdale County at Camden School this Summer. Not that we don't want the kids to have an education, not that we're afraid to pay for education. But every time we give them money they spend it for something other than the kids. So we got tired of it. So we done something about it.

I am running for Commissioner in Hillsdale County. I was asked to run. They got my petitions out and come and asked me if I'd run. And I told them I would. We need some different people in the school boards. We need people in the counties. You got to start at a low level, if you want to change. That's where you got to start.

You're spending your money. No matter what you go to do they're asking for more money all the time. If it ain't county, it's State. If it ain't State, it's Federal.

Just one thing you people want to remember. All that money, no matter whether it's spent local, county or State or Federal, it always comes out of your pocket. So just remember that when you go to the polls November 8th. Okay?

I seen a little sign, to wind up. I haven't got much to say. A little sign on the front end of a truck. It wasn't a real new truck. But it was a nice one. And this sign said that I'm spending my grandkids' money. And that's what we're doing today.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is David Sheathelm, to be followed by Zachary Frey. Is Steve Grosse here? William Rogers. Next speaker, Mr. Rogers.

354

STATEMENT OF DAVID SHEATHELM

MR. SHEATHELM: Good evening. My name is David Sheathelm. I live at 3232 Sheathelm Road in White Oak Township.

I am also here on behalf of the White Oak Township Board. I'm the Treasurer in White Oak Township.

Last February our Township Board did pass a resolution supporting the State of Michigan's efforts to obtain the SSC. We all recognize that numerous radical changes in our ways of life will accompany the coming of the Super Collider. The draft EIS addresses many of those changes.

At its September meeting, the White Oak Township Board discussed some of those changes at length. The result of that discussion is the resolution which I am about to share with you tonight.

Let me first say that we on the Township Board continue in its support of the SSC endeavors. But we are adamant in our feeling that local governments, and so their citizens, must be a continuing and an integral part of the SSC project.

They must remain informed, and in turn we must be adamant in providing feedback to State and Federal officials.

Several of the speakers who have spoken before me have addressed some of the concerns that we discussed at our meeting, and which are addressed here in this resolution:

Whereas, the Department of Energy has solicited public comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement Superconducting Super Collider;

Whereas the DEIS delineates numerous adverse impacts regarding public safety during the construction phase, generation of noise during the construction phase, release of dust and other pollutants into the atmosphere during the construction phase, and the increase in noise levels during the construction phase and specifically near the service areas during the operation phase of the SSC;

Whereas, at its September 7, 1988 meeting, the White Oak Township Board expressed deep concerns over public safety during the construction phase, release of dust particles and other pollutants into the atmosphere and the increase in noise levels during the construction phase, and specifically near the service areas during the operation of the SSC, and authorized Treasurer Davis Sheathlem to present a resolution expressing those concerns to the Department of Energy at its public hearing to be held September 26, 1988;

2 Whereas, quote, "The SSC is not the type of project that would operate effectively in a hostile social environment" close quote;

Whereas, the DEIS delineates numerous mitigative measures which could be taken to reduce those negative impacts mentioned above;

Therefore, be it resolved: The White Oak Township Board insists that those mitigative measures enumerated in the DEIS dealing with public safety during construction, the release of dust and other pollutants into the atmosphere during construction, the increase in noise levels during construction and specifically at the service areas during the operation of the SSC, be completely implemented if the Stockbridge site is selected to host the Superconducting Super Collider;

Be it further resolved: The White Oak Township Board insists that the Department of Energy keep the White Oak Township Board appraised of the Department's intention to and progress in implementing those mitigative measures should the Stockbridge site be selected to host the SSC;

Be it further resolved: The White Oak Township Board urges all municipalities around the proposed SSC ring to approve a similar resolution;

Be it further resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all municipalities around the proposed SSC ring as well as to Governor James Blanchard, Congressman Bob Carr, Senator Don Regal and Senator Carl Evan.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker is William Rogers, to be followed by Eunice Hendricks. Is Ms. Hendricks here? Is Jan Vondrin here? Larry Strazalka? You will be the next speaker, sir. Mr. Rogers?

355

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM ROGERS

1 MR. ROGERS: I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak to you again. I will try to make this as brief as I can. First of all, I would like to dispel anybody that thinks that I'm not in favor of the SSC. I am. I think that Michigan might not be my preferred site for it, but I do think it is a good project and has a lot of merit. I do think that the decommissioning is totally inadequate in the EIS. I'd like to see that invoked and better things in it so we can understand it. I find myself agreeing with Governor Blanchard tonight. He mentioned that knowledge is power. And I think that maybe this is one of the things that I missed in my first address was that I very well recognize that and the fact that being a public official in the state and trying to understand this project and trying to get a handle on it, we have been groping terribly as local officials trying to see what we're really talking about here.

2 The first time I really got some good, hard information, and I want to thank the DOE, because they are the ones that give it to me, was along I'm thinking it was approximately May. I may be a month one way or the other. But I finally got a copy of the conceptual design report.

Previous to that, I didn't have anything to really work from besides what dribled down from the State.

I think that you'll find in this state a lot of us local officials are in the same boat. We are all trying to catch up and learn about this project so that we can make some intelligent judgment calls about it.

It would have been helpful to have that information before. I looked at the conceptual design report and I think that was dated 1985 and I wondered why we didn't have it. That bothered me. It still bothers me.

But I'd like to say thank you for getting it to me and if it hadn't been for the DOE giving it to me I would have questioned whether I would have ever seen it.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Rogers.

The next speaker is Larry Strazalka to be followed by Leland Townsend. Is Mr. Townsend here?

356

STATEMENT OF LARRY STRAZALKA

1 MR. STRAZALKA: My name is Larry Strazalka. I live at 3300 Dexter Trail in Stockbridge. And I don't belong to any group. I'm an individual, and I'm an American. But I hate it when my government -- Federal, State -- is trying to jam something down my throat. I received this in the mail, and I looked to see if my human receptors would be able to hear this collider being built.

2 I noticed that my residence wasn't on it. So immediately I said well, if that's the only mistake, it would be a miracle. I think that the money spent on this could be used for something a lot more useful.

3 I'm concerned that my State government is not trying to protect me and I have to rely on groups of citizens when I vote for people to help me. There is no place for the government in my life except to protect me. And I'm against this. And someone saying about inventions and inventing. Well, the most useful, the Wright brothers, they didn't have a government grant to invent the airplane. They did it out of the pure enjoyment and the fulfillment and to make probably a little bit of money off it. And I think that's where industry should go, and not into your big universities which probably most of them have left now. They really care and they really have an open mind.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker is Mr. Leland Townsend to be followed by John Tellier. Mr. Tellier? Mr. Townsend.

357

STATEMENT OF LELAND TOWNSEND

MR. TOWNSEND: Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate the opportunity to speak again. All I'm here tonight for is to reiterate some of the comments I made back in February where my testimony was in depth and in writing.

My name is Leland Townsend. I'm a fourth generation farmer in Ingham Township. My forefathers taught me that common sense goes a long way in this business. And I think this project -- I did not see the common sense report in that lengthy study that I, in between my farming, I didn't have to get it all read. So there might have been something in there I definitely didn't get out of it.

But I was opposed to it before on three specific reasons. Those that have been sold to us because of jobs, number one. It's a great energy source, number two. And because of the economics of this community.

1 I'm a part of the agricultural field which creates the most jobs in this country; the number one employer is farming. It creates more jobs than anything else and it produces a renewable source of energy instead of one that's a pollutant, which this project will produce.

As far as the economics of it, I guess I'd just like to conclude by all those people that were in favor of it, if they'll get their checkbooks out and contribute the first \$6 billion to this, so that the local taxpayers won't have to pay for it, otherwise I'm opposed to building this in any state in this country at this point in time. I think there's a lot of other important projects that we can have.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is John Tellier to be followed by David Rineheart. Mr. Rineheart?

358 STATEMENT OF JOHN TELLIER

1 MR. TELLIER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am John Tellier. I live at 943-1/2 North Sycamore Street in Lansing, Michigan. [And I am a nutritionist and independent researcher doing municipal hygiene, for the past ten years have been working with the Michigan Pure Water Council. And pure water, we are concerned about how the reactor will affect the groundwater in this area, and also concerned how the nuclear waste which you will be producing, how it is going to be used.

2 Now, I subscribe to a report, "The Consumer," that comes from Post Office Box 346, Caton, California 95534. And in the October report, it shows how the effect of nuclear waste has and how it's being used to irradiate the food. And this is really something. You better pay attention to this. It says "Food Irradiation, Who Wants It?" is a book published by that name, presents a body of scientific literature that points to adverse effects of food irradiation. Irradiation destroys up to 80 percent of the vitamins, A, B, C, D and K with Vitamin E being totally destroyed. The authors uncover the result of 413 case studies that have been reviewed with only five of them supporting the technology of food irradiation. They found links to cancer, lower birth rates, kidney disease and changes in the white blood cells and chromosomes.

2 Now, there's a study here from India -- this is for the farmers now, listen to this -- children fed freshly irradiated wheat developed polypoidal defect in the chromosomes of the blood cells. Once the children were taken off the irradiated wheat diet their blood pattern returned to normal.

3 So what is going to happen to the waste that you will be producing? Are you going to have like Cobalt 60 or Cesium 137? The report shows that the food irradiation plants are powered by Cobalt 60 and Cesium 137 as part of their waste management program. The Department of Energy is preparing to finance six irradiation plants to the tune of \$10 million in the hopes that they can find commercial value for the large supplies of nuclear waste.

3 So of course we are concerned. It's nice to create jobs. But how is the nuclear waste going to affect the groundwater? And please don't use it in our food. Dump it in an abandoned mine, dump your nuclear waste in abandoned mines and don't start irradiating our food, because this is a crime. Just like polluting the drinking water in the cities of Lansing and Detroit and Washington, wherever with that hydrochloric acid, another waste product from the aluminum industry. I have to distill my water in the city before I can drink it. So maybe you want to get a copy of this report of "The Consumer," study it, and there are organizations that do the research, did the research for us. There is a Committee for Nuclear Responsibility. There is mentioned in the July report a committee called United National Scientific Committee on the effect of atomic radiation, biological effect of ionizing radiation and several others. That's in the July 1983 Report Number 16, Report to the Consumer.

I think this needs more study, this whole project. Perhaps it would be okay. But how is it going to affect the groundwater? That's our main concern. And please don't use your nuclear waste on the food.

MR. GRIFFING: I'd like to respond to that. First of all, this has nothing to do with food irradiation experiments. And second of all, the radio-isotopes that you mentioned are all fission products which come out of nuclear fission reactors. And the isotopes that we are involved within our accelerator have nothing to do with those. So your comments are really not pertinent to the project that's being proposed and discussed here today.

MR. TOWNSEND: You will be producing nuclear waste, right?

MR. GRIFFING: It will be low-level waste. It's not the nuclear kind of waste that you are talking about.

(Voices from audience)

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me. Excuse me. We have had eight hours of testimony today and it has been very orderly. There is plenty of time for people to speak, plenty of time for written comments to be spoken. Excuse me, sir. Excuse me. He will have time to finish his five minutes. Mr. Griffing was just making a clarifying point.

Are you through, sir?

MR. TOWNSEND: Well, practically. I just have my information on this report here. And the food, of course, your product is -- we are all for improving science, for improving the jobs at the universities. However, we say what effects will your, what long-range effect will the nuclear waste have? That's my main concern. I think people should read these reports, just for yourself.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

Mr. Tellier, could you produce a copy for the panel so they would have the reference, please? Thank you.

David Rineheart? Is Mr. Rineheart here? All right. I am going to go over the list of people who are signed up who evidently have either disappeared or I have missed.

Sidney Watson. James Pitts. Marvin Holter. Zachary Frey. I understand he's passed. Steve Grosse. Eunice Hendricks. Jan Vondrin.

And you are? Okay. Thank you. Jan Vondrin. And before you speak, David Rineheart is not here. As of now you are the last speaker.

359

STATEMENT OF JAN VONDRIN

MS. VONDRIN: It is my understanding that the purpose of this hearing was to address the DEIS questions, comments, criticisms and omissions.

1 It was not intended to be a platform for the State of Michigan and the universities and others to promote this project.

And I am surprised that the DOE allowed that to happen. That was our understanding, that that was not going to be permitted.

MR. LAWSON: Let me make a clarifying statement about that. There was a statement that was made some time back that would allow for people to make comments for and opposed to the project at this meeting. I don't know if the Presiding Officer would like to say anything about that.

MR. NOLAN: We said at the outset that the primary purpose was in fact, as it had been billed, to receive comments on the DEIS.

However, we did indicate that this is a public meeting, this is an open forum. It is an opportunity for people to express what their opinion is and that if people felt the need to make supporting or opposing comments, they would be noted.

MS. VONDRIN: The information that I got direct from the Department of Energy did not say that. It said that this was for the sole purpose of comments on the DEIS.

2

Some of the things that I feel in the DEIS that need addressing further is the possible restrictions of hunting, fishing and commercial trapping in some areas adjacent to the SSC project lands. That needs to be clarified so that we have a little more understanding of just what is intended by that particular section of the DEIS. Whether or not it includes private lands or just project lands.

3

One of the things that was not covered by the DEIS was the effect that the regional government or the planning or coordinating district will have on the area, whether local people will be in charge of zoning or whether it will be a regional government where the locals have very little input. I think that needs to be clarified just a little more.

4

And I don't feel that the DEIS covered in depth what effect this project will have on the Haehnle Bird Sanctuary, the Waterloo Recreation Area, and this area in general. The main focus of this area is recreation and agriculture, not industrial.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Mr. Rineheart? Okay. Steve Grosse.

360

STATEMENT OF STEVE GROSSE

MR. GROSSE: I am from the other side of the collider zone near the beam collision zones. My name is Steve Grosse. I am from the Onondaga area. I do not really want to see the Super Collider built. And that is one part of your environmental impact on me. I don't want to see it.

1

I question whether your underground, your stratified fee zones are adequate to protect the people. I see where there is a large area of sort of wings on the design to account for stopping the beam, which is new lines continue on, other radioactive particles. I suppose they will be mostly stopped in the stoppage, whatever you would call it, the cement, the metal, that stops the beam. But on the other side of the collector, you are running two beams into each other. And this doesn't have that kind of shielding. And it seems to me you have twice the force as trying to stop one beam. So you have sky shine or whatever you call it going in every direction, maybe more particularly toward the forward of the beam collisions but they are going in every direction. You are not taking any account of people's wells underground, anyplace in the area of that other than buying out a 1,000 foot strip. And I personally don't want to have any extra particles passing through my body or the body of my children or my

organic produce. I don't need any extra radioactive particles that you might discover passing through me or anything. And I think that's one of the big major aspects of this radioactive byproducts is you're going to have new things you don't even know what they are. That's part of your intent with this thing.

2 I don't want those things created in my water supply or in my neighbors' water supply. We've got a good organic farm and things starting to go. And we're saying, forget this big industry and all your polluting chemicals that you're dumping on our food and getting in our water supply. We're trying to get that cleaned up. And instead we're going to get this extra little additional thing.

3 I don't see how a major business and technological project such as this is actually a benefit to humanity at this time. We have a whole lot of other pollution problems because we've gone ahead, rammed ahead with our big industry and our big profits and made this project and that project and never addressed all the waste and all the byproducts that are going to be there for years. As a citizen of the Earth, a citizen of humanity and not just humanity but the animals and the plant life on this planet, we are all one on this planet together, we don't need a continued gigantic industrial push in this country. We don't need technology. It ain't the answer. The computer age isn't the answer.

4 All your big, big, great big projects and answers could come back to you. You'd have much more happiness living in a simple life on this earth rather than having to have all this curiosity fulfilled with a great big project that has so many questions, so many unanswered little corners here and there, little hidden aspects -- even if those hidden aspects are only cancer to an animal. We don't need them.

We don't need to have our gravel pits filled in, even though the gravel pit is environmental damage to start with. We don't need it filled in again when it's finally starting to come back into an earthly environment even though it's man created.

5 I don't want to see the SSC project built. I am really, really glad that I could come here tonight instead of being like the first time I went to a meeting in Stockbridge and was told there is no radioactive byproducts by the people up there. I was told there was no groundwater going to be pumped out. I was lied and lied and lied to. But I was the only one standing. I am really glad that there is support to stop this project now and people are coming up and speaking it.

I find there are a lot of people that didn't make it here that I have talked to in Onondaga. They are not for this thing. But they are not going to come to your meeting.

6 But if this thing, if you keep trying to build it in Michigan, people are going to stand up more and more. Whatever it takes, some of us will put earth first, and we will do what we have to do. And whatever that is, I don't know. But maybe we won't speak about it in public and maybe nobody will know who did it. But it will get done, and this project will be stopped it, even if you try to build it, it will be stopped either through public opinion or through other means. But we are not going to let this go and contaminate our water supply and let big government come in here. You can try it with your radioactive waste dump in Michigan. It won't be built no matter what we got to do.

MR. LAWSON: Is there anyone else who had signed up to speak that I have missed or that has been out of the hall when called?

Okay. Thank you. Well, this is the end of today and tonight's session. I wish to thank all of you for your thoughtful comments, for your hospitality and for observing the procedures for today's session. You can be assured that your comments will be considered most seriously by the Department of Energy as it prepares the draft EIS.

I want to add a personal note. With very few exceptions I have to note the extreme patience and tolerance and respect that you have had not only for the procedures but for people who have varying points of view or different types of information to provide to the Department of Energy.

Your willingness to listen to other people's points of view and present it in a comprehensive and a concise manner I thought was outstanding.

I also want to thank people who were responsible for the sound system that has gone on absolutely perfectly, for the school system for making available these facilities, to Ben Hunnicutt, who is our court reporter going on nine hours now, and certainly to our panelists.

And we all want to thank you for the time that you've taken today to come to make the statements and hear the presentations.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 10:30 p.m., the public hearing was adjourned.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Public Hearing on the Matter of:
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Butner Sports Arena
24th Street
Butner, North Carolina

Monday, October 3, 1988
and
Tuesday, October 4, 1988

APPEARANCES

PRESIDING:

RICHARD NOLAN
Deputy Executive Director, SSC Site Task Force

MODERATOR:

BARRY LAWSON
Barry Lawson & Associates, Inc.

PANEL:

RICHARD NOLAN
VICKI PROUTY
WILLIAM GRIFFING
JAY HUNZE
U.S. Department of Energy

PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

First Session:

EARL MAC CORMAC
JIM CLARK
JOE HAENN
BERNARD OBIE
WILLIAM BELL
PHILLIP DOERR
KITTY FRIED
DRU PENDERGRAPH
WELLS EDELMAN
HAROLD BOWEN
ANN BOWEN
JULIAN FORD
RICK BOWEN
CANDY SHARVER
DECK STAPLETON
PAM BOWEN
HARRY LUTHER
JAMES BURNETTE
DEBBIE SUGGS
STEVE SUGGS
PAY DELACOURT
HARRY EBERLY
BELLZORA BURWELL
JOE HAENN
KAY LEMONS
CLARENCE LEMONS
BOB SWAN
BEN TAYLOR
AUDREY SMITH

First Session (Cont):

GEORGE HEINTZMAN
ROLAND HUGHEY
VICTOR KRYNICKI
JOE HARWOOD
GERALD KELLY
JEFF CLAYTON
JAMES R. HENORICK, JR.
ROBERT PASIPANKI
WILLIAM THOMAS
HELEN THOMAS
DAN WINSLOW
EVELYN WINSLOW
HENRY BROWN

Second Session:

ANGEL ELLIS
LAVONNE MEADS
MARK GRIFFIN
JACK EDINGER
PAULETTE BLAYLOCK
ARTHUR TILLEY
PRISCILLA JORDAN
VIRGINIA HILL
KEVIN CATES
JIM BENSON
MICHAEL MARTZ
LYNN VAN SCOYOC
ELLEN RECKHOW
DOUG DAVIS
PATSI DAVIS
CORNELL ALLEN
FRAN PARROT
BRENT WILLETT
HON. H.M. MICHAUX, JR.
FAYE TAYLOR
MILLIE TILLEY
JOHN MININGER
MELODY ANN MININGER
SHAWN MININGER
WILLIAM E. GRAHAM, JR.
CHARLES CASE
VIC BELL
CHESTER JOHNSON
WANDA EDINGER
BURLEY ADOCK
ANN LOUISE BARRICK
BONNIE HUGHEY
MARY LYDA
JERRY LYDA
DR. JIM MASSEY
PHILIP CARTER
LEONARD PARROTT
J.C. FORSYTHE
JEFF SCHARVER
JOYCE ELAINE McNEILL

Third Session:

TOM JORDAN
WADE ELLIS
BETTY LOU ELLIS
FRANCIS FARLOW
VICKI HORTON
GARNET ELLIS
LYNN VAN SCOYOC
LINDA HUFF
DOUG DAVIS
EDGAR WHITE
DR. KENNETH RECKHOW
BECKY HAREON

F I R S T S E S S I O N

(October 3, 1988: 2:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: I want to welcome you to the Department's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. My name is Dick Nolan, and I am the deputy executive director of the SSC Site Task Force. And I will be the presiding officer for your hearing this afternoon.

The purpose of my brief remarks today is to tell you why we are all here. After my remarks, I will ask our session moderator, Mr. Lawson, who is seated here on my left, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this afternoon.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the department's draft EIS on the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us your written comments which must be postmarked by October 17, 1988.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me go back for just a second and refresh your memories on how we came to this point in the site selection process.

In January 1987, President Reagan's decision was to proceed to the SSC and was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April, 1987, the Department issues an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals, and 36 of these were found to be qualified.

The proposals were forwarded to the National Academies of Science and Engineering for further evaluation. And based on the criteria in the invitation that I mentioned, the Academies recommended a best qualified list of eight sites for further review.

One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer. And following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the best qualified list, including your State's proposed site, on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the SSC. In February 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the EIS.

The DOE received approximately 2,100 comments on the scope of the proposed EIS. These comments were considered in the preparation of the draft document that's the subject of the hearing today.

Following public hearings here and in other best qualified list states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in December of this year.

The draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives:

One, site alternatives. Those would be the seven locations that are considered alternative to site the SSC.

Technical alternatives. That is, different technology, equipment or the configuration of facilities.

Programmatic alternatives such as using other accelerators than the SSC, international collaboration on the project, or just simply delaying the project.

And, four, the no-action alternative; that is, the option not to construct the SSC at all.

The draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at seven site alternatives. Again, the site alternatives are located in Arizona, in Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

This draft EIS gives us as much as information at this stage of the development of the project regarding the potential environmental effects of the proposed construction and operation of an SSC at each of those alternative sites. However, the DOE recognizes that further review under the National Environmental Policy Act would be required prior to the construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

So, following the selection of a site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a supplement to this EIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and alternatives for minimizing those impacts.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS. This is obviously a very large and comprehensive document. It contains more than 4,000 pages. It's organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled Environmental Impact Statement. Volume II is the comment resolution document, and it is in fact reserved for our response to people's comments for publication in the final EIS only. That's why it doesn't exist now. It will be published in the final EIS with your comments and responses in it.

Volume III describes the methodology for our site selection. And then finally, Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments received at this hearing will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its recommended decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

This afternoon I want to point out to you that we are going to use the services of a professional moderator to assure a very fair and orderly proceeding for the meeting. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments.

We urge all participants in this afternoon's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS, and avoid statements aimed solely at support or opposition for the State's proposal. While all comments will become part of the formal record for this proceeding, those specifically addressing the EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also provide written comments to the DOE. Again, they should be postmarked by October 17, the end of our 45-day comment period, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS. We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent possible.

Just one final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision makers in making major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences.

An EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and make a final decision that meets the Federal requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

We want to thank you in advance for your interest and participation with us here today. I would like to introduce to you Vicki Prouty on Mr. Lawson's left, who with me for this early part of the session will comprise the panel, your panel for this afternoon. And during the course of the afternoon I will be spelled off by Mr. Jay Hunze, and Vicki Prouty will be spelled off by Mr. Bill Griffing.

Let me now introduce Mr. Barry Lawson, who will describe how we will conduct this afternoon's session. Barry.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you and good afternoon. Once again, my name is Barry Lawson. I am a community relations specialist and president of Lawson Associates of Concord, Massachusetts. As an outside consultant, I have been hired by the Department of Energy to moderate this hearing.

As Mr. Nolan has just said, the purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider. In February, the department conducted a scoping meeting here in Butner, to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comment on this document which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in North Carolina and in six other states.

The court reporter for this hearing is Brenda Cooley, and she is seated to the far left of the podium. When we begin the comment period of this hearing, I will announce each speaker working from a list provided to me by the people at the registration table. I will take the speakers in the order in which they have signed up in advance, with appropriate respect for public officials.

As this is a hearing to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in that draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. This is not intended to limit your remarks, but rather, to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their views, I have established the following rules for the conduct of today's sessions. The first session will last until 6:30 this evening, and then we will reconvene at 7:00, and are scheduled to run until about 11:00. Periodically, I may call for short comfort breaks.

All comments will be limited to five minutes unless otherwise noted by me, and I will try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining. And your cooperation will be appreciated by the panel and other members of the public who will also have a fair opportunity then to share their views.

I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentation run less than five minutes, or other people are late in responding to their times, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit written comments to me before or after your presentation. And I would ask you, if you would, to please bring them up to the front table either before or after your presentation.

At approximately 30 minutes before the end of this session, or when we have an opportunity, I will call speakers who have registered at the door today. Some of these speakers may be called earlier if we are running ahead of schedule. Therefore, any of you who wish to speak and have not yet registered, you should sign up at the registration table in the lobby.

For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline is October 17. All comments raised on the content of the draft EIS will be made a part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares the final Environmental Impact Statement.

The panel to my left, their primary responsibilities are to listen to your comments and ask any clarifying questions necessary to create a complete record of your comments on the contents of the draft EIS.

And a couple of administrative notes. I have been asked that you refrain from bringing food or drink into this hall, and also there are very strict prohibitions against smoking in this hall. So if you feel compelled to participate in any of those activities, I ask you to step outside.

There are restrooms which are advertised in the rear of the room. The ladies room up there, and I'm not sure where the men's room is, but I think it's right next to it.

And very importantly, in a hall such as this with its acoustical characteristics, we do have to be concerned about noise. We would like to have each speaker have plenty of opportunity to make his or her comments without disturbance from the audience.

I would ask, if you feel compelled to have a conversation, to please take it outside, or at least to the rear of the room so that it will not interfere with the testimony or questions that may be dealt with as part of the official record of today's hearing.

I will probably remind you of these as we go through the sessions today and this evening, and your cooperation is greatly appreciated. I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary.

Now it is time to introduce our first speaker. I will ask you, as speakers, when called upon to speak, to move to the podium provided in front of the panel, and for the record, to introduce yourself, give your address if you will, and to state your position and organization, if any.

It is critical, I repeat, it is critical for those of you who are submitting papers or requesting responses to questions to write down clearly your name, address, and zip code as well as your telephone number so that we will know how to get in touch with you to give the answers to those questions.

I will remind those of you who wish to speak, again, to sign up at the registration desk, and I will call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time the follow-up speaker so that you can be adequately prepared.

Right in front of me here are two white chairs. As we go through this session today as I announce the follow-up speaker, if he or she would please come and sit in one of those seats and wait your turn, it will greatly reduce the amount of time we take in going back and forth to the podium, and also increase the amount of time that you will have for your presentation.

Now as I announced, we have a number of speakers who have signed up in advance. We are starting a little bit earlier than we had originally had planned, so that I am going to be calling people from two or three different lists. So please stay tuned because you may get on earlier than you thought.

The first speaker this afternoon will be Mr. Earl Mac Cormac, and he will be followed by Mr. Bill Bell, if he's here. Is Mr. Bell here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Not yet. Then he would be followed by, as far as I know in my schedule, a Mr. Jim Clark. Is Mr. Clark here?

MR. CLARK: I'm here.

770 MR. LAWSON: Mr. Clark, you will be the second speaker.

STATEMENT OF EARL MAC CORMAC, ON BEHALF OF HDN. JIM MARTIN

MR. MAC CORMAC: This is awkward to do. I am Governor Martin's science advisor, and I am here to welcome DOE and the audience on behalf of Governor Martin to this occasion for the public response to the draft EIS. Welcome to North Carolina. We are delighted to have you here.

I am not speaking to the EIS. I am speaking in behalf of the Governor who cannot be here this afternoon, and I will spend three or four minutes remarking for him and for myself about the SSC.

It is no secret that Governor Martin and I and his administration are in favor of the SSC for a number of reasons. Let me briefly outline those reasons.

First and foremost, its scientific value. We believe that the SSC is a necessary instrument. It is like a microscope, that will benefit the entire United States through research. It is primarily a knowledge machine. We believe that the past 50 to 100 years has shown over again that as mankind has pushed back the frontiers of knowledge, technological benefits have accrued to the entire society.

Our second reason is more personal. The second reason is that we believe the SSC, if located in North Carolina, will provide an impetus to education from kindergarten through graduate school. We believe that this is perhaps the second most important feature of the SSC; its educational spin off and benefit.

Thirdly, we believe that the SSC will indeed provide economic growth for the area. That is our third reason, not our first. Let me make that very clear.

Under the second reason, we also believe, as we have stated in our proposal, in our publicity and in all of the documents we have submitted, that an integral part of this is minority education in science and mathematics. We believe that that is extremely important for our State and for the nation, especially since in the 21st century, 30 percent of the population will be black and hispanic, and presently only 4 percent of that population achieves bachelor's degrees in science and mathematics. It will be a loss of talent. It will be a loss of political support.

We believe that if the United States is to progress as a technological leader in the world, this is essential. We see the SSC as tied to this effort.

Last time we gathered together in a different building. There were extreme concern and genuine concern about the possibility of relocation. Since that time the Governor has established a working commission of the three counties that meets regularly to address the problems of mitigating and minimizing the effect of relocation should it come to North Carolina. I am pleased to report that to you.

The last thing I want to say is that the Governor and I both believe deeply in the environment, but before the environment, we believe in people. I like to state it this way.

We are charged with protecting the health and safety of the citizens of North Carolina. We would do nothing in any project, whether it is a scientific instrument, a nuclear reactor, a downtown grocery store, a factory, to hurt individuals. We believe their health and safety is to be paramount.

Secondly, we are committed to protecting the environment. My responsibilities in this State include oversight of all environmental affairs. I am personally concerned with it. I would not want to see the watershed, nor would the Governor, harmed, nor would we want to see pollution introduced into the area.

Finally, the third thing we are concerned with is economic viability and growth. And, indeed, we do have in this area a 2.2 percent unemployment rate. We have been successful in that area. We intend to continue that.

Would we sacrifice the health and safety of individuals for economic growth? No.

Would we sacrifice some of the environment? Yes, we do it every day, as humans, as animals, participate in the environment like other animals. They have wastes that have to be cleaned up.

In summary, let me welcome the people from DOE. We are delighted that you are here. We want to hear the comments ourselves. We in no way view this as a hostile session. We view this as a learning experience for you, a learning experience for the Governor, and for myself so that we can see should the SSC come to North Carolina, how can we improve the environment, protect our way of life, and ensure fair compensation.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker this afternoon will be Mr. Jim Clark, to be followed by Mary Dunham. Is Ms. Dunham here?

(No response.)

771

MR. LAWSON: If she is not, Joe Haenn. Is he here? I believe he is. You are the next speaker, sir.

STATEMENT OF JIM CLARK

MR. CLARK: I am Jim Clark, President of Save the Water.

So far this year we have got acid rain falling from our skies. We have just been through a scorching hot greenhouse summer with yet another serious drought. Our coastal sounds and estuaries are dying, and we have bloody needles and medical waste and other debris washing up on our beaches.

And now Governor Martin and the Department of Energy are seriously proposing to locate a massive, very environmentally damaging, high energy atomic collider near our clean drinking water supplies.

Come on now. Let's get real. That is an incredibly bad idea.

So the people are here today and tonight and tomorrow to say, no way. Forget it. Unh-unh, not here. No polluting atomic collider in North Carolina.

(Applause.)

We are here to tell the truth. Your massive atomic collider would pollute our clean drinking water. We are here to tell it like it is. And anyone who reads the environmental study or understands watershed protection knows the truth.

Our headwaters region, our watershed is no place for your dangerous atomic collider. The atomic collider would cross and damage the Flat River, the South Flat River, Mayo Creek, Grassy Creek, Dial Creek and Knapp of Reeds Creek at their most vulnerable point in the ecologically sensitive headwaters area where they originate in the rolling hills north of Durham.

And the very damaging six-lane Super Collider highways would cross and damage Falls Lake, vital wetlands, Elerby Creek, the Eno River, the Little River, the Flat River, Dial Creek and Camp Creek.

These are very important drinking water sources, and we don't want your massive atomic collider, your new super highways, your 17 new spoils landfills, or your 24 new wastewater discharge sites to pollute our clean drinking water.

The Environmental Impact Statement discloses in Section 5.1.2.4, that the atomic collider would use four times the amount of water all of Durham City and Durham County would use in 1996. Think of that staggering fact. The atomic collider as only one industry would use four times as much water as everyone else in Durham County. That is crazy. We simply don't have billions of gallons of clean water to spare for high energy atomic research.

The Environmental Impact Statement is woefully deficient, misleading and legally inadequate because it does not cover the very environmentally damaging Super Collider highways right up into the heart of the watershed. It does not cover the very significant archaeological and historical impacts, even though you know this area is rich with archaeological and historical treasures.

And most important, the EIS is legally defective because it fails to properly consider the very significant secondary and cumulative environmental impacts of the massive atomic collider.

So here's the bottom line. Your massive atomic collider threatens our clean drinking water. So if you try to put your damaging Super Collider in the headwaters area of our watershed, we will have no other choice but to file suit against the project in Federal District Court.

We are not going to stand by and let you pollute our clean drinking water. You know there are major legal defects in your poor, incomplete, misleading and inadequate Environmental Impact Statement, and we would very likely win in court, so why not go elsewhere.

Here in North Carolina it's Jim Martin that's responsible for pushing the dangerous atomic collider near our clean drinking water. It is yet one more example of his terrible environmental record.

If you truly care about clean drinking water or our state's environment, please don't vote for Jim Martin. On election day the ultimate poll will be taken on Jim Martin and all the politicians who don't care about clean drinking water and the environment.

For his anti-environmental record, which threatens our drinking water, Martin must go on November the 8th.

The people are here today to speak out against your atomic collider in North Carolina. Listen to the people who call this beautiful area home. Listen to the citizens, the taxpayers and the voters. We don't want a polluting atomic collider near our clean drinking water.

Read our signs, and read our lips when we say, no collider in our watershed, and Martin must go. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Joe Haenn, to be followed by Phillip Doerr. Is Phillip Doerr here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Bernard Obie. Is Mr. Obie here?

MR. OBIE: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: Okay, you will be the next speaker, sir.

772

STATEMENT OF JOE HAENN

MR. HAENN: My name is Joe Haenn. I am a resident of Durham County, and President of Citizens Against The Collider Here.

1 The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. You will be hearing this statement and evidence to prove it more than 70 times during this hearing.

2 The North Carolina proposal, and the draft EIS contained numerous errors and misrepresentations. Errors like unaccounted for railroads and gas pipelines. Misrepresentations like a four-lane divided highway that runs on top of the proposed tunnel location for more than a mile, but is misrepresented on the maps. Misrepresentations like outdated and no longer valid letters of endorsement, and the withholding of town council and county commission resolutions against the collider.

3 There are errors or outright lies about the number of relocations and affected wells, resulting in 70 percent more relocations of families than announced, and 75 times more affected domestic wells than the Governor and his staff have told you about.

However, I will leave these topics to others. Indeed, I wish to address the potential legal challenges that Citizens Against the Collider Here will pursue if North Carolina is selected as either the preferred site or as an alternative site for the Super Collider.

4 There are at least five legal challenges possible. The first involves the draft EIS in the conduct of these hearings. More than 45 persons above the planned number of single day speakers requested speaking time at least one week prior to today. However, DOE began refusing callers last Monday morning, September 26th, telling them that all time slots had been filled and they could not reserve a time to speak.

Subsequently, DOE extended the speaking times to later in this day after pressure from one of our State representatives, but eventually denied the privilege of advance registration to speak to at least 16 persons.

Only a letter from our attorney persuaded DOE to extend the hearing to a second day as required by the published rules. However, only a morning session was added even though there were enough speakers above the first date cutoff to schedule a full second day, afternoon and evening of speakers.

The Tuesday morning session denies the opportunity to come and speak at this hearing to persons who have to work for a living, unlike those here on State or some corporate payroll. And we have been told that DOE will refuse to allow others who signed up but cannot come to have their spouse or someone else read their statements.

There are other problems with the draft EIS that are in conflict with published EPA guidelines. The draft failed to incorporate issues clearly identified during the scoping session such as area droughts, electricity and water problems, and significant local opposition.

It is not written in plain language. The impact statements in the summary document are not drawn from the appendices in many instances. And the general public in North Carolina was not adequately informed about the hearing as there was no advanced published notices in the local newspaper, or local area posted notices.

A second legal challenge concerns the failure of the DOE to fairly address concerns in North Carolina. As an example, CATCH requested to speak with the Site Task Force during their visit in June, and were initially informed by Brian Kirk, SSC public information officer, that we would get that opportunity.

Then we were informed that DOE could not meet with us as they could only address issues in the State's proposal. However, this did not stop the DOE Site Task Force from meeting with another group about a potential medical application of the collider, an issue never addressed in the North Carolina proposal.

Third and perhaps most significantly, we would challenge the selection of North Carolina since the decision would be made using known faulty data. In a letter to me from Wilmot Hess dated August 23, 1988, he indicated the SSC site task force site visit to North Carolina in June provided them, "...with an opportunity to confirm information provided to us by the proposers."

Since we sent you a map of the entire proposed collider site and had every one of the more than 180 relocations clearly marked with a sign in the front yard, this must mean that you either verified that the State's number of relocations was entirely too low, or that you failed to meet your NEPA obligation to verify this information. This is just one example of the incorrect information provided to DOE by the Governor and his staff.

Finally, there are at least two areas in which State legal challenge -- State level legal challenges can be initiated. We have been informed by a legal source at the State level that, "A good lawyer should able to keep this thing tied upon in court for at least two years."

5 If DOE must build this facility, it should be placed somewhere where it is wanted, and needed. A recent poll of households clearly indicated that it is not wanted in these three counties. Both State senators and all six State representatives, who serve these three counties, plus the speaker of the house, commissioner of agriculture, attorney general, and labor commissioner have expressed opposition to this project.

Since even the Governor's own feasibility study and economic impact studies demonstrated this project is not economically advantageous in North Carolina, and since the North Carolina proposal is not binding on our State legislature, contrary to the requirements of the ISP, and we have one of the most powerful legislatures in the country, the chance of this project ever being funded with State monies is quite slim.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Haenn, I'm going to have to ask you to summarize your final comments.

MR. HAENN: Okay. I for one am not surprised that the Governor is not here. He is the only public official in North Carolina who has refused to speak with us even though we sent a representative to Fermilab at his request.

The Governor also established a do nothing public relations stunt commission, which at its last meeting had one representative state he wanted to protect the State against the property owners. They will not meet again until after the preferred site is selected.

6 Wake up, DOE. This project is not needed or wanted here, and it will be clear by tomorrow that the North Carolina site cannot be demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Bernard Obie, to be followed by Mr. William Bell.

Is Mr. Bell here? Could I ask Mr. Bell to come up to the front to these white chairs that we have?

As I announce speakers, on-deck speakers, I would appreciate your moving up to the two white chairs that we have in front to reduce the time necessary.

Mr. Obie.

773

STATEMENT OF BERNARD OBIE

- 1 MR. OBIE: Thank you. Good afternoon, my name is Bernard Obie. I am a candidate for Durham County Commission. And I just want to stand before you this afternoon not only as a candidate for county commissioner, but as a resident of Durham County, and as a property owner of Person County, in rural Person County, in opposition to the Superconducting Super Collider.
- 2 I agree with the comments that have been shared so generously by Mr. Haenn and Mr. Clark. They have gone into a good deal of detail. I won't repeat those, but I do second those comments, and say that I, too, found that the study was deficient in a number of ways, and misleading in some others. It was not as clear as it might have been.
- 3 But even in those cases where the information was provided, there was nothing in the report that reassured me or changed my view for supporting this atomic energy project.
- 3 I agree with the remarks that have already been made. I believe that the water quality in Durham County and the water quality for Raleigh, the whole watershed area is going to be damaged irreparably by this project. The water which has already been compromised by projects that have been allowed, unwisely in my view, in the watershed area are going to be seriously compromised and rendered undrinkable.
- 4 The air quality in this area is going to be, again, irreparably damaged. Right now the EPA has conducted studies which already suggest that we are in violation of the safe air limits set by that national body. I can't see this project doing anything but exacerbating that whole issue.
- 4 There is no question but what the landfill activity, the dirt removal and the spoils removal is going to pollute our air beyond a breathable degree.
- 5 Another issue in terms of air and water quality is the effect that it's going to have on the health of the people of Durham County and the surrounding area. Right now the air in northern Durham County, and Person County, and Granville County is relatively clean. That's something I think we want to maintain at all cost. People don't seem to realize that out of -- as important as food is for our bodies, they say we are what we eat after all. Water, I think, is many times more important. The reason for that is that we consume so much air than we do food. Twelve thousand quarts a day.
- 5 There is not question but when we compromise the quality of our air by the development that's been referred to by Mr. Mac Cormac on behalf of the Governor, that we can't do anything but compromise the health of the people of Durham County.
- 6 So I want to stand this afternoon and say that what I have read, the EIS study does not give me any reason to change my position in terms of supporting this high energy atomic project.
- 6 I think the real question that is under consideration is will the citizens of Durham County, Granville and Person Counties, and our children be better off for having the Superconducting Super Collider. And as far as I'm concerned, I think the answer is clearly emphatically, or strongly no. We won't be better off for having it. I think we will be much worse off.
- 7 Well, why? It's clear to me from the EIS study that the Department of Energy has presented, even within the limited scope of what you represent, very definite negatives. Our water supply is definitely -- it has to be compromised. I don't think any reasonable person can conclude anything to the contrary. The thing is sitting right in the middle of the watershed area. It has to have an impact unless two and two does not equal four. It cannot have a neutral impact.
- 8 Again, the air quality is going to be diminished greatly by it. I think local residents how live in that area right now, some of whom I happen to know, are going to be ripped, torn away from the land of their fathers and moved, relocated to places unknown. That has to have a detrimental effect on the people, on the citizens of Durham County that live in the affected area.
- 8 The positives. I think Mr. Mac Cormac has outlined those. He mentioned three. There will be more jobs. I think we should look at the quality of those jobs. I would like to see more activity done in that particular area, what kinds of jobs. I personally didn't want to grow up to be a construction worker. I am not qualified to be a physicist. And so what does it really offer for me as an individual?

The issue of black people and hispanics, I don't propose to speak on behalf of either one this afternoon, but I do want to say that right now, in terms of college age, black men, there are more of us in jail than there are in the institutions of higher learning. We need to take that roughly \$5 billion that this project is going to cost and spend it on doing something positive for the people in our communities socially and economically so that we don't have to lock them away and spend all kinds of money building new jails to try to do something with them after the fact. We need to do something educationally for our people.

In terms of development, we already have quite a little bit of that. A lot of it is going in places where I think it is very questionable.

I personally would like to see Option 4, no Superconducting Super Collider anywhere, explored further. I think the \$5 billion would be fine to spend on high energy atomic research if we had plenty of money. This country has a significant deficit, and we need to look at spending that money where it's going to benefit the people directly.

I stand directly, openly, emphatically opposed to the location of the Superconducting Super Collider in Durham, Granville and Person Counties.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. William Bell, to be followed by Mary Dunham. Is Ms. Dunham here? If not, Phillip Doerr. You'll be the next speaker, sir. Mr. Bell.

709

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BELL

MR. BELL: Good evening. Before I begin, I'd just like to say I have a prepared statement that I would like to leave with the Commission for the record. I come here this evening, and I should indicate to you that I am a professional electrical engineer, so I do have an appreciation for the benefits and spin-offs that this project would have for the community. I also happen to be a member of the North Carolina Commission on the Superconducting Super Collider that the Governor appointed, but more importantly, I am here today as an elected representative of the Durham County Board of Commissioners -- as Chairman of the Durham County Board of Commissioners, and I'm speaking in that capacity.

To update the Department of Energy on the position of the Durham County Commissioners, our Board has taken no official action since March 14, 1988, when we voted to withhold support for the Superconducting Super Collider project in view of the inadequacy of information on which to base an opinion at that time. Our position today, nearly seven months later, is unchanged. We are unable to offer our unqualified support due to several concerns which cannot be addressed by the responses of the SSC project specialists, nor by the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

First, although we as county commissioners have no role in determining the project location, we appreciate the residents' frustration caused by the uncertainties of project siting. Since the exact location of the ring will be determined by the DOE, only after selecting the preferred state, many residents have been living and will continue to live with the possibility of forced relocation, with no specific information regarding the amount of compensation for those who must be relocated and the effect on property resale values for those who are not forced to relocate. This uncertainty, while perhaps unavoidable, was a major issue for the 30 speakers who spoke in opposition to the SSC at the County's own February 23, 1988, public hearing. We are encouraged by the designation of a region of flexibility and trust that should North Carolina be selected, the ring would be positioned so as to minimize impact on existing property owners.

As Board members we are responsible for addressing other concerns raised by SSC. To begin with, the potential physical impacts, the draft EIS projects an estimated annual loss of tax revenue of \$53,000 by Durham County from fee simple acquisitions alone. Now, that's not a very large amount when you consider the fact that we have a \$130+ million budget, but the greater financial concern is raised by the EIS and the projected need for an additional 154 full-time public service employees in our County in 1992, which is the peak year of construction. In current dollars, those positions would represent total salary and benefit costs of over \$4 million to be split among city government, county government, and the school systems.

In addition to salary costs the taxpayers would be obligated to fund capital costs such as additional public school classrooms and law enforcement and fire protection facilities and equipment. The EIS does not provide enough detail to calculate costs to each unit of government, but the most efficient means of raising the \$4 million for new employees on a countywide tax base would require an increase of more than 6 cents on the current 65-cent tax rate. That's over 10 percent of our present tax rate. We are aware that the SSC employment and spin-off development would contribute in some measure to the County's economic base, but we are equally aware that growth does not pay for itself. If North Carolina is selected, direct aid will be critical in order for Durham County to provide SSC-related public services without levying substantial property tax increases. The State, according to the SSC project director, proposes to provide at least \$15 million in direct aid to Durham, Granville and Person Counties, but the appropriation and distribution of these funds would be subject to the uncertainties of the legislative process. In other words, they aren't guaranteed.

County commissioners also share a responsibility for establishing local land use regulations. Since the campus expansion areas and service areas of the SSC are proposed to lie in northeastern Durham County, the Board would expect the SSC to conform to existing zoning regulations, site plan, and special-use permit provisions, water quality basin standards, and erosion and sedimentation control regulations. Until the site is selected and site plans are made available to and reviewed by officials in each county, we commissioners cannot be comfortable that the Department of Energy will meet our stringent regulations.

Regarding land use regulations, Durham County took a particularly strong position among North Carolina local governments on the issue of watershed protection in 1985 when the Board adopted a critical watershed ordinance. In August of 1987, the County back up this regulatory action with a county-funded conference of watershed management study for two major water supply reservoirs which serve Durham County: the Lake Michie and Little River reservoirs. We understand that a State contractor study concluded that SSC could be built on the North Carolina site without harming the region's watersheds and that State funds have been approved to prepare more detailed studies for controlling run-off in all phases of the project. However, this spring, Durham County Commission as an addition to its existing \$200,000 watershed study contract, an analysis of the impacts of SSC on Durham County's watersheds. We are awaiting our consultant's report and will not take a position in support of the SSC until the watershed protection concern is addressed to our satisfaction.

Finally, let me assure you that Durham County residents and elected officials appreciate the public airings of these issues. Durham County entered the SSC public forum late in the game, because the ring was moved into Durham County after the proposal was initiated. In January of '88 when it was announced that North Carolina would be on the preferred list of sites, State officials offered to give the Board a presentation on the project. The Board held a public hearing in Durham on February 23rd of '88 which began with a brief presentation by the Governor and included responses by State SSC project officials to questions asked by the Commission and the public. As I have mentioned earlier, 30 people spoke at the meeting in opposition to the SSC. One person spoke in support of the project. Three persons raised issues to be considered without taking a position and 54 more people who were unable to speak due to time constraints signed a list indicating their opposition to the SSC, and we had more than 300 people in attendance at that public hearing. It was at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting on March 14, 1988, that the Board of Commissioners voted to withhold its support for the SSC based in inadequate information on the many issues which had been raised. The county manager on the Board's instruction relayed 21 specific concerns in a letter to the Executive Director of SSC, Site Task Force, and the Department of Energy, and, to date, we have not received a response from the DOE. On July 28th, the county received a detailed response prepared by the State's SSC project director and scientific writer. We are still awaiting a response from the Department of Energy, as I've indicated, but we do appreciate the effort behind the State's response and have reviewed it and begun a thorough review of the draft environmental impact statement.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Bell?

MR. BELL: I am closing now. Our assessment at this time, however, 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. If North Carolina is selected by the Department of Energy as the preferred site of the SSC, the Durham County Board of Commissioners will conduct further public hearings on the impact of this decision upon Durham County, will fully review and comment on the final EIS statement and make recommendations to the North Carolina Commission on the SSC to minimize an impact on affected property owners and local government

Again, I appreciate your time. I know I went a bit over, but I will leave these as a part of the record.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Okay. Would you leave that up here for us, please?

(Audience applause.)

MR. BELL: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker this afternoon will be Mr. Phillip Doerr, to be followed by Tazzie Thomason. Is he or she here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Kitty Fried. Is she here? You'll be the next speaker. Mr. Doerr.

708

STATEMENT OF PHILLIP DOERR

MR. DOERR: Thank you. My name is Phillip Doerr and I'm a professional wildlife biologist. Today I'm speaking on behalf of the North Carolina chapter of the Wildlife Society.

The Wildlife Society is an international organization of professionals which serve the natural resource management fields, particularly wildlife ecology and management. The North Carolina chapter and its membership includes people who are professional wildlife biologists, administrators in natural resources programs, educators, manager, researchers, and students. The goal of the Society is to promote the sound stewardship of wildlife resources and the environments upon which wildlife and humans depend.

The Wildlife Society does not take a position at this point on the project. However, we are here primarily to emphasize what we view as deficiencies the draft environmental impact statement. Basically, we don't think the entire story has been told to the citizens of North Carolina about the impacts of the Superconducting Super Collider on the natural resources of the project area. It is our understanding that as a part of the responsibilities of the State of North Carolina under the National Environmental Policy Act, the State did provide DOE with the available information that they had about the environment and wildlife resources for the project area. The State of North Carolina, however, did emphasize that sufficient biological surveys had not been conducted for the area. There were preliminary studies, however, that indicate that important natural resources occur in the project area. Again, it's our feeling that much of this information has been ignored or, at least, is not present in the DEIS.

Among some of the specific concerns that the wildlife society has for this project are the following: State water quality designations for area streams, while they were listed in the document, but the significance of these was not identified, and this results in a failure of the DEIS to adequately relate existing water quality problems to cumulative impacts from the SSC and associated development. Although the 1988 draught emphasized to local area residents the serious deficiencies in available water resources, the DEIS finding that additional water demands for the project will not have a significant impact seems highly questionable to us.

Recent preliminary studies show that area streams are a significant refuge for a diverse population of freshwater mollusks, clams, and mussels, which are important water quality indicators. These mollusks and some vertebrate species such as the Carolina Darter, the Noose River Water Dog, and the Carolina Mad Tom are now limited to the headwaters of project area draining systems, largely because of water quality degradation that has occurred downstream.

In addition, game species such as the Roanoke Bass, are similarly impacted. We feel that the DEIS simply fails to address some of the specific unique stream resources and the effect of the project on them. In particular, mussel species nationwide have declined dramatically with many listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by Federal and State Governments. To put the value of the project area headwaters in perspective, only a single nature freshwater mussel species is found in the Noose River from Raleigh to Newburn, while just 10 days ago, now, 10 species were recorded in the South Flat River which is a headwater tributary to the Noose River that is in the project area. Notably, five of the ten species are being considered for threatened or endangered listing by the State of North Carolina. This recent discover highlights, in our view, the lack of knowledge about the biological diversity of the project area habitats and species occurrence, and we feel that DOE cannot select a preferred alternative based upon the site-specific information it currently has available. Basically, we just feel that there's not enough information in hand about the North Carolina site to evaluate properly the project impacts.

Curiously, the document emphasizes its reliance upon Federal- and State-listed species for determination of project impacts on area natural resources and the comparison of these impacts among the proposed sites for selection of the preferred alternative. Simply because of the lack of information about endangered species occurrence in the proposed North Carolina site, it seems to us that the selection method is flawed. In addition, the wildlife society believes there is little to suggest that North Carolina will be able to insure present water quality standards in the project area drainages, which are important to fish and wildlife and to area residents. We've already heard some comments about that.

Wastewater treatment plants have a dismal record of compliance with water quality standards throughout the state. A recent Division of Environmental Management reports states that "approximately 28 percent of dischargers are not in compliance with their final permit limits. Forty-six percent of 342 municipal plants are not meeting limits, while 25 percent of over 2,000 nonmunicipal plants are not meeting final limits." As a result of the State's inability to regulate dischargers, the quality of the waters is already seriously compromised with serious consequences for fish, wildlife, and the citizens of the State who need to use that water, and the future does not seem promising. As the same report noted that due to staff limitation, many plants go uninspected for years.

We question whether or not DEM can be expected to regulate the discharges of any new plants in the project area when the Agency seems unable to effectively handle its current responsibilities

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Doerr?

MR. DOERR: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: May I ask you to summarize your final comments for us?

MR. DOERR: Okay. I would say that there's some things I could add about terrestrial wildlife resources, but basically, our specific concern is that we feel that DOE has not told us all and that the DEIS needs to be improved to address some of these issues they simply have not done, and we recommend that North Carolinians take a very critical view of the report. I thank you for allowing me to make these comments, and I do have a report I would like to make part of the public record.

MR. LAWSON: You can give it to me right up here, if you'd like. Thank you.

(Audience applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker this afternoon will be Ms. Kitty Fried, and she would be followed by Tazzie Thomason or Dru Pendergraph. You'll be the next speaker. Ms. Fried.

775

STATEMENT OF KITTY FRIED

MS. FRIED: My name is Kitty Fried. I am here today because I own land in Granville County, and I am very concerned with the future of the area. I, too, would like to do all that is possible to preserve the environment, the quality of the water, and the beauty of the land. Does that mean that we have to resist or stop all progress? No. That would not serve our best interest. I feel with all the knowledge and the modern technology at hand, we can make progress and maintain the integrity of the environment.

The local community would reap the benefit of a more stable and predictable economy; an economy not so vitally dependent on the weather in order to thrive. I am also aware that in reality progress has a price tag attached to it. We have to give something to get something in return. For some of us, when we reach a certain age, it is very difficult to accept any changes in our lives. I feel that in this case we must be flexible. When we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity such as this one, I feel strongly that we need to offer our support to this project. I urge the entire community to rally to support the awarding and the construction of the facility in North Carolina. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, ma'am.

736

STATEMENT OF DRU PENDERGRAPH

MS. PENDERGRAPH: Trust me. I have been through it page by page. In fact, you can't even tell what page you're on because they didn't know how to count when they put it out. But I also told, in the letter that I received with my instructions of what I'm supposed to do and what I'm supposed to say and what I can't do, and I'm only supposed to make a comment, so you probably don't even care to listen, because I can't ask you a question. You can ask me one. How fair is that?

MR. LAWSON: For the record, ma'am, since you've raised the issue on questions, anybody may raise a question either in this session or in written documents, and while the hearing procedures do not permit a back and forth and answering questions within this session, everybody's questions raised either orally or written will be answered and answered personally.

MS. PENDERGRAPH: Yeah, well, my letter states a little different. So, I'm not only misinformed, you are, too.

The final EIS is scheduled to be issued in December of '88. The final decision on the location of the facility will be announced in January '89 to a decision to construct and operate the proposed SSC. Then, after the fact, and after we have an SSC, DOE is going to reevaluate. After the fact, when we are out of the sphere of it. Also, in DOE, they tell us that no Native American sacred sites have been identified in any proposed sites. Well, I don't know about one right around here, and, of course, Native American sacred sites is of the Indians, and when has North Carolina been interested in the Indians? So you know they don't care about us.

One of the nicer things about this is with the audacity in which some things are mentioned. And one of the main reasons that Governor Martin says he would turn the collider this way or that way -- but I got news for you, Governor Martin cannot give that order -- would be to not mess up with one of the travel routes, such as roads, rail lines, trails, bicycle paths, acquisition trails serving primarily access to highly sensitive areas. Now, one of the things of the moderate sensitivity is that they would be less inclined to move it if they could -- would be religious facilities and cemeteries, and, therein is where the problem lies. And if people think that the ones lying in the cemetery is not of also the -- or not being moved -- they're crazy. You ask any of the family if they are.

3 Also, Governor Martin tells us -- I saw him on the news last week and he propped up on the podium and he says how much money we are going to make on this -- the millions of dollars, the tens of thousands of dollars here and the millions there, and when I think about all these lists of people here I see, with the BS degrees, MS degrees, the PhD degrees, and there's got to be, after you read this book through, some B.U.L.S, you know, degree -- anyhow, he was taught how to add when he got his business degree, but he was not taught how to subtract, because when he hires a few Jimmy Greens -- no disrespect to you, sir -- when he hired you to moderate this and all these other things, and all these BS's and MS's and PhD's, he forgot to subtract. And the Government itself says that if the Super Collider even ever breaks even, that will be all. That will be the crux of it.

4 The Governor probably thinks that he proposed the SSC, but the lady that compiled this book, and I don't know who gave her the information, I can't even tell you what page it is. See, they don't even know how to count. They finally got by the news, Jethro Bodine counted up and said they had over 4,000 pages in all the books. But anyhow, North Carolina, Raleigh/Durham, this is the proposed -- who proposed it? The State of Oregon. Governor Martin thinks he did it and the book is telling him he didn't, which is not true. It was proposed by the State of North Carolina. The State of Oregon had nothing to do with it.

5 The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina, and I wish to address the topic of a huge scientist's experiment. And it is an experiment. If the work at Fermilab has been so vital that such discoveries have been made to astound the very wisdom and the level of humanity and now the need to reach deeper into that research realm confronts the mind of an SSC such as is proposed in North Carolina, I've got one question to ask. Well, I dare not ask this question: Why has there not been a Nobel prize awarded for the accomplishments at Fermilab? No, I'm not going to ask that question. I think the answer comes in the fact that the proposed SSC is no more than a huge government science experiment, with the costs being paid for by citizens, not only in money but in the loss of their desired lifestyles and investments in their future, and the \$4.4 billion that was said it was going to take to do this SSC was made in 1986 and in Illinois. It was not here in North Carolina where so many -- you have to rebuild campuses and all this other stuff. In reality, no Nobel prize has been awarded at Fermilab for the accomplishments or advance in the knowledge supposedly gained or to be gained, and in the --

MR. LAWSON: Ms. Pendergraph, I'm going to ask you to limit your comments to the EIS and also ask you -- you're a little over time, now -- could you summarize your final comments in 30 seconds?

6 MS. PENDERGRAPH: It'll be very shortly, but, sir, it's all in the book. And in reality -- in the overview, the EIS 1.1, 1-1 the following can be read, if you can find it: "The proposed SSC would be the largest scientific instrument ever built." Being built and accomplishing the increase in knowledge are two entirely different balls of wax. They just want to have something to say that we have built the biggest and it is not accomplishing anything. And the basic purpose of the SSC is to gain a better understanding of a fundamental structural matter in a world of hungry bellies, cold bellies in the winter because housing is not affordable and mine's more to basic education. Why can't they use the money there? Then everybody would be happy. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Audience applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Wells Eddelman followed by Harold Bowen and Ann Bowen. Is Mr. Bowen here? I believe Mr. Bowen is here, isn't he? Okay, you're the next speaker.

STATEMENT OF WELLS EDELMAN

709

1 MR. EDELMAN: Good afternoon. I's Wells Eddelman. I'm representing the Coalition for Alternatives for Shearon Harris and myself. I apologize for my cold. I have a written statement, but I won't go into too much detail with it. I'd like to address some other problems with the EIS, which I think is really one of the sorriest EIS's I've had the occasion to review. If you had to pass this thing through parity, you'd never get it published.

2 I believe that these errors indicate possible bias on the part of the Department of Energy and its contractors to build this thing, regardless of the facts. But I would just like to point out some problems. For example, in considering alternatives, for example, what is somebody builds a collider in Europe or somewhere else, or in Japan? It just says, well this wouldn't accomplish the goal of having the United States have it. Well, wait a second. The thing's going to cost \$9 billion to build, according to the study for the House Appropriation Subcommittee headed by Mr. Bevil of Alabama. Now, how much would it cost to build a little city over near where somebody else might build this collider for American scientists and support people and families to live, and give them free airplane tickets over there, and scholarships and all this kind of stuff. Could it cost \$9 billion? I doubt it.

The level of analysis in that section about the benefits and alternatives is just extremely low, it's not quantified in any meaningful way, most places. Let me give you another example. There's a claim made in there that high energy physics ties into a lot of GNP. For example, microelectronics. Well just how much of the Japanese suffered by not having a collider in their microelectronics? Obviously the ability to apply knowledge is key to turning knowledge into GNP. And also there's no information as to how the particles which this thing might be expected to identify, which no one is sure about, and that uncertainty should be taken into account explicitly, at least in terms of some surveys of knowledgeable physicists and others, there's no way to relate that in this statement to economic effects.

The benefits of the no action alternative have not been adequately considered. Not only would you save the \$9 billion to construct it, you would save the operating cost, you would save the environmental impact, you would save the land, you'd save the people not having to be moved, there's a tremendous lot of things like that that need to be considered that have not been.

In terms of alternatives, one that's missing here that I think is quite important is what I would call the half action alternative. The reason I raise this is with the Government deficit the way it is, it is very obvious that this thing would have to be financed out of the deficit. And therefore those financing costs, the multiplier effect of that, the impact of higher taxes perhaps, that are financing it, should be factored into the cost of this thing, on the negative side, and also would be a benefit, of course, of new action.

Well what if you start to build it and you take the land and you start building highways and all this stuff, and all of a sudden you run out of money? It's quite possible, especially in case the economy quits growing, you know, we're in the longest expansion we've had in the American economy in this century, I believe, and they don't last forever. Well, now what are you going to do if you're unable to complete it. What if you're unable to operate it? What if the operation is less than the full estimated life? What if you're unable to get useful results. You need to consider these possibilities, quantify them as best you can, consider the costs, consider the impacts, it's just not being done.

3 Let me mention another thing that I mentioned in the scoping session. The impact of mixed wastes, I can't find it in here, if you can show me, but it's obvious there's going to be a significant neutron background in the tunnel of this thing, the conceptual design says that's why you can't have maintenance workers in there when the beam is on. There's too many neutrons for the workers, what about the water that's going to leak in. Which as far as I can see, was just dismissed with a mere, oh we can pump it out. I don't think it even said pump it out. But it's just not analysis. What about the activation of materials in there, what about the emergency lights, what about the equipment that's exposed to these neutrons, how are you going to dispose of this stuff? Is there, in fact, going to be waste that's held on site as in Fermilab or mixed waste that, as I understand it, Fermilab can't find a place to dispose of right now, what are the impacts of that?

4 Another question is the unknown impacts, that is, this is designed to do things that have never been done before. At least not by humans on this earth that we know of. And what kind of environmental monitoring is provided to detect, from baseline, unanticipated effects, adverse effects, perhaps positive effects. Let me just give you one example. The neutron radiation underground from this thing will be unbelievably intense in various areas. If you look at SSC/SR1026 there's a graph in there, I think it's on page 61, I'm just doing this from memory, but it shows you the radiation dose from muons, high energy muons escaping from this collider. Those levels of intensity up close are extreme. At about a mile out it's 1,000 rems per year underground. I would also question, by the way, there's a sort of descriptive discussion about the muon dose to the public, and it says well we've calculated, and I wonder whether those calculations include things like the slope of the tunnels and the curvature of the earth. The references for conclusory statements like that throughout this EIS are inadequate, and you just can't figure out how they did it. Sometimes there would be a reference to an entire document someplace, but in places like this I don't know of any references.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, Mr. Eddleman, you're now over your time. Could you summarize your final comments for us please?

5 MR. EDDLEMAN: Well, let me just say that this is extremely poor quality work. And I think if the Department of Energy and the State government can't afford to do a better job of protecting the environment at this point in deciding where to put this thing, I certainly don't trust them to do any better if they build it here. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments. Also I should have mentioned earlier that there are some technical people, who I understand are probably behind that screen in the back, that if you have some questions about the EIS document itself that they may be able to answer those questions for you, should you want to speak to them before or after you speak.

The next speaker this afternoon will be Harold Bowen to be followed by Ann Bowen. Is Ann Bowen here? Next speaker, Mr. Bowen.

777

STATEMENT OF HAROLD BOWEN

MR. BOWEN: I'm Harold Bowen. I live at Route 2, Rougemont in Durham County. I ain't much of a speaker so you all will have to bear with me. What I'm talking about is the jobs and immigration. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omission factors, factual errors, misrepresentation, and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. And this is what I would like to talk about.

With the presentation of the SSC proposed to North Carolina, one continues to hear of the outstanding job opportunities. On a recent trip to Fermilab it was discovered that the base pay in jobs averaged somewhere around \$6 to \$7 for the base jobs. That's not too high of a salary, not even around here. Many technical jobs, bases were around \$25 thousand a year, and that's still not very outstanding in these times. On top of these considerations is the fact that there have not been any spin-off industries associated with the Fermilab in Illinois.

The EIS states an influx. But the influx is scientists, not the working class or the common to normal labor pool. Page 3-16 of the EIS, Section 3.1.4., the construction of work at the SSC is detailed. It says cut and cover excavation for the excavation of the installation of the injector facilities. Vertical tunneling and excess shelf at approximately 2.5 mile increments around the ring. Tunnel boring using tunnel boring machines, cutting or underground mining techniques. Now all these operations require expert workers which in our local, we do not have companies that can handle this kind of work. So this means that these people will have to come from somewhere else, but not from around here. So here again, the influx of workers we have, the jobs that you're talking about are coming from somewhere else, they're not coming from here.

The people who are currently part of a local labor force around here, they lose a vacation for having to move, sell their homes and relocating, and these people that are farmers and work with farm-related stuff such as seed companies, hardware stores, tractor places, everybody pertaining to farming at all, they would not be able to field any of these jobs, because they're not qualified, they don't have the knowledge. So again, these people will be here with nothing, while we're bringing outside people to take over and make what little bit of money is going to be made off of this thing. So that the people around here, they lose out again.

On the same page, one discovers that the housing demand is the highest in North Carolina in all seven states of the Best Qualified List. Here again this shows you that the reason for this is that most of your workers will be coming from outside of the State and will have to move in. That's the reason for all the additional houses. And in this, you have the increase in area traffic, which is already kind of rough. If you don't believe it, you come out and drive from my house to Durham at 7:00 in the morning or 5:30 in the afternoon and you'll see what I'm talking about.

And on page 3-69, Section 3.7.11, one could find that the facts of jobs lost to outsiders, taking of prime farmlands in North Carolina is the highest with a figure of 593. And I almost laughed when I read that. Because I know some farmers that farm just about that much area of land by themselves. As a matter fact on page 47 of the EIS, mentions an estimate of actual prime farmland at the site amounts to 2,800 acres. So I don't know where the 593 comes from. No matter how we look at this figure concept, jobs will be lost in farming, and all these related industries.

On page 5.1.8-11 it can be found that as far as the baseline employment factor goes, the corresponding figure for North Carolina region is about 9 percent with relative increases less for all other regions. In migration of outsiders for the work force runs very high in North Carolina's proposed site. Relatively small labor forces in North Carolina result in estimates near the high end of the range. The figures on the increase of in-migration of outside workers, progressive construction and full operation, find that in Table 5.1.8-4, page 5.1.8-5 -- -15 of the EIS that supports these facts. The same pages announce the increase in population to the North Carolina site due to construction to about 15,000 persons with full operation figures to almost 13,000.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me Mr. Bowen, for a nonpublic speaker you're doing very well, and I must ask you if you could summarize your final comments in about 30 seconds please.

MR. BOWEN: Bottom line is simply that jobs will not be produced for the ones directly affected by this placement of SSC in North Carolina. These people will lose their homes, their jobs, other people come in and take the jobs, and it's clear to me that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to me to be an environmentally adequate post for Superconductor Collider.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments and your cooperation. The next speaker will be Ann Bowen to be followed by Julian Ford. Is Julian Ford here? Julian Ford? Ms. Bowen.

706

STATEMENT OF ANN BOWEN

MS. BOWEN: I'm Ann Bowen, I live in Rougemont, Route 2, Box 232 in Durham County. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the opinion of the residents in the three affected areas about the Super Collider. In the North Carolina proposal for the Super Collider it was noted that "the region's well informed public hardly supports the SSC project. No organized local opposition to the site proposal exists or is anticipated." Page 1-5. The Government-conducted poll conducted last March is evidence of public support for the collider. However this poll was conducted by the firm that employs the Governor's son, and it was done last March, before many people in North Carolina knew anything about the collider. So CATCH sponsored a random telephone survey of nearly 800 households in the three effected counties to determine the attitudes of these residents. This evening telephone survey was conducted by microcomputer application specialists of Durham during the period of June 10-26. Computer generated telephone numbers were randomly selected using all available telephone numbers in Durham, Granville and Person Counties, the three affected counties. The margin of error across all three counties is less than two percentage points. Respondents were asked whether they favored the Super Collider, opposed it, or felt that they did not know enough about it to make a decision about the Super Collider at that time.

The findings revealed that 58 percent of those households polled felt that they did not know enough about the project to make a decision at that time. In other words, even nine months after the submission of the State's proposal, the Government and his staff had not done an adequate job of informing the public about the collider project. However, of those that felt they did know enough to make a decision, 62 percent opposed to Super Collider proposed in North Carolina. The percent in opposition ranged from 58 percent in Person County to 66 percent in Granville County. Men and women equally opposed the project, and there were no differences in responses between the likely voters and nonvoters.

Residents in every part of each county opposed the collider except in Southern Durham County near the research triangle park where the opposition and support were equally divided. If DOE decides to place the Super Collider in North Carolina they will be doing so not only against the wishes of the State politicians serving these three counties, but also against the wishes of the people living there. This opposition is not so much in opposition to the collider as it is opposition to the Governor and his staff, and their attempt to place the project here without consulting the people and the local officials. And you have copies of the survey form and the poll results and the poll news release attached. It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmental adequate host for the Superconducting Super Collider.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next person is Julian Ford.

VOICE: Excuse me, the next speaker is Ricky Bowen followed by Ann Bowen.

MR. LAWSON: No, I'm sorry, I have a schedule here in front of me, your name is next on the advance list, but we are also running 20 to 25 minutes ahead of time. So I am fitting in people so that I can get them in. You will be called next sir. And I do believe your name is Rick Bowen. Mr. Ford.

778

STATEMENT OF JULIAN FORD

MR. FORD: I'm Julian Ford. I'm speaking as an interested citizen. I have reviewed portions of the EIS and while it is a very comprehensive study and analysis and I realize that it is a draft and will require some fine tuning, I do think it is a very strong effort to summarize the impact of this project to this area. And I also recognize that there are, and will be some impacts on this immediate area and some of the people involved. At the same time I think the long-term benefits to this area and to our State are such that we should proceed in supporting this effort to this program with proper diligence and support. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. I would like to take just a minute to review some of the procedural rules for today. I suspect that there are a number of people here now who were not here in the beginning. My name is Barry Lawson and I have been hired by the Department of Energy to serve as neutral moderator for this hearing. The basic rules are that if you have, those who have signed up to speak in advance will be called as close to the hour that they signed up as possible. There is a possibility, as is the case right now, that we will move ahead of schedule. To the degree that we do that, it will be possible for me to insert, occasionally, people who are walk in registrants. And we're going to make every effort to take every one before we're through today, who signed up for today. Certainly all of the advance speakers will be taken and we'll take the others as time permits. I will warn you when you have approximately 30 seconds left in your presentation and once again I do appreciate you following these procedural rules.

The next speaker will indeed be Rick Bowen and he will be followed by Candy Schaver. Is Candy Schaver here? You will be the next speaker ma'am. Mr. Bowen.

704

STATEMENT OF RICK BOWEN

MR. BOWEN: Sorry for the interruption. I didn't know how you could hold to a schedule no better than Earl can count. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of public opposition to North Carolina's proposed site.

Between the dates of February 7, 1988, and May 13, 1988, Citizens Against The Collider Here were able to collect over 7,000 signatures from North Carolina residents who opposed the Super Collider. The petition reads as follows, "We the undersigned citizens and residents of North Carolina do petition the President of the United States Secretary of Energy to approve the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider project of the United States Department of Energy, and the so called North Carolina site as proposed by the office of Governor, State of North Carolina." Our position is based in part on these facts. Local elected officials and residents have not been actively consulted in the development of plans for the North Carolina proposal. The State of North Carolina has provided misleading and inaccurate data relative to the impact of the project on the area contained in the proposed site. Over 16,000 acres of land in Durham, Granville and Person Counties would be taken, destroying hundreds of family farms and prime residential areas. Millions of dollars would be removed from the tax assessment roles due to the project, and the additional acreage required for roads construction.

The State of North Carolina failed to conduct an environmental quality review, especially of those large underground areas in all three counties subject to radioactive contamination. There are many scientific unknowns about the environmental effects of this project. Such matters deserve extensive environmental review process.

Less expensive and more appropriate alternatives are available. Both Federal and State Governments already own vast land areas which are far more suitable and less costly. Over 7,000 residents of North Carolina signed this position. Earl says there is no opposition in North Carolina. That's why I made the case. The impact study says there will only be 111 relocations, a figure which we know is incorrect. There will be over 185 relocations, which has been substantiated by the media since we released this number back in the spring. Is this considered to be a small contingency of land owners? When we sent in the number of all the signatures and copies in the petition, the draft environmental impact statement, and they were totally ignored. Just when will you acknowledge this sizeable public opposition? It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

The numbers Earl Mac Cormac and his people demonstrated to you came from maps and tax bases older than I am. Not from current information.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. I've been reminded by Mr. Nolan that if you have information or data that contradicts the EIS we would very much appreciate having citations or copies of the information so that it can be used by the people who are preparing the final Environmental Impact Statement. The next speaker will be Candy Sharver and she will be followed by Deck Stapleton. Ms. Sharver.

705

STATEMENT OF CANDY SHARVER

MS. SHARVER: (Recorded sound played). Luckily I only have five minutes, but this noise shall last for seven years beginning autumn 1989 until mid-1996, DEIS Volume I, Chapter 3-16. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of noise.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound, Chapter 5. The sounds you just heard was a dozer averaging 86 dBA measured within 1 ft of a sound level meter at zero incidence. Table 9.5 shows road construction equipment noise emissions, draft EIS Volume IV, Appendix 9, page 18, the first overlay. Note that these range from 84-88 dB at 50 ft. To refresh your memory (recording played again) this is 86 dB at 50-100 ft from a little dozer. Does that annoy you? This map in the next transparency depicts areas E and F where human receptor high annoyance is expected. E designates service areas of which there are 10, 5.7 acres each, and F designated intermediate access areas of which there are also 10, .9 acres each.

Transparency three, the next one, depicts a building in our state that is 4.7 acres, and I though this would fit right into those service areas, and they wouldn't mind a little more noise at the legislative building. Human receptors are defined in the draft EIS 5.1.4-4 as schools, residences, groups of residences, parks, camps, and wild life refugees, Figure 5.2.4-5 show human receptors at the NC site, the next transparency, oh, I'll just omit that one. The DEIS states that the number of human receptors at each point was not determined. Thus annoyance percentages cannot be reduced to actual number of people. Does that mean that human receptors aren't human?

During the construction phase and operations phase, these areas will operate on a 24 hour per day, 365 day per year basis. "Spoils haul truck noise, 82 dBA at 100 ft will be noticeable for long distances away from the road along haul routes." This was 86 dB. Appendix 9, page 19, there could be 480 truck-loads per day of excavated material to the 17 sites, 330 acres, if the tunnel boring sites operate simultaneously. The lucky ENF areas also shall have "temporary" 10 month, page 7, Appendix 9, noise increases such that the two tables were included. Noise emissions at night and noise emissions during the day. Guess what, overall sound level during the day was 66 dBA, and overall sound level during the night was 62 dBA. Only 4 dBA difference. Even 3 dBA difference can make a difference to your ear. Exposure to noise is accumulative. Good hearing is similar to water. We take it for granted until it is lost. Finally, I'd like to address Appendix 9, Volume IV. The Federal Highway Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD, have attempted to quantify acceptable noise

levels. But page 1 states that "these levels are not legally applicable to the SSC." Yet, in Volume IV, Appendix 5, this table, the next transparency, thank you, shows maximum permissible sound pressure levels for noise radiated continuously from a facility, Durham County. Look at the decibel levels, all or less than 54 dB, except at the lowest frequency band of 20-75 hertz. Most noise induced losses occur at the higher frequencies. These are relatively quiet levels, ranging from 23-54 dBA. Apparently Durham County promulgated or made officially known allowable property line noise level criteria for research triangle park facilities. "Although no parts of the SSC will be located in Durham County, 'whoops', comparing the allowable noise levels with the expected noise levels from an SSC service area is appropriate since the regulation does represent a statement of adjacent county noise acceptance." This is the transparency five, just showing that the statement was in the EIS, and I'm not sure if this was a typo. "The allowable property line noise level is calculated to be approximately 47 dBA, the service areas would exceed this level by approximately 8 dBA."

Why is this Durham County regulation not applicable to the SSC? What about OSHA standards, Occupational Safety and Health Administration? NC has a hearing loss statute, penalty for willful failure to wear HPD's or hearing protection devices, from the Noise, Hearing and Conservation Manual, 4th edition, 1986, and one of the authors is Dr. Larry Roister who is from NC State in Raleigh.

Now ever since Earl told us at that fateful February 4th meeting that we should be honored to have our homes and land condemned for this good cause, in other words, don't worry, be happy. Well, that worried me a little bit, and I'd like to quietly tell your collider where to go. Thank you. It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Deck Stapleton to be followed by Pam Bowen. Is Pam Bowen here? Mr. Stapleton.

703

STATEMENT OF DECK STAPLETON

MR. STAPLETON: My name is Deck Stapleton, I live near Providence in Granville County. The draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider is filled with numerous emissions, factual errors, and misrepresentations. I wish to address the topic of potential toxic air emissions. Sources of toxic air emissions associated with the SSC were poorly examined in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. One of the potentially significant sources of toxic air emissions from a collider operation are the operations cooling towers. Several potentially toxic chemicals are used in cooling towers, such as corrosion inhibitors, fungicides, algacides, and bactericides. Many of these chemicals are chromium and nickel salts. Hexavalent chromium is a constituent of many of the commercially sold chromium compounds. Hexavalent chromium is a potent animal and human carcinogen and can pose serious health risk. Chromium emissions can be deposited in the air and on the ground and vegetation through cooling tower drift. Cooling tower drift was in no way addressed in the draft EIS. As evidenced repeatedly in the literature, cooling tower drift can release significant amounts of chemicals like chromium on the order of tons per year. The potential problems of cooling tower chromium emissions are so significant that the U.S. EPA is currently investigating the development of a national emissions standard for hazardous air pollutants for chromium from cooling towers. The State of California has proposed the banning of all chromium chemical use in cooling towers in the state due to an analysis that showed unacceptable health risk.

The draft EIS should address what chemicals would be used in the cooling towers for water treatment purposes. It should also provide quantitative estimates of air born releases. This data should in turn be used to perform quantitative risk assessment analysis to estimate potential human health risk. The risk assessment should be conducted using EPS protocols which have been published in the Federal Register. The potential risk from cooling towers using chromium and other chemicals have clearly been determined by EPA and other states to be significant. Why was this topic totally passed over in the draft EIS analysis? In addition to air quality concerns, how much of these chemicals potentially are released into water systems?

Besides chromium from cooling towers, the entire draft EIS makes much too light the use and emission of hazardous toxic chemicals. The draft EIS really doesn't address the issue at all. It doesn't according to the draft EIS because "there are no anticipated public health impacts from hazardous and toxic materials that are expected to be used." Well who made this determination, where is it documented, how have the potential public health risks been quantified, what toxics will be used?

With an operation as large and expensive as the SSC, it will most certainly use a potentially wide variety of chemicals for various purposes. Known and suspected carcinogens such as benzene, toluene and xylene, and others will undoubtedly have uses as cleaning and degreasing agents. In addition to these degreasing chemicals, chlorofluorocarbon use and emissions in connection with refrigeration systems is also a possibility.

Once again, because of the potential human health risks that have been estimated, the U.S. EPA is currently developing a regulation for degreasing operations. As a matter of community right to know, the draft EIS should at least identify the substances likely to be used instead of only containing condescending and patronizing statements that it did.

The use of chemicals and potentially, the use of these chemicals and potentially others would be occurring during the continual operation of the SSC, not just during construction. Potential toxics available for release during construction also released. Where have these been delineated and addressed? The draft EIS makes a big deal out of saying that fuel combustion is a primary source of air emissions during construction. Fuel combustion generates several toxic air emissions from trace metals to polycyclic organic matter, some carcinogenic. These are never discussed in the draft EIS, nor is any human-risk assessment performed.

A similar case could be made for SSC in supporting road construction involving asphalt plants. Asphalt production generates several carcinogenic organic species. The draft EIS addresses none of this. Potential human health risk cannot simply be written off because someone conveniently anticipates that there is no problem.

To compound all of this, there is no attempt to estimate potential toxics to air associated with the influx of people who work at the SSC. Residential fuel combustion, increased utility, electricity generation and commercial support facilities all have the potential for toxic releases. To perform a truly comprehensive environmental impact assessment you have to examine all of the contingencies associated with the project. The draft EIS has a stance to support job in addressing potential toxic emissions to air and other media. It has only masked the topic behind sweeping generalities.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. Right on the nose.

The next speaker will be Pam Bowen to be followed by Harry Luther. Is Mr. Luther here? You're the next speaker, sir. May I ask you to come up to one of the seats up front, please? Ms. Bowen.

702

STATEMENT OF PAM BOWEN

MS. BOWEN: Hi, my name is Pam Bowen, and first of all I'm from Ridgement in the northern most part of Durham County. I'm not a speaker, my voice is going to crackling worse than it is now, but to save my home, my church, what I've grown up in, I will come up here -- I would read that whole blooming blue book up here in front of everybody to save my land and my friends' land, and everything.

I'll start off, the Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I'm going to talk about the nonresponsiveness of the EIS to several concerns raised by the general public.

Concerns relating to local education levels, and impacts on educational facilities in this area. An update of the pressure on school facilities shows that at least six mobile teaching stations have been added to the 14 that were in place in northern high school in Durham County last spring. These were added despite construction of a new science wing this summer. Northern High School is the only high school that serves northern Durham County, the area that would be most heavily effected by SSC-related population increases.

Appendix 14 says that new facilities like classrooms may be needed due to the SSC related -- the EIS statement says that there is going to be a 15,000 population increase. I am assuming there's going to be a couple of teenagers in that number. They've got to be a place for them to go to school. We don't have enough room for the people we have now. I think that we should spend the money on getting the school, if we could spend \$4.4 billion on a Super Collider that nobody knows that much about. We have no idea -- anything to compare the North Carolina proposed Super Collider as to the little Femilab they have in the north. Another concern that was not addressed is a possibility of the SSC crowding out other investment in the area. People are not going to bring businesses to Durham when they hear about the little atom smasher that has radioactive stuff. We don't know anything about the radioactive stuff because you aren't telling us nothing about that end of it.

The draft EIS apparently accepted endanger species information from the States at face value. Not only has none of the supplied information been confirmed, but the concerns raised by rare or significant animal and plant species in the catch response were only acknowledged, not investigated. Concerns raised by CATCH about water quality and water use were generally ignored, the increased demand in water supplies caused by SSC-related growth was considered a potentially-significant, -- it's ridiculous to me. Questions raised by CATCH concerning conflicts between SSC design and Durham County's water shed ordinance was addressed in Appendix 5c on page 91, which you've got to count each page to find out where you are, because you don't put numbers on it, which is the main thing wrong with that book. The restrictions that were simply listed as if to say these are the things we're going to violate, and this is what we're going to do. That's ridiculous, how can you do something that we can't do. We're all the same people. You are all just supposedly, a little bit more educated.

The summer drought effects on water supplies were addressed in the draft EIS through only one statement, "the continued reliability of the service -- of the surface water sources, especially under drought conditions is a significant water resources issue in the area." That was a really in depth analysis, thanks.

The mechanics of hazardous waste storage and disposal, in a sensitive watershed areas were addressed in Appendix 10 on page 109 with these statements, "Hazardous waste generated by the SSC will be collected, treated, and stored in accordance with RCRA regulations. When sufficient quantities have accumulated, the material will be shipped to an approved disposal facility." I have yet to find out what RCRA means. Can anyone tell me that?

MR. NOLAN: It's the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

MS. BOWEN: Thanks. I looked through all that book, and I guess I overlooked it.

MR. GRIFFING: It's in Chapter 6.

MS. BOWEN: Thank you. Questions raised by CATCH concerning decommissioning impacts included providing a time line for monitoring the site after decommissioning, how decommissioning actually will be carried out, levels of radioactivity in the tunnel, and future uses of the decommission tunnel. These were just in Appendix 3 by presenting "one possible way to decommission the SSC." Nothing definite, there was nothing that -- if this one didn't turn out to work out, what are you going to do, there's nothing else listed in that book about that particular part. That's not acceptable for anything.

All these unanswered questions lead to one more question. Why was public input solicited? It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you for your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Mr. Harry Luther, to be followed by James Burnette. Is Mr. Burnette here? Next speaker please. Mr. Luther.

STATEMENT OF HARRY LUTHER

MR. LUTHER: Yes sir. My name is Harry Luther, I'm an engineer with Cratts and Saunders Engineering in Winston Salem, home of the recent presidential debate. I'm past president of the Winston Salem Engineers' Club, and member of the board of directors of the North Carolina Society of Engineers. I want to thank the Department of Energy for affording me the opportunity to briefly convey some observations that I've made relative to certain errors in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Several places in the Environmental Impact Statement there are erroneous statements that North Carolina's proposed tunnel and experimental halls will be constructed via cut and cover techniques. I don't know where this information came from because all of the information released by the State and also that reported by the various newspapers indicate underground construction via tunnel boring machines.

As a result of North Carolina's plans to employ underground construction, it joins Michigan, and Tennessee as the only three states being considered that employ this technique. Underground construction of the tunnel and experimental halls indicates North Carolina's foresightedness in protecting the environment, precluding pollution and mitigating the impact on individuals. This option reduces at least visual, noise and water pollution during construction and allows the former aesthetics and most possible uses of the land to be retained. In fact, from the reports that I have read, shopping centers, communities, farms and highways can continue to be retained and more can be established above the tunnel and its experimental halls. When there is correction of the draft Environmental Impact Statement errors that I've addressed, in addition to numerous other errors in the DEIS, North Carolina comes out head and shoulders above the other states under consideration as far as being the best Super Collider siting location. Thank you again for allowing me to speak.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Luther. The next speaker is James Burnette, to be followed by Debbie Suggs. Is Debbie Suggs here? If you are raise your hand please.

Okay, thank you. Mr. Burnette.

699

STATEMENT OF JAMES BURNETTE

MR. BURNETTE: My name is James Burnette, and I'm a resident of Granville County. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations. I wish to address the topic of habitat loss. Being greatly interested in wildlife all my life, I have been concerned at the steady growth that cuts away at all wildlife habitat for many years. However, the placement of the SSC in North Carolina will have a tremendous immediate effect on the area's habitat. The draft EIS tells us that North Carolina will have the second largest number of acres disturbed, 1,190 acres. When construction is complete it will be worse than a forest fire because the animals can never go back to these 1,190 acres that was their home.

Many wildlife species need fairly large bodies of forest for their protection and well being. The SSC would be affecting some of these large bodies of woodland. The EIS states that the Roanoke bass is sensitive to increased sedimentation. So what happens when construction begins and streams are disturbed?

i noticed that the visual impact of the spoils dumps was of some concern to the planners for the SSC. So they planted shrubs and trees so that people would not be aware of its placement. But you can't camouflage 40 acres of spoils from the wildlife. And it provides no habitat at all.

We are told that the SSC will be a major source of growth and that there will be 15,000 people moving into our area to construct this SSC. Everyone has to be somewhere, and these new people will take up space. More habitat loss for housing of these workers.

Many of the workers will probably be hunters themselves, so now we have less habitat and more hunters in this area of North Carolina. So you can see why I feel that if the SSC comes to North Carolina, it will be a sad day for wildlife in these three counties, and it is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you Mr. Burnette. The next speaker will be Debbie Suggs, to be followed by Steve Suggs.

701

STATEMENT OF DEBBIE SUGGS

MS. SUGGS: The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the nonresponsiveness of the EIS to several concerns raised by the general public.

A search through Volume I of the draft EIS would lead one to believe that public concerns about the environmental effects of the Super Collider were entirely ignored. It takes a lot of reading to locate a response to any particular concern. Much information is buried in the appendixes, and the information about one topic may be found in as many as five different volumes. In addition the information is not always consistent from volume to volume. The concerns raised by citizens against the collider here relating to public opposition were ignored entirely in the draft EIS even though the invitation for site proposal states it is important to determine at an early stage what community support exists, and how strong any opposition might be to siting the SSC in a region.

Among the ignored concerns were late and nonexistent notification of affected property owners by the State of North Carolina, lack of accessibility of the North Carolina site proposal, lack of public meetings concerning the SSC, diversion of State emergency funds for SSC proposal development, alarmingly low estimates of property values, organized groups opposing the SSC in North Carolina, lack of adequate mapping by the State, the uncertainty of Federal SSC construction funding, and the large number of people signing petitions opposing the North Carolina SSC site. The only response to public opposition was a sentence that stated that 364 letters opposing the North Carolina site were received by the DOE before June of this year.

Socio-economic concerns raised by CATCH included the impact of placement of the beam abort, and the two most populous areas in the region. This concern was ignored in the draft EIS, although it may result in a substantial impact on area housing, since the new housing subdivisions in this area will be seen as undesirable once the beam dump is placed beneath them. Concerns raised about community disruption were not adequately addressed. The Rougemont community will experience the loss of two churches and their cemeteries. Numerous families who have lived in the community all their lives and most of the remaining farm land in the area. Negative impact ignored by the EIS include the loss of traditional family lands, forced relocations of people who were previously relocated for Camp Butner, and relocations of elderly people, and people with medical illnesses and their network of support in the community.

Socio-economic effects relating to individual property owners were only given lip service in the draft EIS. No serious efforts were made to determine the fairness of any state's relocation procedures, or the accuracy of estimates of property values. The continued refusal of the State to identify property owners affected by SSC-related roads was revealed by CATCH, and ignored in the draft EIS. The explosive growth of this area without the SSC, and the infrastructure impacts of additional growth caused by the SSC as well as the negative fiscal impact on local governments, which was outlined in Governor Martin's SSC feasibility task force report were superficially addressed in the draft EIS. The document did suggest that capital infrastructure improvements were required in Durham County of about \$4.6 million, could be financed by the county with long-term bonds.

All of these unanswered questions lead to one more question. Why was public input solicited? It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Steve Suggs to be followed by Paul Delacourt.

Mr. Suggs.

70C

STATEMENT OF STEVE SUGGS

MR. SUGGS: Good afternoon. I have a couple of pictures here that I would like for you to see if I may approach the table.

I think you will find these pictures rather interesting. They are of Northern High School in the Northern area of Durham. They show a very I would say indicative number of mobile classrooms that we have in the Northern or Durham County area. We have quite a few. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of school capacities.

For schools in the Durham, Person and Granville County areas, currently in the three-county area, we are faced with inadequate facilities to handle the number of students we already have enrolled.

Take for instance the Durham County school system. Presently there are more than 100 mobile classroom trailers on Durham County school campuses.

These trailers amount to a stopgap measure to provide classroom space quickly at minimal initial cost until adequate permanent facilities become available.

In addition, the State of North Carolina has suggested that two of the County's elementary schools be abandoned due to their severe inadequacies.

Two more schools in the county system are currently scheduled for replacement. There are new schools which are being built to educate students coming from these old schools, but at a very high expense. For example, Howard Easley Elementary School, at an estimated cost of \$5.1 million. Add this figure to two other elementary schools presently being constructed and the total price tag tops \$18 million.

I know this probably doesn't seem like a lot of money to you guys, in here talking about \$4.4 billion. That's quite a bit more. But we're talking about people and their capacity to pay in these three county areas in order to support all these things.

An additional \$42.5 million will be required to complete remaining projects and to finish new schools. That's no small change. And this is just to keep up with current demand. How much more can the taxpayers afford? I wish I knew that. I don't think very much more, in light of what we've been confronted with in terms of taxes in the Durham County area, at least.

If we are to believe the projected figures located in Table 3-7, page 3-56, of EIS Volume IV, Chapter 3, the taxpayers will have to ante up much more. In this table, up to 2,972 more students will be attending schools in the three-county area and up to 170 more teachers will be required.

What does this mean in dollars and cents to the three-county area just to provide for the added burden the SSC incurs on an already burdened educational infrastructure?

Approximately \$7.3 million additional to pay for an estimated 135 additional classrooms with an additional \$3.4 million a year in increased payroll. Add this to the \$4.6 million that will be needed to accommodate SSC-related growth, just in Durham County alone, and I guess sort of like, who was it, Yogi Berra once said; "You know, a million here, a million there and pretty soon we're talking money."

One of the means by which a school system is judged is by the ratios between students and teachers. As an example of excess student population in relation to the total number of teachers being employed in the Durham County school system in '84 and '85, the pupil-teacher ratio was 18.3 to 1.

Today's latest figures confirm a current ratio of 26 to 1 in K through 6, 24.5 to 1 -- we're dealing with figures here, not half people -- 7 through 12.

Similarly, in Person County, current pupil-teacher ratio is approximately 25 to 1 and in Granville County it ranges between 20 and 25 to 1.

Additional pressures to build new facilities or expand and renovate old ones will be placed on these school systems when the State's basic education plan or program is instituted in 1992. That's when it becomes fully instituted. It's a phased program.

Additional funds to the county school systems will be forthcoming at that time but questions remain as to its adequacy even then.

The basic education program generally states that the pupil-teacher ratio shall not exceed the following: in grades K through 3, a ratio of 20 to 1; grades 4 through 6 a ratio of 22 to 1 and grades 7 through 8 a ratio of 21 to 1, and grades 9 through 12 a ratio of 24.5 to 1

It appears at the present time that most of the three-county school systems are not in compliance with requirements of this future program. Therefore, more expenditures would seem to be in order to increase their educational staffs and facilities.

How many minutes or how much time do I have? Do you have any idea?

MR. LAWSON: Yes, I do. You have about 35 seconds.

MR. SUGGS: Okay. I'll try to finish up here. Thank you.

It seems likely that additional growth in this area, especially growth in which -- which in part removes the significant amounts of tax revenues from the tax rolls such as the proposed SSC, will come at the expense of local area taxpayers and perhaps most importantly at the expense of area students.

Due to the long lead time necessary in the planning and construction of new school facilities, the quality of education may very well drop until new facilities are in place.

This could only add to an already suspect educational pool from which to draw likely candidates for SSC jobs. It is clear, in my opinion, that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Super Collider.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Paul Delacourt.

Let me ask, is Mary Dunham here? Has she arrived? Or perhaps, has Tazzie Thomason arrived?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: If not, following the presentation by Mr. Delacourt, we will take a ten-minute recess and reconvene at 4:25.

Mr. Delacourt.

781 STATEMENT OF PAUL DELACOURT

MR. DELACOURT: Good afternoon. My name is Paul Delacourt. And I am here as a private citizen. However, I have had the pleasure of serving as the past President of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and I am active in many Triangle J planning groups.

I am proud to be here today to speak in support of the SSC coming to this area of our State.

We know your primary mission here today relates to environmental impact issues. And I hope you heard or I hope you will receive the revised data on some of the issues being raised about the draft impact study.

We can prove that our water supplies, our sewage treatment capacities, either exist now or will be adequate for both the construction and operational phase of this project.

Likewise, surface construction impacts and the spoils disposal have comfortable answers.

But environmental impact issues, as you well know, is more than infrastructure. It is people. It is their attitudes, it is their fears and it is their future.

It is how would such a facility as the SSC fit into our goals and our plans, our dreams for our lives and those that will follow behind us. All human progress requires change. Human nature usually rejects and understandably fights change and seeks the comfort of the status quo. Such decisions as yours become tied up with emotional issues.

But the ultimate decision must be founded by comparing the benefits to be gained versus the discomforts of those impacted.

I can think of no other project that more perfectly fits the Triangle's emerging world technological leadership than the SSC.

As a developer, which is my business, on the national level, I am amazed and very pleased to see that the world's largest, most potentially revealing scientific instrument could be located in a perfect sociological and educational setting with such a minimum of environmental concerns.

We understand and we look forward to maximizing the SSC's contribution to future knowledge. We welcome the new ideas and the new job opportunities at all levels this project represents.

I hope you will conclude as most North Carolinians have that we would welcome, we would support and we would enjoy housing the SSC. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

We will now take a short, ten-minute break. When we return, the first three speakers will be Harry Eberly, Bellzora Burwell and Kay Lemons.

We will now take a recess and reconvene at 4:25.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

MR. LAWSON: The first speaker for the reconvening session will be Mr. Harry Eberly. He would be followed by Bellzora Burwell. Mr. Eberly, please.

Excuse me, Mr. Eberly. Before we go further, I would just like to note that as Mr. Nolan indicated earlier, he and Ms. Prouty may be substituted for during the session. And that has indeed occurred. Substituting for Mr. Nolan to my left is Jay Hunze and to his left and substituting for Vicki Prouty is Bill Griffing.

Mr. Eberly, please.

STATEMENT OF HARRY EBERLY

716

MR. EBERLY: I have four areas of concern, and will highlight each briefly.

The first is water supply. Two major inaccuracies should be corrected. One, one of the two sources of cooling water is misidentified. And two, the assessment of impact on Durham's water supply does not take into account completion of its new water supply. These inaccuracies overstate the impact of local water supply.

The second concern is sewage treatment. The means of sewage disposal discussed in the EIS is not in accord with the information supplied to the Department of Energy. The State suggests a more cost-effective and environmentally sound approach involving use of land, application systems for domestic wastes and surface discharge for cooling water.

The third concern, the surface impacts of construction. The DEIS proposal is based on use of cut-and-cover techniques for construction rather than use of tunnel boring machine. Tunneling an underground evacuation has been proposed specifically to reduce environmental impact. And feasibility should be taken into account to study a fair comparison of the potential impacts.

And finally, spoils disposal. Possible alternatives to surface disposal of tunneling spaces should be considered as a possible mitigating measure. The State has identified 17 suitable and adequate disposal sites.

Those are my remarks and I thank you for the time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

MR. GRIFFING: Mr. Eberly, you said that there was a question about the identity of one of the cooling water sources or something like that?

MR. EBERLY: Yes.

MR. GRIFFING: It was your first point. Could you clarify for me what that was?

MR. EBERLY: There are two major inaccuracies that need to be corrected in the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

One of the two sources of cooling water is misidentified. Would you like to have that?

MR. GRIFFING: I want to make sure I know what you mean by misidentified.

MR. EBERLY: Okay. Let me read the full text of this. It'll take a little bit longer time.

MR. GRIFFING: As long as we have a copy, you can underline it or something like that.

MR. EBERLY: I'd sure be pleased to do that.

MR. GRIFFING: That would be fine.

MR. EBERLY: Good. Great.

MR. LAWSON: You will submit that then for us?

MR. EBERLY: I will do that.

MR. GRIFFING: Thank you very much for your time.

MR. EBERLY: My pleasure.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Bellzora Burwell, to be followed to K. Lemons.

782

STATEMENT OF BELLZORA BURWELL

1 [MS. BURWELL: I'm Bellzora Burwell and I live five miles from Oxford in Granville County. And I simply abhor the Super Collider. And I want to turn my time over to Joe Haenn who is going to speak for me, if you will let me, please. Thank you.

783

STATEMENT OF JOE HAENN

MR. HAENN: I'm going to be presenting something prepared by Gary Brooks. Gary is out of town today and could not be here and he asked that this be presented. He wrote it and it's his.

1 [The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations. I wish to address the topic of air pollution and air quality.

2 [The EIS does not do an adequate job of addressing the topic of air pollution emissions associated with the construction and operation of the SSC. The explanations of how the summary emission totals were determined were poor. Referencing AP-42 without showing calculational procedures and all assumptions and input variables used to obtain the estimated emission totals is simply not sufficient and is not good science.

2 [The credibility of the emission totals is lessened by the use of old data. References to the U.S. EPA National Emissions Data System, or NEDS, indicate the use of outdated information.

Much of the data on emissions in the NEDS system is of the 1980, 1982 or at best 1985 vintage. It is not at all of the 1988 vintage as one might assume by looking purely at the reference.

3 [Criteria pollutant emission totals shown in the draft EIS are not complete, because they do not include all potential sources. Sources not included were residential heating from the influx of several thousand people predicted in the draft EIS to be required for the project; increased power plant emissions from increased electricity generation for SSC operation and consumer growth; mobile source emissions from population growth directly occurring to staff the SSC and emissions from additional consumer support services specified in the draft EIS to be required for the project.

3 [Projecting emission impacts can't just stop at the absolute impacts connected with SSC construction and operation. You must also consider emissions from sources that only occur because of the existence of the SSC.

These potentially significant emission levels would not occur in the absence of the SSC.

The draft EIS continually seems to make light of the air emissions coming from the SSC. Granted, the SSC construction and operation will not generate emissions on the order of a large industrial source, such as a refinery or a steel mill. But they are not insignificant.

These emissions are even more important considering the nonattainment status for ozone and carbon monoxide recently imposed by the EPA for Durham County, and the nonattainment status for ozone in Granville County.

4 [During construction of the SSC, the following unacceptable air quality situations are projected to occur.

Average annual nitrous oxide ambient concentrations will be 54 percent over background levels. The SSC will be responsible for one-third of projected 24-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations.

The 24-hour particulate matter concentration attributable to the SSC will be six times higher than background levels. The SSC will be responsible for 52 percent of projected average annual particulate matter concentrations.

The SSC will contribute greatly to the area exceeding the national ambient air quality standard for parts per million to the tenth -- base ten.

Operation emissions of 299 tons per year for carbon monoxide, 24 tons per year for hydrocarbons, and 32 tons per year for nitrous oxide, will only increase areawide problems with nonattainment for ozone and carbon monoxide.

The problem with the EIS emissions is that again it likely underestimates all criteria pollutant emissions because it does not examine all pollutant sources.

For example, the draft EIS only included vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, and corresponding emissions for VMT from construction traffic and SSC staff operational traffic.

What about all the VMT from the construction personnel outside of the actual SSC site? What about the VMT from the 3,000 or so people thought to be moving into the area to staff the project?

5 There will also be a host of other emissions sources that will be built, opened or expanded that are required to support the influx of people.

This growth in emissions does not seem to have been covered at all in the draft EIS. North Carolina already has the second highest number of days with high air pollution potential of all the seven contenders.

The projected emissions and those not currently included in the draft EIS will only worsen the situation. These conditions and the fact that the SSC will either solely or in part greatly contribute to the exceedance of several national ambient air quality standards makes it clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Haenn, I'd just like to make a statement.

First of all, I allowed you to go ahead and speak in Ms. Burwell's place, and under the circumstances I think that is just fine. But I would like to also say that I would prefer that -- in fact I will generally say that there is no blanket permission for people to substitute for each other.

If there is a reasonable or a good reason why somebody else should make a statement, I wish you would contact me ahead of time, and I will consider it on a case by case situation.

And especially, if there is a prepared text that has already been provided or prepared by somebody else and it can be submitted for the record, that lessens the chances that it would be necessary for somebody else to read it.

Under the circumstances, fine. You did all right. I appreciate Ms. Burwell turning over her time to you and I appreciate your staying within the time limit.

MR. HAENN: And we thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Kay Lemons to be followed by Clarence Lemons.

784

STATEMENT OF KAY LEMONS

MS. LEMONS: My name is Kay Lemons, and I live at Route 1, Box 756, Oxford, North Carolina.

First of all, I'd like to state that I have earned a BS in chemistry and I am not completely dumb when it comes to understanding a little bit about what the SSC is all about.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement has completely erroneous statements of the facts that are detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

1 I wish to address the topic of visual impacts of the SSC not discussed in the draft EIS. This is particularly a close subject to me, since my mother, Mrs. Morton Burle, is on the relocation list. And if she is not relocated, one of the cooling stations will go directly behind her home.

The impacts of F1 through F10 have not been adequately addressed since the height and mass of the cooling towers have not been specified.

2 Where there are trees now, there is no guarantee that these buffers would or even could be maintained during construction. And the thing about it is, with my mother, there are no trees. If she does not have to move, there are no trees between her house and where the site would be if it was moved back just a little bit further behind her house.

And somebody mentioned planting trees. Well, what are you going to do with the construction and everything while these trees are growing the height to cover up this cooling station, unless you plant 20-ft trees, which is not too very practical an idea.

The Appendix 16 of the draft EIS, page 16, states that the visual impacts of J1 and J6 are not expected, since no facilities are planned at this time, but that mitigation of impacts due to future plans for these areas should be incorporated into the final project design. This is not acceptable.

3 Also described in this appendix are beam absorbers, L1 and L2, which would include buildings and cooling towers. Again, this is unacceptable, since the visual impacts of these potential facilities plus the visual impacts of the campus and near and far clusters have not been given any attention and the visual effects of several areas as discussed in the draft EIS are unfairly minimized.

This section of the EIS is not acceptable, and the DOE is requested either to address these impacts before a site is selected or disqualify this site from further consideration.

4 It seems to me that the figures that -- I don't know where you all got your figures from. But the people who live in this area can name you off, just like the wells, for instance, the things that are going to be that we can see, living there, that are going to be completely changed. And these things were not brought out. These were not the figures that were in the environmental impact study.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments.

Mr. Clarence Lemons to be followed by Bob Swan. Is Mr. Swan here?

Mr. Swan, are you here? You are next, please.

Mr. Lemons.

713

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE LEMONS

MR. LEMONS: Good afternoon.

I am Clarence Lemons. I live in Granville County, more specifically, in the Kinen Fork area, in the area of F7. I live about a quarter of a mile from a proposed cooling site that will be behind my mother-in-law's house.

I am here today to ask that careful consideration be given to locating the SSC in some place other than North Carolina.

The DEIS, in my opinion, does not go into enough detail regarding the area that the SSC will be sited. The number of wells that have the potential of being affected are way underestimated.

Holding ponds that will collect water that will be pumped out of the tunnel with oil skimmers to remove oil, I assume, or presume, that will leak from construction equipment and/or maintenance equipment was not fully explained, or what would happen to that.

There was made mention in the document about damage from blasting and/or vibrations from the digging or tunnels. That was not addressed in enough detail.

Little information was given or presented on the impact from road damage to secondary roads from the heavy traffic that these roads were not constructed or designed to carry in the construction.

I have a concern, too, and in my opinion the document did not address it fully, over the influx of people into an area such as Granville County, which has not been answered.

Granville County had a July unemployment rate of 3.1 percent. I understand it's less than that now. And according to one realtor, there are only two or three rental housings in the Butner Creedmore area, and none in the Oxford area available for rent to potential people that may move into the area.

This brings up a concern that the Environmental Impact Statement did not address as to what effect will this have on people living in rental housing on fixed income when people in the construction phase start coming in and the rents start being driven up? This is a fact of life. I've seen it in other areas.

I have reservations about the ability of law enforcement, fire and emergency response service to handle the influx. This concern is not from the ability of these fine people, but from the lack of personnel. And the Impact Statement does not address this concern at all that I could find.

Most of our fire in the county is from a volunteer source as well as the major emergency service response. Oxford does have paid people in South Granville, is in the process or presently has one or two paid personnel. But most of it is volunteer.

I do not believe that the present administration of North Carolina fully appreciates the impact of having to relocate or the loss of lands or the stress this puts people under. The impact statement does not address this issue at all.

One thousand four hundred acres from private ownership will have a great impact on tax structure. And a statement that funds will be available to compensate is inadequate, in my opinion.

Visual impact on an area that a lot of people enjoy and a way of life that people enjoy will be taken away, gone, forever.

I do not think proper consideration has been given to the impact that this will have on the lives of the families, the churches and businesses that will be affected by the SSC.

My family lives in Granville County because we are native Granvillians. And we like trees, quietness and the country atmosphere.

I have recently returned from a driving trip to Phoenix, Arizona. And on this trip I rode by acres and acres of land where the SSC could be placed without disturbing anyone.

I suspect the Federal Government already owns that could be used. This might help spread the population of the U.S., rather than concentrating it in the already populated areas.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Lemons, can I ask you to try to summarize your final comments?

MR. LEMONS: Yes, sir.

Jerry Reid, a popular country and western recording artist, has a song called "She Got the Gold Mine, I Got the Shaft" about a divorce settlement in which his ex-wife got everything.

With the SSC, I have not figured out who will get the gold mine. But I know who's getting the shaft: the homeowners and landowners of Granville, Person and Durham County.

And I thank you for your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Bob Swan, to be followed by Ben Taylor. Is Mr. Taylor here?

Mr. Swan, please.

712

STATEMENT OF BOB SWAN

MR. SWAN: Good evening. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the restrictive covenants attached to the properties in the Red Mounts subdivision in Rougemont.

The Red Mountain subdivision is one of four new subdivisions in the Rougemont area, none of which appeared in the North Carolina SSC proposal. This subdivision was supposed to consist of 112 homes, and that would be in its final stages of completion were it not for the announcement of the proposed Super Collider last January.

Since that time, only two homes have been built in the development. At least six homes under construction or in the advanced stages of planning have been put on hold. Several property additions and enhancements have been delayed. The third and final phase of the subdivision has been postponed, and almost no real estate has changed hands.

One home that had been completed before shortly the collider announcement sat vacant for seven months. It was recently occupied but only because the builder was forced to negotiate a lease-purchase agreement providing some income to the builder, but allowing the potential buyer to back out of the deal if the collider were to come here.

You see, if the collider comes to North Carolina, it would take 32 homes out of the middle of the development. Another 40 homes would be located in the stratified fee estate area and would be devalued by the SSC. Thirteen homes would be located in side the ring, and would not receive any reimbursement because they are "not affected." The other 37 lots would have been in the third phase, which was never subdivided because of the collider.

What does not affected mean? It means nothing, because every lot in the subdivision will be affected as one of the two common wells will be taken and the remainder of the development will not be completed because of the collider.

This means the property assessments to support the club house, swimming pool, horse barn and riding trail and other common areas will have to be increased by at least one-third to meet the monthly common area expenditures.

What does all this mean to DOE? Well, it means they will have to pay monthly assessments on each of these 32 fee simple properties. You see, there are a restrictive covenants on each of these properties that go with the deeds.

In addition to the monthly assessments, DOE must provide a 20-ft right-of-way on the outer edge of those properties of the boundary of the development for the commonly owned horse trail.

Perhaps more significantly, each structure built on this property falls under the control of the architectural committee of the Red Mountain Home Owners Association with requirements for minimal square footage, setback and various other restrictions.

Finally, it is important that the DOE realize that all roads in these subdivisions are privately owned, and therefore the State or DOE will have to reimburse each property owner for the purchase of these roads.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR LAWSON: Thank you.

Just one further reminder for those of you who came in a little late. If you ask questions, either orally or in your written presentations, that you would like to have answers on, it is critical that you write your name, address, zip code and preferably telephone number on any material you send in so we have some way, or the Department of Energy has some way to get back to you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Ben Taylor, to be followed by Audrey Smith. Is Audrey Smith here?

(No response.)

MR LAWSON: Mr. Taylor.

785

STATEMENT OF BEN TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. I am Ben Taylor. I am an architect. I am president of Envirotech which is an architectural engineering planning firm in Raleigh. I have been in business for some 20 years. I served as the chairman of the Division of Community Planning's Advisory Committee several years ago. I was also on Raleigh's planning board, and I am currently a member of the Economic Round Table for the City of Raleigh.

This project is a major project, and a project that most communities who are capable of accepting and handling would like to have. The impact review process is one of very carefully stating issues that need to be considered, and the public hearing process is one which allows these things to be reviewed even further, and it takes considerations for the process involved.

In reviewing the impact statement, you are not reviewing a final set of working drawings for a project. You are reviewing the impact that a project of this scale and nature, magnitude and consequence on the area. It is also a process where it is part of a site selection process which means that you are looking at the various aspects relative to various of the seven locations.

It is always important that we accept the concerns of the people who live in an area, but when reviewing the information, the facility is suited for the area, the geology, the considerations of the facility, the safeguards are items that do in fact have been considered, and there are many items that need consideration.

The final impact statement will address things that are required for the project to perform in order to meet the requirements of the impact statement. This is the preliminary impact statement.

There are some items of a specific nature that, including water supply and sewage treatment and other concerns that needs to be addressed as the project goes forward, but I think the most important aspect is that these facilities are facilities that are provided by units of local government in some part. And in other parts they will be provided in an environmental sensitive fashion.

The minimizing of open cut should be made in terms of any aspects, the minimum amount of disturbing of the earth and land from a visual standpoint is very important.

And since you are dealing in an area of three counties with extremely responsible units of government, they will be insisting and they earn every right to insist that the elements of this preliminary draft hearing and that the final draft is not only these items are included as part of the draft, but that the construction is followed through, and that the items considered in the draft, and I think frequently maybe we miss this point, but many times we go through all this verbiage, and we forget the fact that when we get through and start to build a project, that the people who are in the final design, the people who have to construct the project, who have to do the real estate appraisals and also the acquisition of land, this is something they should follow. The purpose is to provide a good facility. It is a scientific facility to explore the origins and the nature of our environment. We should use equal amount of knowledge of our environment to place the facility here.

We should be equally scientific, and also humane in terms of dealing with the built in environment. That is our challenge. We are man. We are here to live in the natural environment, and one of our challenges is to learn how to do that.

So of the things I have seen in the Environmental Impact Statement, they are for the most part well addressed. You will never make it that everybody's concerns are addressed, but that's what we are here for.

So I thank you and good day.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Audrey Smith, to be followed by George Heintzman.

711

STATEMENT OF AUDREY SMITH

MS. SMITH: I am Audrey Smith. I have been a resident of Granville County, North Carolina, all of my life. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual areas, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the number of relocations. In the North Carolina proposal, it was indicated that there would be 106 relocations. In the BQL response by the State in the EIS, page 3-31, they increase their estimate to 111 relocations, including five businesses.

However, typical of the poor quality of data supplied by the State in both the original proposal and in their BQL response, the number of relocations is underestimated by at least 75 percent. In actuality, there are at least 181 relocations in North Carolina, including three businesses, two churches and our cemeteries.

This means that North Carolina is second only to Michigan in the total number of relocations. A listing of these relocations is attached to this submission.

Why the discrepancy between this list and the figure supplied by the State? This question is easily answered. The State-located potential relocations by sitting in an office using old tax maps. In an updated listing of the potential relocations in Durham County for the SSC dated on August 15, 1988, which was sent to the Durham County Commissioners, they stated, and I quote, "These properties were identified from tax records in Durham, North Carolina, during the summer of 1987. For the reasons cited above, there is still some uncertainty in the final placement of the SSC, and thus no ground surveys have been conducted to verify the list."

CATCH has verified its list of 181 relocations by doing an on-site inspection of each potential relocation. In fact, we have spoken to almost every one of the businesses and families to be relocated. This verification process indicated that many of the potential relocations on the State list were not relocations at all, especially in Granville County. However, a very large number of relocations were missed altogether by the State list.

The State listed all renters, all new dwelling and several existing residences. There are many renters in this area, and in several instances, there are multiple rental units on the same property. In fact, one property owner has at least seven families renting dwellings on his property.

Why didn't the DOE require verifications of this list? This question is more difficult, but a good guess is that they wanted to make every site look as good as possible. Of course, if the Department of Energy really cared to verify the actual number of relocations, they could have done so during the task force site visit to North Carolina in late June.

For that site visit, CATCH supplied DOE officials with a map of the complete North Carolina siting, along with a five page written tour of the entire proposed collider site. This tour indicated all roads by both highway number and the more familiar local names of roads. Each of the 189, I'm sorry, 181 relocations along this route was clearly indicated by one of these signs, which gave the name of the family, business, church or cemetery to be relocated with the relocation number.

(Sign displayed.)

However, the DOE refused to tour the entire site and see these relocations for themselves.

Why? Because the DOE from the start has refused to accept any information other than that that was supplied by the supporters of the collider. This has resulted in the acceptance of unverified, incomplete, and inaccurate information for a number of different requirements, including the actual number of relocations in North Carolina.

It is clear that North Carolina -- that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be George Heintzman, to be followed by Ronald Hughey. Is Mr. Hughey here?

Mr. Heintzman, please.

710

STATEMENT OF GEORGE HEINTZMAN

MR. HEINTZMAN: Thank you. My name is George Heintzman. I am a resident of Granville County. I know it's been said several times this afternoon, but I can't emphasize it enough. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the inadequacy of the land acquisitions plans as demonstrated by the maps provided in the draft EIS.

On Page A-5A through A-5 of Appendix A [sic] of the draft EIS, RTK presents property acquisition maps for North Carolina's proposed siting of the Super Collider. These maps clearly demonstrate the inadequacy of the Governor's office to provide correct and complete information to RTK to be used in the development of this draft EIS.

I will use several transparencies to illustrate these inadequacies.

(Transparency displayed.)

The first transparency that you see, looking at this transparency one might believe that the green line, which is barely visible there on the side, represents a road. Actually, it shows the location of the abandoned Norfolk & Western Railroad tracks.

Also, it appears that the red lines would represent farm roads which are down here in the lower right-hand corner, or at least some undeveloped area. Actually, there are several extensive subdivisions here as you can see on this overlay, laying right over the top of the ring.

(Transparency displayed.)

The next transparency. This transparency is from A-5U. Note the highlighted portion that implies maps for this area are not available. Actually, CATCH has been working with this missing tax map, Person County tax map No. A-51, since last March; a copy of which is included right there.

(Transparency displayed.)

Similarly, on the next slide, or the next transparency, is from page A-5S. Mentions the availability of partial data at this time. Yet, CATCH has also been working with the missing Person County tax map A-52, which is also included there.

(Map displayed.)

The missing information here is the most revealing because this is the section where there is a new stretch of U.S. 501. The green line represents old 501, a two-lane road which is now called Ruby Barton Road. The red line, running directly on top of the proposed tunnel location, is the location of the four-lane divided highway U.S. 501 which was constructed about ten years ago.

(Transparency displayed.)

The final transparency represents page A-5T. It shows the rest of the relocated section of U.S. 501 that is proposed to run directly on top of the tunnel.

In closing, North Carolina's land acquisition plans are incomplete, inaccurate. It is clearly that North Carolina's site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Roland Hughey, to be followed by Victor Krynicki. Is Mr. Krynicki here, please?

Excuse me. Mr. Heintzman, you are talking about?

MR. GRIFFING: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Heintzman, could we ask you a question?

MR. GRIFFING: Yes. Are you going to submit a copy of those maps or leave those.

MR. HEINTZMAN: We will send you a copy of them.

MR. GRIFFING: Please do.

MR. LAWSON: You must, please. Thank you.

MR. GRIFFING: Thank you.

MR. HEINTZMAN: These are our only originals.

MR. LAWSON: Okay.

Mr. Hughey, please.

786

STATEMENT OF ROLAND HUGHEY

MR. HUGHEY: I would like to quote some recent newspaper articles in the Durham newspapers that relate to some errors and omissions in the EIS statement. For example, the Tuning School is one of the main schools that would be serving the area that the influx of new residents would have, and the headline in the article says, "Watershed rule dampens plans for Tuning High. In the area where Tuning lies only 6 percent of attractive land can be covered with buildings, pavement or other things that don't let the rain soak in." This is from July 26th of this year.

Then on July 28th, there is an article in the paper that says, "Members of the North Carolina SSC Commission voted Wednesday night to reimburse Durham County if information from a study being conducted by watershed consulting company can be incorporated into a regional watershed study on the collider.

"Bill Dunn, director of the State's collider project and commission chairman, said Wednesday that the State planned to have an independent watershed study, conducted on a regional basis, and that \$40,000 had been set aside by the legislature for that purpose.

"Because of the time limitation, Dunn said it would be best to proceed with the study underway and see what effects the collider would have. If it could have negative effects, then that information would be available to the State and Durham County before DOE makes its announcement in November, and the campus site could be moved if North Carolina is the selected site." This is on July 28th.

And the strange thing is that under EIS, page 4-17 and 5.1.5-28, it covers the watershed in North Carolina.

Another section is transportation. On EIS page 3-42, it talks about 40 miles of roads needed to be built in North Carolina, plus considerable upgrading. And yet, on July 28th of this past year, Republican Governor Jim Martin and Democratic Lieutenant Governor Bob Jordan agree that the State needs billions of dollars of highway construction, but neither gubernatorial candidate would suggest a way of paying for the projects.

In the area of electricity, EIS page 4-91, there is a section that talks about the capabilities of the electrical systems. It talks about several of the different states, but it says nothing specific about North Carolina.

Yet, on July 31, this appeared in the local paper, "As the gap narrows between rising demand for electricity and their generating capacity of the utilities, more deals may be struck between companies and customers for planned power interruptions, officials say. While Duke interrupts power is a last ditch measure, neighboring CP&L routinely flips the switches as power demand creeps upward. Norris Edge, Vice President of Rates and Service Practices, said, 'The Raleigh-based utility has turned off the appliances of 41,000 households nine times this summer.'"

And last, in EIS page 3-42 it says, "Sewage treatment would be supported by existing municipal systems in North Carolina."

And yet this article appeared just one month ago, on September 3rd and it states: "Work is stopped on a number of sewer projects in Durham because the projects have not obtained the necessary permits from the State Division of Environmental Management, city and State officials said Friday. Durham City Council has been wrestling with the problem of trying to stretch dwindling capacity at the city's four sewage treatment plants through 1992, the earliest year by which substantial expansion might be expected."

And then as a last article relating to the same part under sewage, on September 8, less than a month ago, the Durham City Council met and they stated. "Wrapping up business held over from a meeting Tuesday night, the council last night agreed to have city manager, Orville Powell and his staff, find out how the collider would affect water and sewer services and other city resources if North Carolina is selected for the site of the atom smasher."

All of these items directly contradict or have been admitted in the EIS proposal.

And I thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Hughey.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Victor Krynicki, to be followed by Cecil Brown. Is Cecil Brown here, please?

(No response.)

If not, is Clyde Smith here? Clyde Smith?

(No response.)

Jeff Clayton?

(No response.)

Joe Harwood? Is Mr. Harwood here?

Mr. Harwood, you will be the next speaker, please. Mr. Hughey.

MR. KRYNICKI: Krynicki.

MR. LAWSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Krynicki. I'm sorry.

781

STATEMENT OF VICTOR KRYNICKI

MR. KRYNICKI: Again, Victor Krynicki from Durham County. I wish to address the topic of watershed restrictions in Durham County with particular emphasis on the omissions, errors and misrepresentation of facts which are part of the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The construction of the Super Collider as proposed in Durham County would be in clear violation of several restrictions of the Durham County water quality basin area. The proposed changes or mitigations to these violations are not discussed in the draft EIS. And should the Department of Energy select the proposed site in North Carolina, this would be a clear indication to the residents of North Carolina, especially the residents of Durham County, that the DOE does not intend to protect the watershed and the SSC has the potential for serious environmental damage.

Now as to the particulars. Durham County has developed a comprehensive watershed protection plan, especially for northern Durham County. The proposed location of the SSC in northern Durham County is located exclusively in the county's water quality basin area.

The proposed Super Collider is near cluster area I; future expansion area, area C; and over 95 percent of the buffer in buried beam zone, area I, are located in areas where there are generalized soil limitations for development with possible well contamination and erosion from any construction.

The rest of the beam zone and all of the proposed campus area, area A, are located in an area of slow drainage and high erosion potential.

Much of the Super Collider that is proposed to be located in Durham County is in violation of these watershed restrictions, because it involves construction in the water quality basin area of the county. This includes all of the campus area, area A; the service areas at sites F1 and F10; any construction in the expansion area, area C; any construction in near cluster, area G; and any construction in the buried beam zone access area, the J areas, or the buffer area and buried beam zone, area I, with Durham County.

The Durham County restrictions include prohibitions against above-ground storage tanks, construction within 50 feet of the Flat River, and restrictions on the allowable amount of impervious surfaces. Yet, there are two proposed service areas in Durham County, F1 and F10. The design for each of these services areas includes 13 above-ground tanks for the storage of helium gas, liquid nitrogen, and liquid helium; all in violation of Durham County watershed restrictions. There may be other storage tanks on the campus and expansion areas as well.

The proposed buried beam zone access area at J2 would straddle the Flat River. The DOE has yet to specify what would be built on this 40-acre site, but it is important for the DOE to realize that no structure of any kind can be built within 50 feet of the Flat River in the water quality basin area.

Also, with sewer supplied by a treatment plant, the maximum amount of impervious surfaces allowed in the water quality basin area is 30 percent, although up to 40 percent is allowable with a special use permit. However, the preliminary environmental impact study conducted by West & Associates for the State of North Carolina estimates that the campus area will consist of between 80 and 90 percent impervious surfaces. Again in violation of the Water Quality Basis Act.

These restrictions would also prohibit or restrict construction in the future expansion area, the service areas, the near cluster and the buried beam zone access areas.

Volume I of the draft EIS does not discuss these water quality basin restrictions of the Durham County watershed. Appendix 5c, page 91, does list these restrictions, but there is no discussion of how these restrictions could be handled or mitigated. This must mean that the Department of Energy would plan to openly violate these watershed restrictions in Durham County.

It is clear from the above that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Joe Harwood, to be followed by Gerald Kelly. Is Mr. Kelly here? Mr. Kelly, thank you.

Mr. Harwood, please.

718

STATEMENT OF JOE HARWOOD

MR. HARWOOD: Mr. Moderator, my name is Joe Harwood and I am representing the Environmental Concerns Committee of the North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry.

The North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry organization represents over 1,300 businesses and manufacturing firms across the State of North Carolina.

I have come here today on behalf of the committee to voice our continued support for the State's efforts to have the Department of Energy's Superconducting Super Collider project sited in North Carolina.

In January and February of this year, several selected members of our committee reviewed technical and environmental aspects which were to be associated with the construction and operation of the SSC at the proposed North Carolina site. At that time the committee concluded that the SSC project would pose no health or safety risks to the general public, and have minimal impacts to land, air, water resources in and around the project boundaries.

Recently, the committee has taken the opportunity to review and evaluate the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC as it pertains to the proposed North Carolina site. In this review, we considered both known and potential environmental impacts detailed in the EIS relative to land resources, air quality, surface and ground water supplies.

Based on our review, the committee position again is one of support and encouragement to the State in having the SSC sited, constructed and operated in North Carolina.

In addition, the Environmental Concerns Committee continues to pledge and offer its technical support to the State in its efforts to have this very important technical project sited here in North Carolina.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Harwood.

The next speaker will be Gerald Kelly, and he would be followed by Mr. Jeff Clayton. Is Mr. Clayton here? Mr. Clayton? You will be the next speaker, please.

Mr. Kelly.

725

STATEMENT OF GERALD KELLY

MR. KELLY: Good afternoon. My name is Gerald Kelly. I am assistant planning director for the City of Durham, Durham County.

You heard earlier today from Mr. William Bell, chairman of the Durham County Board of Commissioners, address the issues of physical impacts, watershed protection and satisfying land use regulations in Durham County if North Carolina is selected as the preferred site for the SSC.

Today I'm speaking on behalf of the administration for the city of Durham on the topics of future water supply, wastewater treatment, and roads as identified in the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC.

In Appendix 1, page 52, the report indicates the construction of the east end connector and the north-east loop between I-85 and U.S. 501, as well as other roads in the vicinity of the project.

However, in Appendix 14, page 54, there is no mention of the east end connector. The east end connector should be included as a transportation project between U.S. 70 and the east/west Durham Expressway to provide a direct route from the SSC campus to the Research Triangle Park and the Raleigh-Durham Airport.

In Appendix 10, page 7, the State of North Carolina proposes that sewage from the far cluster, service area 5, in the emergency service building could be pumped to the city of Durham Eno treatment plant. If this is the only alternative, the Durham City Council would need to either amend their urban growth boundary, or grant an exception to that policy.

Furthermore, the Durham County Board of Commissioners would need to amend their critical watershed protection ordinance to allow pumping through a geographical area of Durham County designated critical watershed before reaching the Eno treatment plant.

Finally, in a letter dated March 14, 1988, from Mr. A. T. Roland, Director of Water Resources, to Mr. Wilmont Hess, Chairman of the Site Task Force, Mr. Roland raised a major concern if Durham can develop a future water supply on the Flat River from four alternative sites now under consideration if the SSC is constructed in its present location.

The City of Durham needs answers to questions asked by Mr. Roland to ascertain the long-range water supply implications for the city of Durham. I anticipate this information will be supplied in Volume II, comment resolution document in the final EIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to share these thoughts, and I hope the final EIS will clarify the issues raised by the City of Durham if North Carolina is selected as the designated site for the SSC.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Jeff Clayton, to be followed by Jim Hendricks. Is Mr. Hendricks here?

Mr. Clayton, please.

723

STATEMENT OF JEFF CLAYTON

MR. CLAYTON: Hello. I'm Jeff Clayton, and me and my family is one of the families to be relocated if this happens to come here, and it would put me out of business as far as my farming operation and everything else I got going is gone.

Okay. I am going to talk on the draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations. I wish to address the topic of spin-off jobs.

Both the Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider as well as the North Carolina State proposal suggests that construction of the SSC would result in numerous spin-off jobs being created. However, as noted in several DOE and North Carolina State documents, the SSC is a basic research facility. It is not a production industry requiring a constant flow of production supplies and product shipping industries.

The SSC's primary function is research. As such, there will be little need for such spin offs as parts and supply industries, or shipping industries. Indeed, the SSC produces no directly marketable product, and therefore requires no production, supplies or products shipping.

Although certain supplies and services will be needed by the SSC, it is noteworthy that the Governor's SSC task force report dated 1986, stated that a significant amount of goods and services required by the SSC will come from outside firms. In this context, outside firms refer to companies outside the State of North Carolina.

Thus, opportunities for SSC support and supply services will be limited in this state. Indeed, the majority of the spin-off jobs would likely be in service-related industries to accommodate the SSC employees.

Seemingly spin-off jobs would have the greatest positive impact in a state where the unemployment rate is moderate to high, and the influx of populations caused by the SSC would be minimal. In North Carolina, however, the reverse circumstances are true. In the Triangle area alone the unemployment rate has been 3 percent or less over these past -- the last 12 months period, resulting in a relatively small portion of the population seeking work.

Also, as noted by the DEIS, North Carolina would experience the largest immigration of workers and their families should the SSC come to this state. Further, it's noted by the DEIS a vast number of these workers would seek employment in the local job market. Therefore, it is likely that these spouses would compete against current residents of North Carolina for whatever spin-off jobs are created by the SSC.

Another factor that distracts from the SSC spin-off effect is the number of public sector service-related jobs created to support the immigration of workers and their families. As noted by the DEIS, North Carolina would experience the largest impact on the school system of any state to support the SSC immigration than required in any other state.

Similarly, it is expected that more police, fire protection personnel and other public sector service-related jobs would be required to support this in-migration.

Therefore, many of these spin-off jobs would place an additional burden on the local governments to provide the infrastructure needed to support this in-migration. This in-migration would result at a time also when the SSC would result in the removal of much private land from the tax rolls for the SSC project. Hence, many of the SSC-related spin-off jobs would place an additional burden on area taxpayers as a function of the SSC being sited in this state.

Although the State has pledged 15 million to local counties to offset the impact, the data reported in the DEIS suggests that the amount of money would not be sufficient to accommodate the increase of the financial strain on local government.

In view of these considerations, it appears that the SSC spin-off jobs would have a far less positive impact in this state than they would if the SSC were to be sited in another state where the SSC immigration is minimal and there are many local residents seeking employment.

Thus, the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be the best host site for the Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Clayton.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Jim Hendricks, to be followed by Robert Pasipanki. Is Mr. Pasipanki here?

Is Vicki Pasipanki here?

Is Henry Brown here?

VOICE: Bob Pasipanki is here.

MR. LAWSON: He is here?

VOICE: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: Would somebody inform him that he would be the next speaker, please?

Mr. Hendricks.

726

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. HENDRICKS, JR.

MR. HENDRICKS: Thank you. Mr. Moderator, I am James R. Hendricks, Jr., representing Duke Power Company which is headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, and serves a portion of the site area under consideration for the SSC.

At Duke Power Company, I hold the position of principal engineer with responsibility for environmental matters associated with power plant siting.

At the previous Department of Energy's public scoping meeting for the SSC held on February 9, 1988, Duke Power Company pledged its commitment to provide all or part of the electrical power that would be required for the North Carolina site SSC facilities.

Duke also stated that based on its experience in siting, constructing and operating large power plant facilities, that all appropriate environmental studies and programs relative to the SSC had been identified. And if properly implemented, will result in an environmentally acceptable facility.

Recently Duke Power Company has reviewed and evaluated applicable portions of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project, and we wish to reaffirm our previous commitments and evaluations of the SSC as well as comment on what a quality and water use aspects of the proposed facility.

In terms of water quality, our review of the DEIS as it pertains to the proposed North Carolina site suggests it would be minimal impact to surface and ground water quality in and around the project area.

In addition, based on our knowledge and understanding current and planned water supplies for the SSC facility, water use will not exceed existing or future water supply capacities of the area as indicated in Volume I, Chapter 3 of the DEIS.

In summary, Duke Power Company strongly encourages and it pledges its support to the State in their efforts to have the SSC sited in North Carolina.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Robert Pasipanki, to be followed by Vicki Pasipanki, if she is here. I understand she is not yet. Mr. Brown, Henry Brown here?

(No response.)

Or Angel Ellis?

(No response.)

William Thomas?

(No response.)

Cynthia Glenn?

(No response.)

Mr. Pasipanki, it seems to me that you may be the last speaker for about 10 minutes or so. We make ask for a small recess after this.

MR. PASIPANKI: Okay.

MR. LAWSON: I do have somebody here? Who is it, please?

VOICE: Mr. Thomas.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Thomas, thank you for arriving early, and you will be the next speaker.

Mr. Pasipanki, please.

727

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PASIPANKI

MR. PASIPANKI: I feel that the draft Environmental Impact Statement contains a number of omissions, factual errors and facts that are detrimental to the Superconducting Super Collider proposal in North Carolina. And I wish to address the topic of water resources.

The North Carolina proposal, page 1.5, states, "No environmental factors have been identified that would preclude construction or significantly limit the location of the SSC on the proposed site."

We disagree. The proposed SSC site is at the headwaters of three major drainage basins comprising over 20,000 square miles. The drainage basins encompass five rivers -- Roanoke River, Moose River, Tar River, Flat River and Little River. The headwaters drain into the watersheds of the Mayo Reservoir, Lake Michie Little River Reservoir, Lake Butner, Lake Rogers, Lake Devon and follows the Moose Reservoir.

The city of Durham recognizes the sensitivity of these watershed head waters in its study. The Durham past, present and future, stating that actions in this area can adversely affect the water quality of downstream cities such as Raleigh, Sanford and Fayetteville, as well as Durham.

The Durham County general development plan 2005, in its 1986 update, calls for regulation of development in the watershed to protect Lake Michie, Little River, Jordan Lake and follows the Moose Reservoir also.

In the South Flat River area, which is by the way the SSC campus area, the county discourages all construction because, indeed, if the SSC is built, the proposed Flat River Reservoir, which would be Durham's next step for water supply, likely cannot be built.

With the loss of the Flat River Reservoir site, it is possible that Durham would reach its maximum growth potential in only a dozen years because of SSC encroachment. Yet, the State of North Carolina disregards these concerns in its attempt to win the SSC.

Durham County passed the critical watershed ordinance in 1985 to preserve the drinking water in the watersheds of the Little River, Flat River, Eno River, Falls Lake and Jordan Lake. To protect the quality and quantity of its groundwater sources, Durham County has chosen to discourage industries which would require large quantities of treated water and to enforce strict regulation of this type of development. The State's SSC proposal has also chosen to ignore the critical watershed ordinances.

Volume 8.1 of the North Carolina SSC proposal states that each of the four bodies of water, Lake Butner, Mayo Reservoir, Lake Michie and Kerr Reservoir, has sufficient capacity for the water needs of the SSC. If this is true, why are there pleas and restrictions imposed by local governments for water conservation every summer?

(Transparency shown.)

This doesn't show up real well, but this is Lake Michie. Lake Michie is presently strained now during the annual dry period that normally exists between April and October when demand is highest and replenishing rainfall is lowest.

For the benefit of those who are not able to see that real well, here is a color photograph of Lake Michie looking south towards the boathouse, towards the dam.

(Photograph displayed.)

This looks more like Michie meadow instead of Lake Michie these days because it's virtually all prairie. One could easily tell from this picture. You wouldn't need any divine assistance to walk across Lake Michie.

(Transparency shown.)

Here's another that's rather dark also, but this is looking north off of the bridge towards the headwaters of Lake Michie. And I think anybody could also see that you wouldn't have to be Carl Lewis to even be able to jump across Lake Michie at this point.

These resources are very vital to the future growth of the greater Durham area. Yet, in Volume 8.38, the State says that Lake Michie alone could supply the 360 gallons per day of potable water the SSC requires.

Again, I show you Lake Michie. Butner Lake is offered also as a primary source of cooling and potable water for the SSC, guaranteeing the 22,000 gallon minimum required. Yet, Lake Butner has served in the past as backup for other communities during summer drought periods. The State, however, chooses to disregard these realities when it states in Volume I-III of its SSC proposal, "Abundant surface water is available which can easily supply the cooling and drinking water needs of the SSC."

At whose expense? The citizens of North Carolina.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Pasipanki, you are substantially over your time. I would ask if you would summarize your final comments, please.

MR. PASIPANKI: Yes, I will close it right now.

The DEIS Volume I, Chapter 5.2.3, and Volume IV, Appendix 7, among other sections, also express concern about the SSC water requirements exceeding existing water capacity in North Carolina during summer in several area communities. Water requirements already exceed capacity without the impact of an SSC.

It's clear that North Carolina has not been demonstrated to be environmentally sound for the Superconducting Super Collider.

I thank you for your time, and I apologize for running over.

MR. LAWSON: All right, thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: I'm going to be doing a little juggling here of people to see who is here and who isn't. The next speaker will be Mr. William Thomas. He will be followed by Cynthia Glenn if she is here.

(No response.)

Is Helen Thomas here? Ms. Thomas, you will be the next speaker.

724

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM THOMAS

MR. THOMAS: Zoning restrictions in Durham County. The draft Environmental Impact Statement contains a number of omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts that are detrimental to the Superconducting Super Collider proposal in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of land use restrictions in Durham County.

The draft EIS says there are, "Minor local changes needed for the SSC from existing zoning regulations." Page 3-53 in this discussion of the North Carolina site. Yet, if North Carolina is selected as the preferred site for the Super Collider, it would require complete land use rezoning of all the campus area, area A; the service areas at sites F1 and 10; and any construction and expansion areas, area C. Also, complete rezoning would be necessary to accommodate any construction in the near cluster, area G, or the K areas of the buffer area, and the buried beam zone, area 1, within Durham County.

All of these lands currently are zones residential or rural development and are located in the water quality basin area north in Durham County. Reclassification and rezoning of any of these lands to industrial is not permissible under regulations of the watershed restrictions.

However, since Appendix 5c of the draft EIS simply lists these restrictions with no discussion. This must mean that the Department of Energy would plan to openly violate these zoning restrictions in Durham County.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

The next speaker will be Helen Thomas.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: And she will be followed by Dan Winslow. Is Mr. Winslow here?

Mr. Winslow, you will be the next speaker after Mrs. Thomas.

722

STATEMENT OF HELEN THOMAS

MRS. THOMAS: I am Helen Thomas of Durham, and I am here to speak about the topic of opposition by the elected State officials who serve the three counties in which SSC would be located.

I feel, too, that the draft Environmental Impact Statement contains a number of omissions and errors. I have had some errors too in that I wonder how the tunnel is going to go under my farm and not touch any of the neighbors adjoining my farm. None of them have been notified that they in any way will be connected with the SSC.

Both of the State senators and each of the six State representatives serve in these counties have now expressed opposition to the SSC. These include some very power legislators. This is important, very important, because we are the only state without a gubernatorial veto, and we have one of the nation's most powerful legislators.

Senator Kenneth Royal is chair of the Ways and Means Committee, vice chair of the Appropriations and Base Budget Committees, and he says he cannot support the collider as long as it remains in Durham County.

Representative Billy Watkins is chair of the Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee, a powerful member of the Appropriations Space Budget Committee, and he was the first area legislator to state his opposition.

Representative George Miller, chair of the Finance Committee, is noted for his expertise in fiscal matters. He opposes the way the Governor has managed the project, and he opposes such a large State expenditure. He stated, Representative Miller stated, "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. We cannot allow this to happen."

Representatives Mickey Michelle and Jimmy Crawford are members of both the Appropriations Space Budget and Expansion Budget Committees. Representative Michelle said, "I do not intend to support this matter when it comes before the General Assembly."

Senator Ralph Hunt is vice chair of the Local Government and Regional Affairs Committee, and he said, "I am with you, the people, against the collider."

Representative Sharon Thompson is a member of the Finance Committee and has been a strong supporter of the opposition to the collider. Representative John Church is vice chair of the Finance Committee, and has indicated he has serious concerns.

Each of these State representatives -- State senators and representatives have been asked whether or not the DOE ever contacted them to get their opinion about the project, and indicated they had not been contacted.

Senator Royal and Hunt and Representative Watkins and Miller were among those who originally backed the project. They were informed by the Governor that this project would be mostly underground, would take very little private land, would not cost very much, and would only displace "about 12 people."

After these elected officials determined that they had been misled by the Governor, they then withdrew their support. When they learned that it would take 620 million State tax dollars, they said, we cannot afford to let it come to North Carolina.

In addition, Speaker of the House, Listen Ramsey, has indicated that North Carolina cannot afford the project. Attorney General Lacey Thornburg has stated that spending money for the collider is like pouring money down a hole for North Carolina.

Commissioner of Agriculture Jim Graham has stated his opposition to the project, primarily because of the extensive negative effects the collider would have on farmers in the area.

In Volume IV of Appendix C [sic] on page 91 you say, "Much of the area throughout the site is designated as prime farmland." Durham County does not need to lose a single solitary farm, and North Carolina does not need to lose a single solitary farm.

Commissioner of Labor John Brooks has voted against spending any more State money on this project, and I'm almost finished. I know my time is up. I can't talk very fast.

The North Carolina legislature has a history of not supporting legislation that is opposed by its legislators in the affected districts.

Therefore, we strongly suggest that you please talk to these State officials who are opposing the SSC before you decide to place it here.

And there is a great potential that the legislature will not provide the necessary funding even for initial land acquisition. And Senator Terry Sanford, in his letter to John Haenn of CATCH, said that he did not know where Congress was going to find the money for anyone to build a collider anywhere.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

I apologize for my nervousness. I'm not a speaker, but I appreciate your time. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Could have fooled me. You did a good job.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Dan Winslow, to be followed by Evelyn Winslow.

Is Evelyn Winslow here? You will be next, ma'am. I hope you're not related.

721

STATEMENT OF DAN WINSLOW

MR. WINSLOW: My wife and I own a small farm which would be within the circle of the proposed environmental Super Collider, and we have some concerns. Some of our concerns relate to the noise and vibration. I was a bit surprised to discover that I was labeled an objecting receptor in some of the literature. I earlier thought I was a person. I have problems with that.

Anyway, I wish to address the topic of noise and vibration around the collider site. As with the issues of wells and relocations, the State has vastly underestimated the number of people around the proposed siting for the environmental Super Collider in North Carolina.

Only one area of residential concentration is indicated, even though the towns of Stem and Rougemont are either completely within or adjacent to the buffer and the buried beam zones.

In addition, only four residences are indicated within the fee simple areas for the near and far clusters: campus area, injection area and future expansion area, although I think there are more like 170 residences in that area.

Such a misrepresentation of the data by the State of North Carolina is almost insulting. Besides misrepresenting the number of people, not to mention animals, the State also failed to indicate two sources with a high potential for providing vibrations, to the detriment of the tunnel operations and the collider itself.

First, North Carolina is the only site that proposes a tunnel with a four-lane divided highway running directly over it. Now this isn't a glance. This highway runs almost directly over it for a mile. The highway in this situation doesn't really appear on State-provided maps. I think some of those are out-dated, but there is a publication map of the State of North Carolina in which it does show. There is a section of U.S. 501 about two miles northwest of Timber Lake that was relocated about a half a mile to the east several years ago when the road was changed from a two to a four-lane highway, and that's the section I'm talking about. Trucks use that road, and we all know about the vibrations produced by heavy trucks.

So U.S. 501 is not in its old location. Something else is there now. Something called Ruby Barton Road. And I think if maybe the DOE had gone out to the CATCH meeting in late June, which was at the Homestead Steak House, it would have seen that particular highway yourself since it's just across the way.

Now all of the BQL sites except Colorado have one or more railroads cross the collider ring. The North Carolina proposal indicates only one such railroad, but I believe there are two. Now the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which the State indicates on page 73 of its proposal, it's been abandoned northwest of the ring, actually isn't abandoned until a little south of Timber Lake where there is a logging operation where it hauls logs and equipment.

In addition, there is a second source of railroad vibration, the CSX Railroad tracks run on top of the proposed location of the tunnel for about approximately a mile. This is shown on a map.

Although the State has provided some vibration and noise level data, if the data are no better than other data that can be more easily verified, such as the number of people and the sources of vibration, the location of roads and railroads, how far can this other data be trusted?

I don't think DOE can select North Carolina as a environmental Super Collider site since a lot of this data has proven to be inaccurate and unverified.

It's clear to me that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be environmentally appropriate for the environmental Super Collider.

Thank you for your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Winslow.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Ms. Evelyn Winslow, to be followed by Henry Brown. Is Mr. Brown here?

Ms. Winslow.

720

STATEMENT OF EVELYN WINSLOW

MS. WINSLOW: My name is Evelyn Winslow, and I own property inside the circle that is proposed for the Superconducting Super Collider. I wish to speak on well damage from construction activities.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement contains a number of omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations. I wish to address the topic of potential well damage from SSC construction activities.

The draft EIS does not effectively address potential damage that may occur to citizens' wells as a result of SSC construction activities. The amount of surface and subsurface disturbances that will occur during construction will be great. The potential for rock strata and groundwater disruption will be significant.

The tunneling activities alone for construction of the ring may produce immeasurable impacts on the surrounding rock and groundwater, affecting nearby wells. The magnitude of this impact may be tremendous given the number of wells in the affected areas. There are many more than nine wells the State of North Carolina told you were in existence with a thousand feet of the site. This number is off by more than an order of magnitude.

If you extend the zone of examination out to 2,000 feet, the order of magnitude on the number of wells may jump twofold.

No attempt has been made to estimate what all the tunneling and other construction activities will do to existing well water quality or quantity. It is not inconceivable that both water quality and quantity could be drastically altered.

To illustrate this point, one only has to look at the State's record in preparing its SSC proposal to DOE. As part of its proposal North Carolina conducted several geological test drillings. At the site of one of these supposedly simple, straight forward drilling sites, a neighboring person's well went bad. Water quality degraded significantly within days after geological testing ceased at the drill site.

There had never been any problems with that family's well for 21 years prior to that time. Water quality became so bad that a sophisticated and expensive water treatment system was required to make the water usable and drinkable again.

The water developed an oily smell and taste, and a brownish color which stained fabrics and ruined clothes. Both husband and wife complained of kidney problems which they associate with drinking water from this well. These problems have diminished since the installation of water purification equipment. However, these people are concerned about the long-term effects that drinking that water may have upon their health.

This well damage occurred in June 1987. The problem was reported to the North Carolina State officials who investigated the matter. They decided that although there was no proof that the damage resulted from the State's drilling activities, no predrilling investigation had been done.

So Dr. Bill Dunn proposed to the North Carolina Superconducting Super Collider commission that the State drill the family a new well. The commission decided to table the matter. So after 16 months, this family has not been compensated, and this matter has not been settled. And I might add, this is a shameful situation.

The State's test well is located three-quarters of a mile north of State Road 1300. The landowner's well is 100 yards northeast of that site.

While proving that the State's drilling activities caused this person's well to go bad may not be possible. The circumstantial evidence is pretty clear. Given the distance and direction of the family's well from the drilling site, the overall geology of the area and the nearness to the surface of ground water in the area, it is highly probable that the activities caused the problem with the well.

In this case, the State was only drilling as well boring of a few inches in diameter. What are the impacts going to be from a project the size and magnitude of the SSC? How is the construction of an underground ring 10 feet in diameter and 53 miles long going to affect groundwater flows and water quality at possibly hundreds of adjacent well sites?

Right now I doubt that anyone knows and the EIS does not reflect an adequate investigation of this situation.

Once construction activities are in full swing, the State may find itself having to purchase more fee simple properties than it ever imagined because of well damage problems. The number of relocations required could dramatically escalate. I don't think that this potentially enormous problem has been considered in anyone's calculations. Until these questions and others are reasonably answered, it is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, ma'am.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Henry Brown, to be followed by Vicki Pasipanki. Is she here?

(No response.)

Is Angel Ellis here?

(No response.)

Is Cynthia Glenn here?

(No response.)

Nevertheless, Mr. Brown, will you proceed?

788

STATEMENT OF HENRY BROWN

MR. BROWN: Thank you. My name is Henry Brown. I am a native North Carolinian having been raised on a farm in the western part of the state and have lived in Raleigh for the past 30 years.

I am a professor of geology at North Carolina State University, but I am here to speak as a private citizen in support of the SSC, representing only myself in speaking on the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I have had experience in preparing environmental impact assessments and statements as well as evaluating them. I have performed this work for industry, utilities and governmental agencies. I have served as a consultant identifying environmental impacts and on methods to reduce them for the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Congress's Office of Technology Assessment.

I have been intimately involved in evaluating the geology of the proposed North Carolina site for the Superconducting Super Collider. I would like to offer a few specific comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement that is the subject of this meeting, and follow those by a general comment related to evaluation of the Environmental Impact Statement.

For specific comments, some conclusions in the statement were drawn that are based on misconceptions or omissions of pertinent facts, and these have had an adverse effect on the public's perception of the environmental impact.

For example, sedimentation impact on Knapp of Reeds Creek assumes cut-and-cover methods of placing the injector ring, when in fact tunneling is proposed that would have far less impact.

And failure to take into consider Durham's newly completed Little River water supply reservoir led to the conclusion that the SSC presence could lead to water shortages in Durham.

Such errors in the Environmental Impact Statement are being addressed in writing by others, so I will not pursue them here, but were given merely as examples of a perhaps poor impression.

I would like to address a couple specific adverse impacts that should be placed into proper perspective, and that is the perspective that this is a dynamic and developing area and such a project as proposed is a part of such a development.

People need to remember that the SSC construction will in total take less prime and important farmland than is lost each year by other types of development within the area. And as far as noise and visual impacts are concerned, these sorts of things are addressed daily by other activities.

I have worked a good bit with mining companies to reduce this sort of thing. For example, material removed from a tunneling could in fact be used for building berms that might be vegetated or perhaps plantings could be used to reduce visual impacts, berms could be used to reduce noise impacts. And correct architectural choices could be made that would reduce visual impacts of any sorts of structures.

But I would like to conclude with a general statement, sort of a point of view, a philosophy I think. The draft Environmental Impact Statement points out that the SSC project placed in North Carolina would result in only minor changes from existing land use and that the direct effects of SSC-related development are expected to follow the general pattern of regional development and growth. And I concur with this observation.

The point I would like to make here is that whether we like it or not, growth and development are going to occur, and they will impact on the natural and the human environment. I have seen and analyzed many types of developments, suburban, industrial and governmental.

And my review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina, it is my opinion that the project would have no more adverse impact on the natural and human environments than such projects as large subdivisions and shopping centers, airport expansion, Interstate 40 construction, and Research Triangle Park development.

In fact, it could be easily debated that SSC would have less impact than some of these examples. It would certainly take less land than most, and create less noise than some.

As a specific example of the direct Environmental Impact Statement addressees increased air pollution, mostly from vehicular traffic increase. We need to remember that area air quality is going to be impacted by the non-SSC growth that we see in our future. Air quality protection is the real issue and must be addressed regardless of whether or not we get the Superconducting Super Collider.

Is Superconducting Super Collider in keeping with the type of activities and will it attract the type of people we like to think are typical of our area? I'm referring specifically to our pride in our several universities, hospitals and Research Triangle Park facilities. These entities with their fundamental research and educational and service to humanity activities are shining jewels in this area of North Carolina, and of which we can be justifiably proud. They have attracted the brightest and best of young people to our midst and bring intelligent productive contemporaries to our region.

I believe these positive factors that can come with development of the SSC far outweigh the minor adverse environmental impacts that may be caused by this project.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Well, let me review. I have people who have signed up and have not spoken. Mary Dunham, if you're here, please raise your hand.

Mary Dunham?

Tazzie Thomason?

Vickie Pasipanki? Angel Ellis?

Cynthia Glenn?

Of these individuals, all of them have been scheduled to times earlier than the present time. Angel Ellis is scheduled at 6:10 and Cynthia Glenn is scheduled at 6:20.

I propose that we recess our session because we've taken everybody up through Schedules 635 and we reconvene at the scheduled time at 7:00. If it should be that any of these five individuals show up, I would suggest that we put them first on our session and begin our session, the speaking session at 7:15.

We shall now recess and reconvene at 7:00.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 6:10 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 7:00 p.m., this same day, Monday, October 3, 1988.)

S E C O N D S E S S I O N

(October 3, 1988: 7:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: I want to welcome you here this evening to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan and I am the Deputy Executive Director of the SSC site task force and I am the presiding officer for your hearing tonight.

This afternoon we covered some rules with regard to how to conduct a meeting and you'll be hearing more about those from Barry Lawson in a second and we also explained to you in a little bit more detail why we're going to have this session tonight and for those of you were here this afternoon, this will be a repeat, but it probably is appropriate to say these words again since there are so many new people who have joined up this evening.

The purpose of my remarks here to tell you what we're up to this evening. After my remarks I'll ask Barry Lawson, whose seated here on my left to outline the specific rules for the conduct of the session tonight.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity comment in purpose on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us your written comments which must be postmarked by October 17th. We want you to know that we're sincerely interested in hearing what you have to say about this document and that each of your comments will be considered and they will be responded to in the final EIS.

Let me go back a second and refresh your memories on how we came to this point in the site selection process. In January in 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April, 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals.

We subsequently received 43 proposals; 36 of those were found to be qualified. We forwarded the ones that were qualified to the National Academies of Science and Engineering for further evaluation and based on the criteria we had spelled out in our invitation, the Academies recommended a list of most excellent sites; a total of eight most excellent sites.

One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer. Following a review and a verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the best qualified lists, including your State's proposed site on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed SSC.

In February, 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement. We got about 2,100 comments out of that process and they were, in fact, considered in the preparation of this draft EIS, that's our subject for tonight.

Following public hearings here and in the other BQL states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in December, 1988.

The draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives. First, site alternatives; the seven location that are alternatives on the best qualified list. Technical alternatives, such as different technology, equipment or facility configuration. Three, programmatic alternatives using other accelerators, international collaboration or simply delaying the project. And four, the no-action alternative; that is, the option not to construct the SSC at all.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at seven alternate sites. Now, let me review for you where they are again. Those sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The draft EIS provides as much information as possible. At this stage of project development regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at each of the alternate sites that I mentioned.

However, the Department of Energy recognizes that further review under the National Environmental Policy Act will be necessary prior to a decision to construct and operate the SSC.

Accordingly, following the selection of a site, the DOE will prepare a supplement to this Environmental Impact Statement which will address in considerably greater detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and we will also, in that document, include a consideration of ways of minimizing those impacts.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS. It's a very large document, very comprehensive. It contains more than 4,000 pages. It's organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled, "Environmental Impact Statement." Volume II is the comment resolution document, and it's reserved for our response to the public's comments for publication in the final EIS only. That's why you don't see it available as part of EIS now. It will be published to contain your comments and the responses to the comments and you'll see it in the final document. Volume III describes the methodology for our site selection and Volume IV goes on to contain 16 separate Appendices that include substantially detailed technical information that back up the Environmental Impact Statement.

The comments that you give us at this hearing are going to be utilized by the Department to prepare a final Environmental Impact Statement to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site which I said will be designated in late November. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed the Department will public it's Record of Decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

Tonight, we'll use the services of a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments. We urge all participants in tonight's meeting to focus their comments, if they would please, on the draft EIS and avoid statements aimed solely at support or opposition for the State's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record to this proceeding, those that specifically address the EIS will be the most useful to us in preparing the final document. As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, let me remind you that individuals may also provide written comments. These should be postmarked by October 17th which is the end of our formal 45-day comment period to ensure that they'll be considered in the preparation of the final document. We will however, consider to the extent that we can, comments that are received after that date.

Just one final word on the role of EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision makers in taking major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences. And EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis and provide for the public's comment and participation and to make a final decision that meets with Federal requirements. This EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

I want to thank you all in advance for your interest in being here and for your participation tonight. Tonight, we will have a panel composed of myself and Vicki Prouty, to the left of Barry Lawson here. We will in turn be spelled off occasionally by Mr. Bill Griffing sitting in for Vicki and by Jay Hunze who will be sitting in for myself.

Let me now introduce to you, Mr. Barry Lawson, who will describe how we will conduct tonight's session.

Barry.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you and good evening.

Once again, my name is Barry Lawson. I am Community Relations Specialist and President of Lawson Associates of Concord, Massachusetts.

As an outside consultant, I have been hired by the Department of Energy to serve as neutral moderator for this hearing. As Mr. Nolan has said the purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

In February, the Department conducted a scoping meeting here in Butner to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS. DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comment on this document which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in North Carolina and in six other states.

The court reporter for this hearing tonight is Brenda Cooley and she is seated off to the left of the stage. When we begin the comment period of this hearing I will announce each speaker, working from a list provided to me by the people at the registration table. I will take the speakers in the order in which they have signed up in advance with appropriate respect for public officials.

As this is a hearing to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in the draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. Now, this is not intended to limit your remarks, but rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their views, I have established the following rules for the conduct of this evening's session. The session will last roughly until 10:30 or 11:00 as best as I can tell at the present moment. Periodically, I may call for short comfort breaks during that session. All comments will be limited to five minutes unless otherwise noted by me. I will try to remind you when you have approximately 30 seconds left. Your cooperation will be appreciated by the panel and by other members of the public who will also, then have a fair opportunity to express their views.

I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if this afternoon was any indication, some of the presentations may run less than five minutes and we may be able to run a bit ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit written comments to me before or after your presentation.

At approximately 30 minutes before the scheduled end of the session, I will call speakers who have registered at the door today and have not otherwise been called previously.

Therefore, any of you who wish to speak this evening and have not registered in advance should sign up at the registration table in the lobby. For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline is October 17. All comments raised on the content of the EIS will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares the final Environmental Impact Statement. The panel's prime responsibilities are to listen to your comments and to ask clarifying questions necessary to complete or to create a complete record of your comments on the content of the draft EIS.

A couple of notes about other procedural notes. First of all, we've been told that there is no smoking in this room or this building and that must be strictly enforced so if any of you feel compelled to smoke, I must ask you to either go outside or in the area to the front of the building, over which there is a shelter.

Also, there are restrooms for both men and women in the rear to my right as I look the back of the hall and very importantly because of the acoustics in this building and the necessity of having a complete record and to assist the recorder in getting that, I must ask that there be a minimum of noise during the hearing. And that if any of you feel compelled to have conversations with your neighbors that you would so, please, outside of the building.

And this is vitally important because we want to make sure that each person has an adequate opportunity and a fair opportunity to make his or her point so that it gets on the record and also so that it can be understood without misunderstanding by the panelists. So your cooperation in this will be appreciated.

I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary. Again, your cooperation with these procedures and in accomplishing the objectives of this evening's session are greatly appreciated.

Now, it is time to introduce our first speaker. I will ask you who wish to speak, when called upon to speak, to move to this podium provided in front of the panel, and for the record, to introduce yourself, give your address if you will, and to state your position and organization, if any.

A final comment: it is critical for those who are submitting papers or requesting responses to questions, to write down clearly, your name, address and zip code, as well as your telephone number, so that it will be possible for staff members of DOE to conduct you for clarification or for answers to those questions.

I will remind those of you who wish to speak again to sign up at the registration desk. I will call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time, the follow-up speaker, so that you may be adequately prepared.

And that are in front of me also two white chairs which have been put there so that when I do introduce the next speaker or the next two speakers, that you would come to the front of the room, take a seat here so that we minimize the time necessary of going back and forth from seats, and also increase the amount of time in your five minutes for your presentation.

Now, as I understand, we have one person who is left over from this afternoon's session. I would like to start with here I believe.

Is Angel Ellis here?

(No verbal response)

Angel, you'll be the first person and you would be followed by, is it Lavonne Meads?

Is Lavonne Meads here?

(No verbal response.)

You'd be the second speaker.

Miss Ellis.

STATEMENT OF ANGEL ELLIS

MS. ELLIS: Okay. Angel Ellis. Route 2, Box 314A, Rougemont.

(Ms. Ellis and children perform skit.)

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next presenter will be Lavonne Meads and she would be followed by Mark Griffin. Is Mark Griffin here?

(No verbal response.)

Thank you.

Miss Meads.

STATEMENT OF LAVONNE MEADS

MS. MEADS: Thank you.

My name is Lavonne Meads and I am a resident of Granville County and I am speaking tonight out of concern for the future of my community, my neighbors and the State of North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations. Although there are many issues and concerns I will attempt to address only the subject included under topography for the North Carolina site.

The draft EIS states that the topography of the proposed site for the Super Collider in North Carolina is: "low 50 to 100 foot high rolling hills." That is, low rolling hills 50 to 100 feet high. That's found on page 4-2.

However, our proposal clearly shows that the tunnel and the buried beam zone areas range in elevation from a low of 375 feet in the Stem quadrangle to a high of 725 feet in the Roxboro quadrangle. That's found in pages 3-11 to 3-17 in North Carolina's proposal.

This is a range of 350 feet. In fact, on every quadrangle map, there is a variation of at least, 120 feet from the lowest to the highest point under which the tunnel traverses in that quadrangle.

Also at a point on Red Mountain in Durham County, less than 500 feet north of the near cluster towards its western end, there is a geological survey marker indicating this point is the highest point between the North Carolina coast and its Appalachian Mountains.

Such inaccurate statements about 50- to 100-foot-high hills are typical of the poor quality of the work done by RTK on this Environmental Impact Statement. In fact, it seems to be typical of the efforts undertaken at all levels of Government during the entire siting process.

The DEIS makes references to, and you have tonight public participation, outlining the steps required by law and fulfilled by the Department of Energy throughout this process.

I submit to you that the process may have fulfilled the letter of the law, but certainly not the intent of the law.

North Carolina's proposal was developed by State officials in secret with no involvement by either local elected officials or local citizens. There were no public meetings held prior to the submission of a proposal that would give away our precious natural resources.

The people most directly affected were totally ignored. Affected landowners were not advised properly and were not supplied with adequate information a timely fashion. Local officials were asked to endorse a project without any details available to them.

Because State officials failed to consider local views many substantial issues were not addressed and errors were not corrected. The proposal claimed that: "no organized local opposition exists or is anticipated."

You should know however, that as soon as people became aware, opposite developed and in earnest. To further undermine public trust, the legislation authorizing the acquisition of land for the SSC here in North Carolina, included a provision that the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971, would not apply to action taken in conjunction with the SSC.

By deleting the NC proposal from our State Environmental Policy Act, the elimination of important public participation was ensured. Many environmental issues were not explored or addressed before submission, thereby creating the appearance of a State unconcerned about environmental consequences.

Consequently, we have in this DEIS, a document filled with errors, with topography as only one of many. It is clear to me that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

The next speaker would be Mark Griffin to be followed by Darrell Kerankis.

Mr. Kerankis, are you here?

(No response.)

If not, is Jack Edinger here?

(No verbal response.)

You'll be the next speaker, sir.

Mr. Griffin, please.

738

STATEMENT OF MARK GRIFFIN

MR. GRIFFIN: Good afternoon.

My name is Mark Griffin. I reside at Route 6, Box 852, Oxford, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the seismic risk in the area of North Carolina proposed for the SSC. According to the draft EIS, North Carolina along with Arizona, has the highest earthquake risk among the seven best qualified States. And that's from page 4-4.

However, even this risk has been severely underestimated. There was an article in the science and medical section of the Durham Morning Herald on Tuesday, March 8, 1988, entitled, "The Next Major Earthquake Could Come in Unprepared East." Written by James Glick of the New York Times Service, the article states and I quote: "The next catastrophic American earthquake could well strike, not in California, but in a densely populated, highly industrialized and poorly prepared Eastern United States, many geologists now believe."

These geologists base this prediction not on present seismic activity, but on reexamination of previous Eastern earthquakes. An earthquake of magnitude 6.5 to 7.0 on the Richter scale struck Charleston, South Carolina, in 1886 rattling buildings as far away as St. Louis, Chicago and New York. The area for the proposed siting of the SSC in North Carolina is within the high intensity area for that earthquake.

The article further states and I quote: "Geological and historical evidence shows that Eastern earthquakes can be as severe as California's and can damage a much wider area. An earthquake of a given size typically devastates an area 100 times greater in the East than it does in the West. The potential for damage is much higher than that in California."

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated an environmentally adequate host for the site of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Jack Edinger, I believe it's pronounced, to be followed by Paulette Blaylock.

Is Paulette Blaylock here?

(No verbal response.)

Mr. Edinger?

789

STATEMENT OF JACK EDINGER

MR. EDINGER: My name's Jack Edinger. I'm a resident of Rougemont, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to discuss the adverse consequences of proper condemnation and force relocation.

Let me begin by stating that I'm a clinical psychologist employed at a local medical center. Also inasmuch, as I have been actively involved in research since the beginning of my career, I consider myself a behavioral scientist.

1 Because of my research background, I have no problem accepting the concept of the Superconducting Super Collider. I strongly believe that research is important and beneficial to our society. It is through research that we are better able to understand our world to solve our important environmental, medical and social problems and to improve our human condition.

However, I also believe that scientists from all fields of study should make every effort to predict and minimize the adverse human consequences of all their research endeavors. It is only reasonable to ask scientists to consider and predict the health, safety and well-being of each individual affected by their research.

Having read the draft Environmental Impact Statement, I'm here tonight to testify that the DOE has failed miserably in considering the adverse human consequences of constructing the SSC in our state.

The main volume of the DEIS; there are only three and a half pages which directly address the social and emotional impacts of the SSC on those property owners most directly affected. The DEIS devotes more discussion to the health and well-being of the Indiana bat than it does to the physical and emotional health of those individuals who would have their land condemned for this project.

2 How the DOE could commit such a major oversight is difficult to understand. I have here an article entitled, "The Effect of Involuntary Residential Relocation." A review, which is published in the American Journal of Community Psychology. This one article cites over 50 separate published studies that deal either directly or indirectly with the effects of forced relocation.

These studies clearly document that the forced residential relocation often produces serious adverse consequences. All too often individual experienced prolonged grief reactions, depression and an increase in physical health problems following a forced relocation.

Some studies have even suggested an increased risk for mortality associated with involuntary residential displacement.

The groups that appear most at risk for these adverse consequences are the poor, the elderly, the physically ill and those with history of anxiety or depressive problems.

In North Carolina over 180 would be relocated for the SSC. Many of these families have low incomes. Many have family members who are elderly or physically ill. Given the total number of relocations as well as the present of at risk groups I think the potential human cost of building the SSC here seem unconscionably high.

3 Further complicating the siting of the SSC here, is the fact that many homes, particularly in the Rougemont area, are located over the proposed beam dump. Local newspaper editorials have revealed that many Rougemont residents have serious concerns about potential exposure to low level, radioactive waste, which will be produced in this area.

While State officials and local scientists have repeatedly addressed these concerns I, as a Rougemont resident, have observed continuing fears and concerns about the beam dump among my neighbors.

This observation leads to the question; what would life on a beam dump be like for these individuals? Available research suggests that fear of radiation exposure by itself may have serious consequences on health.

I have in the chair a number of articles that describe the reactions of individuals residing near the Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant at the time of its much publicized accident. These individuals continue to show psychological and physiological symptoms of stress, up to 17 months after the accident.

Such stress symptoms were not caused by the emergence of symptoms of radiation poisoning, but rather by uncertainty and the perceived threat of radiation.

In reviewing these findings one group of authors noted: "Although the intensity of the problems appear subclinical, the persistence of stress may be some cause for concern."

Since Rougemont residents have this fear, isn't this some cause for concern?

Unfortunately, the DEIS fails to even consider this question.

4 Before concluding my comments I had mentioned, the oversights I have mentioned are not solely the responsibility of the DOE. Like the DOE, Governor Martin and his SSC staff failed to consider the adverse effects of relocation. In fact, available information suggests the Governor and his staff did not consider multiple SSC sites to determine where the fewest relocations would occur.

What is particularly distressing is that the DEIS and the newspaper reports I have read suggested the Governors in other states competing for the project were far more sensitive to citizen's concerns.

You've already mentioned New York withdrawing their proposal in response to citizen opposition. In Michigan, the Governor commissioned a team of sociologists to interview property owners who might be impacted by the SSC so that their concerns could be adequately addressed. In Colorado, the proposed site involves only four mandatory relocations and all property owners in the beam dump area are given the option to sell their property.

And how did our Governor deal with us? By staging an event we now nostalgically refer to as "An Evening with Earl," when we found out that we had no permanent rights to our land and that Dr. Mac Cormac had no tact and can I have the transparency please?

(Applause.)

This political cartoon shown on the transparency --

5 MR. LAWSON: Excuse me. Mr. Edinger, you are now over your time. I'm going to give a short --

MR. EDINGER: One minute.

MR. LAWSON: -- period of time to summarize your comments, but I would ask to finish up in about 30 seconds if you would please?

MR. EDINGER: Okay. That's enough.

Before closing, let me say that as a behavioral scientist, I'm most disappointed with the renowned scientist, Dr. Paul Frampton, who began the State's quest for the SSC. It was Dr. Frampton who first approached the Governor with the idea of competing this project.

Since this Dr. Frampton has actively involved in lobbying efforts to bring this project to our State. Through all his efforts however, he has shown a general disregard for those adversely affected by this project.

In a newspaper editorial published earlier this year, Dr. Frampton even stated: "Residents of Rougemont will soon be boasting a proximity to the celebrated SSC."

The good doctor did not indicate that he does sympathize with potentially displaced property owners. Sympathy may not be enough for those who have experienced serious emotional or physical symptoms of this relocation.

MR. LAWSON: That may be a good place to stop right there.

MR. EDINGER: Well, I have one quote I'd really like to read that I think is very important for the DOE to hear.

Let me quote Dr. Albert Einstein who once said: "It is not enough that you should understand about applied science in order that your work may increase man's blessings. Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest in all technical endeavors. In order that the creations of a mind shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind, never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations."

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Paulette Blaylock to be followed by Arthur Tilley

Is Mr. Tilley here?

(No verbal response.)

735

Miss Blaylock?

STATEMENT OF PAULETTE BLAYLOCK

MS. BLAYLOCK: Okay, I wish to address the topic of the amount of private land to be taken.

The Super Collider as proposed in North Carolina would take 14,437 acres of land from private citizens. This includes 6,817 acres in fee simple and another 7,620 in stratified fee, page 3-30.

Yet, when this project was first proposed to our legislative leaders, our Governor told them it would be mostly underground and take very little private land.

The draft EIS indicates there would 826 parcels of land needed, page 3-31. But, that the number of parcels and ownership could vary as much as ten percent. Once again, our State has underestimated its figures.

Based on service land assessments instead of the outdated tax maps used by the State, it has been determined that at least 945 parcels of land would be involved, second only to Illinois as another undesirable site for the collider.

Not only would all of this private land be given up by private citizens, it also would removed from the tax rolls in the three counties. This would result in high taxes and limit future plan wise growth potential in the area.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmental adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker would be Arthur Tilley to be followed Darrell Keranakis if he is here.

Darrell Keranakis?

(No response.)

If not, is Priscilla Jordan here?

(No verbal response.)

Priscilla Jordan, you'd be the next speaker.

Mr. Tilley, please?

734

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR TILLEY

MR. TILLEY: I'm Arthur Tilley. I've lived in Durham County, was born and raised, lived here all my life, other than when I was in the military.

My sister and I together have three farms now which all three farms is right above the proposed Super Collider.

I can't help but remember about 48 years ago, just a little early in the spring, when Camp Butner was started here, we lived on some of the same land that I currently have. We got a letter in the mail one day. It said that we're probably going to be getting your land, you're going to have to move, okay.

So, the next thing we got was a knock on the door and it said, you need to move, we don't know if you get to going to finish this crop or not, but we'll try.

Okay so, my father buys 35 more acres up in Rougemont for \$10,000.00 which he was offered \$7,500.00 if they would have taken this land for his 154 acres.

Okay. He didn't have any money for buildings and livestock so he had to tear his existing home that was on this land down to use to build barns and storage sheds and whatever.

Okay. At that time we got one letter and a knock on the door.

I've read a lot in the papers, seen a lot on the newscast and whatever today about this Super Collider, but until tonight, I have not got anymore information on the Super Collider than we had when we had to move before.

Okay, so let's talk a little bit about Butner.

The DEIS is filled with numerous questions, factual errors and misrepresentations

I wish to address the topic of Camp Butner.

On July 30, 1987, Governor Jim Martin signed a Memorandum of Understanding to Joseph Dean. He's and Major General Charles Scott, Adjutant General of North Carolina, promising if the Federal Government Department of Energy locates the Superconductor Super Collider in the area comprised in the part of the 4,800 acres tract which has been used as a training facility for North Carolina National Guard, I will secure within the State of North Carolina, a single area consisting of at least 11,000 acres of land conducive to the training mission of the North Carolina.

He further agreed to rebuild all facilities, including buildings, firing ranges, roads, helicopter pads on this new tract.

In the DEIS, the air ridge requirement for North Carolina total only is 15,897 acres. The actual figure should total 26,897 acres. Since the additional 11,000 acres are required to site of the SSC, the total for private land should be 25,437 acres instead of 14,437 because of the additional 11,000. The additional 11,000 acres tremendously effects the number of parcels of land and number ownerships.

The DEIS figures are far too low.

The 11,000 relocation figure from the DEIS is ridiculously low for the 15,897 acres. How many other people in business would have to be relocated from this 11,000-acre tract somewhere else in this state?

Who knows?

The DEIS states that only nine water wells in North Carolina site will be affected. Besides being unrealistically low to begin with, imagine how many more wells will be affected by the additional 11,000 acres.

Are there environmental studies that for that 11,000 acres, contrary to the DEIS, there would certainly be major, local land use changes from the existing for those 11,000 acres.

Since our Governor has not told the people of North Carolina where their additional 11,000-acre tract is located, we have no way of knowing what additional habitat loss or threatening or engineering, endangered species there might be.

And would there be jobs created for those 11,000 acres lost? Would it create new income for the local economy? Does the National Guard pay State and local taxes or would those 11,000 acres just be off the local tax rolls like the original 15,897?

How can this State keep up the proposed schedule when the National Guard facilities or improvements must be replaced before the 827 acres of Camp Butner required for the SSC can be released?

What happens to the remaining 3,923 acres of Camp Butner now needed for the SSC? Is it clear that the NC site has been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site of the Superconducting Super Collider?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Priscilla Jordan to be followed by Virginia Hill.

Is Virginia Hill here please?

(No verbal response.)

Miss Jordan?

733

STATEMENT OF PRISCILLA JORDAN

MS. JORDAN: I'm Priscilla Jordan from Rougemont, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations.

I wish to address the topic of the health hazards of high-voltage transmission lines.

The Superconducting Collider, if constructed in North Carolina, would be the single largest user of electricity in our state. To provide its demand for electricity, construction of mutual, multiple high-voltage power lines would be required to serve the Super Collider campus and various surface area service areas.

Although the draft Environmental Impact Statement notes that some power lines outside would be run underground, there is no indication for outside, high-voltage transmission lines not be located.

This is a concern since recent medical reports suggests that high-voltage transmission lines may provide a health hazard to the general public. A review article which is attached to this comment highlights some of the health hazards potentially caused by such electronic or electric transmission lines.

Given the proximity of the number of small communities, such as Rougemont and Stem, to the Super Collider, it is a concern that these power lines not be located adjacent to such communities.

Although this concern has been raised previously at our local county commissioner meetings, there is no indication in the draft Environmental Impact Statement that the placement of such power lines near population concentrations can be avoided.

Further, local power companies have yet to indicate potential locations for such sites.

Given the location of some of the service areas, it will practically be difficult to locate these power lines away from the communities near the ring. Because of the potential hazard of these lines to the general public, the Super Collider, perhaps would be more safely located in some other state. That is, more sparsely populated.

Indeed, unless high-voltage power lines serving the Super Collider can be placed at a safe distance from current residents near the Super Collider site, DOE should seriously consider not to build the project in North Carolina.

It is clear that North Carolina site has been demonstrated to be an environmental inadequate host site for the Super Collider.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Virginia Hill to be followed by Kevin Cates.

Is Mr. Cates here?

(No verbal response.)

Miss Hill.

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA HILL

732

MS. HILL: I'm Virginia Hill. I live on Red Mountain Road in Rougemont, North Carolina in the relocation area.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of misinformation, withheld information and inaccuracies within the draft EIS.

This task is quite problematic, since as I have only five minutes to speak. You see this draft EIS is so poorly written, using so much unverified and inaccurate information and omitting so many required discussions, that I can but highlight a few of the more obvious problems.

First, there is the overall poor quality of the document itself. Had any reputable firm conducted this study for anyone other than the Federal Government, they either would not have been paid for the work or they never would have been contracted to conduct another piece of work in the future. It is supposed to communicate to the public, but constantly uses terms that are only later or never explained.

For example, on page Foreword-1, the acronym "ROD" is used. This acronym is not explained until Chapter 3. The campus in future expansion areas are mistakenly located, partially in Person County on several of the RTK maps. There are numerous mistakes throughout. Such as the discussion of Morgan Township in Durham County. No such township exists.

Other examples are differing sources of water and sewage treatment depending upon the volume you are reading.

Claiming expansions are underway that have not been approved and probably won't be approved and a failure to address legitimate questions and to utilize pertinent and actually more accurate information supplied by other than State sources.

Examples of unverified information including the following: number of affected parcels is off by more than 15 percent. The number of relocations is off by more than 70 percent and the number of wells is off by at least 6,000 percent.

The Norfolk & Western Railway line crosses the ring and is abandoned south of Timberlake; not northwest of the ring as indicated.

U.S. 501 is four-lane divided highway and runs directly on top of the proposed tunnel for more than a mile between F2 and E3, not a two-lane highway to the west of the ring as shown on the map. This is because the old U.S. 501 now called, Ruby Barton Road, was refaced by a new four-lane highway located a half mile to the east about ten miles ago.

The town of Rougemont, the most populous area of the proposed site, does not appear on most maps or the name is concealed by the J1 designation.

The Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant is not, repeat, is not, currently undergoing expansion as indicated several times in the draft EIS. Instead, it is now operating at capacity with no assurance that any expansion is possible, either now or in the near future. Some of the omitted information is much more interesting than the information that is included.

Why is there no adequate discussion on drafts as called for by the ISP, Information for Site Proposals?

Why is there no discussion of the electrical power shortages this summer, by both Duke Power and Carolina Power Light Companies?

Why is there no discussion of how DOE plans to violate the Durham County zone and watershed regulations?

Why are local residents not considered as a concern when it comes to environmental impacts, but the SSC scientists are?

Why is there no discussion of the expected toll roads without the SSC in North Carolina?

Why is there no discussion of the sociological impacts?

Why is there no discussion of the public opinion polls, petition signers and other organized oppositions to the SSC in North Carolina?

Why?

Because all of these things and a lot more would make North Carolina appear to be the unattractive site it really is. It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmental adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Kevin Cates, but before he speaks may I ask, has Darrell Keranakis arrived?

(No response.)

If not is Jim Benson here?

(No verbal response.)

You'll be the next speaker.

Mr. Cates.

731

STATEMENT OF KEVIN CATES

MR. CATES: My name is Kevin Cates and I'm from Durham, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of spin-off technology to gain from the SSC.

On page 11 of the draft EIS it states: "Within the past ten years the technology developed for high energy physics has made new products possible, including equipment made for medical diagnostics and therapy, improved computer components and new superconducting magnetic technology."

However, none of these advances has come from research at Fermilab. In the Kiplinger Washington Letter dated September 9, 1988, they stated and I quote: "Big science projects are in trouble because of budget deficits.

"Super colliders will be likely victims of cutbacks. Other projects competing for funding are manned space stations, gene research and supersonic planes. Collider isn't at the top of the list."

I would agree with other priorities. When compared to manning a space station and other NASA projects, the SSC fails in importance and its potential for spin-off technology.

As proof, here's a catalogue that lists many of the spin-off benefits we have already achieved from a NASA space station. These spin-offs have occurred in health and medicine, public safety consumer applications, home and recreational benefits, environmental and resource management, food and agricultural, manufacturing technology and industrial productivity, energy technology, construction techniques, transportation improvement, structural analysis and computer programs.

Our space station is rich in applied spin-off technology. While spending this much additional money on the Super Collider to quote our North Carolina Attorney General, Lacey Thornberg, "It's like pouring money down a rat hole."

It is clear that the Superconducting Super Collider has not been demonstrated to be a worthwhile expenditures of such a large amount of our Federal tax dollars.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker this evening will be Jim Benson to be followed by Michael Martz?

Is Mr. Martz here?

(No verbal response.)

Mr. Benson.

791 STATEMENT OF JIM BENSON

1 MR. BENSON: Okay. I'd like to be real short and I'd like to just raise a simple question since a lot of us are devoting a lot of energy to addressing the Environmental Impact Statement, I just want to raise the question as to why it is that we are here to address the Environmental Impact Statement and maybe offer a few answers of my own. Because basically I think its clear to everybody that's here tonight that there is no public support for this project.

2 This project aims to serve no particular need. We can speak of spin-off technologies, but nothing concrete.

The promise of a few thousand jobs is thrown to the public like bait in hopes that we will forget the initial cost of the project.

And I think that we all need to remember that the Superconducting Super Collider is the pet project of a few people. Namely, Michael Herrington, the DOE Director and in this State, Jim Martin, our Governor, who has devoted discretionary funds to promoting the Superconducting Super Collider.

So we're not here really expressing our opinions.

3 We reacting to this horrendous project. To call this public participation is a sad joke. Nevertheless, I commend all the people here who have devoted their energies to looking at all the inconsistencies and deceptions involved in the Environmental Impact Statement, but I urge everyone here to think of the many ways in which we could better use all of the resources that will be poured into the SSC project.

The spending of 5 to 10 billion dollars and I say 10 billion dollars because at this point, its still not clear how much the magnets involved in this projects are going to cost. Five to ten billion dollars on a project with no guaranteed benefits; this is an insult to all of us when there are such obvious needs in North Carolina and in the United States for health care, urban redevelopment and support for farmers.

I say no to Super Collider anywhere.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Michael Martz to be followed by Lynn Van Scoyoc.

792 STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MARTZ

MR. MARTZ: I'm a resident of Durham County. I've had approximately 12 years' experience in chemistry and biochemistry, currently a pharmacist and a member of institutional review board at a local medical center.

For those of you who don't know what an institutional review board does, it reviews human research protocols with an eye toward protecting subject's rights and reducing subject's risks and trying to make sure that the particular study involved matches the risks to the goal.

1 I think its fairly clear from the speakers who have preceded me and probably from the speakers who follow me that the North Carolina Environmental Impact Statement does very little to protect the residents right and to minimize their risks.

I can't comment on the scientific validity of a large science project like the SSC, but my own personal opinion is that if this were a human research protocol, it probably wouldn't pass most institutional review boards.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Lynn Van Scoyoc to be followed by Ellen Reckhow.

Is she here?

(No verbal response.)

730

STATEMENT OF LYNN VAN SCOYOC

MS. SCOYOC: My name is Lynn Van Scoyoc. I'm a resident of Durham, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the treatment of affected property owners.

The assessment of SSC impacts on quality of life was treated consistently over all seven BQL sites, but don't expect to convince the town of Stem or the Rougemont community to accept this as reasonable. After all, this area has very little in common with greater Chicago.

If North Carolina is designated the preferred site for the SSC, we may end up having a lot in common with the former residents of the long-gone town of Weston, Illinois, now the site of Fermilab.

The residents of Weston would all have fit into Category A of the affected area; those whose property is required in fee simple for the facility. I have a special interest in this category because I belong to it. It's especially interesting to read about the treatment of Category A people associated with the siting of Fermilab.

Unlike our Category A people, the people of Weston supported their State's campaign to obtain the accelerator lab. They believed that the lab would improve life in their town. The State of Illinois appropriated 30 million dollars for the purchase of the 6,800 acres needed for the site, but this amount was not sufficient for just compensation to each property owner.

The Illinois legislature refused to increase the appropriation even though this amount was to cover the relocation of a part of a railway, an oil pipe line, vital high tension electric power lines, three lesser high-tension distribution lines, and a village of 100 homes and its improvements, including four-lane paved streets, sidewalks, a water plant for 500 homes and a sewage plant with the same capacity.

Therefore, the State of Illinois designed an acquisition process specifically for the project. This process employed the following tactics: one, withholding information about what was going on and what was likely to happen. Two, rushing through negotiations as soon as appraisals were ready. Three, delaying payment of the property owners. Older residents and widows were contacted first. These settlements tended to be quick and at low prices influencing later agreements.

The negotiators refused to make appointments with the villagers. Advance notice of a visit was avoided as a part of the strategy of keeping each villager in the dark. Only verbal offers were made. Negotiators refused to put their positions in writing. Negotiators advised many of the villagers not to hire lawyers, threatening lower offers and lower final prices if lawyers were so much as consulted.

Volume I of the draft EIS says this about people in Category A: "They have for more than a year been in a state of uncertainty and suspense about their future and are concerned about whether they would get fair value for their property among many other things."

We should be concerned because the only attention given to the protection of property owners by DOE is the requirement that each State's land acquisition process conform to the Invitation for Site Proposals and Public Law 91-646, the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

Nothing was done to help the people of Weston and nothing will be done to help us if the worst case happens.

In the best case, the SSC will be sited somewhere other than North Carolina. In the next best case the SSC has sited in North Carolina and our legislature refuses to appropriate funds.

Remember, in North Carolina, one legislature cannot bind the spending of a future legislature. It is clearly stated in the North Carolina site proposal that the North Carolina proposal is not binding.

In the bad but not worse case, the legislature appropriates the funds at a reasonable and realistic level. In the worst case, the legislature funds the project at the level estimated by the Governor's office. Forty-three million dollars will not compensate property owners for all expenses associated with relocation. If this happens we will have a lot in common with the people of Weston. We might even commensurate with them if only we could find them.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Ellen Reckhow to be followed by Doug Davis.

Mr. Davis?

729

STATEMENT OF ELLEN RECKHOW

MS. RECKHOW: My name is Ellen Reckhow and I am a Democratic candidate for Durham County Commissioner. I am running for public office because I am committed to responsible, planned growth for Durham County.

In evaluating the impact of the SSC we must consider the impact on county public services and net tax revenues, infrastructure and growth and development policies.

I raised these issues at the scoping meeting in Butner and the public hearing before the Durham County Commissioners last February.

The discussion in the draft EIS of the county public service requirements and the net fiscal impact is incomplete and misleading.

The EIS shows a negative net fiscal impact in the first three years ranging from .6 million to 1.5 million and then a positive impact in subsequent years of 2.1 million to 3.7 million. These results may be faulty as I will explain below.

First, in evaluating the new public capital facility needs associated with the SSC, the EIS uses a standard multiplier based on experience with defense installations in other parties of the country, which may not be applicable to Durham County.

Second, no analysis of the location and capacity of our existing capital facilities was performed. Given the fact that the schools in northern Durham County are overcrowded and other urban services are not presently provided in that semirural area, a more precise estimate of capital need might have yielded substantially different results.

Third, the EIS estimates that Durham County will need approximately 150 new public sector employees to service the SSC in associated growth. The salaries and operating costs associated with these new employees however, are not plugged into the simple impact analysis in the EIS. If these operating costs were included, the expected positive net tax revenue would probably be entirely wiped out.

The lack of specific information in the EIS regarding local public service costs is particularly troublesome because we are not getting any better information from the State of North Carolina.

A recent economic impact analysis by the Center for Business and Economic Research at UNC Charlotte commissioned by the State of North Carolina did not address local government costs because these costs are: "difficult to accurately measure."

In fact, sophisticated fiscal impact analyses are performed regularly for large projects all across this country. An extensive fiscal impact analysis was recently done for the GM Saturn plant in Morey County, Tennessee, which employs approximately 3,000 people, about the same number as the SSC.

The State of North Carolina has wavered on the amount of impact monies to provide the affected counties. Without more accurate information we are all only playing a guessing game.

Local governments need to project the service requirements and costs associated with new developments so that the required infrastructure can be adequately planned for and financed. Local public officials should be fully briefed on the potential public service requirements associated with the SSC to protect the existing resident of their communities from unexpected tax increases and bond issues.

Since these fiscal impact concerns and my other concerns regarding disruption of the Rougemont community, dislocation and disruption caused by construction of 25 miles of new four-lane highways, many of these miles in our watershed areas, potential negative impact on the water quality of our drinking water reservoirs from the SSC and associated development, and the tremendous usage of water and electrical power, have not been adequately addressed in the EIS, I cannot support the location of this project in Durham County.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Doug Davis to be followed by Patsi Davis.

Is she here?

(No verbal response.)

Mr. Davis.

193

STATEMENT OF DOUG DAVIS

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

My name is Doug Davis. I'm a lifelong resident of Durham County. I'm a Realtor, real estate appraiser here in the area.

Gentlemen, once again, as someone has already stated, you've heard this but it is becoming truer and truer and I hope you believe it as time goes on.

The draft EIS is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations.

I wish to discuss the topic of roads.

First, let me thank you for publishing some information about the roads that will be necessary to accommodate the collider. Our State SSC staff and the Governor have withheld maps and information concerning the roads.

To back me up in what I'm saying, I happen to have a copy of a letter that was sent to the Honorable George Miller. George Miller is a State Representative for Durham County and for North Carolina legislature. It's interesting that he had requested information concerning the collider and in this he had requested information about the roads.

He was told that he would not be able to receive a copy of map A2 which involves roads and the proposed location of them. This letter is supported by a memo to the legal counsel for the legislature and it was signed by Earl Mac Cormac. I believe you all know who that gentlemen is.

The thing I would like to point out that in this memo he states a State law was the reason that he could not reveal any information about the roads and the proposed roads for the collider. I'd like for you to be made aware of State law only gives them the right to withhold information about the roads if they so decide to do so. It does not state that you can't tell the people.

You stated in your EIS that 23.3 miles of new four- to six-lane roadways will be constructed to provide easier access to the campus area. An additional 12.3 miles of new two-lane paved road access would be built for the other facilities around the ring. This is in the DEIS 5.1.2-17. This does not surprise me. Our Governor has known this and I'm glad that you helped bring this information about in the EIS.

Let me talk briefly about the roads. If you will refer to the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 1, page 52. It states the roads that will have to come to North Carolina because of the collider: "East end connector is a four-lane paved highway. Durham Northeast Looped, four-lane paved highway. Campus Drive, four-lane paved highway. Northern Parkway, four-lane paved highway. Two-lane paved roads also will run from the north and south cluster connector."

I would like to point out to you that the east end connector and the Durham northeast loop are already proposed roads. Hopefully, they will at some point in time, come about because of other matters in the local area that has brought the need for them.

However, the Campus Drive which I've indicated in the yellow on your map, the Northern Parkway, which I've indicated in green, and the two-lane paved road, running north and south to the collider ring are not proposed.

Ladies and gentlemen, if the State tells you that those roads are proposed, I have a copy, be more than happy to let you have, of the Durham-Chapel Hill Urban Area 1985-2110 Transportation Study, I can't find them anywhere on there. And proposed, in my definition is they were already planned to become because of some other need.

The only reason these roads are coming is because of the Super Collider.

No offense to you, but that's the bottom line.

I would like to address in those roads the fact that none has brought about the number of properties that will be affected because of them. I think that is something that is very crucial and it has been left out. We know about the people that are going to be affected and the properties affected around the collider ring. Maybe this is another reason the Governor has not elected to bring this out.

Briefly, the area of Campus Drive, which is the bottom of your map would run north and intersect with the Northern Parkway, which is in green, if you turn left at that time and then went across the northern part of the county, in other words, went from east to west, all right, that stretch of road there will affect 66 additional parcels of property, 51 of those properties are owned by private property owners. People like you and me. Three parcels of those properties are owned by North Carolina State University which is the forest lands. Another part is owned by the Federal Government which is a small parcel.

Once again, I'd like to stress to you, these are property owners. In addition, the ones already stated as you know that are going to be affected because of the ring.

Also, I'd like to point out to you, this is just a small segment of these roads. Time limitations have made it virtually impossible for me to track all of them, but I have tracked them on a tax map system. Durham County, please give me credit for knowing a little bit about that; I'm a real estate appraiser in this area.

I'd like to also point out to you that the road at the bottom of the ring that runs to the top of the ring; one problem in actually locating how many properties would definitely be affected by it is because in Granville County, which a large portion that runs through, there is no tax mapping system to indicate who owns what and its a very long, drawn out process.

But, I'd also like to point out to you that in your own code, 2N, you see that pop up a whole lot on that road, and that is to construct new two-lane paved road and I happen to know, there's a bunch of property owners there that have no idea that their properties are being taken.

I would also like to stress to you, the roads, the Campus Drive and this Northern Parkway, these people have never received letters, no idea.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS: I'm closing right now.

Thank you very much.

It's stated in your EIS that North Carolina has the largest number of additional miles of four-lane highways, 25 which is 67 percent higher than the next highest site and North Carolina has much inter-change upgrades, I will agree with. It is interesting in a state where there are frequent headlines in the papers about the needs for road improvements, but no funds, that where is the money coming from for these roads if the SSC comes to North Carolina.

Asked to our legislatures which fortunately I have one coming behind me that will back me up on this, that if they plan to fund the highways that are going to be built, it is not because of the collider, there are ones that have more pressing needs.

And its clear the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally accurate host site for the Super Collider, but I'd like to carry this further.

And this, is is not a financially adequate host site for the SSC either.

I thank you for your time. These notes that I -- comments that I have made will be typed and forwarded to you. We appreciate it.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Patsi Davis to be followed by Cornell Allen.

Is Cornell Allen here?

(No verbal response.)

Ms. Davis.

794

STATEMENT OF PATSI DAVIS

MS. DAVIS: I'm Patsi Davis and I reside in Durham County.

The draft EIS is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations.

I wish to address the topic depth of wells. I would like to make a comment to the following data references. Draft EIS, page 4-15, Table 4-3 states that the depth-to-water level in North Carolina, "Ranges from about five feet to 30 feet below land service." North Carolina's proposal, page 3-54 states: "The proposed tunnel level is lower than local water wells for about 85 percent of tunnel length. Average shaft depth is set 171 feet, page 3-1 through page 3-46: "Most wells in the area obtain water from depths less than 150 feet."

Okay at this time I would like to give you some well depths that we have collected. The following property wells located in the near cluster, west beam dump area campus and expansion campus area.

Rougemont Meadows which is on Red Mountain Road, the depth of the tunnel in this area is 125 feet. Some of the well depths that I've collected in this area: 125 feet, 102 feet, 145 feet, 220 feet, 175 feet, 185 feet, 160 feet, 125 feet, 175 feet, 200 feet, 175 feet, 175 feet, 160 feet, 145 feet, 200 feet. All these were more than 125 which was the depth of the tunnel in that area.

Lake Wind subdivision is just south of Red Mountain Road, west of Moores Mill Road, the depth of the tunnel in this area is 100 feet. Well depths located in this area are: 300 feet, 185 feet, 300 feet, 285 feet, 165 feet, 325 feet, 325 feet, 185 feet, 165 feet, 420 feet, 165 feet, 200 feet, 185 feet and 125 feet.

Red Mountain subdivision, north side of Red Mountain Road, West end near the cluster, community well there serves the area of approximately 100 residential lots. Depth for this community well is 330 feet.

In the south campus and expansion campus area, depths in that area: 140 feet, 320 feet, 160 feet, 185 feet, 165 feet, 185 feet, 250 feet, 150 feet, 285 feet, 244 feet, 500 feet.

The following is a list of well depths in the fee stratified or fee simple area of the part of the SSC which runs through Person County which includes part of the far cluster area. Well depths there: 150 feet, 130 feet, 175 feet, 134 feet, 250 feet, 130 feet, 125 feet, 102 feet, 150 feet, 280 feet, 160 feet, 179 feet, 125 feet, 200 feet, 280 feet, 240 feet, 200 feet, 180, 300 feet, 125, 212 feet, 232 feet, 225 feet, 220 feet, 375 feet, 160 feet.

The following is a list of well depths in the fee stratified or fee simple areas of the part of the SSC that will run through Granville County which includes the far cluster area and the east beam dump area. Well depths there in the F5 area: 142 feet, 85 feet, 240 feet, 180 feet, 120 feet.

The F6 area of the ring: 145 feet, 240 feet, 120 feet, 121 feet.

F6 to E7: 120 feet, 150 feet, 300 feet.

F7 to E8: 150 to 160 feet, 158 feet, 140 feet, 140 feet, 125 feet, 162 hundred (sic) feet, 180 feet, 125, 185 feet, 125 feet, 165 feet, 144 feet and 128 feet.

All the information that I have presented was obtained from county records or directly from the owners of the property that the wells exist on.

Because of time limitations I hope this information will be enough to disclaim the three assumptions made in your EIS on North Carolina's proposal: depth to the water, 5 to 30 feet, tunnel lower than wells for 85 percent of the tunnel length and most wells less than 150 feet deep.

We're continuing our efforts to obtain more well data and will provide this to you prior to your October 17th deadline.

I only wish our State had done a much accurate job in obtaining well data instead of making unfounded statements. I think one point that is definitely made and that is that in North Carolina, a lot of properties in the fee stratified area stand a good chance of having their wells affected by the tunnel, thus leading to the purchase of that property and in relocating another property owner.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmental host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

I would remind your, Ms. Davis, will you be submitting that information?

(No verbal response.)

All right, thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Cornell Allen to be followed by Fran Parrot.

Ms. Fran Parrot.

Mr. Allen.

795

STATEMENT OF CORNELL ALLEN

MR. ALLEN: My name is Cornell Allen from Granville County and I'm against the Super Collider because I was our State is not giving us our fair chance to support our roads and if our Super Collider to the State have enough money to bring the Super Collider through here, I stay on a rural route and the State is not giving us enough money and our Government is not giving us enough money to support our roads and support our Government roads and if they have enough money to support our Super Collider, I wonder why our State doesn't have enough money to support our rural route and plus we're all paying taxes. Rural route, we pay tax just like our city people and our payment peoples and we have to call our States to let us know and the roads so rough, they can't even come up there and scrape the road and get our road in condition for travel over to come back and forth to work and if the State has that much money and the Government has that much money, I would like for them to come out there and give us support on our road instead of putting super colliders through here.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Fran Parrot to be followed by Brent Willett.

Is Brent Willett here?

(No verbal response.)

Okay next, Ms. Parrot?

753

STATEMENT OF FRAN PARROT

MS. PARROT: My name is Fran Parrot and I'm a resident of Granville County.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations.

I wish to address the topic of the reputation of the Department of Energy.

As is well known by now, North Carolina has reached the final competition for DOE's prized science project, the Superconducting Super Collider. Since we are one of seven States left that are competing for this project it is important to investigate what type of neighbor DOE would be if they were to bring their project to our State. Questions such as how well DOE protects the public and how concerned they are about the environment are important questions to address. In searching for answers to these questions I was alarmed at how easily I found negative commentary on DOE's performance at other project sites.

Attached to this statement are a number of reports regarding how poorly DOE's manages a number of its project sites and how they seem to disregard the welfare of the general public.

For instance, one report notes that at the Hanford Washington Radioactive Waste Repository, radioactive waste has already contaminated the nearby Columbia River.

Further, this report notes that the cost of cleaning up radioactive sludge at the Hanford site are estimated to be nine million dollars.

According to Senator John Glenn, who has for years investigated DOE's practices, "The Department of Energy and its predecessors have been counting their missions with an attitude of neglect bordering on contempt for environmental protection."

In this article, more recently both radioactive and nonradioactive toxic waste has been found in the groundwater near the Brookhaven National Laboratory. In fact, many wells at the Brookhaven site are contaminated above those levels recommended for safe human consumption. Similar poor management of nuclear and toxic waste have been reported in other states including Tennessee, Texas, Nevada, Utah and Mississippi.

And just three days ago the newspaper carried a report that two Congressional committees disclosed on Friday that the Savannah River Nuclear Plant in South Carolina, "has had numerous reactor accidents that have been kept secret from the public for as long as 31 years. Some of the accidents could have threatened public health or had they gone uncontrolled even destroyed the reactors creating a disaster. The incident raises a new questions about the Energy Department to correct long-standing managerial and structural problems at the aging plant."

So how do I feel when I hear that DOE may bring a project capable of producing low-level nuclear waste to our State. Well I feel about as open to the idea as I would if I heard Al Capone were going to open up an ice cream shop in my neighborhood. Because, you see, like Mr. Capone, DOE got its reputation the old-fashioned way; they earned it.

And like Mr. Capone, DOE is not welcome in this State for any reason, so please take your Superconducting Super Collider and put it somewhere else, far, far away because we don't want it here in North Carolina.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is Brent Willett to be followed by H. M. Michaux.

796

STATEMENT OF BRENT WILLETT

MR. WILLETT: My name is Brent Willett. I live in the Rougemont community. I own five pieces of property in Rougemont and I own also four wells, all of which by the way, are deeper than 150 feet.

You know, I need not mention that the EIS is filled with numerous omissions and factual errors and misrepresentations. You've heard that plenty of times tonight and I'm sure that has sunk in.

I'd like to speak in reference to the method of determining land value; that's Appendix D-2.1.2 [sic]. In Durham County, real estate was reevaluated in 1985 for tax purposes. The reevaluation was supposed to be 100 percent of market value. If you looked at that chart, it shows that the assessed value to market value ratio for Durham County was determined to 91.34 percent.

If you do a site mathematical calculation you would easily see that that represents only an appreciation rate per year of 2.8. For Durham County to be so progressive as our State represents to be, the 2.8 appreciation per year figure must be a low figure. You could pick up the yellow pages in the telephone book in Durham County, call any appraiser, mention the 2.8 figure and I think what you would get would be a chuckle.

So therefore, I question the accuracy of the assessed value ratio to the market value figure of 91.34 percent and let me give you a few examples of why I question that. A piece of property owned by Julius Copley, he may be in the audience tonight that will be taken for the campus. It is approximately 80 acres. The tax value is \$97,299.00. That gives it a value of approximately \$1,200.00 per acre which is somewhat close, well as a matter of fact, its a 81, its not even close. It's 81 percent ratio to tax value which is considerably lower than what your report is suggesting using.

John B. Wilson, many of you may know of his property. It's the one that houses the large polo field. It's a -- a good way to describe it is a two-story mansion overlooking a pond and pasture and polo field. The tax value on that, its 41 acres. The tax value is \$76,000.00. That puts it right at \$1,800.00 per acre. That's a tax value ratio, the market value of 30 percent. No where near the 91 percent.

Adjoining his property, Thomas Poole, 117 acres approximately. It's valued at \$187,000.00 on the tax books. That's approximately \$1,589.00 per acre is what its valued. I think a very reasonable figure to attach that would be \$2,500.00 being that he has sold -- I know his land has sold for \$3,000.00 per acre. That's a 64 percent tax ratio to market value.

The average size lot in Red Mountain subdivision prior to the SSC was selling for \$32,500.00. Those lots are listed on the tax book now at \$20,000.00. That's a ratio 61.5 percent. There are still many lots in that subdivision that need to be sold.

My neighbor, Randy Brane, owns 58 acres next door to me. Part of this property will be purchased for fee simple for above-ground facilities. It's also adjoining the Red Mountain subdivision and has a paved road leading directly into his property or up against his property. I would say a conservative estimate of this property would be somewhere between \$4 and \$5,000.00 dollars per acre. It's got a tax value of \$76,000.00 which puts it right at \$1,300.00 an acre.

I bought the property next to it five years ago for considerably more than that at the time. If you use those figures, that gives you a 33 percent ratio tax value to market value.

Jeff Clayton, his property that will be taken for the campus has a total tax value, including a home that's on it of \$43,000.00. That figures out if you put a reasonable value on that property, \$1,500.00 per acre, which is very reasonable, you're talking a 47 percent ratio tax value to market value.

Those are a few examples of why I question those figures and kind of wonder where they are getting those figures. The actual dollar amount to purchase property will be much greater than 40 million; that million estimate that is made by North Carolina. The Governor wishes to underestimate whether he can, whenever he can because our General Assembly has not voted to provide the funds to buy the necessary land or for the expenditures for the project. If you question any of these figures, it would be very easy to call any real estate appraiser in town and they can give you that information.

I point this out you know for two reasons: one, Durham County has 35 percent of the land to be taken fee simple for this project and also, and I think more importantly, and you've heard more examples of it tonight, the State is misrepresenting to the Federal Government and to the taxpayers of the State the actual dollar amount that will be spent on property acquisition.

2 And just in closing, you know, I'm a elementary school teacher and I've been noticing how attentive you all have been at listening to some of these speakers and, you know, if nothing else, I'd like for you to hear this question and that is, how can the Governor of our State misrepresent in so many different cases the information that they're giving to the Federal Government?

How can they be allowed to get by with this? If I was requesting a loan from a bank and misrepresented myself as much as the State has misrepresented the Department of Energy, they would probably place me in jail.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be H.M. Michaux to be followed by Linda Ennis.

Is Linda Ennis here? Is she? If you are here, raise your hand.

If not, is Faye Taylor here? Faye Taylor.

You'll be the next speaker, ma'am.

Mr. Michaux.

797 STATEMENT OF HON. H. M. MICHAUX, JR.

MR. MICHAUX: Thank you, sir.

My name is H. M. Michaux, Jr. I am a life-long resident of Durham County and I also represent all of Durham County in the North Carolina General Assembly House of Representatives. As an addition to that I serve on the Appropriations Committee of that North Carolina General Assembly.

1 Let me to say to you initially that I have not had an opportunity to read all 4,000 of those pages that were put together in that Environmental Impact Statement. I have glanced over some of it and in my glancing I noticed several discrepancies in there and it disturbs me and you've heard it from others, but I just want to buttress that: how in the world can there only be nine wells affected? It doesn't make sense because you can go, I guess within a mile and find at least 15 wells, but that's just one of the things that I guess somehow or other those of us in Government raise sometimes and lower sometimes.

2
3 Several other things have come to mind; the matter of infrastructure and I'm vitally concerned about infrastructure, particularly the 38 to 40 miles of roads that are going to be needed in order to service this facility. I'm concerned about the sewage capacity particularly of our surrounding communities.

8 At the present time as I understand it, Durham sewage capacity is to the hilt, to the limit and that they're going to be in trouble with EPA very soon if something is not done to at least alleviate a portion of that problem. So here we are taking on additional sewage capacity or promising additional sewage capacity when we need to afford that capacity to the residents living there now.

4 Our watersheds. I don't know what the problem is going to be with our watersheds. I look for that in the draft statement that I had. I understand that they're going to be negligible, as somebody has said, negligible impact on our watersheds, but nobody has yet been that much specific about that particular instance.

Then there's a fourth problem that bothers me about this whole project. Never let it be said that we are not for progress; I am for progress. I live in hopefully a progressive city in a progressive time.

However, progress cannot be done or made at the sacrifice of human environment. Human condition. One of the things that we need to do in our state is we need to put our monies into more productive human elements to maintain a productive human environment.

5 We need to pay our school teachers more money for instance to maintain our levels of education. We have a very ambitious program in this state. It's going to cost this State over the last six years close to \$900 million dollars. That's the basic education program.

Now, how are we going to be able to divert funds from that program when we barely make it? Certainly we operate on a \$20 billion dollar budget, but you can rest assured that a two year \$20 billion dollar budget, but you can rest assured that those dollars are well spent. Those dollars are hard to come by. We haven't raised taxes. In fact, the very man who is pushing this program went for a tax reduction. Now, where are we going to get the money from to buy this property?

6 The other thing is that these communities surrounding this Superconducting Super Collider, if you will, need a tax base and here, we're going to give up an entire tax base. When that land could be put to more productive use and once that property is purchased and once its in the hands of the Federal Government and the State of North Carolina, it will not then become productive tax base for those people living in those communities.

Even after the 25- to 30-year life span of this particular project, the land will probably just lay fallow.

So I guess what I'm saying to you is that as a member of the North Carolina General Assembly, I also oppose this Superconducting Super Collider. Number one, we have not had the facts presented to us in the General Assembly. Certainly we appropriated some funds in this last session, but those funds have strings on them and you can believe that the next General Assembly coming up might pull the strings on those funds.

7 We cannot commit a future General Assembly down the road in terms of funds, so we do have that problem. But I would say to you, that while the Superconducting Super Collider may be a very useful, scientific tool, while it may provide for some progress here, there, while it may provide for some jobs for about the next 25 years or so, there is nothing that's going to replace the human values that are going to be disturbed, that whose way of life is going to be disturbed, who joy of life is going to be disturbed to those people out there.

With this, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you. I reiterate my opposition. I will fight it and hopefully come out with the funds not being made available by the State of North Carolina if I know that we can put it to other better uses.

I want to say to you, I do not have any written statement. I can get one if you want one which will be a little bit longer, but I just want to express my opposition and my faith. By the way, I'm not here on a political mission if anybody gets that idea. I don't have in opposition in November, so I'm here on my own.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Faye Taylor to be followed by Millie Tillie.

Ms. Tillie here?

(No verbal response.)

Ms. Taylor.

740

STATEMENT OF FAYE TAYLOR

MS. TAYLOR: I'm Faye Taylor, property owner in Durham and Person County.

The draft Environmental Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of traffic.

In North Carolina proposed SSC is approximately 15 miles north of Durham in Person, Granville and Durham Counties. The main road to travel between the Research Triangle Park, Durham, Roxboro and into the areas of Virginia is Highway 501 and 57. It is heavily travelled by workers every day and much of the tractor trailer traffic between these areas use the same highway. The traffic is very heavy already.

Also, two new rock quarries and a concrete plant are being built in the same area as the proposed SSC. The construction traffic from these new facilities will greatly increase will large truck traffic. If the SSC comes to the area more traffic will result. Not only on this main road, but by the side roads of this highway are highly travelled routes.

According to Table 3-7 of the EIS, 24 miles of four-lane highway and 12 miles of two-lane highway would have to be built to accommodate the SSC. This will only cause more traffic congestion which will also result in more accidents along these highways. Ten miles of road would be updated in North Carolina as well. Again, more traffic congestion during the construction.

Page 3-64 of EIS claims that in North Carolina proposal traffic will be routed away from areas of highest risk accidents. The study will show that construction vehicles use the quickest route to travel to make the best use of travel time between haulings. Suggesting one route and taking that route are two different things.

The same page refers to traffic disruption during road construction. It could be reduced or avoided by construction scheduling, detours, flagmen and construction of bypass roads. When is the last time anyone can recall traveling in road construction and not being delayed even on a major interstate. If bypass roads were built, more funds would be needed and delays will still occur.

The EIS speaks of the use of public transportation to ease the traffic congestion of workers, yet in Table 4-29 of the EIS it clearly states that there is no public transportation system for the North Carolina site.

Also on page 4-90 in Section E, the program for ridesharing, carpooling, vanpool and park and ride systems do not extend out to the proposed site area. According to Table 5.1.8-9 of the EIS, disruption of the existing traffic patterns would occur in the proposed North Carolina site. Such disruptions can only result in the accident rate to increase due to the subconscious driving patterns of the majority of motorists not prepared for changes in their normal flow of traffic monitoring.

Page 5.4-2 states that the increase of injury accidents per year in the proposed North Carolina site would be six. But, this does not take into consideration accidents involving property damage, nor fatalities.

It is clear that North Carolina's site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Millie Tilley and following her would be Linda Ennis.

Is Linda Ennis here?

(No response.)

If she is not, and she's not here when Ms. Tilley finishes, we will take, since we are about half way through my list this evening, at the conclusion of either Ms. Tilley or Ms. Ennis, we will take a ten minute recess and take up where we left off.

Ms. Tillie.

739

STATEMENT OF MILLIE TILLEY

MS. TILLEY: My name is Millie Tilley and I'm a resident of Durham County.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement contains misrepresentations, omissions, factual errors and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of sewage treatment.

The North Carolina SSC proposal has offered the use of two existing wastewater treatment plants: the State-owned Butner Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant owned by the City of Durham.

Major questions remain unanswered about the ability of both these plants to satisfactorily meet the needs of the proposed SSC without violating existing environmental protection laws.

The North Carolina SSC proposal, page 8-1 states that renovations are being made at the Butner Wastewater Treatment Plant. These renovations are certainly necessary because the State-owned facility has repeatedly failed to meet State and Federal standards for several years and has been fined by the Government.

In fact, the plant is currently under a Granville County Superior Court order to meet pollutant standards, including the closing of a bypass line that allows excess wastewater to be discharged into the knap [sic] of the Reeds Creek without treatment. For years inflow of storm water has constantly overloaded the system causing release of raw sewage into the creek, flowing into the Falls Lake Reservoir, which provides drinking water for Raleigh, yet, the State has failed to take in action until now.

Even now that the State is increasing the capacity of the plant the source of the problem has not been corrected and money for the same has not even been appropriated to our knowledge.

In the North Carolina SSC proposal, page 8-39, the State says that wastewater can be piped to the Durham-Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant with a ten-megagallon-per-day capacity.

We disagree.

The Eno Plant's current future capacity is already fully committed to the needs of the large development of the northern Durham County development and the needs of existing developed area with failing septic systems.

A recent study estimates only a 50 percent possibility that the Eno plant can be further expanded because of the Eno River's limited capacity to absorb treated fluids, especially during the dry summer months when it flow approaches zero.

The facilities that the State promises may not be feasible. Regarding the Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant, the City of Durham has also only recently become aware that the State's SSC Task Force acted unilaterally without consulting city government in making the plant's facilities available in its SSC proposal.

Since the State did not consult with Durham City government prior to offering the Eno Plant's Treatment facilities, what binding claims could the Department of Energy have on the use of those facilities should North Carolina's proposed SSC site be chosen?

Also, is the State's offering of the Enos Wastewater Treatment Plant not a conflict of interest since that plant is currently nearing capacity and is it the State who would determine whether further expansion is feasible.

It is clear that North Carolina has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally sound host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

I'll ask once again. Has Linda Ennis arrived?

(No response.)

If not, we will now take a recess until 9:10 and at that time we will start and the first three speakers will be John Mininger, Melody Ann Mininger and Shawn Mininger.

Let us now recess until 9:10 p.m. (Whereupon, at 9:00 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 9:10 p.m. this same day, Monday, October 3, 1988.)

MR. LAWSON: The first speaker in this session will be John Mininger and he would be followed by Melody Ann Mininger.

749

STATEMENT OF JOHN MININGER

MR. MININGER: My name is John Mininger. I live in Rougemont. I am addressing drought and precipitation, especially Volume IV, Appendix 5c.

The DEIS is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors and facts detrimental to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina.

I wish to address this topic of drought and precipitation as it applies to the water supply requirements of the SSC and the surrounding area.

This may seem like a neurotic topic today with all the rain that we're having and yet, someone who is not familiar with this area of North Carolina might get the wrong impression of our water supply by just such a day.

The statistics and conclusions stated in the DEIS are what might be expected given the bias of the North Carolina administration. The State Science Department submitted data designed to present a picture of North Carolina as the best location to site the SSC. The data was not gathered or submitted in an objective form, but in the form of a sales pitch.

Further, the DEIS was compiled by the DOE scientists who ignored the scientific method by not recognizing or caring that the North Carolina SSC proposal was likely to be biased. Indeed, the DOE itself, is biased.

It is to the advantage of the DOE to qualify as many sites as feasible to maintain a broad base of support for the SSC. The DOE failed to conduct its on-site investigation to objectively confirm or disprove the data submitted to it.

The result is an Environmental Impact Study that seems to be more of a biased feasibility study that subordinates environmental issues to the ultimate objective of building the SSC.

The North Carolina legislature waived the North Carolina statute requiring an Environmental Impact Study on the promise that the DOE would fulfill this requirement. Since this has not occurred there may be grounds for legal action.

There does not appear to be enough time left to complete an objective EIS before the final site is chosen and to complete an EIS later would be closing the barn door after the horse is out.

Specifically, Table 5.5.3-2 on page 38 was compiled in 1968, 20 years ago. Current data is different. The precipitation section, 5.5.3.3, states mean monthly rain fall, but gives no statistics for individual months, no high-low ranges are given or frequency of those ranges are given. No account is taken of cyclic periods of drought.

More up to date data could have been obtained from the local library. Why is this study incomplete?

The initial statement of this section, that the seasonal rainfall in North Carolina does not produce any dry seasons could only have been written by someone who did not trouble themselves with an on-site investigation.

Documentation was previously submitted to the DOE showing lack of precipitation and lack of surface water capacity during months of peak demand. This was apparently ignored. Why?

Section 5.5.2.1.C admits that projected use demands on reservoirs was incomplete. Actually the data available indicates that the full capacities of the Durham water supply sources will be used at the same time the SSC will be draining the greatest volume from Lake Butner.

Around the years 2000 to 2010, Durham may be competing with the SSC for the Lake Butner reserves. This will be especially true if the SSC prohibits construction of the upper Flat River Reservoir. The problem that the SSC may preempt the upper Flat River Reservoir was ignored even though the question was submitted as a concern to be addressed in the EIS. Why was the question ignored?

Table 5.5.2-1 addresses flow rates of streams in the SSC area. The extremely low minimum flow rates are not discussed as they apply to the poor recovery rates of area surface water supplies during periods of peak demand.

The bottom line is that the recovery rate of water supplies is lowest during the periods of peak demand. Further, the flow rate of feeder stream for Lake Butner doesn't appear to have been addressed at all. Why? What are the flow rates for the Lake Butner feeder streams?

Finally, the DEIS states in 5.1.2-27 of Volume I that the SSC use requirement of Lake Butner, "is not considered a significant impact." Yet, Volume I, Chapter 3, page 51 states that, "A large increment of excess capacity" of surface water will be required.

Section 3.7.3, page 66 states, "SSC direct and indirect water requirements impact the Durham water supply until its expansion is complete."

Indeed, the expansion never may be complete if the SSC precludes further expansion

What is the truth? The only truly solid statement concerning water in the DEIS is from Appendix 5c, page 28: "The continued reliability of the surface water resources, especially under drought conditions is a significant water resources issue in the area."

That is true and it is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Melody Ann Mininger and to be followed by Shawn Mininger.

798

STATEMENT OF MELODY ANN MININGER

MS. MININGER: My name is Melody Ann Mininger. I'm a resident of Rougemont, North Carolina, and I'd like to address the issues of land acquisition and property value compensation.

The DEIS is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina.

1 The DOE requires that States adhere to Public Law 91-646 in acquiring fee simple land and DOE relocation rules. It then washes its hands of the land acquisition matter. DOE fails to establish guarantees to property owners in stratified fee acquisitions and where portions of properties are taken which greatly affect remaining property. It also fails to address devaluation of property and proximity to SSC facilities.

Why?

2 The North Carolina proposal states there will be 106 relocations. In fact, an actual on-site investigation shows the number to be over 50 percent greater. The true number would be over 180. The error arose because the people who prepared the estimate for the State did not bother to visit the affected area, but rather sat behind their desks and relied on tax data which they knew was several years old and not accurate for their needs.

When the error was discovered, CATCH conducted its own study by conducting an on-site survey of the affected area. The results were shared with the State. However, the State refused to change its estimate or even acknowledge its figures could be in error. Will DOE ignore this question?

We believe this an example of the deficiency of the North Carolina proposal at best and an example of progress at any price mentality and unconcerned for those in the way. At worst, it is intentional misrepresentation.

In the case stratified fee acquisition, North Carolina really has no land acquisition planned. Stratified fee acquisition has never been tried here and the State Property Department has no training or guidelines for the acquisition of over half the total SSC land needed.

Further, 500 to 1,000 additional acres will be needed for roads and access to the SSC. North Carolina has released no information to anyone to be affected by this acquisition, including the DOE.

3 When Fermilab was constructed the State of Illinois had 14 months to acquire the necessary land for the DOE. This was a much smaller undertaking, yet the time allowed was too small. The negotiators with landowners were rushed and people hustled off their land without adequate time to relocate. The same approximate time span would exist with the SSC as proposed for a much greater undertaking.

Property department officials are not sure they are enough qualified appraisers. Landowners will have to await their turn. There will still be rush negotiations and inadequate time to relocate. Ninety days' notice is too little. What will the DOE do in specific situations to protect property owners. The same basic approach for land acquisition used at Fermilab will be used in North Carolina. Ninety-five percent of landowners at Fermilab did not receive adequate compensation. The same may happen in North Carolina.

The DOE requires States to adhere to Public Law 91-646 and DOE relocation rules when compensating property owners for land to be acquired for the SSC. Yet those very laws fail to ensure just compensation.

Governor Martin pledged top dollar to affected property owners. This sounds good, but its a vague generality. The Governor himself, qualified it by admitting top dollar must fall within the constraints of the law. Then the Governor created a property commission as an example of his social concern to address the plight of the affected property owners. Affected landowners wished to sit on the commission but were denied.

Conflict of interest was the excuse. However, the Governor appointed his own SSC project director, William Dunn, Chairman of that committee. Here, the conflict of interest was intentionally ignored.

Further, the Governor filled the commission wherever possible, with SSC supporters. Most of the people that sit on the commission are not even from this area. The danger of use of the property commission to increase the illusion that North Carolina is the best site for the SSC was apparent. Yet, to their credit most of the commissioners have refused to allow themselves to be used as puppets.

The potentially affected landowners have chosen to work through this commission. However, the property commission has no legal power. Its influence is only advisory. Hopefully, its influence is not illusionary.

In addition, the Governor has refused to meet with the affected people even though he has been invited to meetings which would not be used for political purposes. He appears to be so involved with the common good, he has no time for the people.

The affected property owners in North Carolina will not allow to happen to them what happen to the landowners at Fermilab. To that end, we have proposed our own compensation request.

Included herein is the complete proposal, but basically it calls for no condemnation of land unless Federal funds are appropriated for SSC construction. Full replacement cost of land and structures without regard for depreciation. Relocation and closing costs. Lump sum compensation for personal expense necessitated by relocation. Stratified fee property owners right to choose fee simple acquisition. Proper compensation for surround property owners whose lands are affected by the SSC and compensation for loss of income and profit for farmers and business owners.

Some might say the affected people are looking to become rich. We reply simply, pay us nothing, but leave us alone.

Indeed, the replacement costs we ask is what everyone's homeowner's insurance policy provides. The loss of profits compensations is exactly what business owner's insurance provides.

We are asking mainly what the Governor, legislatures, commissioners and DOE officials already provide for themselves in their personal insurance. Yet, the Federal and State Governments fail to provide guarantees of this basic just compensation.

Why won't DOE guarantee the same compensation homeowner's policy provide?

It is clear that North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Shawn Mininger and to be followed by William Graham.

Mr. Graham here?

Shawn?

748

STATEMENT OF SHAWN MININGER

MR. MININGER: My name is Shawn Mininger. I live in Rougemont, North Carolina.

Sir, you've heard it before and you'll hear it again.

The DEIS is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina.

I wish to address the problem of damages resulting from the construction and operation of the SSC if it is sited in North Carolina.

The DOE is aware that the construction and operation of the SSC can have adverse impacts on the environment and some suggestions are proposed to mitigate damage. Yet, no proposals are made to compensate private property owners when damages actually occur. Accidents will occur. Damages will occur. Accidents have already occurred.

During a subsurface survey conducted by North Carolina as a part of its original SSC proposal, a test borer known as 18A was drilled. At the bottom of this borer, a probe containing a small amount of radioactive selenium was lost irretrievably.

The private testing company responsible notified the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, isolated the probe with a drill proof shield, cemented the bore hole and topped it with a warning cap. All this was apparently proper.

However, the initial secrecy and refusal to take responsibility was improper and showed a lack of foresight and concern for possible damages. In fact, some damages may have already occurred.

Water from a nearby well owned by Mr. and Mrs. Crumpler became contaminated at approximately the time the borer hole was drilled. Initial attempts by the Crumplers to discover the problem apparently met with inattention by the Government. The NRC wasn't happy about releasing information.

When the subsurface testing was conducted there was lack of notification of the public and property owners so that many times the landowners did not know what was occurring. No predrilling water samples from nearby wells were taken.

When the possibility of what could have happened was pieced together over a year had elapsed. The Crumplers had borne the expense of a filtration system. Fortunately, testing confirmed absence of radioactive contamination. But, it was impossible to rule out contamination of the well caused by the actual drilling without an investigation costing more than the expense of a new well.

It is agreed that the water is contaminated but as of this time, no one has agreed on the solution to the problem or any compensation.

The example illustrates the need for procedure to identify and compensate for damages caused by construction and operation of the SSC. Number one, preconstruction surveys must be undertaken. Number two, a damage fund must be established and funded by the Federal and/or State Government to pay damages caused by the SSC, regardless, whether the damages were caused by actions of the Governments or any private contractors. The aggrieved property owners should not have the burden of proving who was responsible for the damages sustained.

Number three, a claim procedure must be established. The cost of an independent, unbiased investigation should be underwritten by the damage fund. A property owner should not have to bear the expense of a technical investigation costing thousands of dollars to prove his claim.

Number four, disputes should be subject to nonbinding arbitration. The lack of structure to answer the problem of damage makes it clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host for the site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be William Graham to be followed by Charles Case.

Is Mr. Case here?

(No verbal response.)

Mr. Graham.

799

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. GRAHAM, JR.

MR. GRAHAM: My name is William E. Graham, Jr. and I live in Raleigh, North Carolina. I am Vice Chairman of Carolina Power and Light Company, one of the electric utilities that would serve the Super Collider project should it be located at the site now under consideration.

1 I'm currently serving as chairman of the greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and it is in that capacity that I appear here tonight. The Greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce supports the location of the Super Collider in North Carolina and the site now under consideration. It's our opinion that the favorable impacts on this area and on our State would far outweigh the stresses that might be experienced during the construction and operation of the project.

This position is supported by the findings of the draft Environmental Impact Statement and also by the findings in the study prepared by the Center for Business and Economic Research at UNC at Charlotte. I've heard that study referred to before tonight and I assume that the panel has access to it.

I'd like to address the potential impacts during construction as projected by the draft Environmental Impact Statement and those projected by Dr. Connaughton in the UNC Charlotte study.

2 The two differ appreciably. The draft statement projects that over half the construction workers at the time of peak construction would live in Durham, whereas Dr. Connaughton finds that Wake County, largely because of the size and the strength of its present work force and construction companies, would furnish about two-thirds of 3,800 or so construction workers and that these workers would not move to Durham and therefore, would not place on the county the impacts referred to in the EIS.

The conclusions of Dr. Connaughton appear more reasonable to us. It's logical that to determine where workers will come from you first look closely at where they are now and we are aware of the large construction forces nearby in Wake County and agree that they would likely form a majority of those needed for the construction of the Super Collider.

A second question, of course, is whether these would continue to live where they presently do or whether they would move to Durham County as suggested by the EIS report. Past patterns suggest that they would commute and would not relocate.

3 Two years ago my company completed the largest construction project in this State's history. The Harris Nuclear project 20 twenty miles south of Raleigh in southern Wake County. At the peak of construction over 6,000 workers were employed at the site. Most of them commuted daily from their permanent homes.

In fact, a survey conducted in 1982 showed that 37 percent lived more than 50 miles from the plant site, yet they did not move. Almost ten percent lived more than 100 miles from their work and as the work progressed, even more of the work force came from further distances.

At no time during these eight years of construction was there appreciable movement of workers in order to be closer to the site and there was no noticeable impact on the area and so far as infrastructure was concerned.

So it is our suggestion that the portion of the draft impact statement relating to the impacts during construction caused by a great influx of workers be revised and that it be redone in connection with the findings that were made by the University of North Carolina at Charlotte's study.

Thank you.

(Audience member speaks. Inaudible.)

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me. You're out of order.

The next speaker will be Mr. Charles Case to be followed by Vic Bell.

Is Mr. Bell here?

(No verbal response.)

Mr. Case.

800 STATEMENT OF CHARLES CASE

MR. CASE: Thank you.

My name is Charles Case. I'm from Raleigh, North Carolina. I'm an environmental attorney with Moore and Van Allen, but I'm here as a private citizen and a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and also the Environmental Concerns Committee of the North Carolina Citizens for Business Industry.

I do want to welcome the officials of the Department of Energy to North Carolina. I participated in the impact process myself and I think I can empathize with the amount of work that is required of you in making these reviews. It is a lengthy process and one in which a lot of different factors have to be considered.

However, I'm here tonight to speak in favor of locating the Superconducting Super Collider here in North Carolina and to support the accuracy of the draft Environmental Impact Statement that has been provided.

1 There are certainly minute ways in which people can pick at particular facts contained in the DEIS, but as an essential whole, I think that impact statement accurately portrays the fact that the SSC will have only a nominal impact on the environment in North Carolina and, as Mr. Graham and others have said, the impact will be far outweighed by the benefits that such a facility will produce for the region, for the State and for our society as a whole.

I will in a moment refer to several isolated instances in which I believed the DEIS might be outdated to make it more accurately reflect the current conditions that do exist in the State and in the region in order to ensure that it completely and accurately deals with the effects that would accrue from the construction of the project.

2 If I might in Volume I of Chapter 3 at page 3-42, there's a description of the water supply for the facility and at the time it may have been accurate, but as I understand it, it does list Lake Michie as a potential source and I believe that that reference, perhaps, should have been to the Mayo Reservoir and I'm sure that will be corrected.

3 But, I think the more general point is that there may some question about the adequacies of the water supply facilities for the facility and in evaluating that I think that perhaps, slightly dated information was used. Again, I assume that they will be updated. Given the fact that the Little River Reservoir has now been constructed and is filling and undoubtedly will be filled as of the time of the construction of the facility and I think it might also be argued that there was, perhaps, an overly ambitious estimate of the usage that might accrue from the facility.

So in general I would take issue with the, if I understand it correctly, the point being made at Tables 1-1 and 3-7 as well as the discussion in Chapter 5, pages 5.1.2-27 and 28, insofar as they imply that the Superconducting Super Collider might impose any undue stress on the local water supply.

4 On the issue of sewage treatment, again if I understand it correctly, the DEIS discusses sewage treatment solely from the perspective of the usage of existing sewage treatment plants and my understanding is that the State believes that it might be more appropriate to consider the use of land application systems for domestic waste. There are a number of systems that are available now that can dispose of domestic waste in a environmentally sound manner using land application techniques and that surface water discharge could be used for the cooling water. And I would encourage that in the final analysis, those alternatives be considered.

5 Two other issues I think are the surface impacts from the construction of the facility as well as the disposal of spoils from that construction. And again, if I understand the DEIS correctly, it does not clearly establish, as I believe is the case, that facility could be constructed using the tunneling technique as opposed to the cut-and-cover technique. And my understanding from State officials is that they believe that they have provided sufficient data to demonstrate that the thickness of the unweathered rock in the area in which the ring would be constructed is, in fact, sufficient to support the underground excavation of all experimental halls and therefore, hopefully the impact statement can be updated to base its assumptions on the construction using the tunneling technique.

6 And finally, my understanding is that spoils disposal, that is the discussion of where to place the materials from the construction appears to assume that it will only be disposed of adjacent to the site. Perhaps, I would encourage you to examine the information that I understand has been provided that identifies 17 possible spoils disposal site close to the site totalling 315 area acres.

I also understand that some of the local mining and aggregate firms have expressed an interest in utilizing that spoils, thereby further minimizing any impact from the disposal of the spoils and, again, I hope and trust and encourage you to incorporate that.

But, in closing, I do again want to welcome you to North Carolina and to express my support for the facility and for the accuracy of the DEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Vic Bell, followed by Chester Johnson.

Mr. Bell, please.

801

STATEMENT OF VIC BELL

MR. BELL: Thank you.

My name is Vic Bell III. I reside in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1 I support the Super Collider. I feel it is in the best interests of the State of North Carolina. The Super Collider project has tremendous potential benefit to the United States, also.

There is one particular point in the draft Environmental Impact Statement that needs to be clarified, and if I could, I would like to address this issue. That deals with the surface impact of construction.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement, I believe, is based on the use of cut-and-cover techniques for the construction of the high energy booster tunnel rather than use of a tunnel boring machine.

I believe this is referred to on pages 3 through 16 and pages 5.1.1.1-1.

Only Michigan and Tennessee are identified in the impact statement as having proposed tunneling for this high energy booster tunnel. However, tunneling for this booster tunnel is also proposed for the North Carolina site.

The Environmental Impact Statement should be based on construction by tunneling rather than by cut-and-cover techniques where it is proposed and technically feasible.

2 The impact statement also states that from three to six experimental halls might be constructed by cut-and-cover excavation at the North Carolina site. Again, this is on page 5.1.1.1-1.

The next sentence notes that North Carolina has proposed underground excavation for construction of the experimental halls, but states that if, and I quote, "If site studies do not show sufficient thickness of unweathered rock, cut-and-cover techniques may be considered."

The State has provided information to show that the thickness of unweathered rock is, in fact, sufficient for underground excavation of all experimental halls. The Environmental Impact Statement should be based on the construction of these experimental halls by underground excavation rather than by cut-and-cover techniques, again at sites where it is proposed and technically feasible.

Tunneling and underground excavation have been proposed specifically in order to reduce environmental impacts of construction and their feasibility at certain sites should be taken into account in a fair comparison of potential impacts, particularly on water quality and wetlands.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Chester Johnson, to be followed by Wanda Edinger.

Is Wanda Edinger here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Johnson, please.

745

STATEMENT OF CHESTER JOHNSON

MR. JOHNSON: I am Chester Johnson, and I do not reside in Raleigh. I'm from Granville County.

(Applause.)

MR. JOHNSON: I live within -- if this ring came here, I would live directly within it. Right next door to it, could walk over to it and pat it.

I would be willing to say that these gentlemen that have spoke to us from Raleigh will never make Granville County their legal residence. As far as I'm concerned, our county is great, and I want it to stay that way.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement contains misrepresentations, omissions, factual errors and facts detrimental the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish tonight to address the topic of water supply. This is something each one of us must have to live. The North Carolina SSC proposal seems to state that the SSC would be placed in a rural environment.

Durham County and the Research Triangle Park is definitely not a rural environment. It is a highly developed and rapidly growing area.

The SSC would have a great impact on the water supply of an area far wider than its immediate location. By the year 2000, the population of Durham County is expected to increase to 250,000 without considering the SSC impact. The increase would likely be greater with the SSC.

The Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement, DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 7, page 60, states for all but the city of Durham water supply. The impacts from water use increase should be negligible. The expected domestic water use caused by SSC construction and construction-related personnel would reach a peak in 1992, and this could cause a problem if current available excess has been consumed by non-SSC-related population increases.

This could cause a potentially measurable impact that would be significant.

Paragraph 2, Operations states that it would be domestic SSC water use projected for Durham County beginning in 1996 is 420 to 550 acre-foot year or up to about ten percent of the currently available excess water of Lake Michie.

The available excess should be substantially greater at that time with the Little River Reservoir completed, but this would be dependent upon the storage amount and the nonproject water uses.

However, without considering the potential impact of the SSC on its recently expanded water supply, the city of Durham officials estimate that at its current rate of growth, water demand will exceed its current safety or capacity of 44 million gallons per day by the year 2000. Sooner if the impact of the SSC were considered.

The city, however, did not have an opportunity to calculate the potential effects of the SSC on its water supply, because the State's SSC task force did not consult them prior to offering Lake Michie's water supply in its proposal.

We, therefore, find that it is misleading and untrue what the North Carolina SSC proposal states in Volume I-III. Abundant service water is available which can easily supply the cooling and drinking water needs of the SSC. At whose expense? The citizens of North Carolina will pay for this.

It is clear that North Carolina has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally sound host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Wanda Edinger, to be followed by Burley Adcock.

Mr. Adcock?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Adcock here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Ms. Edinger.

751

STATEMENT OF WANDA EDINGER

MS. EDINGER: Good evening.

My name is Wanda Edinger, and I live in beautiful Rougemont, North Carolina, which is located in Durham County.

This evening, I'd like to address the reading level of the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The Department of Energy prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

In this draft Environmental Impact Statement is stated that the DOE invites interested persons and organizations to review this DEIS and provide comments on the content of the document.

The DEIS further states the comments may be provided either in written form or in oral form at public hearings to be held in each of the final seven SSC sites.

However, having read this document I wonder if the DOE is generally interested in public response to the DEIS. Aside from being as large as a major metropolitan phone book, the DEIS document is highly technical and quite difficult to read.

For example, in reading through this document, one encounters statements, such as, and I'm going to give you about six examples, Example Number 1, "Unusual plant communities, particularly the Cedar Glades, with their complement of endemic and remnant species are present."

Example Number 2, "The Cumberland Plateau escarpment east of the proposed ring is a significant raptor migration corridor."

Example Number 3, "Riparian habitat associated with larger ephemeral," I can't even pronounce that one, "drainages and stock ponds are present in the project area, but none would be significantly impacted as a result of construction of surface facilities for operations of the SSC facility."

Four, "Palustrine stream wetlands predominate with lesser concentration of lacustrine and riverine types present in the region."

Five, "Western coals produce a fly ash that is typically high in calcium, which makes the ash pozzolanic and beneficial field material for concrete, but the culls are also high in alkalis and have a deleterious effect on concrete."

My last example of this is the "helium cryogenic system would be charged with 57 Mft of helium."

In addition to such statements as these, the document is filled with numerous highly technical terms that make it at least difficult to read and, at worst, often incomprehensible.

Specifically, in reading through the document, one encounters such terms as allelopathy, alluvial fan, anadromous, biomass, biota, chalcedony, collimator, cryogenic, cryostat, di-pole, ecotype, evapo-transpiration, geodetic, hydrophyte, klystron, lithology, microbial, mycorrhiza, pedogenesis, pi-meson, quadrupole, riparian, solifluction, tectonic, viewshed and xeric, just to name a few.

Although the document contains a glossary for such terms, one often is not enlightened by referring to the glossary for clarification of a term.

For example, quadrupole is defined as a system composed of two dipoles of equal but oppositely directed moment.

Another example is mycorrhiza is defined as a mycelium found in the root tubercles of angiosperms which are supposed to assist in nutrition of the plant and to sustain a symbiotic relationship to it.

Adding to this verbal spider web are an excessive number of abbreviations that are used liberally throughout the document. All these factors make the DEIS a highly technical, difficult-to-read document that is written at a reading level far above the average citizen.

This violates the NEPA guidelines which states documents should be written in understandable language for the average person. The highly technical nature of this document raises such questions as, does the DOE indeed want responses from the general public regarding the DEIS; does the DOE even care if the public understands this document; is the DOE at all responsive to the public's sentiments to the project or is this DEIS just another sign that the DOE is simply going through the motions in their efforts to inform the public.

If the lack of sensitivity to the general public shown by this document is any sign of what is to come with the construction of the SSC, I cannot support siting this project in North Carolina.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

The next speaker will be Mr. Burley Adcock, to be followed by Ann Louise Barrick.

Is Ms. Barrick here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

746

STATEMENT OF BURLEY ADCOCK

MR. ADCOCK: My name is Burley Adcock, and I'm a Democratic nominee for Granville County Commissioner.

I wish to address the topic of domestic wells in Granville County and also to make a statement concerning tax base.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the setting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina.

In Volume IV, Appendix 7, page 131, of the draft EIS, it is stated that review of State well records and visual field surveys by State personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-foot band along the tunnel alignment within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone and far cluster areas.

I have handed you a copy of Figure 9.17 (sic), which is found on page 132 of Appendix 7. The black dots within circles are State-identified wells. The red dots represent domestic wells that we have identified in Granville, and our list is not complete.

Figure 9.17 (sic) shows that the State has identified three wells in Granville County. One of these three wells is located at E6, which is on a farm owned by Mrs. Lilia Blackwell Williams. This is not and never has been a well on this farm. The water source is a very productive spring.

In the Granville County portion of the far 3 cluster, we have identified nine wells either dug or drilled. In the 1,000-ft tunnel corridor, there have been 42 wells identified.

We have found 110 domestic wells in the near cluster and buried beam zone. That makes a total of 161 domestic wells found in the far cluster, 1,000-ft corridor, near cluster and buried beam zone.

A list of these wells and locations will be turned in with my written statement. Most of these wells are identified by name. However, some in the buried beam zone have been counted by visual survey from the road.

How could our State personnel have been so incompetent in identifying these wells? The State well records that were used must have been extremely out of date, and the State personnel who did the visual survey must have been blind. If it were not such a serious matter, the mistakes that they have made would be hilarious.

Appendix 7, page 131 also states that the impact to water users can be partially mitigated if replacement wells or hook-ups to alternate water supply sources of equal or better quality are provided to affected well owners.

We have already well damage in Granville County. A well that is located within the 1,000-ft band tunnel alignment. Charles Crumpler is one of the many owners not identified by the State as living within the 1,000-ft corridor, even though he has lived in the same house over 20 years, and this house is easily recognizable on the State maps.

For six months, the State tried to pretend Mr. Crumpler and his well didn't exist. Why did it take the State so long to investigate?

Now, the State officials are suggesting that his damaged well may be due to an old pump. If replacing a pump would have solved the problem, why did Mr. Crumpler have an expensive filtering system installed? Why did the State secretly cement the nearby well site, SC18-A, in which a radioactive probe was lost before dye tests could be made to determine whether the well was a danger to any wells in the community?

The State officials claim that they are concerned about the welfare of the citizens of these counties. I am saying to you that replacement wells or hook-ups to alternate water supply sources of equal or better quality are a lot of empty words.

The State has no intentions of accepting any responsibility now or in the future. This has already been revealed in the Crumpler well case.

I am also very concerned about the loss of tax base in Granville County, if the Superconducting Super Collider is located here. We cannot afford the decrease in revenue to our county government at a time when additional services would be required.

There is no way, even with our part of the \$25 million the State has promised that Granville County can build the additional schools and furnish the additional services needed by the immigration of so many workers that will overburden our taxpayers.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Adcock, let me ask you to summarize your comments.

MR. ADCOCK: Yes, sir. It is clear to me that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to have been an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Ann Louise Barrick, to be followed by Bonnie Hughey.

Is Ms. Hughey here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Ms. Barrick.

744

STATEMENT OF ANN LOUISE BARRICK

MS. BARRICK: My name is Ann Louise Barrick, and I'm a citizen of Granville County.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations, and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the impact on the elderly individuals being forced to relocate.

In the DEIS Volume I, Chapter 3, page 62, under the heading "Possible Mitigations to Further Reduce Adverse Impacts," noise impact and health of workers in Arizona are the only human factors considered.

In DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 14, page 203, quality of life and social well-being are discussed very briefly, but without suggestion for changes that address these areas of concern.

The elderly are not even mentioned as being adversely affected by the proposed relocations. In Granville County alone, they comprise 14 percent of those currently on the relocation list, which is an underestimate of the actual relocations.

What are the possible psychological effects of the SSC on these elderly who are being forced to relocate?

Forced relocation means separation from familiar surroundings, familiar objects, and familiar people. Older persons are less able than the young to cope with the stress of this type of forced environmental change.

They are already dealing with the stresses related to life transition and aging, have fewer available resources and supports, and are less open to change.

Advancing age itself is accompanied by numerous losses, income, job, friends, health. Contacts with friends and neighbors become of increasing importance as a stable group of friends operate as a buffer against these losses.

People with strong family and neighborhood supports seem to recover better from injury than those without such supports. These supports can aid the elderly individual in maintaining feelings of autonomy and self-worth.

The simultaneous loss of friendships and environmental change associated with forced relocation can be devastating. It can result in crisis, emotional upset and confusion.

In the elderly, forced relocation has been associated with the grief felt with the loss of a loved one or the loss of parts of the body. It has resulted in heightened dissatisfaction, loneliness, maladjustment and physical illness.

It has even, in some circumstances, been associated with increased mortality.

During one public meeting with our county commissioners, I witnessed three people in tears. One elderly woman begged one of our county commissioners not to support this project, saying to him, "I will lose my home, my family, my church. Please don't do this."

Strong emotions strongly felt by an aging person who doesn't have the years to rebuild the sense of community, who may meet new friends, but the depth of these friendships may not be so great.

What plans are in the DEIS to mitigate for these possible adverse impacts?

The elderly are less mobile than the young and move far less frequently. In addition, research on personality changes with age indicate that individuals become more cautious and more introverted as they age. They aren't as able to return to the old community, to visit old friends, and to maintain old ties. They aren't as likely to venture out into a new community to make new friends.

Therefore, this forced relocation is more stressful for them.

Researchers have found some factors that may ameliorate the stress of forced relocation. These include movement to housing in close proximity to the old neighborhood, movement to a higher quality environment, and participation in decision making regarding the move.

What are the chances of any of these with the SSC?

The DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 14, page 203, clearly states that those relocated may have difficulty replacing their property with property even of equal satisfaction. Those currently in rural areas, it goes on to state, might experience changes in the rural character of the area. In other words, crowding.

Will these people be able to find new homes in their old neighborhoods?

If this hearing is any example of an attempt to give individuals an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, it is hardly geared to the needs of the elderly.

For example, in order to speak today, a person had to first read the DEIS to discover that they either had to make a long-distance phone call, which might tax limited income, or write a request.

Now, no two people could request a time in the same letter or the same phone call. These are barriers to the already cautious elderly. The actual decision-making process associated with the SSC has added further stress to the lives of those to be relocated.

Initially, we were told that we would know in July. Now we hope to know something in November.

In North Carolina, there's been considerable confusion about who should actually be relocated. In Table 3-5, Volume I, page 30, North Carolina has indicated this by suggesting that the actual relocations may vary by as much as 70 percent.

I personally know of an elderly person who was told that her home was to be purchased, and she was quite upset about this as she and her husband had built it stone by stone. She's been calling our house many, many times, she's so worried about this, but in actual fact, it's her pasture that's to be purchased, not her home.

So, she's been kind of tossed around and worried needlessly about relocation. The DEIS is based on information that's filled with many inaccuracies, and if this is what North Carolina is going to do, we don't want it here.

It's clear that North Carolina has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the SSC.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Bonnie Hughey, to be followed by Larry Simms.

Is Mr. Simms here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Simms here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: If not, is Mary Lyda here? You will be the next speaker.

Ms. Hughey.

754

STATEMENT OF BONNIE HUGHEY

MS. HUGHEY: Thank you.

My name is Bonnie Hughey. I'm a resident of Rougemont, North Carolina.

Gentlemen, I cannot but question the accuracy of the draft Environmental Impact Statement as far as the statistical information provided by the State of North Carolina.

It is full of misleading and inaccurate information. A few examples. The number of relocations being 111 is erroneous. There have to be more than 111. For example, I don't think the State knows that we even exist.

At the meeting in February here in Butner, I spoke at the DOE hearing. At that time, our new home on Red Mountain was well under construction. We are now moved in. Yet, we have not -- we have yet to be notified by the State that our home sits on the collider ring.

I am sure there are others they do not know about, also.

Loss of water wells being nine. I can count more than nine wells just driving through the area. In addition, the community well in the Red Mountain subdivision currently serves 15 households.

According to an article in the March 1988 issue of Insight, North Carolina has more domestic wells than any other state in the Nation: 820,000, and 5,100 community wells being fourth largest among the states for community wells.

As far as water supply usage, it is noted in the draft that the surface water supply usage will be a large fraction of excess capacity. I question what is considered an excess capacity.

For the last two years, this area has experienced extreme water shortages due just to the droughts alone.

R. Paul Welms, Director of the Division of Environmental Management for North Carolina, was quoted as saying, "Decisions made over the next three to five years will determine the ability of this State to grow economically and socially and still preserve environmental quality."

He said he was hopeful that we still have three to five years to make those decisions, that the time hasn't slipped past us.

How can decisions of this magnitude be made when the North Carolina General Assembly passed Senate Bill 755 that states, "The North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Article 1 of Chapter 113A of the General Statute, shall not apply to this Act or to any action taken pursuant to this Act."

This is in reference to providing a site for the SSC. It exempts the SSC project from State environmental regulations. It is hard to comprehend how the State could provide current data for an environmental impact study when they eliminated the requirement for having such a study.

Also in the draft is a section on the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. In the March 1988 Insight article, it is noted that North Carolina has the somewhat dubious distinction of having the most Federal wastewater discharge permits of any state in the Southeast, including the boom state of Florida, for sewage treatment plants that dump their wastewater in the State's waterways.

NPDES permits are issued to industries and sewage treatment plants which discharge waste into the State's surface water. As of January 1988, 3,518 facilities had NPDES permits. Additionally, 577 other facilities have requested new or renewal permits which have not yet been processed, thus creating the biggest backlog of any other state in the Southeast.

Inspections cannot be made regularly. Major municipal treatment plants are checked for yearly compliance. Some smaller dischargers go five years between inspections.

The inspections and reports indicate that about 40 percent of the municipal treatment plants and 21 percent of all other North Carolina discharges currently do not meet the standards of their permits.

I didn't see that bit of information mentioned in the report.

The draft lists 26 potential new point source discharge areas, all of which will be discharged into the surface water areas in North Carolina.

Lastly, in the report, under the descriptions of known resource impacts at the proposed site, appears a statement which refers to predicted numbers of affected projected locations of cultural and historical resources. It says, "Intensive surveys have not been undertaken in the proposed North Carolina SSC site area."

I think this statement could be said about all the information provided by the State. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is Mary Lyda, to be followed by Jerry Lyda.

Ms. Lyda.

743

STATEMENT OF MARY LYDA

MS. LYDA: My name is Mary Lyda. I live in Rougemont, North Carolina.

I would like to wish to address the cost of the Superconducting Super Collider project and the lack of international cost-sharing.

The Department of Energy Superconducting Super Collider as described in the draft Environmental Impact Statement and other published DOE documents is a project that is projected to cost \$4.4 billion to construct.

This cost estimate has been made in terms of 1986 dollars. However, considering such factors as construction time, inflation, the size of the project and the cost overruns, this project could conceivably cost \$10 or \$12 billion to construct.

Given the current Federal budget deficit which exceeds \$140 billion, it is difficult to see how the U.S. Government could be able to afford this project if it were to finance it in its entirety.

Although several attempts have been made to solicit international collaboration and financial support of the project, no foreign country as of yet has committed financial backing for the SSC.

Even the draft Environmental Impact Statement indicates that foreign nations thus far have been unwilling to commit financial resources to this project. Page 3-22.

However, the SSC as proposed would allow for the foreign scientists to participate in active research programs at the SSC. In this case, it seems unreasonable to ask the American taxpayer to shoulder the entirety of the financial burdens since scientists from other countries would benefit by the project as well.

Until and unless foreign countries are willing to support this project, it would seem that the most prudent and fiscally reasonable course of action would be not to build the SSC in this or any other state.

Therefore, I cannot support the constructing of the Superconducting Super Collider here in North Carolina at this time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Mr. Jerry Lyda, to be followed by Teresa Carden.

Is Ms. Carden here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Jim Massey here? Mr. Massey, you will be the next speaker.

Mr. Lyda.

767

STATEMENT OF JERRY LYDA

MR. LYDA: My name is Jerry Lyda, and I'm a resident of Rougemont, North Carolina.

I wish to address an area that has been lightly touched on tonight and that is one of the fact that the North Carolina proposal for the Superconducting Super Collider is a nonbinding proposal.

In the invitation for site proposals for the Superconducting Super Collider, it states, and I quote, "The person or persons signing the proposal must have the authority to commit the proposer to all the provisions of the proposal, fully recognizing that the Government has the right by term of this invitation to make the selection without further discussion, if it so selects." I'm taking that from the ISP, page 8.

My understanding of this is that the proposal is supposed to be binding if that State's bid is selected. However, as a response to the North Carolina proposal for the SSC, it clearly states, and again I quote, "Because of provisions in the North Carolina Constitution, the General Assembly is unable to bind future legislatures on spending."

However, Governor Martin has the support of General Assembly leadership, including Lt. Governor Robert Jordan, who presides over the Senate, and Speaker Liston Ramsey, who presides over the House." That's from page 2-1 of the North Carolina proposal.

However, since that time, the House Speaker Liston Ramsey has stated his opposition to the SSC on several occasions, including once during the SSC Site Task Force visit to North Carolina this June.

The Lt. Governor has also refused to publicly support the Governor on this project as well.

Perhaps more importantly, though, both State senators and all six State representatives who serve Durham, Person and Granville Counties have expressed their opposition to the SSC.

Several of these legislatures are among the most powerful in the legislature, including Senator Kenneth Royal, Jr., Representative Billy Watkins, and Representative George Miller, to name just a few.

In case you did not know, North Carolina has one of the strongest and finest legislatures in the country.

They traditionally tend to follow the wishes of local legislatures when enacting legislation.

Therefore, it is my feeling that is highly unlikely that any funds whatsoever would be appropriated by the North Carolina legislature to back up the commitment by the Governor of this proposal.

It is also ironic to me that the DOE has not contacted or talked with any of these legislative leaders, either before, during or after the site visit to North Carolina, to confirm their positions against the collider proposed in North Carolina, and I would suggest that they might want to contact these legislators before the final Environmental Impact Statement comes out.

Therefore, it is my opinion, since the North Carolina proposal is not binding and the odds are overwhelming against the legislature funding this project, the DOE would be very unwise to select North Carolina as either the primary or as an alternate host site for the Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Jim Massey, to be followed by Philip Carter. Is Mr. Carter here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Massey.

742

STATEMENT OF DR. JIM MASSEY

DR. MASSEY: Good evening.

My name is Dr. Jim Massey. I'm a family practitioner, and I've lived in Person County for over 15 years.

The DEIS statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of the number of domestic wells in Person County.

In Volume IV, Appendix 7, of the draft EIS, it states on page 131, that in North Carolina, the review of State well records and visual field surveys by State personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-foot band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus, buffer and buried beam zone and far cluster areas.

It further provides Figure 7.19 to show the location of these nine wells.

This statement points out two very glaring inadequacies. First, it demonstrates that the State well records are totally useless, county well records would have been a much better source of information, but even these records are very incomplete.

Second, and perhaps more importantly, the failure of the so-called visual surveys by State personnel to detect more than nine wells indicates either an outright lie by the State or total incompetence of State staff.

To prove this point, Citizens Against The Collider Here undertook an on-site survey in Person County of all wells meeting the above criteria, within 1,000 feet of the center of the proposed tunnel alignment or in the Person County portion of the far cluster area.

I will be presenting the results of this survey. The Person County portion of the collider contains the western half of the far cluster, plus the western arc of the collider ring. The latter area being an area proposed to be purchased only in stratified fee estate.

Thus, Person County contains less than 19 percent of the total acreage proposed for the collider. Yet, more than 202 active wells have been located in Person County alone when our State is saying that there are only nine wells in all three counties. There seems to be a discrepancy here.

Attached to this report is a listing of these wells by a tax map and property number with well depths where we could determine them.

Let me illustrate how even an incompetent staff should have been able to realize that nine wells was such a ridiculously low figure, and I will point out -- I will go over three overheads and I'll go over the first overhead first and bear with me.

(Pause)

DR. MASSEY: This overhead shows a portion of the far cluster. It represents a composite of pages A-5X, A-5Y in the draft EIS. Well, I can't quite get all wells in, but I'll get almost all of them. So, bear with me.

Thank you, Mr. Haenn.

Okay. This overhead -- okay. Can everybody see the overhead? Okay. It's not all the wells. I couldn't fit them all on.

It represents a composite of pages A-5X and A-5Y out of the draft EIS. The ring is shown in black. You can't miss it. And the 1,000 feet from the tunnel is shown in green, and the wells are indicated by red dots.

There are a total of 37 wells in this one area alone. Most of these wells are in the front yards of the houses and are easily distinguished by a mushroom-capped type structure.

My eleven-year-old daughter could count more than 20 wells in this neighborhood alone, and I think we could all see that there's a lot more than nine wells in this area.

As a second example, the second transparency that Joe's putting up is a transparency of page 5-AS. This area near service area F2 lies with along or in close proximity to U.S. 501, which is a four-lane divided highway, which is in an area that is quite easily accessible. There are 33 wells shown on this map alone.

As a third and final example, here is a transparency at page 5R. Note that there are 49 wells on this map, 24 wells are in one area alone, an area that appears to have no development, out where Joe's hand is indicating its presence.

In actuality, this is a subdivision of more than 77 lots, which has been there for more than five years. So, I kind of find it hard to know how they missed it.

If this number of wells in Person County is projected to include the remaining 81 percent of the proposed tunnel location, this implies that there are more than a 1,050 domestic wells in North Carolina to be affected by the collider, not counting those in the campus and the buffer and the beam zone areas.

This is three times more wells than the next most desirable site.

How could the Governor's office be so incompetent? I will leave that for you to decide. Suffice to say that these data clearly illustrate the inadequacy of the data provided by the RTK by the State of North Carolina, and thus the inadequacy of the entire draft EIS to be useful as viable information in the site selection process, thus the DOE has not met its NEPA obligation of conducting a thorough and adequate Environmental Impact Statement.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

DR. MASSEY: I also have a list of over 202 wells that are present in terms of well depth. If you need any more information, just give me a call.

MR. LAWSON: You're going to hand that in, I assume.

DR. MASSEY: I will hand that in.

(Pause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Very good. Thank you.

The next speaker will be Philip Carter, to be followed by Charles Welby.

Is Mr. Welby here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Welby?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Leonard Parrott here? You'll be the next speaker, sir.

802

STATEMENT OF PHILIP CARTER

MR. CARTER: My name is Philip Carter, and I'm a resident of rural Wake County, living just near Falls Lake.

I have a well as my water source. By training, I'm a biologist. So, I can appreciate the influence of the Super Collider on nature.

I'd like to address a specific point which I thought was a very worthwhile approach to diminishing the effect of the Super Collider construction on the natural resources we have in our area, and that is the fact that we are proposing to use a tunneling technique rather than a cut-and-cover as you've described in your EIS report.

I think that was the general description, and perhaps it was overlooked that this State's application was proposing a tunneling technique.

The specifics have been noted by opponents and proponents of the collider tonight, and I'm sure again tomorrow. I'd like to offer a very personal view of the general project.

I went to high school in the western part of the Chicago area, west of Wheaton, Illinois, very close to Fermilab, during the construction of Fermilab. In track practice for distance, we'd actually run very close to the Fermilab land.

I'm familiar with the Batavia and the Fox River Valley and the natural resources it holds. Fermilab's environment is a veritable wildlife sanctuary. It's certainly an area of greenery that's beautiful to behold.

I don't expect anything less of the Superconducting Super Collider should it be located here or anywhere else in the United States.

Certainly, the disruption in North Carolina and this area that's proposed would be less than what it would be if such an area was extended in the Chicago area.

It's unfortunate that its been overlooked by our own North Carolina Department of Agriculture that the boring or tunneling technique would permit, even during construction, a continuation of farming and cultivation of the land.

There's certainly trade-offs in any project of this size. Having seen Fermilab, I can't think of any similar sizeable project, public or private, which would be less disruptive to the environment. Certainly nothing which holds as much promise for all the residents of North Carolina or all the citizens of this country.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Leonard Parrott, to be followed by J.C. Forsythe.

Is Mr. Forsythe here? Is that you, Mr. Forsythe? Thank you.

Mr. Parrott.

741

STATEMENT OF LEONARD PARROTT

MR. PARROTT: Thank you.

My name is Leonard Parrott, and I'm a resident of Granville County.

I wish to address the topic of the wetlands. Executive Order 11990 requires all Federal agencies to consider wetland protection in decision making. North Carolina has 258 acres of wetlands in fee simple areas that would be affected by the SSC placement in North Carolina.

The EIS mitigating measures to protect these wetlands are stated on page 5.1.5-36, and I quote, "Sedimentation and erosion control measures are considered standard practice and restoration of or replacement of lost habitat may be considered."

It goes on to say, and this is still a quote, "Wetlands acquired in fee simple estate by the DOE can be protected by incorporating management practices and planning policies to afford maximum protection for sensitive habitat."

I'd like to remind you that the North Carolina site is the only site with wetlands in the campus, injector and expansion areas, page 3-68.

So, my concern is how these wetlands can be protected, which management practices will preserve them, and which planning policies will afford maximum protection in these sensitive areas.

It is much more likely as I fear that these wetlands will be gone forever if the SSC comes to North Carolina. So, it is clear that the North Carolina site has not demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you for your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. J. C. Forsythe, to be followed by Jeff Scharver.

Is Mr. Scharver here?

803

STATEMENT OF J. C. FORSYTHE

MR. FORSYTHE: I'm J. C. Forsythe. I run Forsythe General Store in the nearby town of Stem. I also was for 20 years a resident of Butner, a State-operated town, and I know very much about the things you put up with when the State operates your town.

For one, Butner sewage is very inadequate. Our own people have condemned the State sewer system in Butner, but Butner continues to use it as it is. I would think that anything else the State operated or had anything to do with would be operated the same way. If the laws don't suit them, they change it or ignore it.

The Butner sewer system is very inadequate. Raw sewage runs down the creeks and down the sewer system, which has been published in the paper, to prove the statement.

But what I'm getting at is the people of Granville County do not want the Superconducting Super Collider. I don't want it. I run a store. I stand to gain as much from it as most any other ordinary person in Granville County. I sell a lot of stuff some of the people would buy maybe, maybe they wouldn't.

But if its going to increase the value, I would stand to gain, and if it hurt, I would stand to lose something. But, nevertheless, I feel like the people of Granville County have not been represented very properly by our State Governor.

For one, if its as good as they say it is, why hasn't it been published in layman's terms for them to understand it? Put it to a vote. We wouldn't be having this meeting tonight if you did.

Our Governor didn't do it, and we can't help but wonder why he didn't do it. We've had a lot of people here from big companies, CP&L maybe, and others. Well, I know first hand a lot of these people, if they didn't get up here, they wouldn't have a job tomorrow. Their stockholders would replace them or their boss would fire them. They have to.

I hear a lot of the opinions around my store and by my store and through other people. If they work for the company, they either have to speak for it or keep quiet or their jobs will be in jeopardy, but that's not the purpose of this meeting either.

What we can't understand is why the Governor is so hush-hush about this if its so good for us. I don't think you're going to get out and build something that's going to blow up the world. I don't think any of us think that. If it wasn't safe, you wouldn't work in it.

But, nevertheless, people don't want it. We're the Indians here. We don't want to be pushed out. We don't want our homes taken, our wells condemned, if its going to be condemned.

North Carolina does not have the money to fight war all over Granville County, and in most of the proposals, the first thing it said is start piping water, and we just don't have the money to do it.

Now, another thing is Butner, Granville County, during World War II, Granville County suffered greatly. Stem was a large town, one of the largest in Granville County for what it was doing. The World War II camps killed it. It dropped down to nearly nothing.

It has come back greatly. It is now building back. If this comes in, they'll kill it again. You kill the spirit of people and you kill the country, and if you keep picking out sites that you're going to put super colliders or Harris plants or whatever, the people of the country is going to be like the Communist people in Russia. You tell me what to do, and I'll do it. If you don't tell me, I'm not going to do anything. That's what you're doing.

If the people don't want it, you shouldn't put it here. The Government has got enough land for what it wants where it wants to put anywhere it wants to put it. It does not have to take more land. This only leads me to believe the Government wants control of the whole country again, like it had once before.

It gave the land to the people. Now, it wants it back. We know the Governor and the President has got a job to do. They have kept employment in our state and we're thankful for it, but we'd like to pass this one up, if we can.

Our people here have been pushed out of their homes before. Some of them two and three times, and that's enough for this section of the country.

I'm not saying pass the buck to somebody else, but, nevertheless, I say again, this Government has got its own land. Why not use it? Why not use the land out in Nevada and other countries? They use their own land. Of course, the other countries, if they don't like you there, they'll move you. We're not supposed to be doing that here.

We're supposed to give people the choice of stay here or leave.

I say again, if we had the choice to vote for it, and if it was voted for, the people would not say anything at all. If it was voted for, we'd step aside and let it come in and support it the American way when it came in here. But its being shoved down our throats, and we wish you would take this into consideration when you make your decision of whether to bring it to North Carolina or not.

If you done it right, it should make a difference, but it has not been done right, and we appreciate your time.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for yours.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker this evening is Mr. Jeff Scharver, to be followed by Joyce McNeil.

Is Ms. McNeil here? She is.

Mr. Scharver.

804

STATEMENT OF JEFF SCHARVER

MR. SCHARVER: Yes. My name is Jeff Scharver. I'm a resident of Durham County.

I was going to start this by saying good morning, DOE. However, I know its a late hour and we'll get on with it. I'd like to thank you all in advance for your patience and attentiveness to all the concerned voices here.

1 The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Superconducting Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of health and safety in a limited aspect and forego the listed topic of radon infiltration. I think that's probably something that's a concern nationwide and might be mitigated. Okay.

2 North Carolina proposes that the tunnel can be constructed without a concrete liner for structural support or as a safety shield to prevent migration of tritium sodium 22 into the surrounding soils and water.

The proposal is based on the subsurface geology of the site. It's been touted as a real advantage because of the significant reduction in construction costs. However, I am convinced that beam losses in an unshielded tunnel will result in significant contamination of the groundwater.

Geological reports confirm that "bracketed zones cross the ring, joints are present in all use with shallow to steep depths." This can be found in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I, Chapter 4, Table 4-1.

3 At the proposed North Carolina site, drinking water source for relatively shallow wells, which are either above or below the tunnel, the average tunnel depth of approximately 175 feet, groundwater is free to move both in a horizontal and vertical plane in this environment.

With the exception of Colorado, the calculated effects of a single beam loss upon a well located approximately 150 feet from the tunnel are at least in the order of magnitude worse than other sites. Again, this is cited in the DEIS and I'll provide you copies of that.

I'd just like to show a slide.

(Pause)

MR. SCHARVER: The reference is cited in the paper work that I'll leave with you.

4 But it shows that the calculated dose equivalent is a half a millirem per year. Okay. The annual dose equivalent for continuous intake. This is really an order of magnitude greater than any of the other States, except Colorado, that were evaluated. Two states were excluded because their water sources are much below the level of the collider in those particular states.

Half a millirem per year is twelve and a half percent of the four-millirem-per-year annual intake, ingested intake, allowable by the EPA. Not 1.25 percent as stated in the DEIS. So, we're missing a decimal place somewhere.

5 Commissioning an operation of the SSC will result in system malfunctions leading to beam loss despite all reasonable efforts to minimize such losses. I believe that there will be extensive efforts to minimize that. It's stated that it will be detrimental to the magnets and other components, but the fact of the matter is that its a huge machine.

Particularly during commissioning, while you have to try to get the bugs out of the system, you'll be working against the fact that things are prone to malfunction.

6 I think the State of North Carolina has grossly underestimated the number of wells in close proximity to the ring. I think this situation only exacerbates the above. Okay.

7 Secondly, release of airborne radioactivity as a result of SSC operations will present a potential threat to local residents living near the discharge points around the ring. The potential for exposure is greatest in the vicinity of the interaction holes where air activation is expected to be at a maximum.

The annual release of airborne activity at the North Carolina site is claimed to be 6.49 curies per year. Again, this is cited in the DEIS and I'll leave you the reference.

Yet at Fermilab, which the SSC has been likened to time and again, during the period January of 1987 to May of 1987, there were 54 curies of airborne radioactivity released. That's while Fermilab was operating in a colliding beam mode, which is the same as proposed for the SSC. Again, I cited the reference there.

I wonder, if these facilities are so alike in so many ways, why are they so disparate in this particular case. Although a number of programs have been used to calculate airborne exposure and site boundaries, I don't think these are a substitute for continuous monitoring of a large number of residents in the actual vicinity of the ring and discharge areas.

Such a commitment by the DOE and State of North Carolina would be necessary to quantify actual exposure. It's clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Joyce McNeil, to be followed by Charles Barker.

Is Mr. Barker here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Clyde Smith here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Is Mr. Larry Simms here?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Teresa Carden?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Charles Welby?

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: Unless things change, Ms. McNeil, you may be the last speaker of the evening.

Please proceed.

MS. McNEIL: And not least, I hope.

MR. LAWSON: No, not the least, for sure.

752

STATEMENT OF JOYCE ELAINE McNEIL

MS. McNEIL: The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of electrical shortage and other electrical issues.

During the summer of 1988, electrical service was interrupted to residential customers of Carolina Light and Power four times according to the two engineers that I talked with, more than nine times according to the newspapers.

Duke Power also had to interrupt service several times. Both CP&L and Duke Power, nonetheless, have agreed to provide electrical power for the SSC. Yet, according to Volume IV, Appendix 14, page 135, of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, reserves for CP&L and Duke together are projected to fall short in 1996 by 13 megawatts of the excess capacity needed to meet the SSC operational load.

The operational load of the SSC is 200 megawatts. By comparison, for those people who are here, the capacity of the Sharon Harris Nuclear Plant is 900 megawatts. The SSC would consume during its operational life almost one-fourth the total output of this controversial nuclear plant.

But service was cut to residential customers this summer because CP&L's 20 percent minimum reserve margin and Duke's 25 percent peak reserve margin were not enough to meet the conditions.

In Appendix 14, page 136, there are charts showing both utilities' projected reserve margins for the year 1996. The year the SSC would go into operation if it were built according to schedule. Somewhat doubtful.

CP&L's total power resources for 1988 are listed in that chart as 10,900 megawatts, but total system capacity is given as 9,600 megawatts in Volume IV, Appendix 5, page 135, and also is 9,600 megawatts in Table 4-30, Volume I, Chapter 4, page 92.

CP&L itself, according to the engineers I talked with, admit that the 9,600-megawatt figure is correct.

Assuming for the purposes of this DEIS, which seems to happen frequently, that CP&L somewhat magically produces the additional 492 megawatts that's used in this projection, the projected power resources for 1996 of 11,337 megawatts are still a full 1,245 megawatts more power than it has today or is equivalent to one and one-third Sharon Harris plants.

However, on three separate pages in the DEIS Volume IV, Appendix 14, pages 137 and 139, Volume IV, Appendix 5c, page 135, the statement is made repeatedly that CP&L is not currently committed to constructing additional operating capacity beyond that already installed.

Then, where is the additional 1,245 megawatts coming from?

Pure conjecture. The current capacity of Duke is given as 15,600 megawatts, and the plant resources -- excuse me. But the planned resources are given in Appendix 14, page 136, as 19,437 megawatts or an additional 3,837 megawatts by 1996.

Page 137 indicates that 1,100 megawatts will be provided by the return to service in 1995 of older coal-fired units that have been rehabilitated. In addition, Duke expects 1,000 megawatts of pump storage capacity to be available from the Bad Creek Plant in 1991 or '92, if they can ever get the roof fixed.

So, where does the additional 1,737 megawatts figure come from? That's two more Sharon Harris plants.

There's no footnote given here of where those figures come from. They are projected figures that are not based on fact.

Page 139 of Appendix 14 speculates that needs would be met by returning units to service after upgrade, life extension programs, reactivation of mothballed units, and conservation and load management programs.

Well, Duke is already bringing its coal-fired plants out. That's already been stated and included in the 1,100-megawatt figure. If our utilities needed only to do that in order to produce the equivalent power of three and one-half Sharon Harris plants, then why haven't they done it already?

CP&L doesn't even have any mothballed units and that means that the residential user is going to have to quit squandering his average 1,000 kilowatts each month.

Interestingly, the draft Environmental Impact Statement itself denotes only one page, that's Volume I, page 491, to electricity. Paragraph 4.9.2.2 states that, and I quote, "More detailed information and references are presented in Appendix 5, Section 5.5.11.2." The more detailed information fills only two pages and only three sentences are devoted to planned future upgrades.

In Volume I, Chapter 1, Table 1-1, page 1-5 of the DEIS, only four miles of new power line is listed as required to provide service to the two SSC substations and, yet, in the DEIS, this area is called an undisturbed area of timber production, light agriculture and rural development.

In another place, it says the site is substantially forested, sparsely settled. Yet, only four new miles of transmission line is going to be required, whereas in the two rural sites that are mentioned in the DEIS, more than 30 miles of new power line is going to be necessary for that.

Of course, this is the same table that lists the number of water wells lost as nine. So, we can estimate the reliability of this information.

The four miles of new transmission line required is very specific, but in the same volume, Table 3-4, page 3-29, lists the estimated acreage requirements for the proposed electrical transmission as 72 or 482 acres for assessments -- excuse me -- for easements, and a footnote to that figure says it depends on which electric utility company provides the power.

How in the world can you be so sure about one requirement, the four miles of new transmission line, and so nebulous about the other?

Of course, that's the same table that says Lake Michie will provide the water for the far cluster.

On the very next page, in Table 3-6, the total proposed acreage for the North Carolina site is given as 15,897 acres. Why isn't there a range given there, too? 15,897 to 16,379, depending on which electric utility company provides the power.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: All right. I'm going to call once again the individuals that had advance registration but have not shown tonight. If none of them is here, I will recess the hearing, and I will make some final statements.

However, two of the individuals of the five have been scheduled for ten minutes and fifteen minutes from this time. If they -- we will stay here that long. However, we will not reconvene the session unless they show.

Let me go over those names once again. Larry Simms. Teresa Carden. Charles Welby. Charles Barker. Clyde Smith.

(No response.)

MR. LAWSON: If they do not show in the next ten or fifteen minutes, this then would be the end of today's session.

I wish to thank each and every one of you for your thoughtful comments, for your hospitality, and for observing the procedures for today's session.

You can be sure that all of your comments will be considered most seriously by the Department of Energy as it prepares its final EIS or final draft EIS.

You're also reminded that the hearing will continue and reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:00, and that the comment period for submitting written comments lasts until October 17.

You are cordially invited to submit written comments on the draft EIS until that date, and they should be sent to the Site Task Force. You may get a card from any of the number of staff people at the registration desk which gives you the address for sending those written comments.

Again, we meet again tomorrow morning at 9:00 in this building. If we do not have other people who show up in the next ten minutes, this will be the end of today's session.

In any case, we will now recess until either 11:00 or tomorrow morning.

Thank you and drive safely tonight.

(Whereupon, at 11:00 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene tomorrow morning, Tuesday, October 4th, 1988, at 9:00 a.m.)

THIRD SESSION

(October 4, 1988: 9:00 a.m.)

MR. NOLAN: Good morning to all of you. We're going to get going here right away.

I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's Public Hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan, and I am the Deputy Executive Director of the SSC Site Task Force. Those of you here this morning, we're going to repeat some purposes for our meeting today and also repeat some of the ground rules. For those of you who were with us last night, we apologize, but we like to take advantage of providing this information for everybody who is new with us here today.

The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we're all here, and then after I tell you a little bit about our meeting today I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Barry Lawson who is here on my left who is our session moderator, and Barry will take a few minutes to tell you how we're going to conduct our meeting this morning.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. We want to point out to you that this hearing is not your only opportunity to do this. You may also send us written comments, and we'd encourage that, which should be postmarked by not later than October 17th. We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

Let me go back just a bit and refresh your memories on how we came to this point in the site selection process. In January 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals.

After the invitation closed, we received 43 proposals and determined that 36 of those met the qualification criteria. We forwarded the qualified proposals to the National Academies of Science and Engineering for some additional evaluation. Based on the criteria in the invitation, the Academies recommended to us that in their opinion there were eight most excellent sites out of that group. One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer.

Then following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the best qualified list including the State of North Carolina's proposal on January 19, 1988.

Right after that, on January 22nd, the Department formally announced that we would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the SSC. In February 1988 we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the EIS. You recall that we were here in February to do that.

Out of the scoping process we got on the order of 2,000 comments as to the environmental issues that should be considered in the draft EIS, and those were in fact considered in the preparation of the document that's the subject of our meeting today.

Following public hearings here and in the other most excellent states, we will develop a final Environmental Impact Statement to be issued in December of 1988. This draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives. First, site alternatives, the seven locations that are identified on the best qualified list; technical alternatives, that is different technology, equipment, or facility configuration; three, programmatic alternatives, the option of using other accelerators, international collaboration on the project, or just delaying the project; and four, the no-action alternative which is simply the possibility not to construct the SSC at all.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at seven site alternatives, and let me repeat for you where the seven site alternatives are located. They're located in Arizona, in Colorado, in Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

This draft EIS provides as much information as possible at this stage of the development of our project regarding potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at the alternate sites that I mentioned. However, the DOE recognizes that further review under Federal law, the National Environmental Policy Act, will be required prior to the construction and operation of the SSC.

So following the selection of a site that I said would occur later this year, the DOE will prepare a supplement to the EIS to address in substantially greater levels of detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site, and alternatives for minimizing those impacts.

Let me just take a second and tell you a little bit about the draft EIS. It's a very large and comprehensive document. It covers more than 4,000 pages. It's organized into four volumes.

The first volume is entitled "Environmental Impact Statement." Volume II is the Comment Resolution Document, and it does not exist yet because it is reserved for including your comments and the responses to those comments, so it will be published only in the final EIS that will come out this December. Volume III describes the methodology for the site selection. Volume IV contains 16 appendices that provide detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions in the EIS.

Comments that you give us today will be used by the DOE to prepare the final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site and then no sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, which as I said will be this December, the Department will publish its Record of Decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

This morning we'll use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding for us. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for you folks to utilize this session for expressing your concerns. We urge all the participants at this morning's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS if they would, please, and avoid statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the State's proposal. While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also give us written comments. Again, they should be postmarked by October 17th which is the close of our formal 45-day comment period. This, if you're able to do this by October 17th, ensures that we'll be able to consider them in the final EIS. We will, however, to the extent that we can, consider comments received after October 17th.

Just one final word about the EIS before we get going with taking testimony and hearing from Mr. Lawson. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental impacts be considered by decision makers in taking major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences. An EIS is one of the methods that we use to do this analysis, provide for public participation like this meeting today, and make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

I want to thank you in advance for your interest and your participation and your testimony today.

I'd like to introduce Vicki Prouty who sits to Mr. Lawson's left. Vicki and I will comprise the panel this morning to consider your testimony and ask you questions as appropriate. We may at some point in time this morning, if necessary, be spelled off by Mr. Bill Griffing and by Mr. Jay Hunze.

Let me now introduce Barry Lawson who will describe how we will conduct this morning's session. Barry?

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, and good morning.

Once again, my name is Barry Lawson. I am a Community Relations Specialist, and President of Lawson Associates of Concord, Massachusetts.

As an outside consultant I have been hired by the Department of Energy to facilitate and moderate this hearing.

As Mr. Nolan has said, the purpose of this hearing is to give you, the interested citizens, an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

In February, the Department conducted a scoping meeting here in Butner to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of a draft EIS. DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comments on this document which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in North Carolina and in six other states.

The court reporter for the hearing this morning is Brenda Cooley, and she sits off to my left.

When we begin the comment period of this session I will announce each speaker, working from a list which has been provided to me by the people at the registration table. I will take the speakers in the order in which they have signed up in advance with appropriate respect for public officials.

As this is a hearing to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in the draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. This is not intended to limit your remarks, but rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing as set forth by Mr. Nolan, the presiding officer for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their views, I have established a few rules for the conduct of this morning's session. I assume that the session will run to about 11:15. Periodically we may take short comfort breaks. It depends on the number of people who walk in for sign up to speak. All comments will be limited to five minutes unless otherwise noted by me. I'll try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining, and your cooperation will be appreciated by both the panel and other members of the public who will then also have a fair opportunity to express their views.

As I said, I will try to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentations run less than five minutes, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit written comments to me and the panel before or after your presentation.

For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, I again remind you that the deadline is October 17. All comments raised on the content of the draft EIS, whether oral or written, will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares its final EIS.

Although I don't expect that this is going to be a problem this morning, I do ask you to observe the prohibition on smoking in this building. If you feel it necessary to smoke, please go outside.

Also, because this is an official public hearing with testimony and transcripts being prepared, I would ask that you try to keep conversations to the absolute minimum, and if you feel it necessary to talk with your neighbor, to please do so at least behind this area in the back or perhaps outside.

If necessary, I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing.

Again, your cooperation with these procedures and in accomplishing the objectives of today's session are greatly appreciated.

Now it's time to introduce our first speaker. I will also ask you, when you are called upon to speak, to move to this podium that is in front of me, and for the record to introduce yourself, give your address if you will, and to state your position and organization if any.

It's also critical for those of you who are submitting papers or requesting responses to questions, to write down clearly your name, address with zip code, and preferably with your telephone number. This makes it possible to ensure that we understand your question correctly and can provide a timely and an appropriate answer.

Again, I remind those of you who wish to speak to sign up at the registration desk. I will call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time the follow up speaker so that you may be prepared.

It's also possible that the panel may want to ask clarifying questions during the session, and you should be prepared for that.

The first speaker this morning will be Tom Jordan. He would be followed by Wade Ellis.

762

STATEMENT OF TOM JORDAN

MR. JORDAN: Good morning. Tom Jordan from Rougemont, North Carolina.

As has been stated last night, both in the afternoon and the evening session, the draft EIS has many omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations which are detrimental to the siting of the SSC in North Carolina. For just a few moments I want to deal this morning with the church cemetery portion of that EIS.

As stated in the EIS in Section 4-97 E, essentially no intensive survey has been undertaken in the actual proposed North Carolina SSC project area and data are not available to predict numbers of projected relocations of cultural resources. Historical cemeteries are common in the project vicinity.

The proposed North Carolina site of the SSC will involve at the time of the proposal now, 13 relocations of churches and/or cemeteries. Some of these will have to be relocated for the use of a non-essential, scientific experiment structure. In other words, the Super Collider.

The EIS produced by the DOE states in Chapter 4.10.1, "Only limited cultural resource surveys have been conducted at the proposed sites. No native American sacred sites have yet been identified at any of the proposed SSC sites although burials are known from archaeological sites within the vicinity of several of the project areas." In other words, no one has taken the time to check these cemeteries out, nor these churches.

With the basis of separation of church and state in the U.S., I maintain that the relocation of churches and/or cemeteries for such nonessential government experiments such as the SSC which according to the EIS states, "there are no guarantees of success," would greatly infringe on this separation.

As stated before, we are based on a religious freedom of worship, and that freedom should be extended to the chosen place of worship being maintained. To unearth the remains from the cemeteries in the proposed SSC project goes against one of the strongest religious beliefs in Christianity: the belief of the return of Jesus and the resurrection of the remains of the dead from their graves. The Christian rite of burial intends for the remains of the dead to be interred and to remain there undisturbed until that resurrection occurrence.

If the SSC were to come to North Carolina as it is presently proposed, in the EIS as well as the proposal of the State, moving churches and/or cemeteries known and unknown, again for the purpose of government experiment that again, according to the EIS offers no guarantees of success, then I would have to maintain that the separation of church and state would be violated, since it would be that nonessential project, not needed for the common good of the public.

Lastly, if churches and/or cemeteries are purchased for the SSC site, the monies obtained in the purchase of those said structures would be government tax dollars. Therefore, new churches and/or cemeteries would be built with government funds. Such use of government funds surely goes against the grain of separation of church and state.

For these reasons, I maintain that the SSC should not be built in the proposed North Carolina site as the environmental study has not been complete.

Thank you for hearing my thoughts. Have a good day.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Jordan.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Wade Ellis to be followed by Betty Lou Ellis.

1014

STATEMENT OF WADE ELLIS

MR. ELLIS: Good morning. Wade Ellis from Rougemont.

I'm Chief Wade Ellis of the Moriah Fire Department. I'd like to talk to you about fire protection concerning the SSC because between half and two-thirds of the proposed campus site is now being protected by the Moriah Volunteer Fire Department. Another part of the campus area is served by the Bahama Volunteer Fire Department and the Butner Fire Department.

The part of the tunnel that is in Durham County would be served by the Bahama Volunteer Fire Department; and the portion of Person County to the west of the part of the circle would be covered by the Hurdle Mills Volunteer Fire Department. In the northwest and part of the northern circle by Hurdle Mills Volunteer Fire Department and Roxboro Fire Department. The northern part of the circle around the county line of Person and Granville will be covered by Shreppel Springs Volunteer Fire Department. In Granville County, the part of the circle near the campus is to be covered by the Stem Volunteer Fire Department. The southwest part of the circle covered by Providence Volunteer Fire Department; the east part of the circle covered by Berea Volunteer Fire Department; the northeast and northern part of the circle would be covered by Cornwall Volunteer Department.

Eight of the ten fire departments that would cover the 53-mile SSC area is volunteer fire departments.

I'd like to talk about the part of the SSC campus area that Moriah and Bahama Volunteer Fire Department would be covering, because the Butner Fire Department only covers what is known as the National Guard Range Area.

The Moriah Volunteer Fire Department is not equipped to handle an expansion of this size and its potential danger area as far as hazardous materials are concerned. Because only about four of our personnel have any "hazmat" training, so our personnel would have to be trained in hazmat incidents because any time you're storing, loading, unloading, and trucking hazardous material there is always a potential for hazardous material spills. A gasoline spill of more than 15 gallons to the EPA is considered a hazardous material spill and is to be reported.

To cover the portion of the campus site that Moriah Volunteer Fire Department would be covering, the State and Federal Government would have to put in about \$4,725,000 into the Moriah Fire Department to be able to bring its equipment and buildings up to the standards to be able to protect the campus area facilities. This is needed because of the amount of buildings and the size of buildings to be covered. There will be high-rise buildings. There will be a need for two 105-foot aerial trucks. There will be hazardous materials on the site so there will be a need for a hazmat truck to handle these incidents.

There will be a need for a rescue truck because the nearest ambulance to reach this area is 20 to 30 minutes or longer, depending on the time of day and if there is anyone available to come out from Durham because sometimes all the Durham units are tied up and they'll have to call in the Parkwood Volunteer Fire Department to come in to help or to stand by.

Two more pumpers will be needed for just the campus area that Moriah Volunteer Fire Department covers. We will need paid personnel at Moriah. The reason for the paid personnel is due to the shortness of volunteers in the day time due to their other jobs. In the daytime the ones that do respond work other jobs and cannot be answering calls to the campus several times a day, false alarms due to automatic alarms going off.

The Bahama Volunteer Fire Department's part of Durham County which joins Moriah Volunteer Fire Department's district and covers the Rougemont portion of the tunnel and dump site would need about \$3 million to protect their high risk area in Rougemont around the dump site.

A minimum of \$200,000 for equipment in the case of tunnel accidents for the other eight fire departments.

Concerning the part of the socially economic assessment under Durham County which says, "Basic facilities required by the project would include a police substation, a permanent staffed fire station, an emergency medical facility, all presently existing in Durham County."

You cannot count on Durham Fire Department to cover the campus site because they are already pushed to the limit trying to cover what they already have. The manpower in Durham is so short that they're having to park aerial trucks, tanker trucks, and occasionally pumper trucks. Several of these trucks only run with three men on them most of the time and they cannot even man the new hazmat truck with four personnel as they told the city of East Durham they would do.

The Durham Fire Department cannot even get their No. 12 Station built and the new annexation in Parkwood built due to the amount of money in their budget, so there is no way the Durham Fire Department can cover the SSC site.

Durham's hazmat truck will not run mutual aid through the county of Durham or other cities. Their reason for doing this is that they could not leave the city because something might happen to SouthChem, a chemical company in Durham.

The water system that is proposed on the summary of conceptual engineering design No. 5 fire protection system says, "250,000 gallons of the 300,000-gallon storage tank is dedicated to fire protection." On a major fire at the campus site the water source that it is calling for would not be enough. The 250,000 that is dedicated to the fire protection would only last two aerial trucks flowing 1,500 gallons per minute one hour, 23 minutes, and 23 seconds. This is not counting what would be used for fire fighters with hand lines.

Will the buildings have sprinkler systems and stand pipes? If so, the potential water storage would be cut even more if the sprinkler systems were activated. This is simply not enough storage.

So in closing, the State and the Government better back up and take a look at the cost of fire protection for this 53-mile circle called the Super Collider.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Betty Lou Ellis, to be followed by George Glenn. Is Mr. Glenn here?

(No response)

Is Carl Wyche here?

(No response)

Nancy Shaffer?

(No response)

Chuck Shaffer?

(No response)

Francis Farlow? You'll be the next speaker, ma'am.

760

STATEMENT OF BETTY LOU ELLIS

MS. ELLIS: I'm Betty Lou Ellis from Rougemont, North Carolina.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina.

I wish to address the topic of opposition by county commissioners in all three affected counties. Although all three County Board of Commissioners originally endorsed the collider, their endorsements were made in June of 1987 before the real impacts of the project were revealed. Since then there have been some marked changes in the positions and compositions of these Boards.

The Durham County Board of Commissioners voted on March 14, 1988, to withdraw their support for the Super Collider. They have continued to oppose this project unless it is moved out of Durham County. Durham County Commission Vice Chair Betty Hareon and Commissioner Josephine Clement have stated they are definitely against the collider. Commission Chair Bill Bell and Commissioner Al Haight have indicated they are leaning against the collider. In the primary election, candidate Ellen Reckhow who is definitely against the collider defeated incumbent Commissioner Lou McKutcheon who was leaning against the collider.

The three incumbents in Granville County all definitely for the collider were up for reelection during the primary. There were 12 candidates in the primary election with no Republican opposition for five commissioner seats including two new expansion seats. All three incumbents were defeated in the election with the present chair finishing 11th, and another incumbent finishing last in the 12 person race. Of the five new commissioners, one, Burley Adcock, is definitely against the collider. Mike Warren is leaning against; and Hubert Gooch and Eddie McCoy are neutral; Darryl Moss is definitely for the collider. These new commissioners will take office in November.

In Person County, John Merritt an incumbent who was definitely against the collider, was reelected. Curtis Bradsher who is leaning against the collider was elected to fill the position of the other incumbent who chose not to run for reelection.

So the positions of these Boards of Commissioners has radically changed since their original letters of endorsement. They no longer can be said to be enthusiastically supportive of the collider as once was indicated.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Francis Farlow to be followed by Linda Huff.

Is Linda Huff here?

(No response)

Is Edgar White here?

(No response)

Viola White?

(No response)

Kenneth Reckhow?

(No response)

Becky Hareon?

(No response)

Vicki Horton? You'll be the next speaker ma'am.

759

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS FARLOW

MS. FARLOW: Good morning.

You've been given a number of omissions, errors, misrepresentations and facts that are detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina, but I'm here to address the big topic of the United States as a world leader in high energy physics.

The draft EIS states, and I quote, "One of the most important purposes of the SSC is that it would be the forefront high energy facility of the world, and is essential for a strong and creative high energy physics program into the next century," page 322.

If this is true, then why don't we build a facility that utilizes the very latest in technology instead of one based on 20-year-old technology? The use of outdated technology is the reason that leading scientists in Europe have recommended delaying the construction of the SSC for about ten years so that these new technologies can be incorporated. In the meantime, these scientists have offered the complete use of a new expanded CERN facility that's located in France to our high energy physicists.

When Congressman Tim Valentine was asked this question he responded, and I quote from a letter dated to CATCH, July 26, 1988, "an extremely high probability that the U.S. would surrender its leadership in high energy physics for the foreseeable future." He also stated, "A prolonged delay is likely to slow the pace of the experimentation and discovery worldwide as well as damage the U.S. position in the forefront of particle physics." Congressman Valentine indicates that he believes the delay suggested by the European scientists is out of their own self-interest.

I ask, what self-interest? Both the European and American facilities have been open to visiting scientists. Indeed, we've had no American win a Nobel prize for our working at Fermilab, but we had an American at the CERN Laboratory win a Nobel prize.

So why is it important that we go forward with outdated technology against the advice of the leading scientists both inside and outside the U.S.? Whose self-interest would be served by the SSC? Could it be the short-sighted self-interest of some U.S. high energy physicists who do not represent the opinion of all of our U.S. physicists?

An expenditure this large on outdated technology could actually jeopardize forever a leading world role for the U.S. high energy physicists within this country. It might eliminate or delay development and incorporation of newer technologies in a subsequent facility.

Is the real reason why U.S. superiority must be maintained because there are military implications in the proposed Super Collider? We have been assured repeatedly that absolutely no military applications will be investigated at the Super Collider. Yet if the European facilities are being shared with us and there are no military applications, why can't our U.S. physicists use this new expanded CERN facility in France for the time being? This would buy us time until a really new accelerator design could be developed and built as suggested by our American and European scientists.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Super Collider Conductor. Do we really need to build the SSC now?

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Vicki Horton to be followed by Mr. George Glenn if he has arrived.

Is Mr. Glenn here?

(No response)

Is Carl Wyche here?

(No response)

Is Garnet Ellis here? You're the next speaker.

758

STATEMENT OF VICKI HORTON

MS. HORTON: Thank you. Good morning. My name is Vicki Horton. I'm from Rougemont, North Carolina. And I would like to thank you for allowing us the opportunity to address you this morning.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the no-action alternative by the DOE in North Carolina.

First of all, let's talk about the water and the available water for us if the SSC does not come to North Carolina.

In Section 5.1.2.4 of the draft, you cite Lake Michie, Durham's principal water supply, as a source for the additional demand for water. Just to remind ourselves of the drought of 1988, here is the cover of the July 4, 1988 Time Magazine citing "The Big Dry," and here is the September 5, 1988, Durham Morning Herald photo, it's not really visible, of Lake Michie, "Oh Boy, No Wake," showing the results of this year's rainfall at 7.4 inches below normal for this year.

And lest we think that this was an isolated fluke of nature, let's remember the summer droughts of 1987, 1986, et cetera, et cetera.

My neighbors who during the summer must fill their washing machine tubs with wash water in the morning and then wait until the afternoon to complete the rinsing of their clothes will be happy to know that we don't have a water problem.

The excess water supply you point to in Chapter 5 just does not exist. The county of Durham has paid an additional \$25,000 to include the effects of the SSC as part of the overall watershed study, but the results are not expected until after Thanksgiving. Too late, since the preferred site will be chosen in November.

Secondly, let's talk about growth and development in our area. You state in paragraph 5.3.2 of the draft that the Piedmont Region will continue to develop slowly. We currently have the fifth largest high school in North Carolina in northern Durham County. A school with a student body of nearly 2,000 students for the 1988/1989 school year; a school with 21 mobile classrooms, 10 of which represent an increase for this year alone. For the first time ever, our northern elementary schools have mobile classrooms this year.

Let us also consider the newly constructed junior high school in Durham County whose doors opened for the first time for the fall session. It's already filled to capacity. This does not sound like slow development to me.

Money Magazine in August of 1988 cites the Durham/Raleigh area of North Carolina as 58th in a list of 300 of the most desirable locations to live in the United States. This may not sound impressive, but consider that Durham was ranked 86th in 1987. That is a 30 point rise in just one year.

The Durham City and County Year 2005 Joint Development Plan submitted to you indicated rapid growth with problems to be expected because of this growth, but I don't see any effect of that study in the DEIS. The near unanimous concern was unplanned growth at the Wise Growth Conference held in Durham April 16, 1988.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be adequate for the Super Collider

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Garnet Ellis to be followed by, is Mr. Glenn, Wyche, Shaffers here?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: Ms. Ellis, why don't you proceed please.

757

STATEMENT OF GARNET ELLIS

MS. ELLIS: My name is Garnet Ellis and I'm from Rougemont and I would like to speak on prime farmlands.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of the amount of prime farmlands in these three counties to be used for the proposed Collider.

North Carolina will permanently lose 593 acres of prime farmland if the SSC is placed in Durham, Granville, and Person Counties as proposed in Volume I, page 3 through 54. This is 130 more acres of prime farmland than in any other BQL sites. Perhaps this is one of the reasons that the Durham County Farm Bureau, Granville County Farm Bureau, and Person County Farm Bureau have each passed separate resolutions in opposition to the proposed Super Collider. Also the Grand Master of the State Grange has written a letter in opposition to the SSC.

The State indicates these prime farmlands are only one-tenth of one percent of the total inventory of such lands in the Region of Influence. However, this Region of Influence covers 22 counties in two states and a large number of farmers who would be relocated by the SSC in North Carolina would have to move a considerable distance away from their families and friends to begin farming again. This is evidenced by the fact that the U.S. Soil Conservation Service estimates there is zero percent, no comparable value soils within the three SSC counties to that being taken by the collider.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

According to my list and the responses, I don't believe there is anybody else who is scheduled to speak who is here.

Discussion held off the record.)

MR. LAWSON: I'd like to call Lynn Van Scoyoc who will be speaking for Charles Barker who was unable to make it last evening.

730

STATEMENT OF LYNN VAN SCOYOC

MS. VAN SCOYOC: The draft Environmental Impact Statement is filled with numerous omissions, factual errors, misrepresentations and facts detrimental to the siting of the Super Collider in North Carolina. I wish to address the topic of visual impact of the SSC as discussed in the draft EIS.

The discussion of visual impacts of the SSC in North Carolina in Appendix 16 of the draft EIS begins with the statement, "The character of the site is consistently small town, rural residential, and agricultural. The industrial character of the SSC facilities would be incongruous in this setting." I couldn't agree more. The impacts of the F1 service area on the Red Mountain subdivision are classified in Volume I as "noticeable, visually subordinate," while the effects on three State routes and the Flat River are classified as "visually dominant."

Although Appendix 16, page 35 reads, "The industrial scale and appearance of the structures would be in glaring contrast to the small scale, rural, residential character of the environs," Volume I concludes that all these impacts can be partially mitigated with proper landscaping and choice of appropriate color and materials for construction. This conclusion is based in part on the assumption that it may be possible to see the facility through the trees when the leaves have fallen. That's a fairly safe bet on a road named Lookout Point.

The remaining impacts on these areas after mitigation will more likely be distracting if not visually dominant. The owners of the overlooking lots in Red Mountain should be compensated for the destruction of their beautiful view. But how can the people who enjoy canoeing on the Flat River be compensated? What about the impacts on those people whose homes are directly in front of this facility? They were entirely ignored in this discussion.

The impacts of the F9 service area on the Rainy Way subdivision are classified as "visually dominant," and the EIS concludes that these "cannot be mitigated since the facility will be located inside the subdivision." The owners should be given the option of selling the entire subdivision since the value of the remaining lots will plummet.

The impact of E8 is described as negligible, but the people who live in the two houses it will be placed between and the one across the street would probably argue that point. Since this is an access area it would have a great impact on these people during the construction period. Again, adequate compensation should be provided to these people.

F7 is projected to have no impact. Just ask Bellzora Burwell how she feels about having a service area located directly behind her beautiful stone house. This storybook setting is irreplaceable. Her neighbors on either side will also have this service area factory almost in their backyards.

The F5 facility will require the removal of Webb's Chapel, a beautiful restored historic structure. To remove this structure from its historic context would be a crime. It would lose its meaning in any other setting. The EIS correctly classifies this action as a "change of the greatest magnitude," but then classifies the impact as "potentially significantly only on the local level."

The EIS classifies the F4 area as visually dominant with unmitigable impacts. Two homes will have an up-close and personal view of this facility which will take another home and all of the road way. It would completely ruin a small, tight knit community of about 20 homes. Again, adequate compensation for the remaining home owners will be necessary.

The impact of E4 is classified as negligible. However, it will be located on a small vacant lot between two homes with two other homes nearby. Again, this access area will have great impact on these people during the construction period, another case requiring compensation of the homeowners involved.

F3 is projected to have no impact, although it will be located next to one home, behind a second, and displace a large pond and destroy the isolated character of the remaining homes in this small housing development. This impact will be primarily caused by the destruction of the abutting woods. Compensation of property owners is again called for.

It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally adequate host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

I'd like to read through the list of people I have that have registered in advance. If any of these people are here, please raise your hand and we'll take you as soon as we can. If none of them are here, we will take a recess until at least 10:30. If none of the scheduled speakers have shown up by then, it may be recessed until quarter to 11:00. Here are the names that I have in front of me:

George Glenn?

(No response)

Carl Wyche?

(No response)

Nancy Shaffer?

(No response)

Chuck Shaffer?

(No response)

Carol Faircloth?

(No response)

Jerroll Faircloth?

(No response)

Mike Mueller?

(No response)

Linda Huff?

(No response)

Philip Ellis?

(No response)

James Ellis?

(No response)

Edgar White?

(No response)

Viola White?

(No response)

Kenneth Reckhow?

(No response)

Becky Hareon?

(No response)

Since none of these individuals has arrived yet, I say that we will now recess this session until at least 10:30. And if none of the people have come in by that time the recess will be extended until 10:45.

The hearing is now recessed.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken from 10:10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.)

MR. LAWSON: I would like now to reconvene the public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider project.

For those of you who are new, my name is Barry Lawson. I am the moderator for the hearing hired by the Department of Energy to serve as a neutral facilitator.

We have been in recess for the past half hour or so, and I understand that we now have at least four, perhaps five speakers. My guess is this would be the last session of the hearing.

A couple of rules for those of you who may be new. Presentations are limited to five minutes. I would warn you if you either have a potential for violating that five-minute rule or if perhaps you are wandering from the topic of today's hearing which is the Environmental Impact Statement.

Joining me on the stage here and serving as a panel for this session are to my immediate left Jay Hunze, and to his left William Griffing.

The first speaker in this session will be Linda Huff. She would be followed by Mr. Doug Davis.

765

STATEMENT OF LINDA HUFF

MS. HUFF: Good morning, gentlemen. I live in Durham County.

My topic this morning is the wells in Durham County.

Among the numerous omissions, factual errors and misrepresentations in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, the inaccuracy of the estimate of the number of affected wells in Durham County is especially troubling since it underestimates this number by at least 23 times.

In Volume IV, Appendix 7 of the draft EIS, it states on page 131 that in North Carolina "review of State well records and visual field surveys by State personnel indicates that there are approximately nine domestic wells within a 1,000-foot band along the tunnel alignment or within the campus buffer and buried beam zone and far cluster areas." It further provides Figure 7.19 to show the location of these nine wells.

Because this figure seemed so amazingly low, CATCH undertook a visual survey in Durham County of wells meeting the above criteria: within 1,000 feet of the center of the proposed tunnel alignment; in the campus area; or within the Durham County portion of the buffer area and buried beam zone. I will be presenting the results of this survey including wells in the expansion area, an area not mentioned above, but one that should have been included.

The Durham County portion of the collider contains the western half of the near cluster and the western buffer area and buried beam zone plus the campus and expansion areas and a very small portion of the injector area. Except for most of the buffer area and buried beam zone, most of these areas are to be purchased fee simple. Within these areas more than 225 active wells have been located in Durham County alone, even though our State is saying there are only nine wells in all three counties combined. Attached to my report is a listing of these wells by tax map and property number.

The following illustrations show graphically the defective nature of the State's data. Overhead DW-1 shows a portion of the near cluster in the western buffer area and buried beam dump. It is page A-50 of the draft EIS. The ring and boundaries of the buffer area and buried beam zone are shown in black. One thousand feet from the tunnel is shown in green. The wells are indicated by red dots. There are a total of 135 wells in this one area. This area includes the Village of Rougemont which has no public water supply except for three community wells that supply the Red Mountain subdivision.

The next example is the Rougemont Meadows subdivision which consists of 23 new homes, each with an easily identified well in the front yard. This area is outlined in blue on this transparency and is blown up on overhead OW-2. Anybody, and certainly a person charged with the responsibility for siting the SSC here, could have visited this street and counted these wells.

From page A-50 we take another example, overhead DW-3. This area consists of the near cluster close to experimental area K2 and the western half of the expansion area. It lies along Bahama-Moriah Road, a major access route through Copley's Corner. There are 36 wells on this map, 12 of which are within the 1,000-foot line on either side of the tunnel.

In conclusion, I repeat. There are at least 23 times more wells in Durham County alone than the Governor's staff estimated there to be in all three counties combined. To me, this is absolutely incredible. No one who had visited the site and been interested in reporting the truth could have come to the same conclusions as the Governor's staff.

Are we to believe the Governor and his people because Jim Martin, like Brutus, is an honorable man? The fact is, the State's data are just not adequate, and therefore, the draft EIS cannot be used as a dependable source of information in the site selection process. Thus the DOE has not met its National Environmental Policy Act obligation of conducting a thorough and adequate Environmental Impact Statement. It is clear that the North Carolina site has not been demonstrated to be an environmentally sound host site for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Doug Davis, and he would be followed by Mr. Edgar White.

793

STATEMENT OF DOUG DAVIS

MR. DAVIS: Thank you. My name is Doug Davis, and I'm a resident of Durham County. I own farmland in Durham County. I am actually here though, speaking for Mr. Philip Ellis. He was scheduled to speak at this time. Mr. Ellis is a tobacco farmer in Durham County. He is still harvesting his crop, trying to beat the frost, and he could not be here this morning.

Some points he would like for me to make and bring out concerning the discussion of tobacco allotments and farmland in the EIS are the following:

Number one. The roads that will be cutting through northern Durham County and also going up into Granville and Person Counties go through a lot of prime farmland acreage. Nowhere in the EIS did he see any address made to the fact that for fields will be divided by these roads, how will access be provided from field to field? You need to understand that in North Carolina generally when that happens we try to put underground tunnels underneath the road for a farmer to carry his equipment from one field to the other so that he does not provide a safety hazard on the road. And with part of these roads being four-lane highways divided by a median, there is no mention of it at all. That needs to be looked at, considered, and the expense of it addressed.

In reference to tobacco allotments. It states in the EIS that 250 acres will be lost in a three-county area of Person, Granville, and Durham. Mr. Ellis lives in Durham County and does all his farming in Durham County. He indicated to me last night in a survey of tobacco farmers he did just in Durham County there is 160 acres. A lot of your prime farmland coming from the collider actually comes out of Person and Granville County. I've really seriously got to question this 250-acre figure if one county makes up 160 acres of it.

On the tobacco allotment. In the EIS it tends to give, and Mr. Ellis was concerned, that it makes it like it's going to be simple, that these allotments will not actually be lost, that you'll be able to transfer them to other farmlands, other croplands. And it keeps addressing just 250 acres. Federal Government Agricultural Service regulations require to harvest 250 acres of tobacco you've actually got to have three to four times that land amount. So if you take 250 acres in tobacco allotment, when that has to be replaced they're not looking just for another 250 acres. They will look for 750 to 1,000 acres to replace that. You can verify that with the ASC, Federal ASC which does regulate it, not State.

He also was very concerned that it made it seem simple and it actually states this in the EIS, that they will be able to go to additional croplands and transfer these allotments to these croplands that are in the adjoining vicinities of the farms that will be affected. Well keep in mind, you've got for those croplands to be available, somebody's got to be willing to sell them to you. If they're not available to be sold, then how is a man going to transfer his tobacco allotment or the land that is lost to transfer his farming operation?

The other point he wanted to make is the number of people that will be looking for these lands because of their allotments being displaced or their farmlands being taken will be a pretty heavy number or great number. So if you're the man sitting there with the land to sell, doesn't that put you in a pretty good position as far as asking the price? The State didn't think that through. It hasn't addressed that and it has no concern about it.

He would also like for me to point out that you need to take a look at the Federal guidelines on transferring tobacco allotments. To transfer from county to county is not permissible. Also, you're only allowed a certain period of time to do it. And if you take a man's allotment and there is not an allotment available for him to transfer to, he was very concerned who is going to cover the loss of income because then he doesn't have this allotment to raise tobacco on until he finds an additional allotment.

Finally, he was concerned that if he is fortunate enough to find additional cropland or additional allotment area, cropland that provides allotment, that he can transfer his allotment to, and gentlemen this individual I'm making reference to is losing his whole farming operation, and also not just his personal lands, lands he farms on will be taken also and those allotments will be gone. It supports four families, by the way, him and four brothers. He's pretty concerned that if he can't find an allotment in a nearby area where he already has his barns established, his equipment established, then it is not economically feasible for him to go 20 miles down the road in prime tobacco and bring it and put it in a barn.

3

None of this is thought through by our State. I know that personally because I raised a question with them one night in a meeting in Oxford, and then they had to start going and fumbling and trying to get some additional information to find out what was going on.

I thank you for letting me present these comments to you. And Mr. Ellis thanks you also. He will be sending these to you in a recent statement. They do need to be looked at very very carefully. It is too generalized what you've addressed in the EIS concerning this matter.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, and thank Mr. Ellis as well.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Edgar White, and I understand you may be speaking for your wife as well.

704

STATEMENT OF EDGAR WHITE

MR. WHITE: I'm Edgar White. I live about five miles north of Stem, within the ring. I wish to address the topic of projected downtime at the proposed SSC.

The following is stated in the DEIS Volume I, Chapter 3, 3-17, "Use of collider rings for high energy physics research or accelerator and development studies at approximately 250 days. Use of high energy booster accelerator to generate beams for testing of detector components independent of collider operations and scheduled maintenance and repair at 115 days per year." Therefore, the predicted downtime is nearly one-third of each year. Our tax money is going for a project that costs \$4 to \$9 billion and will be "in the shop" for an estimated 115 days each year. How's that for efficiency?

If this project lasts 35 years the total downtime would amount to 11.03 years. That is four times longer than it would take to build the project. Over 11 years the operation will be maintained and repaired. This is predicted. What about unforeseeable problems? These problems could increase downtime even more than the 11 years that are predicted. It is clear that this operation will be very inefficient and needs serious thought as to whether or not it should be followed through any time in the near future.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

Before I call my next speaker, the one that I know is here, I'd like to go through the list of other people who had signed up just to make sure that one or another has not arrived.

Mr. George Glenn?

(No response)

Mr. Carl Wyche?

(No response)

Nancy Shaffer?

(No response)

Chuck Shaffer?

(No response)

Carol Faircloth?

(No response)

Jerrold Faircloth?

(No response)

Mike Mueller?

(No response)

Is Kenneth Reckhow here? You'll be the next speaker, sir, to be followed by Becky Hareon.

763

STATEMENT OF DR. KENNETH RECKHOW

DR. RECKHOW: I'm Dr. Kenneth Reckhow. I'm an Associate Professor of Water Resources at Duke University. I teach and conduct research on water quality, and therefore I've examined the draft EIS to assess the adequacy of the evaluation of the water quality impacts associated with number one, construction of the SSC; with number two, the operation of the SSC; and with number three, secondary development that results from the existence of the SSC in North Carolina.

While I can understand the severe time constraints that forced DOE and DOE's consultant to conduct the EIS rapidly and from a remote location, I nonetheless was quite disappointed in the lack of analysis and rigor in the sections on water quality impacts.

I saw no analysis to support statements that impacts would be transitory or of little consequence. Nor was there any evidence that analysis was undertaken and was simply left in the consultant's files.

I have conducted studies on the impact of land use and changing land use on water quality, and I know the data and the analytical requirements. There is no evidence that this sort of effort has been undertaken for the EIS water quality assessment.

Frankly, if students in my water quality management class at Duke had submitted the water quality sections of the draft EIS as a term project, I would have handed it back as unacceptable.

Perhaps it may be argued by DOE that we can study any of the areas of impact at great length, but time and resources do not permit that level of analysis.

Another class that I teach at Duke is in decision theory and risk analysis and this concerns, among other things, decision making when scientific information is uncertain and risks of poor decisions are substantial.

One of the lessons of that course is that dollars and effort devoted to problem analysis or to an EIS should correspond with number one, the consequences of bad decisions; and number two, the prospects for a better decision if a more thorough study is undertaken. Based on my examination of the extremely limited water quality evaluation and the consequences of a poor choice for the site of the EIS, I suggested that DOE is not in a position to make a decision based on environmental impacts in North Carolina.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next and perhaps last, but certainly not least speaker, will be Becky Hareon.

1017

STATEMENT OF BECKY HAREON

MS. HAREON: Thank you gentlemen and ladies. I am here as Vice Chair of the Durham County Board of Commissioners. I also serve as Chairperson of the Triangle J Council of Governments and as Chairman of the Transportation Advisory Committee for this district which is made up of Orange, Durham, Durham City, Carrboro, and Hillsboro.

I want to address first the fact that in these positions that I serve, I saw very little input through our organizations into this project mainly because we were not asked. It was like that we were kind of an afterthought when it came to looking at the impact that this type of project would have on this area.

The Triangle J Council of Governments, of course, our function is to look at regional planning. We have not been consulted the first time on this project.

The road and traffic impact, it looks like we are going to be seeing 25 miles of four-lane roads that will go through our critical watershed and the basin area. These roads are not on our Transportation Improvement Plan that we approve for ten years hence. Nor, as I said before, has it even come to the Transportation Advisory Committee who must evaluate these road projects.

1 So that means the present road system would have to accommodate the construction traffic at least into the 1990's. The right of way acquisition for these new roads is going to take a lot of time. There are going to be delays. There are going to be court actions. There will have to be an Environmental Impact Statement on these roads. This must be completed and evaluated. So the impact on our local roads at this point would be tremendous because they are already over capacity.

2 Speaking for the sewage disposal, our wastewater treatment plants, I'm very concerned that there was indication that there would be need for the Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant and that there would be capacity at this plant. That's not true. The Environmental Impact Statement for the enlargement of the Eno Wastewater Treatment Plant is now underway. There is a real question whether or not this present plant will even be expanded, mainly because of location, flooding, and the capacity of the river to handle any further discharge. So this is a real question, whether or not there is going to be further capacity at this Eno plant at its present location.

3 The effects the SSC will have on our water quality I feel has not been adequately addressed. I could not see where the secondary or the cumulative impacts of all the development that would take place through this project had been thoroughly evaluated.

4 We will be losing 593 acres of prime farmland that would be destroyed or removed from service. Our own Durham County Development Land Use Plan designates this area as low density and agricultural.

5 The electricity usage will be increased tremendously. There will have to be additional capacity, and much of the cost of this additional capacity will be reflected in the bills to our local normal, every day users.

6 In 1984 a group of citizens and elected officials and planners got together and we put together a document called the Durham County Inventory of Natural and Cultural Resources. I did not see this addressed at all in the Environmental Impact Statement, and this was not something that just happened overnight. A great deal of thought, a great deal of work went into this document, and now we are seeing it being used as a model in other counties and in other states to locate and evaluate sensitive areas in the county.

7 I am opposed to the SSC in this very sensitive area. And if the powers that be feel this project is on go and that we must have it to survive, then I would suggest that it be located in another area where the impact will not be so severe.

Thank you very much, and I will prepare these statements and send them in to you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Ms. Hareon.

As I understand it, no other speakers have arrived. We are up to the time when advance registrations were taken. This then will be the conclusion of today's session of the public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider project.

I wish to thank all of you and all of those who came yesterday and last evening for your thoughtful comments, for your hospitality, and for observing the procedures of this public hearing. You can be assured that all of your comments, oral or written, will be considered most seriously by the Department of Energy as it prepares its final EIS.

You are reminded that the comment period lasts until October 17, and you are cordially invited to submit written comments on the draft until that date. They should be sent to the Site Task Force. The address for the Site Task Force is available on cards at the registration table if you have not already picked one up.

Once again, thank you very much for your hospitality. I'd like to also thank Don Ellington for the sound system work, it was excellent; and to Brenda Cooley, who has spent many hours at the desk recording the transcripts. We would also like to thank the people of Butner and all of the officials that have made this a very hospitable hearing as well as a very comfortable one for all of us who are visiting from out of town. We really do appreciate it. And I particularly appreciate your cooperation in following the procedures.

Thank you once again. Goodbye.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m. the hearing was concluded.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Public Hearing on the Matter of:
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

James Union Building
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Thursday, September 29, 1988

APPEARANCES

PRESIDING:

RICHARD NOLAN
Deputy Executive Director, SSC Site Task Force

MODERATOR:

BARRY LAWSON
Barry Lawson & Associates, Inc.

PANEL:

RICHARD NOLAN
VICKI PROUTY
WILLIAM GRIFFING
JAY HUNZE
U.S. Department of Energy

PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

First Session:

WALTER WOOD
KENT SYLER
JIM HALL
HON. ED MURRAY
HON. HENRY FELDHAUS
PAT SANDERS
JODY LANDRUM
HON. BILL RICHARDSON
DR. ROBERT SANDERS
BRADY ALLRED
BRENDA HAMRICK
NOEL HIGHTNOTE
CONNIE MCGEEHEE
BERTHA CHRIETZBERG
HELOISE SHILSTAT
JOHN BATEY
MRS. LEROY TYSON
JAY WORKMAN
HON. JOHN RUCKER
HON. PETE PHILLIPS
HON. DOUG ROGERS
FRANK JOHNS
ROBERT RING
PATRICIA THOMPSON
NICK CRAWFORD
MARTHA YANCHYSHYN
BOB BASKIN
ROBERT NEFF
DANIEL EAGAR
LAVINA FLYGT
LIONEL J.C. ZACHARY
TEMPLE WILLIAMS
ROBERT PAP
JOHN MORGAN

Second Session:

HON. CLIFF FRENSLEY
J. FREDERICK WEINHOLD
ROBERT TRANTHAM
LARRY WEBER
EDDIE FLOYD
JERRY JONES
BILL BUGG
LISHA PRESTON
THOMAS HUTCHINSON
ANN DRIVER
SARA BROILES
RUSSELL DRIVER
JOE IMORDE
STEVEN HIATT
DAWSON WIMSATT
LINDA BARNHILL
STEVE CSORNA
CAROL BALTIMORE
TRAVIS SPIVEY
FRANKLIN MASON
LOGAN HICKERSON
JOHN H. JONES
CORIE WISER-FORT
JOHN GALLIVAN
JAMES GILLIAM
RANDY BYBEE
KENNETH SCHNEIDER
TERRY KING
JEANNINE HUNICHER
RALPH STARGEL
THOMAS E. GAMBILL
BETH IRWIN
MR. A. WALKER

FIRST SESSION

(September 29, 1988: 2:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: I'd ask you to take your seats. We'll get started here in just a second. I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan and I'm deputy executive director of the SSC Site Task Force. I will be your presiding officer for this hearing this afternoon. The purpose of my brief remarks to you here today is to tell you why we're all here. After my remarks, I will ask our session moderator, Mr. Barry Lawson, who's over here, to outline for you how we will conduct the meeting this afternoon. Now the purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us your written comments which must be postmarked by October 17, 1988.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

Let me go back a little bit and refresh your memories on how we came to this point in the site selection process. In January 1987 President Reagan's decision was to proceed with the SSC, and it was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April 1987 the Department issued an invitation for site proposals for the SSC. After that, you may recall we received 43 proposals; 36 of these were found to be qualified.

The 36 qualified proposals were sent to the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering for further review. Based on the criteria that we'd sent out on our invitation, the Academies recommended a best qualified list back to us of eight most excellent sites. One of the proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer. That left us with seven. Following a review and verification of the Academy's recommendation, Secretary Herrington announced the best qualified list, including Tennessee's proposed site, on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988 the DOE formally announced that it would develop an environmental impact statement for the proposed SSC. In February 1988 we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comments on the nature and the scope of the issues that ought to be considered in the draft EIS.

Scoping meetings, as you may recall, were held here at Middle Tennessee State on February 12, 1988. We received out of this process about 2,100 comments on the scope of the issues to be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement. All those comments were considered in the preparation of the draft.

Following public hearings and in the other most excellent states, we will develop a final Environmental Impact Statement to be issued in December 1988. Now this draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives: site alternatives, that is, the seven alternate site locations; technical alternatives, that is, different technology, equipment and facility configurations for the SSC; programmatic alternatives, such things as using other accelerators, international collaboration, cooperation or the delay of the project, and finally the no-action alternative, the option not to build the SSC at all.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at the seven alternative sites. Again, the seven site alternatives are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and also in Texas.

This draft EIS that's our subject for this afternoon provides as much information as we now have at this stage of the development of the project regarding the possible environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at the seven sites in the states that I just mentioned.

However, the Department of Energy recognizes that further review under the National Environmental Policy Act will be necessary prior to a decision to construct and operate the proposed SSC. Accordingly, after a selection of a site is made, the DOE will prepare a supplement to this Environmental Impact Statement to address in considerably more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the site that's selected and options for minimizing impacts that are identified.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS.

It's a large document that contains more than 4,000 pages.

It's organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled Environmental Impact Statement. Volume II is the Comment Resolution document and is reserved for our response to the comments that we get from folks like you, and is reserved for publication in the final EIS only. Therefore it doesn't exist now.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations and technical information which back up the information in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments that we receive at this hearing will be used by DOE to prepare the final EIS to be issued in December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its Record of Decision, which will include the final site selection and it will complete the site selection process.

This afternoon we'll be using the services of a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding for you. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested persons to utilize this session for expressing their comments.

We urge all participants in this afternoon's session to focus their comments on the draft EIS and avoid statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the State's proposal. While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those that specifically address the EIS will be the most helpful to us as we prepare the final Environmental Impact Statement. As I noted earlier, in addition to the opportunity to provide oral comments today, you may submit written comments to the Department. They should be again postmarked by October 17th. That's the end of our 45-day comment period to ensure that they can be considered in the final document.

We will, however, consider comments we receive after that date to the extent that we possibly can. One final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process:

The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision-makers in taking major Federal actions with significant potential environmental consequences. This EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for comment and participation by the public, and make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements.

This EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection. We thank you very much in advance for your interest and participation, and now a couple of introductions.

Joining me on the panel this afternoon will be Vicki Prouty. I will constitute the other panel member. During the course of this afternoon and evening you may see that we will be substituted by Bill Griffing for Vicki Prouty and Jay Hunze for myself. This will provide a little bit of relief for us.

Let me now introduce Mr. Barry Lawson who is our moderator for this afternoon, and he will describe how we will conduct our session.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you and good afternoon. Once again my name is Barry Lawson. I am a community relations specialist and president of Lawson Associates of Concord, Massachusetts.

As an outside consultant I have been hired by the Department of Energy to moderate this hearing. As Mr. Nolan has said, the purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens such as yourselves an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider. In February the Department conducted a scoping meeting here, in this building, to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

DOE has now prepared the draft and seeks comment on this document, which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of siting the SSC here in Tennessee and in six other states.

The court reporter for this hearing, and sitting to my right, is Margaret Daly. When we begin the comment period of this hearing, I will announce each speaker, working from a list which will be provided to me by the people at the registration table. I will take the speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance, with appropriate respect for public officials. And as this hearing is to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in the draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I will remind you to focus your comments more sharply. This is not intended to limit your remarks but rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing, as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their views, I have established the following rules for the conduct of today's sessions. This first session will last until 5:00 p.m., and then reconvene at 7:00 this evening and run until 10:00 p.m. Periodically there will be a comfort break, roughly one per hour, but at my discretion, and which also permits our court reporter to stretch, change tapes or otherwise deal with equipment problems.

All comments will be limited to five minutes, unless otherwise noted by me. I'll try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining and your cooperation will be appreciated by the panel and other members of the public, who will then also have opportunity to share their views. I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentations run less than five minutes, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit your written comments to me before or after your presentation, and we have placed a metal box on this table here for that purpose.

At approximately 30 minute before the scheduled end of the session, if it's still possible, I will call speakers who have registered at the door today. Some of these speakers may also be called earlier if we are running ahead of schedule. Otherwise we will take them as time permits at the end of the session.

Therefore, any of you who wish to speak and have not registered in advance should sign up at the registration table in the lobby. For those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline, as Mr. Nolan said, is October 17.

All comments raised on the content of the draft EIS will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares the final Environmental Impact Statement. In an effort to understand your comments better, the panelists may ask clarifying questions of the speakers, and this is basically their prime responsibility as well as to listen to your comments and to make sure that as complete a record as possible is made of your points of view.

I should also mention that in a hearing such as this there are several small details that help to make the hearing process run just that much more smoothly. I would like to suggest that you not bring food or drink into this room and would ask also respectfully that you not smoke in this room. There's an opportunity for doing either or both of those outside here if school policy allows or at least outside.

Also, perhaps even more important, is the question of noise, and because it's vitally important that we get an accurate record of people's views, it is important that both the panelists and the recorder be able to hear and distinguish the comments that are made, particularly when they may involve some technical detail.

So if you have -- feel -- the need to speak to any of your neighbors or friends, I would ask you if you would please adjourn to the outer room so that we can maintain most of the attention in this room on the speakers and their comments.

I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary. Again, your cooperation with these procedures and in accomplishing the objectives of today's session are greatly appreciated.

Soon it will be time to introduce our first speaker. I will ask you when called upon to speak to move to the podium in front of the panel and for the record to introduce yourself, give an address if you will, and to state your position and organization, if any.

It is also critical for those who are submitting papers or requesting responses to questions, to write down clearly your name, address, zip code and telephone number if you're submitting comments for us so that we have some way to give you answers.

I will remind those of you who wish to speak to sign up at the registration desk periodically. I will also call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time the follow-up speaker or speakers so that they may be prepared.

As you all know, to my far left over here there are two blue chairs, and I would like to ask those who are going to be on deck speakers if they would, when their name is called first, wave your hand so that I know that you're here and second, move up to these chairs so that when one speaker is finished we'll reduce the amount of time necessary to get the next speaker up. This obviously gives each person just that much more time to speak.

The first speaker this afternoon will be Walter Wood, who is speaking, I guess, for Congressman Jim Cooper. Is Mr. Wood here? He would be followed by Kent Syler, speaking for Bart Gordon. Is he here? Mr. Wood.

606

STATEMENT OF WALTER WOOD, ON BEHALF OF HON. JIM COOPER

MR. WOOD: Thank you. My name is Walt Wood of Congressman Jim Cooper's office in Shelbyville, and I'm here today representing the congressman. Unfortunately Jim Cooper could not be here today. He had to remain in Washington for important votes today.

Jim expresses his deep regret at not being present here because he had planned to attend. I'm going to read now a statement by the Fourth District U.S. Congressman Jim Cooper.

"I strongly support the Super Collider project because it offers an unparalleled opportunity for Tennessee and surrounding states. We already have many outstanding high tech companies and facilities operating in Tennessee, including Arnold Engineering and Development Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Chattanooga State Technical Community College and its robotics program, the Memphis Biomedical Research Zone, and the Tennessee Valley Aerospace region.

We feel competent that we can handle the Super Collider and we welcome its presence in middle Tennessee. This project is widely supported by the people in my home county, Bedford County. We want to help our nation's scientists explore new areas of knowledge and we appreciate the opportunity for decent jobs for ourselves and our children.

We want to be part of this unique team. I look forward to working with other congressmen on this important project. Thank you."

MR. LAWSON: All right, thank you, sir. The second speaker will be Kent Syler speaking for Congressman Bart Gordon, and he would be followed by Jim Hall. Is Mr. Hall here?

VOICE: He's not here.

MR. LAWSON: I understand there are some other people who are signing up for speaking in the next few minutes. If they have not arrived at the scheduled time, I will start in with the advanced list, and the first two people on that would be Pat Sanders and Jody Landrum. Are both of those individuals here? Okay. Be prepared. You may come on a little earlier than you thought. Mr. Syler.

607

STATEMENT OF KENT SYLER, ON BEHALF OF HON. BART GORDON

MR. SYLER: Thank you. I'm Kent Syler. I'm Congressman Gordon's administrative assistant. Like Congressman Cooper, Congressman Gordon is in Washington today taking part in the House session, voting. It looks like maybe for the first time in many, many years, the Congress may actually be efficient enough to act on all 13 appropriations bill before we start the new fiscal year October 1, so they're working very hard.

Congressman Gordon -- I've already submitted his testimony -- if I may summarize a couple of concerns he had, to do with the Environmental Impact Study. We thought the statement was sufficient but needed additional clarification of a couple of areas.

As you know, Congressman Gordon has supported the concept of the Superconducting Super Collider since it was first proposed. We have been interested and have worked with the people in the area to find more and more about it. We are very interested in what it could do for Rutherford County and what it could do for Tennessee, in that we think it will bring the kind of high paying high tech jobs that are going to make up the year [sic] in the next century.

We also think it can enhance the way of life in this area by having high energy physics research done. But we also think that it is very important to maintain the quality of life for this area. You know, the quality of life is one of the reasons we're here today. That's one of the reasons we are on this finalist list, is our quality of life. It's not only our geography, it's our quality of life, and we want to see that that's maintained without a large additional burden to the people who live here, to our taxpayers.

Now there are a couple of concerns that the folks have talked with us about that I'd like to pass on to you today. One would be the situation with the groundwater.

As you know this area is very cavernous; there's a great deal of water flowing underneath the proposed Superconducting Super Collider site. This water spreads out literally for miles from the site, going all over the county. It makes up what our municipalities take our drinking water out of. It makes up what our farmers use to water their cattle.

We're very interested in the safety of that water, both during the time of construction and during operation.

2 We want to make sure that there's nothing that will happen that could hurt the quality of that water. And an added problem to this is that this area is full of a lot of sinkholes. Things that are on the surface can go underground very quickly. So we are more concerned because of that.

The other would be the sinkholes, another area of concern. You know, if the water table is disturbed and this area has a lot of water under it, if the water table falls, that leaves a cavern. Will that make the area more susceptible to sinkholes like we saw in Florida a few years ago? We want to look at that.

4

The other area of concern and interest is what's called the beam aboard area, the area of the Super Collider where the particles traveling at roughly the speed of light will be aborted from the tunnel and into the earth. Now right now that beam aboard area is placed right above one of the more populous areas along the tunnel route, right beneath a subdivision.

Now what we're concerned about is can those particles escape from the earth into the air, how high will they go into the earth, what will be the effect in this abort area and what will be the danger of radioactivity there?

(Applause)

So we feel like if these concerns can be addressed, and the answers are adequate, that the Superconducting Super Collider could be of great benefit to this area. So we want to work with you, we want to get the answers, and I look forward to a good relationship with you as neighbors. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Hall has now arrived, and I'd like to now call Jim Hall, executive assistant to the Governor, to be followed by Mr. Murray. Is Mr. Ed Murray here? Or Mayor Henry Feldhaus? You will be the next speaker sir.

608

STATEMENT OF JIM HALL, ON BEHALF OF HON. NED McWHERTER

MR. HALL: Thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here today and on behalf of Governor Ned McWherter, and if you would permit, I would like to read a statement from the Governor.

"On behalf of the State of Tennessee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to our state for this most important hearing. For several of you from the Department of Energy, this is your second or third trip; for others, your first.

I hope it turns out to be only another of many such visits.

From the beginning of my administration in early 1987, we have seen the Superconducting Super Collider as both a great opportunity and a great challenge. It is an opportunity which will lead to growth and development of the area in which it is located, toward important science and technology of the 21st Century and beyond.

It is a challenge because the world's largest physics machine will influence the individuals who live and work on or near the site.

As you already know and will learn further today, some individuals strongly favor locating the SSC here in middle Tennessee, and others just as strongly oppose it.

Such is inevitable with any large project that requires a relocation and inconvenience of certain residents.

Also I, together with others in the site area, must learn more about this project and its impact on the local communities. As Governor, I have from the outset worked to obtain and make public the facts about the SSC and its impact on the area. The Tennessee SSC proposal team, under our Department of Economic and Community Development, was charged with determining the best Tennessee site for the SSC and development facts about the project.

While most of their effort has been directed toward preparing the proposal and answering your questions, they have also been responsible for keeping me informed on the state's proposal.

I take the Environmental Impact Statement process very seriously. Not only has it required the team to develop specs about our site, with the help of all affected state agencies, but it also gives us all the chance to get answers to questions which only DOE and its contractors can provide.

So far, the reports I have received on the project indicate that there are no significant adverse environmental problems which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by good engineering procedures and careful environmental controls.

As I have pledged to our citizens, my continued support for the project is contingent on this remaining true.

There are several facts about Tennessee and our site which I know to be true from my personal experience.

Tennessee is a choice place to live and work. I have lived here all of my life, and have been working to make sure it remains so. Evidence of our commitment to quality education is seen in improved salaries for teachers, our university centers and chairs of excellence, and our literary initiatives. We take pride in the selection of Terry Weeks of Murfreesboro as the 1988 National Teacher of the Year.

Middle Tennessee is a dynamic growth area. It can therefore provide a climate to attract and hold the scientists, engineers and technicians which will be employed at the SSC, both from within and without the state. It is a compliment to our environment and life quality that many businesses transferring individuals into the area find that their personnel want to remain here when their tour is over.

At the outset of the proposal process, we recognized that the state would have to work closely with the Department of Energy, its operating contractors, and citizens of the affected counties throughout the life of the projects. Problems will come up, and we need a flexible, responsive mechanism for dealing with them.

Last spring the Legislature passed legislation establishing an SSC Regional Authority. This body, which has broad representation from the local community as well as the state government, will come into being once Tennessee is named as the preferred site. The Authority will handle the land acquisition, water and sewer utilities, roads and other contractual arrangements with the SSC. In all cases it will be working directly with the state, county and local government agencies already operating in the area.

2

Of equal importance to the handling of concerns already identified, the Authority provides a clearly established mechanism for bringing new concerns directly to my office and to the Legislature. We are already committed to funding the land acquisition and other infrastructure needs identified in the proposal, including, at state cost, the replenishment of property-owned water loss through construction and operation of the SSC.

The Authority will allow us to deal promptly with new needs as they may arise. When local governments and individuals identify SSC concerns which require litigation, the Authority will enable the state to quickly and effectively respond.

We are looking forward to a good exchange of information at this hearing. Based on what we know today, both the state, both the executive and legislative branches support the project and are prepared to fulfill the terms of our proposal if selected. We know that you will give our site a factual, objective review and openly share your findings as soon as possible.

In conclusion, thank you for your objectivity and fairness of the SSC search process, which has permitted Tennessee to be a finalist site. This in itself establishes this state and this region as fully competitive with the rest of the nation for technological and scientific leadership. Our overriding interest has been and still is that the project be environmentally sound in all aspects."

Thank you for permitting me to read this statement from the Governor.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much sir. Mayor, if you don't mind, I'm going to switch things around a little bit because I had taken you out of turn. The next speaker will be Mr. Ed Murray, Speaker of the Tennessee House, to be followed by Mayor Henry Feldhaus. Mr. Murray?

609

STATEMENT OF HON. ED MURRAY

MR. MURRAY: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I am here to make two points. The first point being that the Legislature of the State of Tennessee is in full support of the SSC project. And the second point is what Mr. Hall just touched on, is the interaction opportunity from local government and local citizens in the governing board or regional, SSC Regional Authority is the proper name for it.

But I want to read to you from the act that was passed by the Tennessee Legislature, to illustrate how that local board will function in its organization.

2

The Authority is created for the purpose of carrying out the commitments made by the State of Tennessee to the United States Department of Energy, with respect to the establishment and operation of a Superconducting Super Collider in or on a site finally designated by the Department of Energy.

Now as far as the organization is concerned, the organization of the Authority shall be as follows: The Authority shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of 17 members. The commissioners of the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Health and Environment and Transportation and their successors in such offices, shall be by virtue of their incumbency in such offices and without further appointment or qualifications be directors of the Authority.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Speaker of the Senate shall each appoint one director for a term of six years. Each such director shall be appointed at large from citizens in the four-county region directly impacted by the implementation of the SSC project, shall not hold elected or appointed governmental positions. They would of course be just citizens.

The Governor shall designate a member of his staff or cabinet to serve as a director during the Governor's term of office. The Governor shall also designate the mayor of one incorporated city or town of the area to serve as a director for a two-year term. The Governor shall also designate two representatives of utility districts located within the four-county area, described above, to serve as directors for two-year terms.

In addition, the Governor shall designate two research physicists, one from Vanderbilt University and one from a state university system to serve as directors for two years. The Governor shall also appoint two directors at large who shall reside in the four-county area. Such at-large members shall serve two-year terms and shall be Afro-Americans. The county executives of Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson counties shall also be ex-officio members.

This act was passed by the Tennessee Legislature this year by a vote of, in the Senate, 31 affirmative, 0 negative, and in the House, 90 affirmative and 0 negative.

And I think that illustrates the point very well that the Tennessee Legislature is in full support of the SSC project.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much sir. The next speaker will be Mayor Henry Feldhaus from Shelbyville, to be followed by Bill Richardson. Is Mr. Richardson here? If he is not here, the following speaker will be Pat Sanders.

Mayor?

610

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY FELDHAUS

MR. FELDHAUS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On behalf of the city of Shelbyville, I want to welcome the DOE officials here to Middle Tennessee. Shelbyville is located in Bedford County, just south of here, at the southwest edge of the Super Collider project, and I want to say that we support this project for Tennessee and our region.

Shelbyville has current excess water and sewer capacity on line. We have 1.3 million gallons of water per day excess, and 1 million gallons of sewage per day excess, excess capacity over those usages today. Therefore, we are prepared to help in any way possible by your merely tapping on to our existing water system without additional expansion expenses.

We also have local cooperation for the Super Collider project from our business community, bankers and educators, just plain local citizens and workers, and we believe that this project will allow our children, as well as ourselves, to reach a higher standard of living.

The Super Collider will allow the world to attain a better quality of life, and since there are no significant environmental contamination possibilities, we believe the project should be endorsed by all of our political leaders.

This environmentally sound project will allow the United States to remain the world's leader in technology advances, and we will all benefit from the Super Collider and in particular we Tennesseans can be proud that our state has a quality proposal to present to you for locating the Super Collider.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all of those many individuals and agencies who helped in this proposal. Once again I say welcome to these officials, and that we are ready in any way possible to help in locating the Super Collider in Bedford County and Shelbyville. Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mayor. The next speaker will be Pat Sanders, to be followed by Judy Landrum.

MS. SANDERS: Excuse me, could you take this Swiss cheese? I'll be using these maps.

MR. NOLAN: Ma'am, will you be needing these maps as well?

MS. SANDERS: Will I need these maps?

MR. LAWSON: Yes, for your presentation?

MS. SANDERS: No, I wanted you to see College Grove on there, because I'm going to make a comment about College Grove.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, ma'am. Before you start, and for anybody else who will be speaking, if you want to make a comment such as you did with the cheese of the analogy, you'll have to make it in the microphone or it won't be picked up.

MS. SANDERS: Oh, I'm going to make a comment at the microphone if I can get it low enough.

MR. LAWSON: Okay, okay. I think you're all right just as it is.

MS. SANDERS: Okay, am I too loud?

MR. LAWSON: No.

524

STATEMENT OF PAT SANDERS

MS. SANDERS: The Swiss cheese I just handed to Dick Nolan is the heart of the matter. It's preview of coming attractions, and it represents the vast cave or karst system that we have here in Rutherford County, and where you plan to put your injector, your booster and surface buildings.

I'm the person that's quoted in USA Today Monday with your fellow Jeff Sherwood. I said they ought to take it to the desert. Our restless earth is a building that the caves are a distinguishing feature of this part of the state. You're sitting in a hole, you're sitting in a depression. It's called the Central Basin, and the DOE was smart to demand a white paper of Tennessee about the caves and the hydrology, since Tennessee's proposal stated no significant karst exists in the area, and thus it was insufficient.

The white paper now states Snail Shell Cave is the most important geologic feature in Tennessee. Wow! It's too bad you guys couldn't see it, instead of Jack Daniels Distillery when you came in June. We even had you lined up with a guide.

You might not care about the cave system, and you may not care about our drinking water, but you ought to care about your project, and it's not nice to fool Mother Nature.

Besides, you're going to seriously jeopardize your success by locating the Super Collider here where your surface facilities could fall into an earthen collapse and where you'll affect our groundwater, 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. Fifty percent of Tennessee relies on groundwater as its water supply. There is sulfur water here in this area, it's very corrosive and it smells.

The 1982 map of the karst hazard assessment, and the author of the whole write-up is sitting here, Dr. Nicholas Crawford.

This is 1982, and it states in the write-up how this is such a tremendous possibility for groundwater contamination and high risk for such. And it shows it to be a substandard site for what you're wanting to do with it.

So where was everybody when the lights went out? This is 1982.

The white paper was called for in July of 1988.

Dr. Crawford, by the way, didn't know we had artesian wells here. College Grove relies on an artesian well. That's why I circled College Grove on your map, because it relies on it for city water, and they had great concern about it this summer.

The expense of your project will be more here than above water table sites. It's an underestimate that 500 wells will be impacted. It's an underestimate that 395 acres of prime farm land. One farm alone has 200 acres to be seized, now growing soy beans, cotton and wheat. I wish you could go see it.

My husband, director of the Rutherford County Health Department, raised questions about the water, the air, the infrastructure to be affected by the Super Collider, but the State Department of Health and Environment and Health for Tennessee squelched all of that in May. They wanted no debate and they wanted no public forum.

So another thing is we do have protesters. So what's the matter that your RTK Venture Group didn't even mention it in the EIS? We sent the petitions in in early August to the President and Dick Nolan, I know we don't make a whopping bit of difference. You're quoted in this morning's Tennessean about protesters and demonstrations not making a whopping bit of difference. But we did it to have registered formal protest, because Fred Weinhold was saying there's no registered formal protest in Tennessee. Well, we have 3,400 plus; I've given you some more, right there, signatures on petitions.

Tennesseans are pretty laid back because oh, it's not coming to Tennessee and it's not going to get funded.

Our own congressman tells me it's going to go to Texas. So what is all this charade and farce out here today, if it's going to go to Texas?

The DOE, in my final comment, has a horrible track record for us, for Tennessee and it's also -- we know about what's happened at the trees. You left your calling card 30 to 40 years ago when you were the Atomic Energy Commission.

The radioactive trees up there -- they say that you walk on the leaves and take them in, the alarm goes off, and now they've got the trees down.

So we know about Brookhaven, Hanford, Washington, and Fermilab. We know about the book Poicide. You don't answer our questions and you've kept the public in the dark.

Finally, we have the February 12th scoping report, but we had never seen it in the library, and we understand it's just been put in.

The DOE runs 70 percent of the 1,900 Federal waste sites, the federal waste sites that have not yet met requirements for cleanup under the 1980 Superfund law. A recent issue of the Nuclear Waste News quoted Rick Jacoby and the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority and two engineers from Fermilab is estimating that the SSC project will create 30,000 cubic feet of low-level nuclear waste annually, and the June '87 issue of the same report says Fermi is storing the mixed waste on-site because none of the DOE's LLW disposal facilities can meet the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requirements to accept this material.

Lastly, 50 percent of the DOE's budget is for making nuclear weapons, so many of us feel that the SSC property could eventually be used to store nuclear fuel or nuclear weapons, if not toxic waste. We got enough DOE in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. We don't want you in the Central Basin.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Jody Landrum, to be followed by Bill Richardson if he is here. You're the next speaker, sir.

522

STATEMENT OF JODY LANDRUM

MR. LANDRUM: My name is Jody Landrum. I'm a representative of the National Speleological Society. I am recording society [sic] of the National Grotto and co-chairman of the SSC Karst Impact Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society.

At the July 1988 NSS convention in South Dakota, a resolution was passed expressing concern over the possible selection of Tennessee's proposed site for the SSC and its impact on karst. They appointed a task force to investigate all seven states' site proposals. As of today, the only potential site that we have recommended against is Tennessee's proposal.

We have prepared a report, which I have placed in your basket, outlining our concerns for consideration in the Environmental Impact Statement. We feel we have been denied our right to participate in this public forum. This occurred as a result of not delaying this public hearing to provide time to receive, evaluate and comment on the Tennessee karst white paper. I received my copy at 10:00 p.m. September 28, 1988.

This report suggests specific steps to protect a delicate environment. We have not had sufficient time to evaluate these steps. Therefore, I will not comment on those recommendations. I will comment on Snail Shell Cave system. A portion of this cave will run under the B complex of the near cluster, which is at this point right here (pointing to a map).

Dr. Nicholas Crawford, a recognized karst expert, was commissioned by Tennessee to do a limited hydrological study in the A, B, and C areas. Dr. Crawford in this study states Snail Shell Cave is a most important natural feature in Tennessee. He further states the caves, springs, karst windows and exposed limestone surfaces in the Snail Shell karst should be protected, perhaps as a state park or a natural area.

We agree with this statement. Dr. Thomas Barr, a respected biologist, states the system contains three, possibly four, endemic species. These are the blind salamander, the stream snail, the trechine beetle, and possibly one of the millipedes. Consequently, it must be regarded as a fragile ecosystem that should be carefully monitored and vigorously protected. Again, we agree.

Dr. Crawford states the actual construction and operation of the project, if his guidelines are stringently followed, would not affect Snail Shell Karst. It is our intention to submit written comments concerning the DEIS and Dr. Crawford's suggestions in the coming weeks.

Dr. Crawford and Dr. Barr do, however, state that urban encroachment is a real and present danger that would be dramatically accelerated by this project. This encroachment will be fatal to Snail Shell Cave and its delicate life forms. There is no proposal for protection against urban encroachment in Tennessee's white paper.

There is no protection plan mentioned in the DEIS for the protection of Snail Shell ecosystems.

It matters little to us if Snail Shell is destroyed outright by blasting and tunneling, or if it is destroyed by the rapid influx of people and housing developments this project would certainly bring. Dead is dead, no matter how it happens.

Therefore, the task force will recommend that without a protection plan in place, the NSS should vote in its October board meeting to oppose the selection of Tennessee's site. If Tennessee's site is selected, we will recommend opposition to funding for this project.

In closing, I would like to state that we are available to the state of Tennessee to help in the development of such a plan. We request the opportunity to represent the legitimate concerns of environmental groups in this plan. We would certainly, and I emphasize this, reconsider our opposition to this proposed site if a workable plan can be developed. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. One question or one point before you leave. Is it possible that you could submit a full reduction of this map if you would like to have it included in the official record?

MR. LANDRUM: Everything is included in the material that I've given to you.

MR. LAWSON: It has. All right, fine.

MR. LANDRUM: And anything that we have additional, we intend to submit in the following weeks. I did, however, request with you, Mr. Nolan, over the telephone, that since we did not receive this in adequate timing in order to evaluate this and comment on it in the public hearing today, that, if possible, we could submit material past the October 17th and you stated to me over the phone that it would be possible for a limited time to continue to submit material on this and we accept that offer.

MR. NOLAN: Good. Just to clarify. The 45-day comment period expires October 17th. We would urge you to get your written comments in by that date. What we are intending to do is to consider whatever comments that come in after that date to the maximum extent that we possibly can. But we'd really urge you to try to get them in by October 17th.

MR. LANDRUM: Well, we understand and we will as much as possible. From 10:00 last night to this morning is not adequate time to evaluate and study this material, and I would challenge anybody here to do so. Now, October 17th is more time. We will use that time to the best of our ability. All we ask is that the Department of Energy considers the fact that this has just been dumped in our lap, and we will try to do the very best that we can, sir.

MR. NOLAN: We appreciate that.

MR. LANDRUM: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Landrum. The next speaker will be Mr. Bill Richardson, State Senator, to be followed by F. M. Hall. Is Ms. or Mr. Hall here? If not, is Dr. Robert S. Sanders here?

MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, sir.

MR. LAWSON: Senator?

498

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL RICHARDSON

MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you.

I'm Senator Bill Richardson. I represent a portion of the area that is in consideration, that is, Williamson County.

As we gather here today, we know that around the world there are athletes having contests in Seoul, Korea.

Last year I visited that country and saw that billions of dollars had been poured into the preparation of that event. The athletes have devoted a long, hard time in their preparation for that, and this is good.

There is an arena in which nations compete with minds for advancement in knowledge, and this is where I see our nation in considering a project such as the Super Collider.

In 1957 we were challenged by Sputnik, and I saw our nation rise to meet that challenge. This present proposal affords an opportunity for our nation for leadership in the exploration of the atom. We should open the door for such exploration.

I'm beginning this way to say that there are many people who have expressed an interest in the continued quest for scientific knowledge, as well as the economic rewards that might be produced from the Super Collider.

We have all profited from the space program. We have everything from ballpoint pens that write upside down to satellites that are beaming information into our living rooms.

We've benefited from the splitting of the atom in areas of energy and medicine, and we recognize these advances are not without dangers. But this is true of other advances, such as electricity and the automobile and the airplane.

We in Tennessee know what it is to be on the cutting edge of scientific and technological advances. Oak Ridge is synonymous with the exploration of the atom.

Not far from here, AEDC continued exploration in aerodynamics. Just south of here, in neighboring Huntsville, Alabama, the space center which had a large part in that space flight that took off this morning.

We have advanced and we continue to look forward to the opportunities for advancement. Our desire to have the SSC located in Tennessee is not arising simply for a matter of desire for more jobs and economic opportunity, although these are advantages we see.

We desire to have the influence of the people that would be brought in by this project. Experience has taught us that people whose lives are spent in the pursuit of knowledge make good citizens and contribute to the community in ways that are far greater value than we can measure in economic terms.

Their presence tends to raise the quality of life for all around them. Our continued concern for the quality of life and the quality of our physical environment is not a radical extreme but an expression of a desire that we show consideration for others and for the generation that is to follow.

I join with the elected officials of the counties I represent and other community leaders in that area in expressing support for the SSC project.

And I thank you very much.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Dr. Robert Sanders, to be followed by Brady Allred.

Is Mr. Allred here?

Dr. Sanders.

612

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT SANDERS

DR. SANDERS: I'm Robert Sanders. I'm a physician and a pediatrician. I am director of the local county health department, Rutherford County Health Department.

But my remarks today are submitted as those of private citizen. I do not represent the position of the State of Tennessee, now the Rutherford County Department of Health and Environment.

It is very difficult to accept reassurances the SSC will not produce harmful radiation. We're all very concerned, as Kent Syler mentioned and Bart Gordon, about radiation dangers in this project.

Three areas: The six reaction chambers where protons collide to produce highly penetrating muons and radionuclides.

And then, secondly, in the abort beam dump areas, that have been mentioned, that are very close to Colonial Estates and its 400 residents and Bill Rice Ranch with its thousands of summer campers.

2 And three, the construction of some 30 huge ventilation shafts and the tunnel itself concern us because this may permit the gradual or accidental leak of water soluble radionuclides, such as sodium 22 and tritium, into the ground water and, hence, our water supply.

The radionuclides are isolated in the air, water, and ground at Fermilab are considered to be at levels that are acceptable, or that they meet certain standards. As many scientists believe there is no safe level of radiation, we are reminded that the SSC, so planned here, is to be 20 times more powerful than Fermilab and that accidents do happen.

The argument over radiation dangers may not be resolved until the facility is operational, and if misfortune strikes, it may be too late for those thousands of citizens that are thus jeopardized.

The EIS, Environmental Impact Statement, informs us there would be markedly increased amounts of dust produced from the dolomite limestone as some four million tons of rock and dirt are brought to the surface during the construction of the tunnel and down shafts.

3 This dust may seriously affect many individuals who have chronic lung diseases, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and respiratory allergies, especially if such persons live downwind from the major construction. That is, in the Barfield and Murfreesboro areas.

This dust, this air pollution would be with us for at least six years, or throughout the construction period.

4 As just mentioned, recent startling information strongly suggests that the delicate network of caves, karsts and sink holes may make this area unacceptable, even a disaster, for the SSC site location.

There is also a sobering concern that this huge, very expensive project could be started, then stopped, abandoned during the construction or even after a few years of operation, leaving in our community, our State, yet another incomplete fiasco such as the Hartsville Nuclear Plant.

How could this happen?

Well, one way, there are many scientists, many U.S. scientists, perhaps a majority, other than small particle physicists, who believe the billions of dollars budgeted for this SSC will siphon off funds from other, more important national programs.

In fact, recently the President of the Association -- the National Association of Sciences -- and the President of the Association of American Universities listed a number of priority programs and they distinctly listed this SSC as a secondary priority.

5 International research may, in a few years, provide better and cheaper methods to accelerate protons. Such research could make the SSC obsolete.

European scientists believe the U.S. has jumped the gun to proceed with the 53-mile SSC. They contend the U.S. should permit the upcoming research at the European Accelerated Lab, CERN, to come to fruition so the U.S. could profit by pitfalls and mistakes at CERN.

Apparently, we have decided to rush ahead, to possibly blunder ahead, in order to be number one.

Our plea, therefore, to DOE is this. If the SSC is indeed funded, this project will be so immense, so disruptive, so possibly dangerous to this area, we strongly suggest the SSC should go to an alternate site where it will affect far less people and their environment. For example, the tunnel would be above the groundwater in both Arizona and Texas, and we understand only four homes in Arizona and two homes in Colorado will be moved.

Finally, when Dr. Leon Lederman, the Director of the Fermilab, first designed the SSC he called it the desert charm. Many of us agree with Dr. Lederman's foresight and wisdom and believe, as he apparently did, this huge project with so many unknowns should be correctly and more safely placed in a remote part of the country.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

The next speaker will be Brady Allred, to be followed by F. M. Hall.

Is he or she here?

If not, the following speaker will be Brenda Hamrick. Is Brenda here?

Mr. Allred.

499

STATEMENT OF BRADY ALLRED

MR. ALLRED: Thank you.

My name is Brady Allred, and I have a few comments. First, I'll read a statement I have written.

I wish to welcome the DOE to Tennessee because it seems they have to come here before a public meeting can be held. This welcome, however, does not apply to the Superconducting Super Collider.

This project poses a threat to Tennessee's environment, economics and health of the residents in the four-county area. I base this statement on information I gathered from an ongoing research and the information is from the environmental impact statement, Fermilab, National -- Fermi National Laboratory Reports, the book Policide, and news reports about the Brookhaven Accelerator in Long Island, New York.

Also personal conversations with the Mayor of Batavia, Illinois.

From the outset of this contest it's been surrounded by misrepresentation and coverup and political pressures put on county and local officials. I've lost what confidence I have in state and county governments regarding to looking after the best interests of their constituents.

I never had much confidence in the DOE's efforts to safeguard the environment, health or best interests of residents near their projects. It seems to me that this so-called contest to land the SSC is all a cleverly designed tool to gain support both financially and politically for the project.

The participating states have fallen for the tactic hook, line and sinker. The people who did the work on Tennessee's proposal were so intent on landing the SSC that they hastily chose a site that followed DOE's outline and they failed to do all the studies on the impact it could cause on the area.

They didn't do effective studies on environment, geology or the impact on local economies. When they were caught short on answers -- they were asked about these areas, they started to make statements bordering on lies. They used every means they could to avoid answering any of these questions in an honest and straightforward way.

It is because these answers showed the potential dangers of the project to Tennessee's environment, health and economic well-being.

Tennessee's proposals team didn't just cover up to Tennessee's residents. They also made misrepresentations and supplied insufficient information to the DOE. This is shown by Tennessee's proposal on the geology of the area. The caves, groundwater in this area are extensive and complex, contrary to the statements made in the State's proposal which say no significant karst in the area.

No specialists in caves or hydrology were consulted about the site's feature. The White Paper made by the request from the DOE will show the insufficiency of the proposal's information.

There are also several endangered and threatened animal and plant forms in the area that would be destroyed or damaged by the project. The State and the DOE's answer to these life forms is we can mitigate these dangerous conditions.

In case the planners of the State and the DOE have forgotten, the definition of mitigate is to make milder or less painful. I guess when these animals and plants are destroyed or eliminated from the site area, this word will make it much more pleasant.

This word is also applied to every problem that is caused by the project: radiation, groundwater contamination, air pollution, increased taxes. And destruction of the cave system and countryside will not be prevented, but their mediating measures will make everyone feel less pain.

The reason I speak about words such mitigate, negligible, insignificant are they are -- they don't offer a solution to problems related to this project. They do however make them sound less severe. If you have read the proposal and EIS, they are full of such words.

If all these factors aren't enough that you've been presented today to persuade you to eliminate Tennessee from this competition, there is one other consideration: the people who are expected to live and work around this instrument.

It's unbelievable to me for anyone to put them at risk of everything from radiation to the effects on the air they breath and the water they drink by an instrument whose effects can only be theorized. I think it's ridiculous to put this experiment in any populated area, whether it be Tennessee or what, just for the convenience of the scientists and personnel who will work there.

If you want this project to be successful and run smoothly then you'd better not choose Tennessee as a preferred site because, in some famous words, there's a lot of people in the State and we have not yet begun to fight.

And also, to wrap up, I think I would like to thank a lot of people that helped, such as Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, National Grotto and all the interested citizens, SSC Fact Finding Group, and asking questions of the State which have brought about some answers but have showed a lot of answers [sic] not to be answered or that do not want to be answered, one.

And I think the DOE even owes them some sort of thanks because these questions have brought about -- well, there could be a danger of the project, like Mr. Sanders said, being put here in Tennessee, and then the groundwater, and so forth, endangering the project as a whole.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

The next speaker will be Brenda Hamrick, to be followed by Noel Hightnote.

Is Mr. Hall here? F. M. Hall.

613

STATEMENT OF BRENDA HAMRICK

MS. HAMRICK: First of all, I'd like to say that I do not live in the SSC site area and I'm interested in it anyway, and my home isn't going to be taken if it's built here.

With the excavation of the SSC site, there would be approximately four million tons or 3.1 million cubic yards of material taken out of the tunnel, and this material has to go somewhere. This is it, and I would really like to give you a good example of it, but I wouldn't want to get drug off to jail because of it.

So there has been three suggestions for how to deal with this material. One of those is using the limestone for site development. This isn't very likely since the roads and parking areas in many places would have to be built before the tunnels would be dug out. So you would have to material in advance.

Also it would not require using all of the material so you would still have an enormous amount left over.

The second suggestion is selling it to industry. The one thing that the EIS did give right is saying that Tennessee has plenty of limestone aggregate available. So industry really doesn't need it and they would expect it to be screened, sorted, and divided into their different grades before they would be interested in buying. And I was told that it wasn't feasible to haul it, so they wouldn't be interested in that.

The third disposal method is using it in spoil piles. These are some 35 piles that would be placed all around the collider ring, approximately every two and a half miles, and then some at other locations at the E&F areas, if you know what those are.

These piles would be placed in low-lying areas. They call them gullies. I always call it the low-end of the field when they're talking about it. And when you have this material, which would take anywhere from 5 to 18 acres and sometimes it would be 5 to 15 feet deep or more, then you have the rain coming on the material.

It runs on the material, it runs through it, it runs across the fence road where those trees are standing and where those trees are standing is where all those sinkholes are. That's why the trees are still standing there and the farmer isn't using that land.

Then it goes down into the sinkholes. It goes into your underground streams, into your caves and into your wells. This material would have a lot of silt with it, a lot of sedimentation even though they have suggested dikes to try and control some of it, which it would help some.

Also, a lot of this material would have trace minerals in it. It could have phosphate it over in Williamson County. It could have other trace minerals that are brought up with it.

This would need to be, and has not been mentioned, it would need to be tested for the pH, it would need to be tested for the other chemical qualities that were in it that could leach into the water and get into the water.

Another thing that has been suggested, hasn't been talked about that much, is how much rain is going to fall on it. Sometimes we have rain here that falls six and seven inches in three or four hours, and I know, because I've lived here a long time.

And this rain would hit it. It would take it right on down and it would not control it. When you get all this sedimentation in your streams you're raising the pH because you have so much limestone, anyway, that it can damage the plants along the side of the stream and some of them are very rare plants.

It also goes into your caves. So any endangered species that may be in the cave -- fish in their gills, any mussels, it could get inside of them, or snails, it could stop up their gills and they wouldn't be able to breath either.

So I do not consider this to be a suitable suggestion for methods of dealing with the spoils material. It is not going to protect the groundwater.

Another thing that's been -- that hasn't been mentioned is the dust from this. You have enormous amounts of dust. There are six different ways you would get dust. One, it's going to come out of the tunnel. It's going to be dumped. Then you're going to have a cloud of dust.

The truck is going to pick it up. It's going to haul it off. When you put the material on there you have a cloud of dust. As the truck is going down the road, you have a dusty road. As the truck dumps it, you have another pile of dust, and as the truck goes back down the road you have a pile of dust.

There would be four truckloads leaving each site every hour, approximately that much.

2 One suggestion has been to water the area down twice a day. Twice a day does not make it in Tennessee. If anybody's ever been down a gravel driveway or past the shopping center they're building out here on Old Fork Parkway and seeing a cloud of dust across the road, you know that the water isn't going to control it. Plus the trucks mash all the moisture out. I've had that situation to deal with, too.

Another idea is to put soil stabilizer on it. Soil stabilizer is a chemical. So what happens when you have this chemical on the soil to try and control some of the dust and it rains and it takes that chemical on into your water supply via the same pathways that have already been mentioned?

So I do not consider this to be a suitable and viable method of dealing with spoils materials because it's going to further continue to contaminate the water.

3 I also resent Gestapo tactics that I feel are used at this hearing and with other government things to intimidate people because there are a lot of people that would love to get up and talk but they are afraid to or they haven't read the EIS.

And while we're mentioning the EIS, I wonder how many politicians that have been up here speaking have read it.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Noel Hightnote, to be followed by Connie McGeehee.

Is she here?

614 STATEMENT OF NOEL HIGHTNOTE

MR. HIGHTNOTE: I'm Noel Hightnote. I reside in Colonial Estates, The Hightnote, H-I-G-H-T-N-O-T-E.

Before I get started, I would like to talk about a -- make a few specific comments about -- before I get into comments about the EIS, I would like to make a couple of general comments.

1 If you people are smart, I think you should think twice about the political support that's going to be necessary to find and construct something as large as this particular facility. I would like to relate to you what our Congressman, Congressman Gordon, told us the other day when we met with him -- when we, a group of SSC opponents, met with him.

He told us quite frankly that the SSC, in his opinion, was not coming to Tennessee. He said, look, consider that the Speaker of the House is from the State of Texas and either the next President or the next Vice President will also be from the State of Texas. In addition, the State of Texas is offering over a billion dollars of incentives to place the SSC in Texas.

So if you want this thing continually funded and constructed without the threat of eventual program termination, which is common within the Government construction programs, then I think you'd better think twice before you place this thing anywhere other than in the State of Texas.

I find it rather alarming also, and I want you correct me if I'm wrong, but I'm of the opinion that the EIS has been prepared by either DOE or DOE contractors. It seems to me that this type of involvement is not going to produce a truly unbiased EIS.

This whole arrangement reminds me of what has been said by Senator John Glenn about the Department of Energy's trustworthiness and its integrity, as it relates to other monitoring and self-policing by DOE. When he was asked if he considered DOE's track record, would he trust DOE, he replied, no, not without some sort of outside monitoring.

2 He said, even if you could trust DOE completely, it just makes common sense to turn over a monitoring job, and in this situation here, to turn over the EIS job over to someone other than either DOE or a DOE contractor.

So I ask the question, why wasn't the DOE prepared by someone other than -- why wasn't the EIS prepared by someone other than DOE or a DOE contractor?

My major concerns about the SSC, primarily, is radiological safety. I live in what is -- what was called the abort beam or abort dump area, but what is now more mildly called the buffer area or the barrier beam zone. I would like to know the precise combined amount of radiation, including background radiation, that residents in my neighborhood, that is, Colonial Estates, we're in Area I, that we will be exposed to.

Your EIS has done a very good job at presenting the information in a very confusing manner. The following is just a typical example of how the information has been presented in the EIS.

You talk about direct radiation. You've talked about hadron radiation, and excuse me if I'm not pronouncing it correctly. But in terms of that radiation you've talked about the dose equivalent for individuals that are located at or near beam absorbers. You've talked about dose equivalent from hadrons relative to the interaction region. You've talked about equivalent exposure from hadrons relative to clean up, to beam loss.

3 You've talked about another radiation being muon. Again, you've talked about the dosage from muons relative to the beam absorber, interaction regions, beam clean up and beam loss.

You've talked about something also called neutron sky or sky shine. I'd like to know what the heck neutron sky shine is.

You've also talked about airborne radioactivity. You've talked about soil and groundwater activation. You've talked about radioactive material, such as the beam absorber itself, facility components, low-level radioactive waste and other mixed waste.

Tell me exactly and show me exactly, relative to where we live in relation to this facility, what our combined exposure is going to be, and don't place it in 12 or so graphs and charts that are spread throughout the EIS.

I would also like to know what type of testing and surveillance or monitoring that will be performed on the residents of my particular area, Colonial Estates, during the operation of the collider. I'd also like to know: if the monitored levels of radiation become high and it's no longer considered to be safe, then what's going to happen?

4 I do not see any type of contingency plan that's located or described within the EIS for future period resident relocations.

5 I'm also curious about the information in the EIS which concerns the low-level radioactive waste. Why is it that -- if the SSC is so much larger than Fermilab -- why is it that the estimates of the shipments of low-level waste from the SSC will be approximately the same that's currently being shipped from the Fermilab.

The Fermilab averaged something in excess of 1,000 cubic feet per year, and the estimate in the Environmental Impact Statement is that approximately 8,000 cubic feet of low-level waste will be shipped per year.

I would also like to know just how much of the low-level radioactive waste will in fact be generated at this facility. I see your estimate as to how much will be shipped, but how much will be generated?

A recent article that Ms. Sanders referred to in the Nuclear Waste News quotes Rick Jacoby of the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority as estimating that approximately 30,000 cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste will be generated annually.

In conclusion, I would like to make a comment to the Mayor of Shelbyville who so adequately explained his support for the SSC. There are two things that I would like to point out to the Mayor of Shelbyville. Obviously he's not read the EIS.

6 I would like to point out to him the estimate that the EIS has relative to the impact on taxpayers in Bedford County, both during construction as well as operation. It's estimated that tax increases will, per capita, go up \$416 in Bedford County during the construction period and \$99 during the period of operation.

I'd also like to point out to him in the EIS Volume IV, Appendix 14, page 234, where it states that the cumulative net physical impact to all government jurisdictions in Bedford County will be negative during the entire life of the project. The losses are estimated at approximately \$1.1 million per year.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Connie McGeehee, to be followed by Bertha Chrietzberg.

Is she here?

615

STATEMENT OF CONNIE MCGEEHEE

MS. MCGEEHEE: I'm Connie McGeehee. I live on Yeagar Road, about eight-tenths of a mile from the campus and possibly a thousand feet off of the ring. So I consider myself between a rock and a hard place.

(Laughter)

1 I don't think this project can be environmentally safe here. There are dangers, but the DOE claims all are acceptable levels. We have no choice in this regard. There will be radiation, carbon monoxide, tritium, radon, dust, noise during construction and operation.

2 There will be four million tons of rock and debris coming out of the tunnel piled in 35 piles. Forty-eight tons a day for each pile. Six five-ton truck loads a day, 250 days a year of waste going to our landfill.

The cooling tower will blown down [sic]. It generates 300 gallons of water a minute to be hauled to centralized line. Evaporated pond. Many, many trucks on the road while building all of the other buildings.

3 There will be high amounts of radiation and tritium in the beam -- pipes running underground across 231 to the abort area. Another running to near Almadillo under the Rice Ranch.

How deep is this pipe buried? Do we have any assurance that this pipe will last the life of the project? What about surface rights for this pipe? Any assurance this project will be completed once it has been started? With the Department of Energy's record there is some doubt.

4 DOE predicts 112 homes, two businesses and Christiana School will have to go. The State is promising they will help relocate them. It is doubtful that the State will even pay them the value of their property without going to court.

5 The State is making promises not in the proposal. They need to be in writing. Another promise is to dip new wells or get you on City water in case your's goes dry. When asked about that, they said that was a generic statement.

(Laughter)

6 There are just too many unanswered questions from the State and the DOE. Governor McWherter has made the comment, we want to show the nation that we can handle this and we want to show them that Tennessee is on the map.

I'm not sure Tennessee can handle this. As far as the nation knowing Tennessee is on the map, they already know that Tennessee is on the map because the Grand Ole Opry is in Tennessee.

(Applause)

It seems the State is saying one thing and the DOE another. The State did not do an accurate job on its investigation of the ecology and geology of Tennessee because the DOE had to ask for a more in-depth study of the caves.

With Rutherford County being the second fastest growing county in Tennessee and Tennessee being in the top ten states for economic growth, we don't need this.

(Applause)

Tennessee could get other industries here that would not be as devastating to our county. Tax-wise, look what it would take just to keep the roads up with all the other increases and Rutherford County would catch the brunt of it.

7 Besides tearing our land up and making it look like a dump pile yard, there will be six acre service areas every five miles on the ring, a 200 to 500 foot shaft every two and a half miles, transformers, lines, substations, water and roads to each shaft across land on this property, six 40-acre sites in beam zone, four experimental facilities with detectors weighing 50,000 tons each. There will be spoils ponds scattered.

8 DOE does not say how many homes will have one of these practically sitting in their front or back yard causing the value of these homes to go down.

Being involved has certainly caused many of us to read and study the State's proposal and DOE impact study. Many people are opposing this project, even though they don't understand it, but feel we don't need this in our State and country.

9 And then there are people who are for this project who don't understand it. They have not read the State proposal. They have not read the DOE impact study. They are for it for the gain they hope to receive. They see the dollar sign. More business, more houses to build, more houses to sell. Maybe a feather in their hat.

Aren't the citizens here interested in the health and welfare of our County? The Government has taken more and more away from the people in this State now. Are we going to sit on our stools and let the State and Government take advantage of us?

The results of this project would be the same in the desert, where it belongs. This area is too thickly populated and certainly a heavy burden for Rutherford County to bear, and possibly Davidson County getting the largest reward.

So let's get fired up, Middle Tennessee, and fight this. Contact Governor McWherter and the DOE and let them know how you feel.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Bertha Chrietzberg, to be followed by Heloise Shilstat.

Is she here?

Ms. Chrietzberg.

616

STATEMENT OF BERTHA CHRIETZBERG

MS. CHRIETZBERG: My name is Bertha Chrietzberg, and I do not live in the area of the site. But as a naturalist I'm very concerned about the environment in the area, and I've spent many hours during the past two weeks with the several volumes of the EIS and I've studied it.

1 I am strongly opposed to the Superconducting Super Collider being built in the location for the Tennessee site because of the environmental damage likely to occur during its construction and operation.

The area encircled by this collider ring is unique in that it is divided by the Tennessee Valley Ridge, which separates the Cumberland River System from the Tennessee River System. The ring is the headwaters for two rivers of the Cumberland System: the west fork of the Stones River, slightly northeast of the fee simple area, and the Harpeth River, northwest of that area.

On the far south side, and flowing into the Tennessee River, is the Duck River and the several of its tributaries across the ring on that side.

It also contains the second largest cave system in the State of Tennessee, Snail Shell Cave, and several smaller caves and sinkholes, some of which are part of that system.

Over our creek is a large underground stream flowing through that area. Three hundred and fifty wells are located within the thousand foot band of this 53-mile ring, and they will probably have to be removed.

My main concerns are the surface and groundwater pollution, the possible loss of habitat for several endangered and threatened plants and animal life, the possible collapse of a unique cavern system with its endemic species.

Following are several reasons for my concern. During construction possible impaction of the west fork of the Stones River and Harpeth River and their tributaries in that vicinity and the small tributaries on the south side that feed into the Duck River.

The consolidated water system that serves Smyrna, Laverne and part of Murfreesboro takes its water from the west and east forks of the Stones River. The Harpeth River serves Franklin and Williamson County and the Duck River serves several small towns. Two, runoff sedimentation and leachates from the permanent placement of the 35 spoils areas, rock and rubble extracted, to be placed in gullies with retention ponds.

By your own admission, there will be, and I quote, "substantial leachate generation and a measurable impact to site groundwater quality." You also cite that several streams will be diverted or relocated.

2 Slightly west of and a part of area B, where considerable blasting will be done, lies the vast underground Snail Shell Cave system through which flows at least one underground stream, Overall Creek. Endemic to the caves are four threatened and endangered species: two vertebrates and two invertebrates.

The delicate ecosystem of these caves could be completely destroyed.

Four, I am concerned about the placement of 33 sediment ponds for dewatering discharge, and your method of handling the oils and detergents present in this water during operation.

3 I'm extremely concerned about the potential for radionuclides entering groundwater in case of a beam loss. I'm also concerned about the deflection and migration of these radioactive particles in the beam abort area.

Six, your plans for handling cooling water blowdown at each of 25 services areas has not been determined. Doesn't this water have low-level radioactive waste? Possible alternatives that you mentioned are evaporation ponds, leach fields or land application spray fields.

4 This could be harmful to farm animals and wildlife. It could leach a flow into water sources and could disturb habitats of the delicate and rare cedar glade plants, several of which are on the endangered and threatened list.

Because of the potential for considerable environmental disturbance in this unique area of karst formation, underground streams and river sources, I hope you will consider withdrawal of this site from your proposal.

Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Heloise Shilstat, to be followed by John Batey.

Is Mr. Batey here? Is he here?

617

STATEMENT OF HELOISE SHILSTAT

MS. SHILSTAT: I don't have new information to tell you, but I want to restate some of these concerns.

I don't live in the affected area, and I'm a construction estimator. So I really don't have any vested interest in opposing this. But I don't see anything to be ashamed of in opposing it because you live there. I think that's certainly a viable reason. Maybe one of the strongest reasons there should be.

1 I'm concerned that the conditions of the rivers and the streams and the groundwater and the wells will
2 be harmed. I'm concerned about the ecology of this area during and after project completion, and I'm
concerned about how the area will look after project completion.

3 It's a beautiful area right now, and I don't want to see it harmed.

As you've heard, there will be 35 or so spoil sites that will have piles of rock and leftover construction materials from the digging. There will be phosphates in some of these spoil sites. There will be the retention ponds that will hold everything from brine from the cooling operation and oil residue from drilling, and so on.

The headwaters of the Stones River and Duck River and the Harpeth River -- some of the headwaters form there. Other small streams are found around in here.

4 This area is characterized by sinkholes and limestone with faults running through it, so that there are lots of channels that -- for the material from these sinkholes and these spoil sites to allow leaching it into the groundwater through them.

There are walking horse farms around here, where cattle graze, and gardens. All these activities that the report says are traditionally users of groundwater. The 350 or so wells that will be closed are used for these horses and cattle and gardens, and if other wells are drilled, will there -- they can't even be drilled within the 1,000 ft. buffer zone -- will the water be of good quality?

There are beautiful cedar glades there and crops that are only found in the Piedmont area.

5 What is it going to look like now? The report says that there's no way to avoid some unsightliness. There's a scenic highway that runs through there now. Things are not perfect as far as keeping garbage dumps and so on out of the area now, but this is certainly not going to be improving it any.

6 The report says there will be efforts to mitigate the unsightliness of the spoil sites. It says, "limit the possibility of leaching." It says, "effects on groundwater quality are inevitable," and there's a phrase in there about "cumulative adverse genetic and carcinogenic effects."

These are all negative terms, of course, and I believe -- I'm afraid -- that the overall effect is negative, so I oppose it.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. John Batey, and following him, we will take a short, ten minute break. It will be the only break that we take this afternoon.

Mr. Batey.

618

STATEMENT OF JOHN BATEY

MR. BATEY: Thank you.

I'm glad to be here and glad to see you all. Things around here have changed a lot since DOE was here in February or March. Whenever they announced the Super Collider nobody knew what it was. A lot of people have done a lot of study and research on it.

I am a farmer myself. I represent and am the President of the Rutherford County Farm Bureau, which about three months ago took a look at the Super Collider and opposed it from an economic standpoint.

You all have probably heard a lot about -- the same thing over and over. You've probably already have heard what I'm fixing to tell you.

1 But from the economic standpoint, which the Federal Government never looks at, the Super Collider would just be another tax burden upon the citizens of the mid-State area and of Rutherford County.

The economic impact of the Super Collider upon the property taxpayers of this county will be impossible for us to meet. There will be an impact coming from you all starting as 10,000 to 12,000 people in the construction period of this at the peak time. Then there will be a school enrollment, that are expected to increase our school systems from 2,000 to 3,000 people during the first year of operation.

The taxpayers of this county cannot stand it.

The taxpayers would also have to foot the bill for the additional roads and improvements, which we're running behind -- several years behind in schedule now.

Our school facilities in this county and other counties are already a burden to property taxpayers in trying to keep up with the growth, which we are one of the largest growth areas in the mid-South.

Also along with population increase, a domestic change in the people coming in, is police protection. The more people, the higher the crime rate.

These are other areas that need to be looked at and thought about and somebody -- who is going to foot the bill? As it stands, the property taxpayers would be the ones that would be footing this bill today for our roads, for our schools, police protection.

We're already behind in this. We've had such a fast growth the last few years we've fallen behind. The growth has left our county and services. The property taxpayers cannot stand another burden upon them.

And the Super Collider would be an immediate impact demand in improvements up front. That would be 7,700 acres in the mid-State area taken out, off the tax rolls. Five thousand nine hundred in Rutherford County alone will be taken off, since it's a Federal thing. It's taken off the tax rolls and no money from there comes in per se as property tax.

Who makes up the difference? It will be the rest of the property owners.

Rutherford County already has a fast growth rate and the services and money are well behind. We mentioned the water and the ponds and the wells a while ago for the farmers and the animals and residents. There have been reports that this would be picked up maybe by the State. A lot of this stuff is just political. Theoretical stuff has been thrown out and nothing is black and white.

To look at the fiscal responsibility of a \$4.4 billion -- it's not even fiscally sound. It's a big ticket item for the Federal Government.

People don't realize. They say, let the Federal Government do it. But we are the Federal Government. We are the ones paying the taxes. The Federal problem now is overspending, deficits year after year after year and not having a balanced budget. And no Congressman is even fiscally responsible enough to stand up and say no.

And we do not need any more new taxes at County level or even at the Federal level until there is a balanced budget. Because increased taxes always encourage new Federal spending. Since 1980 the Federal tax revenues has gone up. Has gone up \$383 billion. At the same time, their expense has gone up \$465 billion. We will never have a balanced budget at that rate.

And what's to keep this Federal project from also being like some eyesores we have around, like the Columbia Dam project about half completed or the nuclear --Hartsville Nuclear Plant?

We do not need the Super Collider in the mid-State area. It would just be a tax burden upon the residents. We will continue to grow. People in this county think that it will not grow if the Super Collider does not come here. We're already behind in growth. Not behind, we're behind in services. We're ahead in growth. We will continue to grow.

We feel that the scientific venture of this nature is possibly needed. But it's like everybody doesn't want it in their back yard. I had the idea about two months ago there's 1,300,000 acres in Yellowstone National Park that burned off. This would be an ideal place. The Government owns it. There's no tax money involved in buying the land.

2

(Applause)

But I found out there was a lot of volcanos underneath and the shifting of the earth and it would not be a stable place, is what I heard. But I thought it was a good -- make a new tourist attraction up there, too.

But I think it also needs to go back maybe to the drawing boards. Instead of our country, the United States, absorbing this \$4.4 billion, is to go back -- this knowledge that will be gained from this -- Germany, France and all of these other nations have tried it, or France has one. To have some world-wide peace with other countries contributing. From an impact fee [sic], something up front and to share. To put it not in where it's such a populated area. More of a -- I wouldn't say a desert, but where the least people would be involved and would be disturbed and it would be less costly, and to share this cost with some of these other nations.

So we're opposed to it coming to Rutherford County.

(Applause)

MR. NOLAN: Thank you, sir.

MR. LAWSON: We'll now take a short break. We'll reconvene at 3:55, which is only seven minutes from now, and the leadoff speaker will be Mrs. Leroy Tyson, to be followed by Jay Workman.

(Brief recess)

MR. LAWSON: Before we do, I would just like to announce that Jay Hunze and Bill Griffing are now the panelists.

The first speaker in this continuation of the session is Mrs. Leroy Tyson.

Is she here?

Is Jay Workman here?

Mr. Workman, you will be the first speaker.

Is Mr. John Rucker here?

Is this Mrs. Leroy --

MRS. TYSON: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: I'm sorry, I didn't realize you were here. You are the first speaker. I'm sorry.

MRS. TYSON: Are you prepared to start?

MR. LAWSON: We're all set, yes.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LEROY TYSON

MRS. TYSON: Lost half of the audience. Oh, well.

I'm just an ordinary housewife, and I was born 3 -- or 15 miles south of Three Mile Island. So I have past experiences with the Department of Energy.

I've also lived in northwest Arkansas, Fayetteville, 35 miles north of the breeder reactor that no one will tell me whether the reactor has ever been shut down. The facility has been closed. But has that breeder reactor ever been shut down?

I've been told by the authorities that there's no health hazard. But then I am told that the radon levels are insufficient to be health hazard but sufficient to be a hazard to anyone that smokes or with lung disease.

I personally have had tuberculosis. So that sticks me in a very precarious place if you are going to generate any type of radioactive material in my environment or in my lungs or anywhere else. I'm not a smoker. I believe in health. And I live right dab smack in the center of your board area.

Now, I've watched once before, Three Mile Island, with all types of very positive promises, and I'm afraid you as the Department of Energy builds your facilities, give it to a private contractor, and he is protected by my Government's clout, protected from all types of things, but he is a private contractor. Somebody else makes the money on the people left with the project from the Department of Energy.

Now, I know none of you are probably associated with any of what I'm talking about, but your past performance for me has radiated me. And now I am told that you will shoot into the abort area radiated particles, which I understand will not necessarily stop in that substrata or wherever you're shooting them because particles from outer space come through the very core of the earth.

Now, I don't know if there is a velocity difference there or not, but my body is going to be zapped with some of these radiated particles.

Now, I don't know if most of the authorities around here believe that it won't come to radiated particles. But I understand it starts out with just plain particles, and should they be beamed or radiated by the heavy-duty electromagnets, they become radioactive. Correct? Don't know?

MR. GRIFFING: No, I don't actually. You're saying that it becomes radioactive just because it passes through electromagnets?

MRS. TYSON: No. When they are electromagnetized at a wrong angle. I don't know how else you'd put it. I am just a housewife. I'm not a physicist, nor am I a chemical scientist.

I've also been told that some of these radiated particles, the least of which will have a half life of five years. Now, that's a lot of radiation, isn't it, even in one particle in the wrong part of your body.

Now, this will produce radioactive material, won't it?

MR. GRIFFING: Yes, it will.

MRS. TYSON: And those particles go on at almost the speed of light and will not all stop in that rock structure. Is that correct?

MR. LAWSON: Mrs. Tyson, your question deserves an answer, that's for sure.

Am I on?

(Sound system problem)

MR. LAWSON: Just one second.

MRS. TYSON: Certainly.

MR. LAWSON: While they're fixing the system, let me just explain to people that the purpose of this meeting is really to take comments from people about it and the questions that you posed are questions that will be answered as part of a -- that will be part of a final impact statement.

But we do encourage you to ask those questions so they may be answered.

If you have questions that you would like to get a response to today, I understand there are some technical people in the outer lobby who can not only entertain your questions but, in all likelihood, will give you a good answer to it.

So that instead of taking time from your five minutes in order to ask questions and get a comment session going between you and the panelists, it's best to take the questions that you want an immediate answer to out to the lobby where you can get a more extensive answer.

But if you want the questions to be addressed in the document --

MRS. TYSON: Please.

MR. LAWSON: -- then please raise the question, but don't necessarily expect an answer from these gentlemen.

MRS. TYSON: Well, it would be nice to have somebody that could answer them.

MR. LAWSON: I'm just explaining. There is somebody outside that has the technical information to give you the answers in sufficient detail.

MRS. TYSON: That cannot put that on some record somewhere?

MR. LAWSON: You can ask the questions here and they will be answered verbally. You may also take the questions outside and have them answered directly to you.

MRS. TYSON: Well, I think my friends and neighbors should know about this. I have very little to lose in this area if it comes in. In fact, I have more to gain should it come in, and I think it's a fascinating project, gentlemen.

3
But I really would like to say, no. At the top of the black written page, no, not again because you, as a Department -- I know it isn't you people -- have come into my community once too often. This is the third time. It is not the first time.

And I can't say it often enough. You build your project, leave it in the hands of the private citizen and we the people pay. And I don't think that any of our governing officials understand exactly the enormity of the radiation, even minute amounts, going at speeds of light, coming through our homes, however few.

Indeed it is more hazardous from outer space particles. And forgive me if I'm not saying any of this quite right. I have a small grasp of what it's all about. And I do watch scientific programs, but I'm not a scientist. I'm just a housewife.

But I have watched the Japanese take these heavy motor experiments with heavy electro -- very sensitive electronic equipment and pick up tiny particles from outer space that have traveled through the earth, the entire core of the earth.

Now, if they will do that, these particles, at almost the speed of light, will certainly not all be contained in this abort area or in any part of that tunnel.

4 MR. LAWSON: I don't think that you should apologize at all for your background. I think the questions that you asked are very worthwhile questions to be asked.

MRS. TYSON: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: They should be answered, and they will be answered as part of the official record. And to the degree possible, the technical people in the outside lobby can give you --

MRS. TYSON: I will ask.

MR. LAWSON: -- immediate answers and they would like to do so.

MRS. TYSON: And I would also like to --

Is my five minutes over?

5 I wanted to ask about the officials at the State Department that have granted a landfill on our Stones River to BFI, Browning Ferris Industries, and that has every probability of leaking into Stones River. Murfreesboro gets their water from it, Consolidated, where you will get your water for the campus area or whatever purpose you need it, and eventually, it goes into Percy Priest, I would suppose, or it travels that direction, and I imagine Nashville gets their water from there also.

And all these streams are flowing towards that particular area. So it means that we not only will have contamination from a private landfill and our city landfill is fast being filled up, we will also have the contamination from many of these radiated particles in all of those areas.

Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Just to remind you or any newcomers, my name is Barry Lawson, and I've been hired by the Department of Energy to serve as a neutral moderator in today's session.

As you know, we have an advance list of speakers and each person has been allocated five minutes to speak. Your cooperation in staying within those limitations are greatly appreciated. If I feel that you are bordering on time limitations I may give you a warning or ask you to try to summarize your final comments in the next 30 seconds.

I'm also going to be introducing people ahead of time so that as I announce the next speaker, I'll also announce the next one or two speakers. I would ask you, if you would, when you know that you're going to be on deck to come up to one of the blue chairs up front.

We also have a walk-in list of people who did not sign up for advance registration but would like an opportunity to speak. I have that list with me and as -- if we do get ahead of schedule, or if somebody does not show up at his scheduled time, I will be filling in with those people in the order in which they signed up for walk-in registration.

I cannot guarantee that we'll get to that list this afternoon or through that list this afternoon, but I will do my best to get people on as quickly as possible.

I thank you for your cooperation.

The next speaker will be Jay Workman, to be followed by John Rucker.

Is Mr. Rucker here?

Thank you, sir. You're the next speaker.

And Mr. Workman.

489

STATEMENT OF JAY WORKMAN

MR. WORKMAN: As stated, my name is Jay Workman, and I live on Route 2, Franklin Road here in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Also, I'm on staff with the Bill Rice Ranch, which is located in that same area.

I would like to thank the Department of Energy for sending the Environmental Impact Statement to us. I spent several hours going over the report. I must say it's a very good report and filled with much-needed information.

As I stated in my introduction, I'm a resident of Franklin Road on State Route 96, and also on staff at the Bill Rice Ranch, which is located in this same area. To say that I'm concerned about the Collider and the many questions that do not have solid yes/no answers would be a great understatement. The Collider would engulf my home, as well as the Bill Rice Ranch. So my concern is twofold.

Bill Rice Ranch is listed by DOE report as a recreational camp for the deaf. But it's much more than that. Bill Rice Ranch has for the last 35 years reached out across this great country of ours and now to many foreign countries to help those who have not been helped before.

Nowhere in this exhaustive report do I see how a loss of such a positive impact on lives could and would be replaced. Bill Rice Ranch is not set aside as a historical site, but history is all around us.

Once on the ranch, it does not take long to see this. You can find the grave site of a Confederate State of American Soldier by the name of William M. Watson of Company D. Altar Mountain. Here, also, Indian mounds can be found. And also the remains of a frontier homestead.

There's another pioneer graveyard where you can still read the marker of Sarah Haines, who was born on June 10, 1786 and died November 5, 1856. She was born during the days of George Washington and helped settle the land, perhaps fought Indians and saw Tennessee become a state, and died five years before the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Bill Rice Ranch is not just a part of past history but a place where history is made every day. This year alone 8,700 people made their way to the Bill Rice Ranch. Of that 8,700, 1,393 of these were deaf young people and adults.

And without solid answers to the danger physically, emotionally and environmentally it is hard for us to see a positive impact the Collider would bring to middle Tennessee.

Bill Rice Ranch is more than a recreational camp. It is a camp where lives are changed, where moral values are taught, and most of all, where the deaf and hearing are taught about God.

I do not know how you believe of our God. I do not know if you've ever trusted Christ as your personal savior. But I do know that you understand the importance of strong moral values and the high value that it places on life.

In the study put out by the DOE I could not get solid answers to the following questions and their immediate and long-term effects:

One was the uncertainty of handling the distribution of radioactive waste materials;

Two, the effect on water supply;

Three, the amount of radiation that would be released in case of a leak;

Four, the long-term effect on wildlife;

Fifth, the loss of historical value in middle Tennessee;

Six, the long-term effect on livestock and land;

And seven, the question whether the collider would even have an overall positive effect on the economy of these three counties involved.

It would seem that with so many uncertainties and unanswered questions, if the collider has to be built, a location that would be -- that would affect fewer people and have less impact on the environment would be a wiser choice.

I realize this is not a popular stand. And I realize this is not a meeting for or against the collider, and I will respect that request.

I am concerned that we learn all that we can about making America a stronger and more competitive country. I am more concerned in changing lives for the better and to have stronger values than what the collider would do for America.

In closing, I would like to say the potential for the collider is beyond my imagination. But this I know, with all the uncertainties that would be caused and all the lives that would be changed, it would be a great loss to middle Tennessee. It would be sad to lose the Bill Rice Ranch, to me, as a resident of this great State to have the collider located in this area.

I would like, on the behalf of the Bill Rice Ranch and myself as a resident of Murfreesboro, to thank this Committee and the opportunity to express my views.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Mr. John Rucker, to be followed by Pete Phillips.

Is Mr. Phillips here?

Mr. Rucker.

620

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN RUCKER

MR. RUCKER: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it may be that I was given the opportunity to speak here because I have been State Senator in this area for a number of years and have represented the four counties that are involved.

However, I would not like to speak to you today as a State Senator for two reasons. One is my term expires this year and I do not seek reelection. The second is I would rather talk as a citizen of Rutherford County and Murfreesboro than as a politician or as a State Senator.

Let me say this to you. I have the feeling that this community will be delighted and glad to see the construction of the collider facility in this community.

I can remember right after World War II when some of us came back from the war to Murfreesboro and Rutherford County and realized that we were living off of one another and not enjoying any prosperity of money being brought in from another area.

As a result of that feeling, there were a number of people in this community that began a concerted effort to bring industry and outside capital and outside progress into this community. I had the good luck and the good fortune to serve with some of those people and helped bring to Murfreesboro and Rutherford County Chromalox, G.E., United Service Equipment Company, Park Sherman, State Farm, Singer, Samsonite, White Stag, Paramount Packaging, Nissan, Firestone -- now Bridgestone, and others.

There were people at that time who said to us we don't want to change the life style of the City of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County by converting it to any sort of industry. We would prefer to let it remain the sleepy college town that it had been for a number of years.

But there were others who had the foresight to see that this community would not have grown as it had, would not have prospered as it had, had we not had some people interested in bringing outside interest into this community.

I call your attention to that fact because I have the feeling that we need to emphasize to you gentlemen that there are a number of people in this community, in my belief, who believe that the collider would make a tremendous asset to the community and would overcome those environmental and economic problems that have been cited.

The problem of how it will be handled by the State of Tennessee, I think, has already been addressed in some ways. The fact that the State has authorized the issuance of millions of dollars in bonds for the purchase of the land, the fact that the State has already created an authority which is composed of local officials of the respective counties involved to assist in the direction of the establishment of the collider and in the expenditure of those funds and how they'll be allocated, in my judgment indicates that the State of Tennessee recognizes its responsibility to this area in the event the collider is built here and have taken the necessary steps to see that it is adequately protected.

It's also my understanding that they've asked a professor from the University of Tennessee to come to assist the authorities in this community.

Finally, let me say this to my friends from the community who oppose the construction of the collider here. I recognize their feelings. I understand how they feel. I also recognize the fact that any time we have a public improvement that takes people's property someone suffers.

I had the good fortune to represent the State of Tennessee in the condemnation cases that were involved in building I-24 through Rutherford County. I saw a number of fine farms split in half and I saw the property owners complain bitterly about the fact that you were building an interstate highway right through the middle of the farm.

I saw some homes taken that should not be -- that did not want to be taken.

The same thing will be true this time, but that, gentlemen, we submit, is the price of progress. Somebody has to suffer, and I feel for those who do. I really honestly do because I've seen it happen.

But we would encourage you to look at what we have done in this community to be prepared for the impact of the collider and we think we are prepared.

Thank you for letting me have the opportunity to speak.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Mr. Pete Phillips, to be followed by Doug Rogers.

Is Mr. Rogers here?

Try not to destroy our equipment, Mr. Phillips.

(Laughter)

621

STATEMENT OF HON. PETE PHILLIPS

MR. PHILLIPS: I'm Clarence Pete Phillips. I represent the 66nd District in the Tennessee Legislature and just listening to Senator Rucker talk I reminisced a little. I'm not running for the 17th time for office in the Tennessee Legislature.

I've lived 63 years in Bedford County. I have represented every foot of ground that the collider would be put on. I've represented Williamson County. I've represented Rutherford County. I've represented Davidson County. I've represented -- today my District is Bedford County and Marshall County and that is where I'm coming from.

When you run 17 times for office, when you live in a county all your life, I believe you somehow get a feel for what people want or don't want. I'm glad to know that I'm running unopposed this time.

I have, since the day that Governor McWherter had us down at the Mansion, never heard one word. Now, remember, I do not represent Rutherford County any more. Thank goodness.

(Laughter)

I'll say it again. I -- since Governor McWherter announced that Tennessee would go after the collider project -- I have never had one person ever say in any way that they were against it. In fact, we sit over there in Shelbyville -- we're very envious of Murfreesboro. They've gotten everything.

We haven't gotten much, and we hope we get this. And if you get tired of hearing people from Rutherford County bellyache about this project, just move it south to Bedford County. We'll take it. We've got plenty of room for it down there.

But anyway, I have never heard one soul say they were against this project. I want to emphasize that. We crossed our fingers. We hope and literally pray that you will put this project in our area.

Reconstruction caused us to miss out on the progress. And I go almost -- certainly monthly through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and I go through those states with a certain bit of jealousy in the heart because we haven't had the industrial boom that came to that area in 1890's and 1900's. We missed out on that.

We're just as good a people. We're just as trustworthy. We're just as smart. But we do not meet the standards of living that they have in those states, and I believe with a great project like this, which is certainly good from the physics standpoint, experiments and so forth, will be great for this area.

And in closing, I just want to read from a letter that I wrote you. "I want to tell you that I share my full support for the SSC project to be sited in Tennessee as envisioned in the draft EIS dated August 19, 1988."

Once again, we're totally for it in Bedford County. We've totally for it in Marshall County. I made the same statement about three months ago. If anybody in that area was against it, they would have told me by now. I have heard nothing.

I appreciate the time you have given to me to make these comments.

Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Mr. Doug Rogers, to be followed by Frank Johns.

Mr. Johns?

501

STATEMENT OF HON. DOUG ROGERS

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Chairman, I'm Doug Rogers, Mayor of the town of Chapel Hill.

At every point in history when mankind has attempted to advance the frontiers of knowledge and technology, there have been detractors who have attempted to halt the progress.

Every excuse from if God had wanted man to fly he would have given him wings, or the reluctance of the society to accept immunization from communicable diseases have set up barriers to impede progress on mankind.

About 92 years ago it was even seriously proposed in Congress that the U.S. Patent Office should be closed, since all possible inventions had already created.

We in Tennessee now have the opportunity to participate in another great adventure in pushing back the boundaries of ignorance and building upon the learning that has already taken place to reap technological advantages for the future.

The implications of this effort reach far beyond the boundaries of our region, our state, even indeed our country. They have worldwide significance.

John Stuart Mill said great economic and social forces flow like tide over half the conscious peoples. The wise are those who foresee the coming event and seek to shape their institutions and mold the thinking of people in accordance with most constructive change.

The unwise are those who add nothing constructive to progress either because of ignorance or -- on the one hand, or ignorant opposition on the other. It behooves us all to be wise as we contemplate the great project of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you, sir.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

The next speaker will be Mr. Frank Johns, to be followed by Robert Ring.

494

STATEMENT OF FRANK JOHNS

MR. JOHNS: My name is Frank Johns. I serve as Vice-Mayor of the town of Smyrna. I've served on the Town Council for the past 15 years.

The town of Smyrna is in firm support of the Super Collider locating its facility in Rutherford County. We recognize the quality of technology and the quality of support and research personnel that will accompany such a viable project.

As for Senator Rucker's comments and sympathy for the personnel and people who will be affected directly in their homes and their sites, personally I lost my homesite to the Nissan plant locating in Smyrna some six years ago. But I still feel that it's been in the best interest of our town to have that technology and have that high quality plant and to have that kind of employment opportunities for our young people.

We are poised in the northeast or the northwest corner of Rutherford County, between Murfreesboro and Nashville, about 12 miles from the site and about 12 miles from the Nashville Airport.

We have a number of small industries, along with the largest industry in Rutherford County, Nissan Motor Manufacturing. We serve as a bedroom community for Metro Nashville and are located, as I said, 12 miles from the hub airport terminal.

We are fortunate to have the Smyrna Airport with its industrial facilities, 8,500 foot runway, and other support facilities to accommodate any aircraft size and full support for private aircraft.

The philosophy of our city has been to encourage good growth, good paying jobs and provide services that are required at a reasonable cost. We try to operate the City as a business entity and serve -- provide the services in that each service provide and pay for its own way. And that each industry or each homeowner pay his own way.

We presently have an eight million gallon per day capacity water filtration plant and it is operating at about 50 percent capacity. We furnish water to Laverne and have a 12-inch tie-in to the Consolidated Water District in the City of Murfreesboro. Thereby we have excess water that we provide, a boost to the service if it were needed initially.

We have two sources of natural gas and a plentiful supply of both. Our sewer system is the most modern with a 5.2 million gallon capacity and we are presently using 2.5 million gallons a day.

We are presently studying and making preliminary plans for water sewer plant expansions that will give us capacity well into the 21st century.

Our recreation facilities are second to none --are outstanding with a golf course, fishing lake, lighted softball-baseball fields, tennis courts and soccer fields.

We have a town club with meeting rooms and banquet facilities, along with dining rooms and athletic facilities.

We have met our needs of the growth of our -- in an orderly and planned way and have not raised local taxes to accomplish this. Our physical condition is A-1 and we operate on a budget surplus.

A new City Hall expansion is now in progress, which will give us room for expansion into the future. It is our believe that Super Collider will impact our community and residential growth, being halfway between the campus site and the Nashville metropolitan area. We feel like we can provide the necessary utilities and services to absorb the growth and provide adequate housing for the quality of living that the personnel associated with this plant will want and retain some of our young people in these highly technical opportunities.

We thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Robert Ring, to be followed by Gary Schindel.

Is he here?

Mr. Schindel is not here. Patricia Thompson.

Is Patricia Thompson here? Okay, you will be the next speaker.

Mr. Ring.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT RING

MR. RING: I'm Robert Ring. I am County Executive of Williamson County, Tennessee.

I again wish to speak in favor of locating the SSC in our region and particularly in our county.

I also wish to make a part of the record a resolution of support from the Williamson Chamber of Commerce and, for brevity, I will not read that resolution.

622

Wearing a third hat, I am past president of the Mid-Cumberland Council of Governments, now called the Greater Nashville Regional Council. I also wish to file a resolution of support from that organization.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Patricia Thompson, to be followed by Nick Crawford.

Is Mr. Crawford here?

Thank you. Ms. Thompson.

505

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA THOMPSON

MS. THOMPSON: Good afternoon. I'm Patricia Thompson from the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Geology.

I have been a member of the State's SSC proposal team for almost two years and I've worked on the groundwater of the site proposal and supplemental environmental studies.

My statement concerns DOE's report in the draft EIS that, in their estimation, 350 water wells could be lost by construction of the campus, injector sites, J sites and tunnel.

This interpretation is based on the water well survey conducted in January 1988 by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. This survey was referenced in the March 15 submittal to DOE and the results of the survey were given to the -- to RTK Consultants who prepared the draft EIS.

We have reviewed the well survey and feel that this estimate is misleading and not realistic for the following reasons.

First, abandonment of any water well in most cases will only affect access to the groundwater, not the quality or the quantity of groundwater. So it is unlikely that any of the wells affected by the SSC would dry up.

Second, there are 155 active water wells on approximately 8,000 acres that would be acquired fee simple for DOE. The water wells on these properties may be taken out of production, but the groundwater will not necessarily be affected.

Third, to obtain a realistic count of the number of wells which might be affected in the non-fee properties lying within the survey area, approximately another 8,000 plus acres, the Division of Geology reviewed each individual well record. Three criteria were used to evaluate the remaining wells to determine if they may be affected by construction.

The criteria used are considered conservative. That is, our estimation is exaggerated, and they are as follows.

Depth of the well. If the bottom of the well was in 150 feet of the top of the tunnel or deeper than the tunnel, it was considered affected.

Location of the well. If it was within 500 feet of any shaft, J site or any other fee property, it was considered affected.

Unknown depth within the tunnel trace. If the total depth of the well was unknown and within the 1,000 foot tunnel trace, it was considered affected.

The count revealed that there are 70 active wells that follow into one of the three above-mentioned categories. Over half of the 70 have unknown total depths. Most of the wells on the site are less than 250 feet deep, and therefore, it is likely that less than 70 would actually be affected.

Furthermore, in order for the SSC to operate successfully, the tunnel and all underground facilities must be as dry as possible. This means that in the event underground fractures bearing water are intersected during construction they must be sealed. This further supports the conclusion that the loss of water wells will be minimized because the water-bearing fractures would be sealed and the water will not drain into the tunnel.

A newspaper article recently released in the Nashville Tennessean stated that, "hundreds of wells would be lost," if the SSC was located in Tennessee.

The U.S. Geological Survey supports our position on the lost water well issue.

In response to the article in the Tennessean, a letter from the Tennessee District Chief, U.S.G.S., directed to Wilmot Hess, Chairman of the SSC Site Task Force, dated September 2, 1988 states:

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

In closing, the review conducted by the Division of Geology has determined that probably much less than 70 wells would actually be affected and that the groundwater in the site area would not dry up.

It should also be noted that the State of Tennessee has committed that water will be supplied to any resident who can demonstrate that he or she -- his or her water supply was lost by the construction of the activity.

And I'd like to call your attention to a statement that was referenced in Volume 9, Book 2, Section 9.2, Water Wells:

"It is concluded that the SSC should not have any significant adverse impact on water wells. Although a few individuals wells in the vicinity of access shafts could be affected as a mitigation for specific impacts in the shaft area, the site will offer to connect adversely impacted well owners to water lines that will be brought in to shaft areas."

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Mr. Nick Crawford.

Is Gary Schindel here?

If not, I'll take Ms. Martha Yanchyshyn.

Is she here?

Is Bob Baskin here?

VOICE: What was that name?

MR. LAWSON: Bob Baskin. He'll be the next speaker -- I'm sorry.

You are?

MS. YANCHYSHYN: Martha Yanchyshyn.

MR. LAWSON: I'm sorry. When I call your name if you would please raise your hand. I have a lot of audience to survey at once. So if you'll just raise your hand then I'll know that you're here.

You'll be the next speaker, and Mr. Baskin, you shall follow here.

Mr. Crawford.

623

STATEMENT OF NICK CRAWFORD

MR. CRAWFORD: My name is Nick Crawford. I'm a professor and Director of the Center for Cave and Karst Studies at Western Kentucky University. I've been employed as a karst hydrology consultant by the Tennessee Division of Geology and the Tennessee Technology Foundation.

The report which has just been released is entitled "Karst Hydrology Investigation of the Vicinity of the Campus Injector Complex for the Proposed Middle Tennessee Site for the Superconducting Super Collider."

Dye injected into the Cherry Grove Karst Window in Area A of the Campus-Injector Complex was detected at the Pike Karst Window and at McKnight Spring.

I realize you're not going to be able to see these mountains that we have available, but you can see them at intermission. Outside you can see the dye traces that we have done. Essentially, this is where the injection was done.

MR. GRIFFING: These charts, by the way, are they in the study?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, they are.

Therefore, it appears that the drainage from areas A and C of the campus-injector complex flows to McKnight Spring without joining any of the streams in the Snail Shell Cave system. After resurging at McKnight Spring, the stream flows down Overall Creek 0.6 mile before sinking at McKnight Swallet.

During low discharge, the surface channel of Overall Creek is dry all the way to its confluence with the West Fork of the Stones River. Dye traces revealed the location of the subsurface Overall Creek at the Jack Wright water well, the Ida Hanes Cave Stream, the Dennis McDonald Cave Stream, the Donald McDonald Water Well, the NTSU Blue Hole Karst Window, the Stone Man Quarry Spring, the Chunka Trunk Cave Stream, the West Fork Cave Stream, the Wallace Karst Window, and a final resurgence at Wallace Spring on the West Fork of the Stones River.

The two streams in Snail Shell Cave were detected at the Blue Sink Karst Window and Overall Spring. After sinking at Overall Swallet, it is believed that the stream then flows through Three Bridges Plunge Karst Window to join the subsurface Overall Creek somewhere between McKnight Swallet and Dennis McDonald Cave.

So we're looking at dye traces on the mount. This dye trace first and this is the dye trace from Snail Shell Cave system coming out here. This one coming out here. -- surface and going underground again. I believe that's going to come up here -- at that location.

Following heavy rains the subsurface Overall Creek cannot handle the increase in discharge and it rises to the surface at several overflow springs which flow into the usually dry Overall Creek. From the headwaters of Snail Shell Cave to Wallace Spring on the West Fork of the Stones River, the entire surface-subsurface karst drainage system is perched above the shale layers of the Pierce Confining Layer.

The decision by the Tennessee Division of Geology to place the SSC tunnel deep at an elevation of 350 feet mean sea level in the Murfreesboro Limestone was made to protect the karst and associated groundwater resources. It was also chosen to avoid the problems of tunneling in karstified carbonate rock.

This investigation supports their conclusions that the karst is shallow and not hydrologically connected to the Murfreesboro Limestone at the level of the proposed tunnel. Therefore, the karst should not have an impact upon the tunnel and the tunnel should not have an impact on the karst.

All of the known and mapped passages of the Snail Shell Cave system lie to the west and upstream of the proposed site for the SSC campus-injector complex. Since underground streams, like surface streams, cannot flow uphill, it is hard to imagine any activities in the campus-injector complex site which could in any way affect the explored and mapped passages of the Snail Shell Cave system.

The campus-injector complex is, however, drained by cave streams which could carry contaminants into the subsurface Overall Creek system and then all the way to Wallace Spring on the West Fork of the Stones River.

The author recommends that extra precautions be taken to protect these downstream caves, groundwater resources and people living above the caves.

In addition to secondary containment systems for the underground tanks and other precautions mentioned in the SSC conceptual design report to prevent accidental spills and leaks, the author recommends that a special groundwater monitoring and emergency recovery system be installed.

This would consist of a continuous monitoring instrumentation in the cave system which flows under areas A and B. The Pike Karst Window is ideally located for continuous monitoring, being just inside the proposed eastern boundary for the campus-injector complex.

If a contaminant is detected, and alarm would be sounded and recovery pumps, already in place, would pump the flow of the entire cave stream into a lined surface impoundment. A small earth dam across the usually dry Armstrong Branch would make a good surface impoundment.

With gates which could be electronically controlled, both groundwater from the cave stream and surface flow down Armstrong Branch could be contained in the lake for treatment, if necessary, in the event of a spill or leak of hazardous chemicals.

Since additional land would not be necessary, it is estimated that the system would cost less than a million dollars. If it occurred -- if a spill occurs -- only a small section of the underlying cave would be contaminated. Due to frequent flushing of water through the cave with each rain, it would not take long for the cave to recover from the spill.

Storm water runoff could also be directed into the surface impoundment as part of storm water management plan. Sinkhole flooding and sinkhole collapses should not be a problem for this site if sinkholes and other low areas are avoided.

Hopefully, this system would never need to be used, but in view of the extreme vulnerability of karst aquifers to contamination, the author believes that it is justified at this location.

Development upon karst terrain need not result in groundwater contamination or damage to the underlying caves if special precautions are taken. The SSC project could be an excellent example of how development should occur in karst areas.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker will be Martha Yanchyshyn, to be followed by Bob Baskin.

624

STATEMENT OF MARTHA YANCHYSHYN

MS. YANCHYSHYN: I am a farm, rural and environmental activist and I'm affiliated with the Woodland Green Political Party and several other groups. However, like most Tennesseans, none of these groups has had an adequate opportunity to evaluate any of the data presented about this issue, so for that reason I am speaking only for myself.

One thing that has not been addressed by anyone so far is the fact that we are in a period of extreme danger to our food system, and I will show subsequently how this ties in. Since 1982, nationwide we have lost a third of our full-time family farmers. Tennessee during that time has been second or third in the nation in terms of farm loss. In Tennessee this has been mainly due to drought. The drought we are coming to understand is connected with the global warming and the greenhouse effect.

Now what I think, what I hear people talk about the vast amounts of rock and so forth that's going to be moved to make this, is the fossil fuel that will be burned, the effect on the atmosphere, the effect on global warming. And from what little I know of energy flows and how energy changes form from one form to another and so forth and so on, the vast amounts of energy generated that will be necessary for a particle accelerator of this size will also have an impact on global warming.

Now what I want to know is when all of our farmers are out of business and broke and dispossessed, when my own farm has dried up and this years the trees looked as if they were writhing in agony it was so dry. I've already had to dig out my spring. I have been put out of business because I do not have the water to irrigate row crops and selling my livestock because I am out of water for them -- when Tennessee is dried up, when all the farmers are broke, what the devil will we eat -- particles?

I don't care about economic growth. Money will not buy food that does not exist. Nothing about this has been mentioned in any data that has come to my attention. What I do know is that much paper has been generated over this issue. Paper is a form of dead trees. Trees take carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and help reverse the effects of global warming.

What we have is a project that is already generating tons of paper. Translate that -- dead trees. How many trees must we murder in the cause of an intellectual toy? This to my mind is nothing but a welfare project for the overeducated. We have had several politicians speak here today; I have not heard any of them address the environmental impact statement. Perhaps I'm not doing that either. But in a democracy I think I'm as good as a politician, and I will take as many liberties as they do.

We have heard that our legislature in this state unanimously approved this project. I know of no case in which the citizens of the area in which I live were ever informed that such an issue existed. I will certainly now be in touch with my two state legislators about it.

Furthermore, I have written to my State legislators before. I wrote to my State senator about an issue; he wrote me an answer that had nothing to do with the issue I mentioned and sent me a copy of the Tennessee Blue Book which I had not requested and which was already available at the local library

I wrote him another letter on the same issue and he did not reply. I have several times written letters to Governor McWherter. I have never received an answer. Dealing with the politicians that we have at this time apparently is very much like throwing paper airplanes at a closed door. So I for one discount the support that the politicians are giving to this project.

I also question the legality of the University of Tennessee's involvement in the studies attendant on this. The University of Tennessee is part of the land grant college system which was established in the 1850's under the Federal Moral Act for the purpose of maintaining social and economic equality among farmers and other rural residents with the rest of society.

I submit that any proposal which undermines farming as a viable enterprise, which impacts negatively on farmers, or which converts farm land to other uses may well be illegal and I wish that someone around here would be interested in taking this up as an issue and running this through the court system. I think it would be a fascinating case.

All along this whole issue has been the sort of top down government that I had formerly associated with entities such as the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. This is not a grassroots initiative. This is something that was sprung on us from above. We elect our legislators, send them to Nashville and don't know what they do there. We elect them and send them to Washington. We don't know what they do there. It's hard to get information, particularly in rural areas.

Furthermore, as another example of the impact of large government projects, the county I live in is 46 percent government-owned. There are many different agencies in the county. Over half the people work for government at the local, state or Federal level, and although I love my neighbors it grieves me to report that this sort of situation leads to a very passive population. In fact, sometimes I think that these people would request a government grant to go to the bathroom.

So when you have a large government impact in an area, it leads to a passive populace and a populace that looks to government for its needs rather than looking to itself.

So that's all I can think of to say and thank you for the opportunity.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

(Applause)

The next speaker is Bob Baskin to be followed by Robert Neff. Mr. Neff? Mr. Baskin, you're on.

625

STATEMENT OF BOB BASKIN

MR. BASKIN: I don't have a prepared statement. I don't want to repeat what others have said. I agree with most of the things that my neighbors have said. These are my neighbors, people who live in the area the project will be located.

We have been fairly well ignored in this thing. We've been the last to speak and last to be contacted about anything, and at first I thought this might be a good thing. Now I think it would be a good thing in Arizona or Colorado.

What bothers me is what we know about our environmental concerns and more important, what we don't know. I received one of those huge statements, and naturally the average fellow does not have the time to go through this and doesn't understand it. I'm a retired Federal employee, and I have land in the area out there. I live four miles south of courthouse on 231, and I have land west of Barfield, and part of my father's farm that I inherited is on the tunnel site. The tunnel goes directly under it, and I don't believe that this tunnel will be good for the people like myself who live in the area.

It's a case of the politicians and other people who stand to get something out of it and we stand to lose. But we ought to get back on the environmental aspect of this meeting, which the politicians didn't stay with it at all, but I'd just like to use an example.

Now we had a farm in Murray County, half a mile out of the city, at the bend of the Duck River, and TVA decided to put the Columbia Dam there and the first thing they do is come in -- by the way, the dam was placed on our farm and the old house was torn down and the dam was put where our house was formerly located.

The first thing that a government agency will do is come in and acquire the land by purchase, lease or condemnation. They can't get the right of entry until they own, rent, or condemn the land. So once they get the land, they get all this land, 53 miles around it, 1,000 to 1,500 laterally from the tunnel, and this involves many acres.

If this project is bought, condemned or leased, and the farms are not -- and it's not funded, what's going to happen to the land? The same thing that happened to Columbia dam area. They took our land for about a third what it was worth, you pay all the expenses, and you have to pay the expenses of the TVA or the government and taxes for their lawyers, and they don't skimp on the cost.

The dam has never been built. It's been declared not feasible by the government. It's a jungle-- 15,000 to 20,000 acres on either side of the river is a jungle. And hell, all you can see is No Trespassing signs. You can't build houses on it, you can't fish on it, you can't hunt on it. The government can't collect taxes on it. Now, can you foresee the possibility of the same thing happening here?

3 Once the politicians get this in here in hopes of getting a lot of money out of it and other benefits, and imposing on us, the few people here who live out there, and ruining the most beautiful section of the country in Tennessee or anywhere else for that matter, and if the project is not funded, the same thing, as far as I can see, will happen that happened in Columbia. It will be a jungle.

And when a man was asked what will we do with that concrete structure over at the Duck River at Columbia, if we don't spend \$200 more million in addition to the \$75 million you've already wasted, what are we going to do with this structure? And one man, as he put it, says let it stand as a monument to stupidity. Thank you. (Laughter, applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Robert Neff, to be followed by Daniel Eagar, I believe. Mr. Neff.

626

STATEMENT OF ROBERT NEFF

MR. NEFF: My name is Robert Neff. I am speaking on behalf of the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club, and I have to, by way of introduction, I'll give a brief history of our involvement in this to -- so that it will make some sense.

Early this year, after reading brochures from the Department of Energy and the State of Tennessee, we identified a number of issues, four major issues that might occur here if the SSC was built, in terms of damaging the environment.

We were offered the opportunity by Representative Gordon of this district to have these questions answered. He submitted seven pages to the Department, of questions that we had to the Department of Energy. In the middle of May, and he may have submitted to others -- somehow this letter got all over the country.

At any rate, two and a half months later, at the end of July, we finally got an answer back from the Department of Energy, two and a half pages. The main thing that it said was that all of your questions will be answered in the DEIS, that's the draft Environmental Impact Statement, which we've all been reading.

So in the meantime we had read additional information and we're beginning to identify other serious problems. And I would -- before, I want to identify the issues that we have found, but before that I would like to say where we're coming from.

1 We are an organization interested in environmental problems, and as our originator said, not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress. And in the case of the SSC, it's not that we are opposed to it, and we have not taken a stand on it at this point, but there are serious environmental problems and if this can be done without damaging the environment, then we might support it. But our mind is not yet made up, at least as a group.

2 Let me identify the major issues. One is the growth impacts on the area. The second is the radiation
3, 4 of the public and the environment. The third is the environmental effects of the spoils. The fourth
5 is problems with decommissioning: first of all, how will you decommission and what will be the results of that on the environment.

6 The fifth had to do with self-regulation. This became abundantly apparent when we were reading some of these documents, other documents that DOE sent us. That Fermilab, who is the exemplary -- the example cited by both the state and DOE for safe handling of environmental matters -- apparently regulates itself. And we have found a number of things that we find are -- should not be repeated, if the SSC is located in Tennessee.

The sixth has to do with quality of life during construction and operation, because we're also interested in the human environment. The seventh that we've identified before, has to do with the use of spray fields or leach fields that are experimental on surface areas.

Let me -- I won't talk about all of these. Some of them have been dealt with by other speakers this afternoon. But I do want to talk about -- I'll talk about the growth impacts of radiation briefly, if I have time, and also the spoil fields and the fact that this is a karst area.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Neff, before you go any further, you are now a little over five minutes. I am going to allow you to pick one of those to dwell on, if you'd like, and would you be submitting a written --

MR. NEFF: All right. Yes, I would like to make a conclusion and I realize it was going to be very long, and this is actually part of the rough draft of what is going to be submitted to you.

MR. LAWSON: Okay, if you would try to summarize your main comments, I'd appreciate it.

MR. NEFF: Right. Well, okay, let me talk about the environmental effects of the spoils, because we've heard a good deal about karst. We identified pretty early that this, merely by looking at a map that Tennessee had provided, this was a karst area. And some of us -- we have a committee that studies this -- some of us already knew that most of the springs and wells in this area have been contaminated with bacteria, so I'm suggesting that there was rapid movement of water in the conduits of the karst system.

We think that the, of the three options that were mentioned before by Brenda Hamrick, that the last option, of leaving the spoils on the surface is certainly one that should not be used, because we have found that this material is -- that comes out of the earth, that it's limestone, it's contaminated with shale, that this material is pulverized. It's powdery, a large percentage of it.

2 In a study that we found from Illinois, over 30 percent of this material that's gotten out by a tunnel blowing machine is going to be an eighth of an inch or less in diameter. And of this, half is going to be talcum powder essentially, five thousandths of an inch or less. Getting down into the micron range, which as Dr. Sanders pointed out, is very dangerous.

The other thing, this is going to be mixed with the shale, which in this area is the main source of radon and the radon daughters, once formed, are charged and they will attach to these particles. So in addition to what was pointed out, with which I agree, what Hamrick pointed out, this additional thing is that this material will blow. It's dusty. If it's there it's going to be dissipated over the whole area.

The other thing is that the spoils are over these karst areas, so that you have not only the chance of contaminating surface water if these retaining dams break, but you have a very good chance that this stuff is going to go some place into the parts of the soil and contact the conduits, and that could give rise to very bad water in a lot of wells many miles away. As we've seen this afternoon, the dye goes all over the place. There are also problems with leach fields in this other area.

Let me conclude, because I think it's important to -- conclusion. We have yet to complete the final draft of our comments, of our questions, and also a list of omissions, that we consider to be omissions in this DEIS. We plan to submit these to you shortly, and I guess this is the important thing. We respectfully request that you answer our questions this time, and do it in a timely fashion.

We would -- whether the SSC is here or not, whatever state it goes to, we are still interested in it. We would like to know the answers to our questions because we are not convinced that this is going to be safe, from the point of view of radiation, safe from the point of view of spoils, safe from a lot of areas -- is not going to damage the environment fairly seriously. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

Excuse me. Mr. Griffing has a question to ask.

MR. GRIFFING: I'd like to set the record straight on one item that you mentioned. You said that the Fermilab was self-regulating, and it is not. It is regularly subjected to Illinois EPA inspections and Federal EPA inspections.

MR. NEFF: Well, may I respond to that? In that case, I think there -- one recommendation we will probably make, wherever the SSC goes, that a committee be established and we were thinking that a state committee would be useful, made up of interested citizens, to work with the staff to see if they could not prevent some of these blunders, things that we consider to be blunders that have occurred at Fermilab, and in general we think this would be a good idea at most DOE facilities.

They could have avoided all these blunders at Oak Ridge and all these other labs. So I'm interested to hear this and I would like to hear a little bit more about it, because I think a committee idea or some connection between the public would be a very, very good idea.

MR. GRIFFING: I'll be glad to discuss that with you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

The last speaker for this afternoon will be Daniel Eagar, I believe it's pronounced, and we will -- after that we will close off this session and reconvene at 7:00. Mr. Eagar?

51.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL EAGAR

MR. EAGER: Good afternoon. My name is Dan Eagar. I'm the director of the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Ecological Services, and a member of the state's SSC proposal team. The programs I manage include rare species and critical natural community inventory and protection.

I've been responsible for the portions of the State's proposal which address ecological resources. With the exception of typographical and minor editorial errors, the portions of the draft EIS for the Superconducting Super Collider, dealing with ecological considerations for the proposed Tennessee site, is a good accounting of current conditions and projected impacts of the project at the current level of evaluation.

The draft EIS gives appropriate consideration to the unique cedar glade plant communities of the Central Basin, which are habitat for the Federally listed Tennessee purple cone flower, as well as a dozen or so other Federal candidate or State-listed species.

Since our information submittal in response to Tennessee's selection as one of the best qualified sites, which was used in the preparation of the draft EIS, the Division of Ecological Services has conducted some additional searches for potentially significant cedar glades in areas which would be disturbed by construction activities.

This consisted of checking satellite imagery and aerial photographs for potential glade habitats and conducting ground surveys of likely sites to determine if rare species were present or potentially present.

Thus far, we have not confirmed the presence of any Federal or State-listed rare plants which would be directly affected by the SSC project. The EIS appropriately recognizes that additional surveys should be conducted as planning proceeds, and we will continue to work with DOE on this aspect.

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 which would result in their preservation rather than their destruction. The Division of Ecological Services would work with DOE for protection of ecologically significant sites in the Super Collider area if Tennessee is the selected site.

Another biologically important resource within the SSC project area is the Snail Shell Cave system, about which we've heard this afternoon. We have obtained information about the biota of Snail Shell Cave system, by commissioning a study by Dr. Thomas Barr of the University of Kentucky, since our last information submittal.

That report has been delivered to DOE today as a part of their white paper. These investigations have convinced us that we should be working for the protection of the Snail Shell Cave ecosystem, regardless of whether the Super Collider project comes to Tennessee. They have also strengthened our conviction that with careful planning and implementation, the project would have no significant adverse impact on the cave or its biota.

Since the cave organisms documented in the Snail Shell Cave investigation can also be expected to occur in the underground passages and other underground passages in the vicinity, measures should be taken to assure that the disruption of the relatively shallow subsurface drainage systems is avoided. The draft EIS acknowledges that this will be done.

The draft EIS does not offer clear rationale why some endangered species are given more attention than others. Although it includes consideration of all Federally listed species known from the vicinity which might be affected by the project, it gives more emphasis to the Tennessee coneflower and the Indiana bat than to other endangered species.

While all of the listed species mentioned in the draft EIS should be searched for in suitable habitats which might be affected by the project, our current information on these species indicates that they would not likely be jeopardized by the SSC.

None of the Federally listed species have been observed in the immediate project area. The Duck River, with minor tributaries at the south side of the collider range, is an ecologically significant resource, but it is not designated a wild and scenic river as indicated in the draft EIS. It is not considered likely that the endangered fresh water mussels of the Duck River would be adversely affected by the proposed project if proper sediment control methods are used.

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

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. Before we break, I understand that we still have some walk-ins, people who registered just this afternoon. We have the option of taking some this evening, but if people would like to and we can and they will observe the five minute notice, we can take some of them right now.

Would you give me a show of hands please, if you are here? Lavina Flygt? She's here?

VOICE: She's here.

MR. LAWSON: Lionel Zachary? Temple Williams?

VOICE: Lavina's here.

MR. LAWSON: Yes, I understand that. I was told that. Robert Pap? Wendy Milling? No? John Morgan? And Lee Jordan? All right, I understand five people are here.

All right, if it's all right with the court reporter and the panelists, we'll continue and take first Lavina Flygt. She'll be followed by Lionel Zachary.

627

STATEMENT OF LAVINA FLYGT

MS. FLYGT: Thank you very much for letting me come up. Now is that right? I appreciate your letting me speak now, because I'm blind as a bat driving home at night.

Couldn't the DOE first demonstrate that it can handle radioactive waste by cleaning up Hanford and Oak Ridge and all the numerous other sites before it builds yet another radiation producing facility? Let the DOE first actually accomplish the jobs it has been entrusted with before it is given another job.

Couldn't the DOE limit its activities to the Washington, D.C. area? We'd not then have such radioactive waste problems, such irresponsible environmental problems created by the DOE for us to solve after the DOE has skipped, which is its pattern. Such endangering problems to ourselves and environment.

Couldn't the DOE be researched rather than have the DOE suggest further research at unaffordable taxpayer expense, on the subject of what happens to bombard minute particles? Couldn't someone with integrity do accurate and intensive research and then accurately report without later being murdered for it, how the DOE has come to its height of power with its bullying tactics and nonreasoning arrogance in its planned stupidity against the people of the United States?

What exactly is the DOE's reason behind the reason to bombard minute particles? Is it to bankrupt and poison the nation on purpose? Why? Who then is behind the poor, planning reasoners who represent the DOE for the SSC project? Could the Super Collider be immediately self-vaporizing, leaving no radioactive waste residue, and leaving appropriate and appreciated use of the country's below normal well water, groundwater, and leave God's glorious land for us non-parasites who appreciate the hallowed earth? Amen.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. The next speaker will be Lionel Zachary, to be followed by Temple Williams.

628

STATEMENT OF LIONEL J.C. ZACHARY

MR. ZACHARY: My name is Lionel J.C. Zachary. I'm a senior at a local high school and was a delegate to Tennessee American Legion Boy's State. I am interested in Tennessee and what it can do for my future. Currently, you could not keep me in Tennessee, because I could not make a living in a field I am interested in.

I am part of Tennessee's future, and I feel that the Superconducting Super Collider would be of great benefit to middle Tennessee financially and technologically. I do not want to be taken lightly because of my age. I'm telling you, you, you, in the back, in the middle, in the front, to think. You elected this government and if you are silly enough to think that just because they are Federal or government people that they are not people. They think just the same as you. They know the effects. It could be them living there.

VOICE: But it's not.

MR. ZACHARY: It's not now. But they are people. They think just the same. And I believe that we have looked over the fact that they should consider something as simple as that. I realize that Tennessee would not be considered if the Department of Energy or Tennessee thought that it would endanger the citizens of the state or the nation.

The U.S. was a leader nation. We are now following the Soviet Union and Japan. The U.S. must regain its leadership status in technology, to benefit its people. I feel the opposition to the Supersonic (sic) Collider in Tennessee is a minority. I believe you are stifling potential in the United States and shooting yourselves in the foot.

If you feel so strongly against the collider, I suggest you move, for the benefit of the many is greater than that of the few. Tennessee is the volunteer state, and I hope Tennessee volunteers herself to make the U.S. leader in the nations once again. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

VOICE: I did not say a word to you.

MR. LAWSON: Excuse me, excuse me. Let's move along. The next speaker is Temple Williams to be followed by Robert Pap.

629

STATEMENT OF TEMPLE WILLIAMS

MR. WILLIAMS: I'll make mine as short as possible. I think I've said these words here a couple of times before. I was invited to come in today and speak about the water well situation, in one of the communities especially that I live in, in the Fosterville area. And it's near the Bedford County line on Highway 231.

There's two oil wells in that neighborhood that are over 1,200 feet deep. I have a water well in my back yard that's fed us spring water now for some 45, 50 years that's 159 feet deep. And I know I have some neighbors around me that have water wells that are not more than 50 to 75, 100 feet deep, nearer to the oil well than I am, that those wells have been almost inexhaustible since those oil wells that were drilled and abandoned because they didn't strike oil. And their wells have furnished all the water they need for over these years.

I know that a lot of people don't believe in the purity of water flowing through the ground. But if wasn't for the water coming through the ground, through the earth, through the sands, none of it would be fit for humans to drink because in a farming area animals go over it and animals walk in it, drink out of it, deposit their waste in it, and if it wasn't for the purity that God put into the process of purifying the water, by going through the sands and the earth, and get into the wells that people drink, it wouldn't be fit to drink today.

And the caves that are in that area, I could name five or six of them but I won't go into that in detail, but any of you want to know about it you can stop by my house. I live right on Highway 231, be glad to take you to them. There's a cave in the back of my woods lot that the boils up out of every time it rains a half a mile or so southeast of me, and this water soaks in if it don't rain at my house sometimes my corn field gets covered up in water in the summertime. And then that water eventually will sink back and go on down and go into other water wells.

I could take you to the four or five caves in my area that does the same thing. And I'm only going -- I'm going to shorten mine as quickly as I can, because I know these people are wanting to go home. I know I do, and I could stand here and talk to you an hour about that, but I know my time's limited.

But let's just say that these people that are advocating this are advocating new jobs, the jobs that's going to be for the ordinary man, the laboring man will last about four years, as I understand from the books I've got on it and the information. And where will they be then? They'll be gone. They'll go somewhere else on another job.

Why not put these jobs in places -- in a place where the people already live that are on welfare and don't have work to do, and let them get the benefit of this and the overflow then that's left over. Maybe there will be enough there to take up what slack is left. I'd just like to say that there's states in the union that have got unemployment. There's a state or two out west where the government already owns maybe 50 to 60 percent of the land in those states, two or three of them. I hear Arizona is one of them; I don't know about the rest of them.

But anyway, if the condition would be right for putting the tunnel in one of those states, the government would not have to buy and assume the expense of purchasing all these new homes, these big farm mansions -- I know there's a mansion near me. Mine's just a shack that my dad bought at a public auction, with 17 acres within the belt of this collider more than a month or two ago, and gave \$115,000 for it. The house that is on it cost \$60,000 to build, and it was built six years ago and it's practically a brand new house. It's big enough for half the people in here almost to get into for a party if they wanted to.

4 But I just wanted to say that let's put the thing where it will do the most good for the people that's going to be affected. And we are getting more jobs here now than there are people here to fill them. They're talking about widening the road from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville because they're building a new plant, automobile plant over there.

I understand Nissan is building it. And they're going to have to four-lane the highway. Well, the traffic's so thick on what we got now I can't hardly get out of my yard and get on the highway to come to Murfreesboro or go to Shelbyville either. I thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you Mr. Williams.

(Applause)

Mr. Pap, to be followed by Wendy Milling.

630

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PAP

MR. PAP: Thank you very much for coming to Tennessee. My statement is in support of the Superconducting Super Collider. I've read through your draft Environmental Impact Statement. I compliment you on your fine work.

1 I have some comments. First of all, I recommend everybody read what's inside the Environmental Impact Statement, not just the summary that we get but the other one has some very interesting information you might want to know about the area.

2 We moved a business here in 1985. We have gotten excellent support from the university system. We have found a lot of talented students and workers to help our business grow. The contractors have provided us with excellent quality work. The work ethic is excellent and I think you're going to find it better than what you find in a Chicago, or a Detroit, or a Dallas, because these people want work and they use their jobs to better themselves.

I think you're going to find that the students like to learn, and like to do projects. The faculty has worked with them very well. One thing in your Environmental Impact Statement, you have limited your boundaries and not derived the full area. I think you've left out Chattanooga, Knoxville, Huntsville and Atlanta, which will all contribute to the work going on here. We have found that our students and our employees come from all of these areas.

3 I think if you look at the Davis-Bacon work schedules, you're going to find that they're very competitive numbers from that area and I think you'll find people like Stein Construction who's done work for us, will give you very competitive construction and I think the number of jobs that you think you're going to have to import into the area will not be that great an import.

A lot of us are used to coming across Mount Eagle to work at Arnold Engineering and Development Center. I know in our company we go down and work at Marshall Space Flight Center, Red Stone Arsenal. We go up to Oak Ridge, we go over to Arnold, and I know of other people who go over to Nissan and the Saturn, as well as people who come from Nashville and go to the Kamitsu plant.

I think if you checked with the Corps of Engineers in Huntsville they'll give you a good idea of the resources available. They consider this all local area. In other words, when they advertise local area work they advertise not just in Huntsville, they advertise it in Chattanooga as well.

The state is very supportive of high technology. They have worked with us on a thing called Small Business Innovation Research, which I think you've heard of the SBIR Program. Dr. John Carruthers just sponsored a seminar for small businesses like us bringing in experts from around the country, having university faculty working with us, and in considering the DOE program itself.

4 I think you're going to find that like Fermilab created a new center of excellence around the Chicago area and took from what it had learned in Brookhaven, I think by moving the Superconducting Super Collider here you will create another center of excellence and instead of having the same scientists working on the same accelerator, you're going to find new scientific areas of excellence as scientists from Fermilab come down here. You're going to find the students taking over and doing great things with the Tevatron in the Fermilab.

A couple of other things here. I think you're going to find that your technological base did not require a lot of improvement in capability. We have the people knowing how to build. There are people who know how to tunnel. They are people who know how to construct major scientific operations and constructive in superconducting material experiments.

I have a full statement. I'm not going to bore you with the statement. I've given you a summary of it, and I hope you'll consider us in your plans for the future. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The next speaker will be Wendy Milling. If she is not here, then John Morgan. Following Mr. Morgan will be Lee Jordan.

631

STATEMENT OF JOHN MORGAN

MR. MORGAN: I'm a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, and a full-time student in the Geography Department here at UT. First, I'd like to apologize for the characterization of your hearings as Gestapo tactics or Nazi-like. That certainly is not the case.

To address some of the concerns that have been expressed here today, the number of people who will be displaced by the Super Collider and the amount of land lost is certainly less, you know, a great deal less, than the amount of people displaced and land taken through the use of public domain for TVA activities in the past, for building lakes, state parks, national parks, almost inconsiderable compared to those other considerations.

I had intended to make a couple of comments about the problems with karst, water level in this area, and the wells, but that has all been dealt with, definitively I think, certainly by Dr. Crawford, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Eagar. I'd especially like to point out that Dr. Crawford's correction of the misunderstandings and mistakes that have resulted from hasty reading of his report.

With the regard to dust and vibrations causing problems here in middle Tennessee, surely this large construction project will not be any more -- create any more dust, be any more vibratory than any other large construction or quarry project.

With regard to radiation, I think the biggest problem here is lack of education, and a general nebulous fear of the very word radiation and anything that people don't know and understand. This goes to the fear of general earth catastrophes that might befall us.

Unfortunately, the Governor and the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee and the media have done an unbelievably poor job of providing the people of this area with materials, in laymen's terms, to answer their legitimate concerns and fears. We certainly should have done better than this.

Finally, with regard to water quality, again Mr. Eagar and Dr. Crawford and Ms. Thompson have dealt very thoroughly with this subject. It is a legitimate concern. If the geological structure of this area will support the Super Collider without damage to the water quality of middle Tennessee, then certainly we want to be part of one of the great adventures, the great intellectual adventures of mankind.

We're standing in a direct line that goes from Aristotle and Galileo and Newton and Einstein, and surely we don't want to pass up the opportunity to be involved in one of the greatest explorations taking place in the history of mankind. The recent years, the recent history of the investigations in particle physics have led scientists, the people who understand all the complications, which certainly I don't, to greater understanding of the very structure, the very fabric of the universe, the very creation of the galaxy and the Big Bang.

This is what makes the difference between us as human beings who have vision or are willing to take risks to learn, to advance in life, and those who would stay at home. If we had stayed at home to begin with, we'd still be living in those caves. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Lee Jordan. If Mr. Jordan is not here, let me just read the -- couple of names of people who I called earlier but who did not respond. F.M. Hall? Is Mr. Hall here? Or Ms. Hall? Gary Schindel? None of those individuals are here. I must then say that this is the end of this afternoon's session.

I wish to thank you all for your thoughtful comments and for observing the procedures of the session. You are reminded that there is another session this evening beginning at 7:00 and the procedures to be followed will be similar to those of this afternoon.

In addition, I want to remind you that the comment period lasts until October 17th, and you're cordially invited to submit written comments on the draft EIS until that date, and they should be sent to the site task force. Members of the staff outside have the addresses to which comments should be sent.

This meeting will be recessed and reconvene at 7:00 p.m.

S E C O N D S E S S I O N

(September 29, 1988: 7:00 p.m.)

MR. NOLAN: I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Dick Nolan and I'm deputy executive director of the SSC Site Task Force. I'm your presiding official for this hearing. What I'd like to do now is to give you some brief remarks about why we're all here. Some of you heard who were here this afternoon these comments. We will go back through them again for the benefit of those who were not here so that everyone has the same basis for understanding why we're all here this evening.

After I finish my remarks I'll ask our session moderator, Mr. Barry Lawson, to outline how we will conduct the meeting in detail tonight.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft Environment Impact Statement for the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. We would like to remind you you may also send us your written comments which must be post-marked by October 17, 1988.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on the draft EIS, and that each of your comments will be considered in the final EIS. I want go back as I did for the folks this afternoon and refresh your memories regarding the SSC site selection process and how we've come to this point.

In January 1987 President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April 1987 the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of these were found to be qualified.

Those proposals were then in turn sent to the National Academies of Science and Engineering for further study. Based on the criteria that we'd set out in our invitation, the Academies recommended a best, most excellent qualified list of eight sites to the Department.

One of the proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer. Following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the best qualified list, including the State of Tennessee's proposal on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988 the DOE formally announced that it would develop an EIS on the proposed SSC. That next month, in February, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the scope and range of issues that should be considered in the draft EIS.

You may recall that we were here at Middle Tennessee State February 12, 1988. We got out of that whole process about 2,100 comments on what the issues were considered to be relevant for treatment in the EIS.

Following public hearings here, and in the other best qualified list states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in December 1988. I want to point out that the comments that we did receive in the scoping process were in fact considered by us in preparation of the draft that's the subject of our hearing tonight.

This draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives. Site alternatives, that is, the seven alternate site locations that are under consideration; technical alternatives, that is, different technology, equipment, facility configurations for the SSC facilities; programmatic alternatives, using instead other accelerators, international collaboration, or in fact delaying the project and the no-action alternative, which would be the decision not to construct the SSC at all.

This draft identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences that would be expected to occur from siting, construction and operation of the SSC at the seven alternate sites. To remind you where those areas are, they are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The draft EIS provides as much information as we now have at this stage of the development of the project, regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction operation of an SSC at each of the alternate sites.

However, the Department recognizes that additional NEPA, National Environmental Policy Act review, is required prior to the construction and operation of the SSC. Accordingly, following the selection of a site, DOE will prepare a supplement to this EIS to address in substantially greater detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and alternatives for minimizing those impacts.

Let me turn now and tell you a little bit about the draft EIS. It is in fact a large document containing more than 4,000 pages. It's organized into four volumes. Volume I is the Environmental Impact Statement. Volume II is a Comment Resolution document that will be used to handle your comments in the final EIS.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 technical appendices that provide detailed backup for the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

The comments we get at the hearing tonight will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred sites. No sooner than 30 days after the EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its Record of Decision, which will include the final site selection and that will complete the site selection process. Again that will be in January of 1989.

Tonight we'll use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens, to utilize this session for expressing their comments.

We urge all participants in this evening's meeting to focus their comments if they would please on the draft EIS and avoid statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the state's proposal. While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those that specifically address the Environmental Impact Statement will be the most useful for us as we review it and move towards publication of the final EIS.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may provide written comments to us. Again, October 17th is the deadline. That's the end of our 45-day formal comment period. To ensure that they are available for us in time to consider them in the publication of the final document. We will, however, after that date consider comments received after October 17th to the maximum extent that we possibly can.

One final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. Federal law requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decisions when major Federal actions with potentially significant environmental consequences are before them. An EIS is one of the methods to conduct these analyses, provide for public comment and participation such as we're having tonight, and make a final decision that meets the Federal NEPA requirements.

We can assure you that the EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection. We want to thank you in advance for your interest and participation and for being here.

Tonight there will be a panel composed of myself and Vicki Prouty, to my left, and we will be spelled off from time to time by Mr. Jay Hunze and Mr. Bill Griffing. Let me now introduce Mr. Barry Lawson, who will describe how we'll conduct tonight's session. Barry?

MR. LAWSON: Thank you and good evening. Once again my name is Barry Lawson. I am a community relations specialist and president of Lawson Associates of Concord, Massachusetts.

As an outside consultant I have been hired by the Department of Energy to moderate this hearing. As Mr. Nolan has said, the purpose of this hearing is to give you, the interested citizens, an opportunity to comment on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider.

In February the Department conducted a scoping meeting here to listen to and receive comments on what should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

The Department has now prepared the draft and seeks comment on this document, which is more specific in detailing the potential environmental impact of the siting the SSC here in Tennessee and in six other states.

The court reporter this evening is Margaret Daly, and she's sitting to my right. When we begin the comment period of this hearing in a few minutes, I will announce each speaker, working from a list which is being provided to me by the people at the registration table. I will take the speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance, with appropriate respect for public officials.

As this hearing is to receive comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, your comments should focus on issues addressed in the draft document. If I find that comments are wandering from the topic of this session, I may remind you to focus them more sharply. This is not intended to limit your remarks but rather to assure that they are as effective as possible in achieving the objective of this hearing, as outlined by Mr. Nolan, the presiding official for the hearing.

To provide interested people with a fair opportunity to express their views, I have established the following rules for the conduct of tonight's sessions. This session will last from 7:00 until 10:00 p.m. Periodically there will be or may be comfort breaks, roughly one per hour, which may also permit the court reporter to stretch, change tapes, or to deal with equipment.

All comments will be limited to five minutes, unless otherwise noted by me. I'll try to remind you when you have 30 seconds remaining and may suggest that you then summarize your final comments. Your cooperation will be appreciated by the panel and by other members of the public, who also then have a fair opportunity to express and share their views.

I will attempt to take people at their scheduled times, although if some of the presentations run less than five minutes, we may be able to run a little ahead of schedule. You are encouraged to submit written comments to me or to the panel in this box right here before or after your presentation.

At approximately 30 minute before the scheduled end of the session if we have not done so already, I will call speakers who have registered at the door this evening. Some of these speakers may also be called earlier if we are running ahead of schedule. Therefore, any of you who wish to speak and have not registered in advance, you should sign up at the registration table in the lobby.

Again a reminder for those of you who may wish to submit written comments later, the deadline is October 17th. All comments raised on the content of the draft Environmental Impact Statement will be made part of the record to be considered by the Department of Energy as it prepares the final Environmental Impact Statement.

In an effort to understand your comments better, the panelists may ask clarifying questions of the speakers, and the panel's prime responsibility are to listen to your comments and ask any clarifying questions necessary to create a complete record of your comments on the contents of the draft EIS. Should you have specific questions, technical questions that you would like to have answered this evening, there are people out in the lobby who are prepared to help answer those questions directly.

A couple of administrative details. We would kindly ask you to refrain from bringing food, drink or smoking instruments into this room and if you feel necessity to use any of those to please do so outside if you would. Also, as this is a public hearing, it's important that we're to get a complete record and transcript of the proceedings. Therefore, it is important that the court reporter and the equipment that's being used be focused on the speeches that are being made for the official record. Therefore, if you have comments that you would like to make to a neighbor or to hold small conversations, I would please ask you to retire to the outside room for those conversations.

I will announce any further procedural rules for the conduct of the hearing as necessary. Again, your cooperation with these procedures and in accomplishing the objectives of tonight's session are greatly appreciated.

Now it's time to introduce our first speaker. I will also ask all of you when called upon to speak to move to this podium to my left, provided in front of the panel, and for the record to introduce yourself, give an address if you will, and to state your position and organization if any.

It is critical for those who are submitting papers or otherwise requesting responses to questions, to write down clearly your name, address, and zip code, and your telephone number. There's no other way that we'll be able to get back to you with answers to those questions if you do not give us this information.

I will remind those of you who wish to speak to sign up at the registration desk. I will call on each speaker in turn, announcing at the same time the follow-up speakers so that each of you may be adequately prepared. I've also put two blue chairs up here in the front to my left, and as I call the person or persons who are the on-deck speakers, very much appreciate you would move to those places while the current speaker is speaking so that we minimize the time necessary to get people from their chairs to the podium.

The first speaker this evening, according to my schedule, would be Cliff Frensley. Is Mr. Frensley here? Okay. And the second speaker to follow him would be J. Frederick Weinhold. Is Mr. Weinhold here? All right, thank you. Mr. Frensley, you may start. Would you stand at this podium right here? Please sir.

510

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFF FRENSLEY

MR. FRENSLEY: Thank you very much. I'll start. I am Cliff Frensley, State Representative from Franklin, Tennessee, and Williamson County and a member of the House Transportation Committee.

Franklin is a city of about 20,000, located 25 miles northwest of where the proposed SSC campus, of the campus area. It is less than half that distance from the new Saturn plant in Spring Hill. Thus my constituents are well aware of the benefits of a carefully planned and implemented large development can bring to our area.

We look forward to the SSC coming to Tennessee, and know that it can be an asset to the region just as Saturn and other developments are.

One of the key elements to successful development is good highway access. According to the draft EIS the most heavily congested highway in the area in the construction and operation of SSC will be Route 96, between I-24 and I-65. However, we are already planning to build I-840 which is -- which will alleviate the problem. I-840 will run from I-24 near Murfreesboro to I-65 south of Franklin. It will pass close to the SSC site.

The Tennessee Department of Transportation has already held hearings for that part of I-840, between I-24 and I-65 to the north, and is expected to announce the final route shortly.

The hearing on this section between I-40 and I-65, the critical one for us in Franklin, will be held late this year or early next year. If the DOE schedule for naming the preferred site for the SSC holds, we should know the decision before the final route for I-840 is determined.

The schedule for completing the highway will depend on the annual funding available, of course. But I am certain that it will be complete before the SSC is operational. Completion of this new highway link will make it easier for new scientists and engineers moving into the area to chose Franklin and neighboring communities in which to live.

This diversity in community and lifestyle choices is good for the new residents and existing residents alike. When people have choices they do not need to bunch up and overload the schools and other public resources of one or two communities. We think many will chose our community. All of us in Williamson County are most interested in the SSC coming to Tennessee. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir. The second speaker this evening will be J. Frederick Weinhold, to be followed by Robert Trantham. Is Mr. Trantham here? Mr. Weinhold.

490

STATEMENT OF J. FREDERICK WEINHOLD

MR. WEINHOLD: Good evening, Mr. Nolan, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Fred Weinhold. I am the project manager for Tennessee's SSC site proposal. For the past year and a half, I have led the team of scientists and engineers from the universities, State agencies, TVA, and private contractors who have developed the Tennessee site proposal. We have also gathered much of the data upon which the Tennessee sections of the draft EIS are based.

Having been responsible for preparing another EIS myself, I am aware of the very difficult task which DOE and its contractors faced in preparing the document under consideration today. By and large, I think they did a good job in the limited time available. Our major concerns are being addressed by other speakers of the team and other experts on these subjects. Our formal comments will be provided in writing at a later date.

In my brief remarks this evening, I would like to focus on the State's proposals for dealing with environmental and socio-economic impacts which are already known and those where uncertainties remain. Key to dealing effectively with all of them is the SSC Regional Authority, which was created by House Bill 1966 and signed by Governor McWherter this spring, and discussed in some detail by speaker Murray this afternoon.

The Authority will be set up when the State is designated as the preferred site. It will be governed by a 17-person board, the members of which were outlined this afternoon. It will have broad powers to deal with the concerns of local residents and local governments, as well as being the State's primary interface with DOE.

The Authority will play a key role in helping to resolve concerns of the citizens which have been mentioned here today in several areas.

Socio-economic impacts. The EIS used a standard model for estimating the numbers of workers and their families that would be moving into the region. This estimate represents about half of the total peak construction and operating employees.

The Tennessee experience, noted in our proposal, as submitted earlier, suggested only one-fourth to one-third of the jobs for a project like this would go to individuals from outside the region. The EIS recognizes the wide uncertainty and recommends that socio-economic monitoring be done to find out what really happens. The Authority would work with DOE and its contractors to develop the necessary information and then use it to help local communities plan for the necessary services. It would also be able to go the next step and provide appropriate financial guarantees and support through State agencies and the legislature as needed.

Geology, hydrogeology concerns. From the outset of Tennessee's site selection process, we have employed technical experts, the technical expertise of individuals in the state agencies, nearby universities, and private firms familiar with middle Tennessee's geology. These individuals have enabled us to propose the accelerated tunnels at a safe, dry depth. They have also enabled us to determine the potential impact of the project on the construction of Snail Shell. As was mentioned this afternoon, this was very little since it is downstream and downwind, since the site, campus area, is downstream and downwind of the Snail Shell Cave, and to identify the engineering design and monitoring activities needed to protect the groundwater resources in the project area.

Since this subject is of concern to local residents, the state water quality agencies and others in the state, as well as to DOE, the Authority intends to remain involved in the data gathering and monitoring programs set up to ensure water quality.

Water supply. The proposal team recognized that existing water wells could be affected by the project, and that groundwater should not be used to meet project needs. We therefore proposed to connect the project to existing public water supply systems. We also indicated that the state would arrange for alternative water supplies if the wells of remaining residents were disturbed.

The alternative supplies might come from new wells paid for by the state or by connections to public water supply systems, again paid for by the state. As Ms. Thompson mentioned this afternoon, only a small fraction of the 350 wells around the tunnel area might actually be lost.

These are but three examples of how the State, through the SSC Regional Authority, is prepared to deal with environmental and socio-economic impacts which have already been identified. It will represent the state during the EIS supplement process, if Tennessee is selected as the site for the SSC and will play a major role in identifying alternatives for mitigating environmental impacts.

The Authority will also negotiate contracts with DOE for land and services. It has the flexibility and mandate from the Governor to deal with any such problems and concerns as they might arise throughout the life of the project. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker this evening is Robert Trantham, to be followed by Will Forte. Is Mr. Forte here? Is Larry Weber here? You will be next sir.

487

STATEMENT OF ROBERT TRANTHAM

MR. TRANTHAM: Mr. Moderator and distinguished panel, as president of the Tennessee Chamber of Commerce Executives, and representing the membership of the statewide organization, I personally take pride this evening in welcoming you to our very special place, Tennessee.

We in the Chambers are honored by the fact that Tennessee is a finalist for this very unique project, especially when we realize that not only the magnitude of the project but the fact that 43 proposals from 25 states sought the position that we now find ourselves in, the opportunity to become the home of the SSC.

Our chamber organization sent to Governor McWherter a letter of unanimous support for the SSC project, and offered our assistance in whatever manner may be deemed appropriate. We believe that Tennessee and Tennesseans are proud to be a part of this process. Of course the final conclusion of the EIS will address more specifically the environmental impact of the SSC on Tennessee, and Tennessee's ability to accommodate the SSC.

The Chambers know that Tennessee has a very sound business climate for supporting business and industry of this magnitude, and certainly Chambers of Commerce working together can provide valuable assistance in helping spouses find jobs who would come to Tennessee with this project.

The Chambers of Commerce know that this Tennessee is a good place to live, to work, to raise a family, to start a business or expand one. It is a tradition to which we are committed, and we feel that this Tennessee welcomes the challenge of the SSC.

The designated site, as outlined, meets the technical requirements established for the Superconducting Super Collider as established by the Department of Energy. We know that while existing quality of life would continue on the surface, beneath the surface scientists from around the world would study in-depth and learn about what is today only thought and theory.

It is this, then, potential that excites our Chambers of Commerce, and this is the challenge that we welcome. We feel that this is the tomorrow that Tennessee is all about. A people and a place ready to assume a leadership role in worldwide scientific technology. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Okay, thank you sir. The next speaker will be Larry Weber, to be followed by Will Forte. Is Will Forte here? If not, then Eddie Floyd? The next speaker, sir.

509

STATEMENT OF LARRY WEBER

MR. WEBER: Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Larry Weber. I'm a resident of Nashville and registered professional geologist. I'm employed as an engineering geologist with the Geologic Associates in Nashville where I work as a consultant to architects and to engineers on matters of geology and sub-surface conditions as they relate to foundation design and construction.

I'm here this evening to discuss the geology of foundation design and surface construction within the campus area of the SSC site. As you have heard in previous discussions, the area of the SSC project as well as all of middle Tennessee is underlain by limestone. The hard, crystalline limestone of this area provides a very competent and stable foundation for structures of all types including large, heavy industrial type structures that typically require high capacity foundation systems.

We have also heard about the tendency of limestone to undergo a process of solution weathering, which is responsible for the development of caves and sinkholes. Although caves and sinkholes present some degree of risk to structures built above them, you'll find that karst development within this area of middle Tennessee is not so intense, nor is it developed to the extent that large caverns and deep, active sinkholes cause major problems for construction.

Within the SSC project area, you'll find that sinkhole development is pretty much limited to weathering along linear fractures or joints within the bedrock. These widened fractures usually extend to depths of 10 or 20 feet, or sometimes even to depths of 50 feet but the lateral extent of these features is limited.

Certainly the majority of the rock weathering and karst features are confined to the upper bedrock intervals. What effect does the presence of shell or karst development have on foundation safety? For structures bearing on bedrock it has little, if any, effect. Because the rock weathers very slowly over geologic time, once the structure is safely founded on rock any further weathering of the bedrock would not be significant during the life of the structure.

For structures that bear on soil overlying karst features, it presents some degree of risk of future subsidence or loss of foundation support. But as most of you that are familiar with soil conditions in the Murfreesboro community will realize, the soil in this area is very thin. Typically, the soil is less than five feet in thickness and in some areas there is essentially no soil and bedrock crops out at the surface.

Because the soil is thin, any sinkholes in the bedrock are usually apparent at the ground surface, or in other words, there is not a thick soil cover to hide or mask the karst features within the bedrock. This greatly lessens the risk of possibly building above an unknown sinkhole, which sometimes happens in Florida or in other areas of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Because the bedrock is stable and capable of supporting heavy foundation loads, and because the soil above the bedrock is thin and not likely to lead to significant active sinkhole development, I characterize the site as being of low risk with respect to problems generated by karst conditions. This risk can be further mitigated by proper investigation and if necessary remedial treatment.

All significant structures located in this area should be preceded by a geotechnical investigation, which serves to identify potential sinkhole problems so that they can be treated on the front end. This investigation process and treatment is commonplace and routine for this geologic setting.

In summary, it is my opinion that the construction at the SSC campus area will be no different than at any number of other sites in the Murfreesboro area where large buildings have been routinely constructed and have experienced no problems associated with karst conditions. And I will add that I know of no adverse environmental impacts associated with this development also.

My company has served as geotechnical consultant for the Heritage Farms Dairy located on Highway 99 near the SSC site, and for the Thermacold warehouse in the White Stag facilities located in that area, for the Murfreesboro water treatment plant and for the large blue and white water tank located across town, and numerous other projects located throughout Murfreesboro, including the 15-story City Center and the Murphy Center located on this campus.

All of these structures are underlain by the same types of rocks that underlie the SSC site. All of these facilities were investigated and foundation systems properly designed to accommodate the sub-surface conditions, and all of these structures are performing satisfactorily today and I expect them to continue to perform satisfactorily throughout their service life. I fully expect the same to be true for facilities constructed within the campus area of the SSC project. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. The next speaker will be Mr. Eddie Floyd, to be followed by Jerry Jones. Is Jerry Jones here? Could you take a seat up front, please? Mr. Floyd?

488

STATEMENT OF EDDIE FLOYD

MR. FLOYD: My name is Eddie Floyd. I'm the manager of Environment Safety and Health for Occidental Chemicals Phosphorous Products Group, located in Columbia, Tennessee. I'm here to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding dust control during the construction phase of the Super Collider project.

My company is involved in surface mining phosphate in the middle Tennessee area. Because dust is generated during this phase of our operation, we've developed some expertise in dust control. Controlling dust will also be important during the construction phase of the Super Collider project, so I'd like to share our experiences with this issue.

In our operation, trucks haul material from mine sites to processing plants. Since 1980 we've pursued an aggressive dust control program which has been very successful. By using a 5,000-gallon 10-axle water truck and dust suppressant in key areas, we're confident that 90 to 95 percent of the road dust is controlled.

Ambient air monitors on-site document a 50 percent reduction in total suspended particulates, from the manufacturing plants since the road watering project was implemented. Our experience shows that controlling dust will require watering roads more than twice a day. What's needed is an on-going watering program. Even if it rains in the morning, roads may have to be watered in the afternoon.

On unpaved county roads an environmentally approved dust suppression material called dusticide can be used in front of residential houses to minimize the nuisance dust. Road dust particles are generally larger and settle out quickly, making road dust more of a nuisance than a health problem.

In short, I would say that there is no reason to believe that ambient air quality standards will be violated by dust during the site construction phase of this project, if a well-developed dust control program is developed and implemented. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Floyd. The next speaker is Mr. Jerry Jones, to be followed by Bill Bugg. Is Mr. Bugg here? Mr. Jones.

508

STATEMENT OF JERRY JONES

MR. JONES: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jerry Jones with the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The right-of-way office was responsible for the land acquisition studies for the SSC team and would like to make the following clarifications.

First, in the Environmental Impact Statement it was indicated that there were 898 parcels. There were 434 in fee simple and 464 in stratified fee. Based on follow-up studies, the SSC Authority would acquire 880 tracts, 382 in fee simple and 498 in stratified fee. The total number of ownerships, as presented in the Environmental Impact Statement, is 807. However, later studies indicate 719 ownerships.

As to the number of relocations, the Environmental Impact Statement indicates 116, with 112 residential and 4 businesses. The current data reflects a total of 138 relocations, 126 residential and 12 non-residential, including farms, non-profit organizations and businesses. We have studied modifications to the areas, to some of the areas in J, E and F, which would reduce the relocations from 138 to 128 if the modifications are accepted by DOE. Also, other modifications under study could reduce the number of relocations even more.

Next, a portion of the Department of Transportation's field study was a land acquisition cost analysis which reflects aberrance in the socio-economic section of the EIS as it relates to yearly tax loss due to the proposed acquisition of the real property. Estimates of value would indicate approximately \$215,000 instead of \$1.4 million property tax lost in Rutherford County. That's \$215,000 rather than \$1.4 million.

Eleven thousand instead of a half a million dollars lost in Marshall County, and \$24,000 instead of \$1.1 million of property tax lost in Bedford County. This does not even take into consideration a real estate economic theory which indicates that within a couple of years after acquisition, houses that have been purchased will be replaced with equal or better houses. Thus, the tax base could be retained or even increased.

Next, in the EIS as it relates to access roads it states the following: Total road construction modifications would include six miles of new four-lane highways, four miles of two-lane roads, and 12 miles of upgraded two-lane roads and three miles of one-lane road. However, additional studies indicate that almost 28 miles of new, upgraded roads, including bridges, will be constructed.

And last, the State of Tennessee has passed stratified fee legislation and we, at the Department of Transportation's little exhibit out in the hallway, will be glad to explain with a diagram exactly what stratified fee means. Thank you very much.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir.

MR. NOLAN: Jerry, do you -- can you give us copies of the studies that you referred to, particularly the ones associated with your recalculations on lost revenue?

MR. JONES: Yes. Yes, I can't tonight, but we will provide them.

MR. NOLAN: Okay. You referred to a number of different studies that changes the estimates on relocations and tax values and that kind of thing.

MR. JONES: Right, right, right.

MR. NOLAN: We would need all that to go along with that.

MR. JONES: Exactly, exactly.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much.

MR. JONES: Yes, sir.

VOICE: I wish you'd tell us.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Bill Bugg, to be followed by Will Forte. Has Will Forte arrived? Is Lisha Preston here? Did I pronounce that correct? Lisha or Lesha Preston? You'll be following Mr. Bugg.

507

STATEMENT OF BILL BUGG

MR. BUGG: I'm Bill Bugg. I'm head of the Physics Department at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. I'd like to briefly call your attention to the beneficial impact of the Super Collider project on the system of higher education in the State of Tennessee, and more particularly on those educational institutions in close proximity to the SSC's site.

In the Tennessee site proposal, great emphasis was placed on the contribution that Tennessee's excellent educational facilities and institutions would make to the SSC project. Today, I would like to emphasize the tremendous educational benefits which would accrue to the state and to the local region from the presence of the SSC in Tennessee.

First, in my opinion and most importantly, the infusion of over 1,000 of the finest scientific and technical minds in the world into the center of our state will provide a tremendous uplift to our intellectual well-being and to our academic institutions, and an inspiration to our young people.

I can assure you from personal experience at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, for the creation during World War II of Oak Ridge National Laboratory provided the major stimulus for the University to move from a primarily undergraduate school to an institution with more than 150 masters programs, 60 Ph.D. programs, that nothing is more likely to induce a quantum leap of educational quality in the state of Tennessee than the decision by DOE to locate the Super Collider here.

In my opinion the SSC project would have an even greater impact than Oak Ridge National Laboratory did on our university, because of the basic research character of that project. As great as the benefits that would be reaped at my institution, which is 200 miles from here, I must tell you that I'm extremely envious of those of you who live near the site.

Middle Tennessee State University, the University of Tennessee Space Institute, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee State University, and even the more distant University of Tennessee Chattanooga, Tennessee Technological University and the University of Alabama at Huntsville, by their proximity, will receive incredible stimuli from the SSC laboratory, both for their student body and their faculty.

No less affected will be the liberal arts colleges and community colleges, as well as technical institutes and vocational schools; nearly 20 such institutions lie in Central Tennessee near the site.

But it's not through educational institutions alone that the area will benefit. The cultural stimulus from the SSC employees, their support of theater, music, recreational programs and their interaction with nearby communities, will enrich immeasurably the lives of those around them, and they will in turn be enriched by their interactions with our local culture.

I have seen this directly in east Tennessee, with Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Knoxville and surrounding communities, and at other national laboratories, and I assure you that you will be amazed at the community benefits resulting directly from the SSC project and its personnel, both newcomers and natives, but particularly the effect on our young people.

Finally, I'd like to say a few words about safety, based not on any technical studies, of which there are many, but on my personal experience. I'm an elementary particle physicist, and I have lived near large accelerators on many occasions. A large accelerator is basically a benign device. Unlike many sources of negative environmental impacts, an accelerator can be basically thought of as a device like a television tube or an x-ray machine which can be turned off at will.

In fact, a TV picture tube is a type of accelerator. Accelerators do not generate large quantities of radioactive material, as do, for example, nuclear reactors. Small versions of these devices exist on university campuses for research, hospitals for treatment of illness, and in industry for fabrication of materials. I have personally lived with my family in close proximity to major accelerators at Fermilab and at CERN. And I'd like to point out that a large accelerator is being constructed in -- today, that will in its entirety be located under a city of two million people -- Hamburg, West Germany.

I can assure you that the people who live in the Murfreesboro area should have no concern about the location of the Super Collider near Murfreesboro. I would gladly, for example, house my family in a home directly over one of the abort areas.

The SSC, while larger than some of these other accelerators, is equally benign. As with all large projects, for example, new major industries, there are adverse effects. But these will be outweighed by the incredible benefits to the State and particularly to the local community. As an east Tennessean, I only wish that we in east Tennessee could match the superb geology and the unsurpassed regional resources of central Tennessee, so that I might today be advocating the location of the SSC near my university and my home rather than in central Tennessee.

Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Lisha Preston. Lisha? And she'd be followed by Thomas Hutchinson. Is Mr. Hutchinson here? Ms. Preston?

632

STATEMENT OF LISHA PRESTON

MS. PRESTON: Okay. I'm from Bedford County, actually Shelbyville, and I'm working and I'm going to school, and that's why I wasn't here earlier. Okay. I would just like to say that I agree with the EIS and there are a lot of negative economic impacts that a lot of people don't realize.

Okay. And the roads, there's going to be a lot of stuff that's going to have to go on about the roads. There's going to have to be a lot built. There's going to be a wide usage and there's going to be more taxes than people realize. There's going to be a whole lot of them.

And there's some people in Shelbyville, you know, they say that they want it. But I think they want it because of the money that's being thrown at them. There's a lot of things that they don't realize, but there are a lot of people in Shelbyville that do realize, a lot, you know, the good and the bad about it. But, you know, with everything that's being said, they still don't want it.

So I'd just like to let y'all know that we in Shelbyville and surrounding towns in Bedford County, we really don't want it. We don't want it for Bedford County and we don't want it for Rutherford County or any of the other ones. I'd just like y'all to know that.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you for your comments.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Thomas Hutchinson, to be followed by Ann Driver. Is Ann Driver here? Mr. Hutchinson please.

51.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS HUTCHINSON

MR. HUTCHINSON: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Thomas Hutchinson, president of the Consolidated Utility District of Rutherford County. CUD has been asked to furnish potable water to this project, in the amount of three and a half million gallons of water a day.

Consolidated Utility District, with \$30 million in net assets, is willing and able to serve the needs of this Super Collider. Our water plant is located on the upper end of Percy Priest Lake, an ample source of raw water. The Corps of Engineers estimates state that if 20 million of gallons of water a day is pumped out of the lake for 200 days continuous, and no water running into the lake, it would lower that lake only one foot.

Our water plant has a four million gallon capacity a day now, with a four million gallons per day expansion. And this will be in operation about a year from now. The plant is designed to be expanded to a 30 million gallon per day capacity. CUD has sufficient water lines in the project campus area now to meet the construction needs of the project for water. Additional lines though from our water plant to the Super Collider site will need to be laid, and at three and a half million gallon additional capacity per day will need to be expanded in our plant, and also in the water storage reservoirs.

The State of Tennessee will furnish the finances for these needs, and serving this large customer should not have any effect on our present Consolidated Utility District customers.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you, sir.

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Ann Driver, to be followed by Sara Broiles. Is Sara Broiles here?

633

STATEMENT OF ANN DRIVER

MS. DRIVER: I'm Ann Driver, and I live at 433 McKegg Road. I am here as a resident of Colonial Estates. I cannot believe that the public and particularly the local supporters of the SSC fully understand what is being required of the residents surrounding the oval tunnel.

I don't believe they would ask such a sacrifice on the part of these people and their neighbors. Many of these residents live in what has been called the abort area. We understand that electrons will be raced at the speed of light in the tunnel, and when they collide they may penetrate the surrounding earth. And so quite possibly will bring nuclear contamination to the earth and hence to gardens, fruit trees, and underground water.

The residents who try to stay on in the area and take the risk of cancer for themselves and their families, would then be expected to pay increased property taxes because with the donation of the very large tract of land to the DOE, by the State of Tennessee, many parcels of taxable property would be dropped from the tax rolls.

Also the local public will be called upon to build extra roads and enlarge and maintain existing ones, as well as to build new schools for the education of the children of incoming families. The World Book Encyclopedia defines eminent domain as "the inherent right of the State to force a property owner to sell his property when it is needed for public use."

At this time, not one word has suggested that the State has any expectation of adequately compensating these residents for the loss of their property. Such a loss could be devastating to many, to young couples, both of whom may be working in an effort to buy their own home, and to retired people who live on fixed incomes. And to those with mortgages, the burden of monthly payments would continue, even though their home, the largest investment of a lifetime, would no longer house them.

These are some of the reasons why those of us whose lives may be shattered by the SSC are deeply opposed to it. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Sara Broiles, to be followed by Russell Driver.

634

STATEMENT OF SARA BROILES

1 MS. BROILES: I'm not a speaker. This is Sara Broiles from Christiana. I'm not a speaker, but I just
want to say that we are opposed to the Super Collider in Christiana. I've got up a petition of more
than 350 people, and haven't found but two or three that wants it.

2 We don't want our homes ruined by this thing. We have worked hard to have it, we -- and I'm old aged,
and we don't want to give them up. We don't want our wells contaminated. We dug a well last year in
3 order to have a garden, so we wouldn't have to be on welfare or food stamps like a lot of people are.

4 And we're trying our hardest to keep things going, and we don't want our well taken for this thing. We
don't want it, so I have wrote the representatives and I have wrote the Governor, and they replied with
a letter, and don't know -- they didn't know a thing in the world about it. They should know what
they're doing. We elected them.

5 We don't need a dumping ground in Tennessee. We don't want to give up our homes. None of us wants to
give up our homes, and because the Governor or the government wants it. They didn't help us buy it,
and that's all I've got to say. What are they going to do with all this stuff that they take out of
this hole? Well, just what are they going to do with that? Pile it on top of the ground, and leave it
there.

Tennessee's a beautiful place to live in, but they're going to use it for a dumping ground. That's all
this is. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Russell Driver, to be followed by Steven Hiatt. Is Mr. Hiatt here?
Is Will Forte here? Joe Imorde? You're the next speaker sir. Mr. Driver?

635

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL DRIVER

MR. DRIVER: I'm Russell Driver, and with my wife I live in the Colonial Estates subdivision, which is
in area I, one of the two abort areas. Rather than repeat points which have already been made today,
I'd like to use a few minutes to make several comments which I think have not been previously
emphasized.

1 First about the wells. The draft of the Environmental Income [sic] Statement estimates that 350 wells
will be lost. We understand that 150 more wells adjacent to the tunnel may also be at least affected.
The State has promised to provide water lines to these individuals. Does this mean that the State will
also pay for the future water bills for farmers who, having lost their wells, must depend thereafter on
utility water, not only for family members but also for herds of stock animals?

2 Secondly, about the SSC impact on the local city and county infrastructure, which will apparently be
dramatically and significantly affected. Many public services will be required, and will need to be
expanded for schools, law enforcement, human services, public health, utilities, roads, water supply,
sewage and solid waste disposal.

Recent news articles report the State will help. To what extent is not clear. City and county offi-
cials should carefully estimate costs for these long-term expansion and service needs, and negotiate a
clear understanding of financial support from the State.

3 Third, about the spoils areas, which would be located on the surface around the ring, and which would
probably attract more local garbage. Dust would be a problem, water would be applied, as has been
mentioned this evening. Mosquitos would multiply, insecticides would then be applied which would seep
into the soil and contaminate ground water.

4 My next comment relates to projections contained in the Environmental Income [sic] Statement for SSC
related changes in public finances. The one for Rutherford County is on page 239 of Volume IV. It
estimates that for 1989, just next year, property tax revenues will decline by \$1.4 million, as parcels
of land are removed from the tax rolls. Indirect capital expenditures will require \$1.3 million, and
indirect tax revenues will increase by only \$400,000.

So the net effect would be a deficit or drain of \$2,300,000 for Murfreesboro and Rutherford County.
Deficits are also projected for 1990 and 1991, after which small positive cash flows are projected.
The deficits would have to be made up by increased taxes on the rest of us, or financed by borrowing.
If bonds were issued at six percent, it can be projected that the small positive impacts in years after
1991 could not repay the debts before the end of this century.

5 [Finally, it deeply worries us and our neighbors in Colonial Estates that we're expected to assume the risks of living in Area I, the abort area or the buffered area or buried beam zone, knowing that at the Fermilab in Illinois, no one is allowed to live or even visit in such an area. State officials have tried to comfort us by telling us that the ring at Fermi is buried only 30 feet. Yet the SSC is planned to be 20 times more powerful than the one at Fermi. Does that mean that it should be buried more than 600 feet? Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker will be Mr. Joe Imorde, to be followed by Steven Hiatt.

519

STATEMENT OF JOE IMORDE

MR. IMORDE: My name is Joe Imorde, and I am South Central Bell Telephone Company's Tennessee Manager for Economic Development. The statement that I'm going to make has been sent to Dr. Mack Riddle a couple of weeks ago for inclusion in the final EIS.

South Central Bell can provide the telecommunication needs of the Superconducting Super Collider at the site proposed by the State of Tennessee. We do not anticipate any special problems or possible environmental impacts arising from the construction or routing of additional telecommunications equipment.

South Central Bell and our parent company of Bell South Corporation, are totally committed to high technology and economic growth in Tennessee and support the location of the Superconducting Super Collider in the State of Tennessee.

The proposed location for the Super Collider campus is six and a half miles from the Murfreesboro central office. This exchange is served by number 5 ESS, which is a digital electronic stored program control machine. It has the capacity to serve the needs of the project.

Of particular interest is the ability of this switch to serve as a host for a remote switching unit which could be located right on the campus. The number 5 ESS switch can be converted to common channel signaling system 7, which is the basis for all ISDN services for the future.

The interoffice facilities that carry calls from Murfreesboro to Nashville, where they can interconnect to the world, are outstanding. There are two major routes. One is a digital radio, and the second will be an entirely fiberoptic route. It is also important to note that an alternate route through the Triune and Franklin offices could be provided, giving total route diversity.

Furthermore, a fiberoptic cable providing local loop facilities could be installed on a very short notice. This would provide equipment to 24,192 voice channels. We at South Central Bell believe that our future economic well-being is closely linked with how this country invests in science and technology. We believe that telecommunications plays a major role in the economic development of the states that we serve, including Tennessee.

Hence, we have a special responsibility to build the best possible electronic highways for the future, and we must manage the public telephone network and the technologies derived from it in ways which will stimulate economic growth and expansion in our region.

We are doing that in Tennessee. The telecommunications scenario for the proposed SSC site fully supports locating the facility in Tennessee, and in the Murfreesboro area. In fact, by 1990 all 206 of our switching centers in Tennessee will be using computer-based stored program control systems, and our interoffice network will have 100 percent digital connectivity.

This infrastructure is the foundation that positions telecommunications as an important economic development tool in the 21st century. Our company has responded quickly to meet the complex communication needs of the Nissan and the Saturn manufacturing plants, and we are confident we can provide the telecommunication needs of the SSC when they need it, with minimal functional impact on the environment. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. The next speaker will be Steven Hiatt, to be followed by Dawson Wimsatt. Is Dawson Wimsatt here? If not, is Linda Barnhill here?

MR. WIMSATT: I'm here.

MR. LAWSON: Oh, I'm sorry. As I said this afternoon, if you are here, just raise your hand so I can know that you're here. Dawson Wimsatt will be the next speaker. Steven Hiatt, it's your turn.

636 STATEMENT OF STEVEN HIATT, ON BEHALF OF HON. MARILYN LLOYD

MR. HIATT: Thank you. I didn't mean to do that. My name is Steven Hiatt, and I am administrative assistant to Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd in her Chattanooga office, and I have a statement from the Congresswoman.

Statement of the Honorable Marilyn Lloyd, on the public hearing in Murfreesboro on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider:

"Today a hearing is being conducted on the Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Tennessee site for the Superconducting Super Collider. The selection of this site as one of the seven best qualified sites for locating this important new scientific facility was, in itself, an accolade for our State.

The proposed site is located about 30 miles south of Nashville and extends through the districts of two of my friends and colleagues, Representatives Jim Cooper and Bart Gordon of the Fourth and Sixth Districts. The site is centrally located within our State and the site will, I'm sure, benefit more than the four counties in which it will be located. In fact, the Department's draft EIS suggests that about 21 of the 95 counties within the State of Tennessee will directly or indirectly benefit from this site location.

1 It is my firm belief that the State of Tennessee would be an ideal location for this Superconducting Super Collider. This new scientific facility is intended to explore the most fundamental aspects of nature. The information to be derived from the experiments performed on the SSC will help mankind better understand the fundamental forces that govern all existence on earth and in fact within the universe itself.

Clearly, this is a remarkable goal and the fact that Tennessee could be the center of excellence for such activity would indeed place our communities throughout the State in a unique position of being the center of high energy physics for the world.

2 In my view, the proposed location is ideally suited to the needs of the scientific community that would be working on the SSC. In addition, the nearly 5,000 construction jobs that would be associated with the seven to eight-year construction schedule for the SSC would be an economic plus, not only for the region but for the whole State.

It is estimated that the cost to construct the SSC will range between 4.5 and 4.7 billion dollars. Such a major Federal investment in the State's economy can only enhance the quality of life throughout the whole state and the southeastern region of the country.

3 Reviewing the draft EIS suggests that the State of Tennessee would indeed meet all the geologic, environmental and resource requirements for this project. Besides having an attractive site for the actual construction of the project, which would involve tunneling below the water table, the region offers access to several amenities that are desirable framework for the activities that would take place at the SSC facility.

For example, three important universities are located in the region, and although the SSC itself would provide a center of educational activities, these universities would indeed both enhance and certainly benefit from the location of the SSC, as would the entire State university system.

4 The site is located near the Nashville International Airport, in addition to two smaller airports located near Smyrna and Murfreesboro. There is also an abundance of recreational and other resources suitable to enhance the quality of life of the work force that will be located at the SSC site.

In addition, the support that the program could receive from unique institutions and facilities located within the state, including my district, such as the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TVA and the multitude of important corporations, can only serve to ensure that the SSC is indeed a successful scientific, technological and educational enterprise.

In fact, although clearly one of the most important scientific enterprises ever undertaken by the United States, the SSC project is only one of several important scientific programs that must be accomplished by our nation over the next decade.

5 It is important that those of us within the State who support the SSC recognize that this project must be accomplished in conjunction with the implementation of a broad scientific and technology development plan for the nation.

We in Congress who are vitally concerned about this country's tendency to fall into complacency regarding our science and technology programs view the SSC as one of several enterprises that can restore this nation's pride and status as the world leader in such activities.

In my position as chairman of the Science, Space and Technology Subcommittee on Energy, Research and Development, I have the responsibility to see that a judicious balance is maintained across the broad front of scientific and technology initiatives. I look forward to working with my colleagues from the Fourth and Sixth Districts, as well as Senators Sasser and Gore, who support the selection of Tennessee as the location of the Superconducting Super Collider."

And I have left a copy of the Congresswoman's statement with the ECD staff out at the table. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Hiatt.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Dawson Hiatt, to be followed by Linda Barnhill. Mr. Wimsatt?

637

STATEMENT OF DAWSON WIMSATT

MR. WIMSATT: Mr. Nolan, my name is Dawson Wimsatt. I'm retired Chief Instructor, Army Nuclear Weapons School, Redstone Arsenal. I've been retired about 12 years now. I've lived here in Murfreesboro about six blocks from here.

I've sat here and heard a lot of misinformation that had been given out about radiation. I would urge those who live in this area very strongly to check their homes for radon and their wells for radon. If they have four picocuries in their home, they're going to have 2,000 in their well water. But let's get away from that.

If the Super Collider comes to this area, I would be more than happy to live in that area. I helped take part in the 30-year study that was done between this country and the country of Japan, studying the effects of radiation on people that survived Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and, again, I have no fear of the Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker is Linda Barnhill, to be followed by Steve Csorna. Is Mr. Csorna here?

638

STATEMENT OF LINDA BARNHILL

MS. BARNHILL: My name is Linda Barnhill. I live in Murfreesboro. I live outside the city limits, about 10 miles, and I've summarized my thoughts in a poem, which I'll read. All right, it's called "Just a Road Called Crescent."

Five miles south on 231 lies a little one-mile stretch called Crescent Road / Just 10 families live on this small piece of land called Crescent / These folks have lived, farmed, raised cattle on this road, Crescent for many a year / They are proud of their piece of land which they hoped to pass on their to their own /

Green pastures, cattle grazing, a flowing creek with wildlife are seen on Crescent Road / In the near future a tunnel far beneath the earth could take over Crescent Road / In short, it is called the Collider, a small part of it going under Crescent Road / What will the Collider bring? More people, jobs, unanswered questions / The tranquil life that once was on Crescent Road would be no more.

And Murfreesboro started out as a farm community, and there's beautiful farms in Murfreesboro and Rutherford County. And I would hate to see these farms be destroyed. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you for your helpful comments.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Steve Csorna, to be followed by Carol Baltimore. Is Ms. Baltimore here? Is she? I'm sorry, are you Carol Baltimore? Okay fine. Thank you. Mr. Csorna.

639

STATEMENT OF STEVE CSORNA

MR. CSORNA: Hi, I'm Steve Csorna. I'm a professor of physics at Vanderbilt University, and on behalf of my colleagues at the University I'd like to welcome this distinguished panel to this site in Tennessee.

Those of us that are physicists and are in the profession, which deals in particular with particle physics, view the Super Collider as basically a research and educational institution, unburdened by any of the environmental problems which are associated with normal commercial industries, smokestack industries, and so forth.

The SSC in our opinion, my opinion, is environmentally safe and a desirable institution to get in Tennessee. There's been over 50 years of experience in this country at all, all along, in terms of operating accelerators for the purpose of doing research. These are institutions at Fermilab, at Stanford, at Cornell, Argonne and several others which I don't want to mention at the moment.

During this period, no member of the public has ever been harmed by any research-related operation from these institutions. As a graduate student and over the last 20 years of my career, I've spent years housed on-site at facilities, for example, at the Fermilab. It is in my own interest to make sure that I will depart from there with my health, so I would not spend any time there at all if there was any question in my opinion related to the safety and operation of this kind of a collider.

Now the SSC is a new frontier of fundamental science, and it's important for us to remember that about a hundred years ago, a fellow by the name of John Clerk Maxwell laid down the foundations of electricity and magnetism. It took us 100 years from the moment that the theory was correctly formulated, to reach a point where we have lasers used for surgery, television, radio and all the fantastic magical things that our technological society enjoys today.

The Super Collider is going to lay the scientific foundation for work to be done in the next coming century. It is absolutely essential for the country and its future development and reach in science to be able to go ahead and continue with this project.

In terms of local interest, SSC is going to produce new research opportunities for the faculty and the students, most importantly the students, at our local universities and colleges. There will be career opportunities for our students, for our graduates. Right now, we are losing the brightest graduates that we have to places like California and Massachusetts because it is in California and Massachusetts where they find things related to space program, Silicon Valley, solid state physics, the Research Triangle and so forth.

Tennessee is unfortunately behind in terms of the opportunities that it can offer for career opportunities to its own citizens. The Super Collider is a small step towards rightening [sic] this imbalance.

In addition, the Super Collider will provide jobs for skilled personnel, machinists, electronics experts, and so on and so forth, and of course there is that huge 5,000-man construction force that its needed in order to build that thing.

I'd like to just mention to you a personal experience that I've had at Vanderbilt, and I am besieged. I get dozens of phone calls from our students, undergraduates and graduates, who wish to find ways of somehow participating in the Super Collider. Unfortunately, at the moment I have to tell them that it's a little too early. It's going to be a ways before they can actually do things. But it's very gratifying to find that young Americans are interested in science, and I find it important.

Our Chancellor, Joe Wyatt, is a member of the University Research Association that is the overseer for the Super Collider. He has promised four to six new faculty positions in particle physics if the Super Collider comes to Tennessee. He is also very supportive of the Vanderbilt participation on the proposal team which put together the proposal that you have received.

My conclusion is that the site is geographically favorable, economically attractive in terms of the cost being low in Tennessee to build the thing. It is environmentally, eminently safe. In my talks, and I've been invited to give many talks on this topic to scientific societies, such as Sigma Psi, the teaching associations have invited me to tell them about the Super Collider, high schools, colleges and so forth, I have found that there is a tremendously favorable response on the parts of Tennesseans towards this great new development and the siting of the Super Collider here.

And it is my hope that the vast majority of Tennesseans will indeed not be disappointed. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Carol Baltimore, to be followed by Travis Spivey.

518

STATEMENT OF CAROL BALTIMORE

MS. BALTIMORE: My name is Carol Baltimore. I'm a senior physics major at Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville. I'm here before you this evening to talk about -- or to speak in support of the Superconducting Super Collider being located in Tennessee. I'll address some of the benefits that it would provide for middle Tennessee, specifically in the areas of education and research.

First, no matter where it is located, the Superconducting Super Collider will provide opportunities for research in the area of high energy nuclear physics that were hitherto impossible. As a result of this, it will create an atmosphere that will attract physicists from all over the world. Thus, if it were located in middle Tennessee, it would make the area a hub of international research activity.

Secondly, the SSC will provide opportunities for the research involvement of college-level physics students. At Tennessee Tech, many of the undergraduate physics students have been employed by the Physics faculty to assist in their individual research projects. These students have had the opportunity to go to such research facilities as Argonne National Lab and Oak Ridge National Lab, as well as Notre Dame University and Duke University.

At these research labs students are able to see in action some of the physics principles they have learned in the classroom. They are also able to use the problem-solving capabilities that they learned from working problems in books and actual real life situations. In short this laboratory experience is a vital part to the learning process.

I was employed by nuclear physicists this summer, and in September we went to the Notre Dame National Laboratory -- not national laboratory, Notre Dame University's nuclear structure laboratory. Being involved in an original physics research was an exhilarating experience for me. It was fascinating to me to see equipment that really worked because of the physics principles I had studied. I had never seen actual equipment other than dropping things, the force of gravity that everyone's seen. I'd never really seen actual equipment in operation, real physics equipment.

The most intriguing and stimulating part of the experience, however, was the feeling of excitement in the air when all of the hundreds of pieces of equipment finally came together to actually work as a unit, and to produce information that would be a contribution to physics.

If the SSC were located in Tennessee, there would most likely be more such research opportunities for physics students in Tennessee and in other parts of the southeast.

Another major benefit that the SSC would provide for middle Tennessee is the improvement of local educational systems, because 2,500 scientists and technical people will be employed permanently at the SSC, they and their families would locate in the middle Tennessee area. These types of people are typically concerned about the health of their communities in which they live, particularly about the quality of education which their children receive.

When a large number of educationally-minded people are concentrated in one area, the educational standards of the voting majority increase. This has previously happened with both the establishment of Los Alamos National Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In these places, towns were essentially founded by educationally-minded people.

I submit that if the SSC were located in middle Tennessee, the educational systems of the regional would considerably improve. In short, I believe that the location of the Superconducting Super Collider in Tennessee would be greatly beneficial to all of the students in Tennessee.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. NOLAN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker will be Travis Spivey, to be followed by Frank Mason.

STATEMENT OF TRAVIS SPIVEY

MR. SPIVEY: My name is Travis Spivey and I'm a resident of Shelbyville in Bedford County, and I attend Middle Tennessee State University here in Murfreesboro. MTSU may not be one of the nationally prominent universities in higher education, but I'm confident that MTSU could supply the needs of local higher education for the Super Collider.

640

Roughly 50 percent of last year's college graduates in chemical and physical engineering fields left the state for employment. This is due to the fact that there is not much demand for their type of work presently. Yet some of the best engineering colleges are located here in the state of Tennessee.

As a student, I feel that Tennessee's higher education program could benefit from this facility. We have supported Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge since World War II. I know that the Super Collider Program could be supported here. It would boost the economy at both the local and State levels.

Middle Tennessee is rapidly becoming one of America's hot spots for growth. The science and technology is already here, and the Super Collider would benefit from this. In my opinion, we have the resources, we have the need. All we need now is your decision for Tennessee. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

The next speaker is Mr. Frank Mason, to be followed by Logan Hickerson. Mr. Hickerson?

515

STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN MASON

MR. MASON: My name is Franklin Curtis Mason and I'm from Murfreesburg. I'm speaking as a private citizen, educated in physics at MTSU and a person concerned about the future of our area.

I support the SSC in Tennessee for the following reasons. The superior geology of the proposed Tennessee site over other possible sites makes the tunnel construction and maintenance less a problem. The jobs related to the construction and operation of the SSC would be high quality, high-paying ones, many of which could go to the residents of middle Tennessee, since we have a broad base of technically trained people.

This facility would represent quality growth in our area, not just the ordinary urban sprawl growth we are now experiencing. Much thought has been given to the selection of the site as a possible SSC location, much more so than that given to ordinary growth. This would be an advantage. The limitations in other type growth might naturally occur in order to ensure the proper function of the completed SSC.

There would be opportunities for internships and cooperative education at the SSC for those students interested in attending such schools as Middle Tennessee State University. More enrollment in science and engineering-related fields would occur at regional universities such as ours.

The SSC would be a facility which would offer MTSU faculty opportunities for research not presently available to them. The SSC in Tennessee would blend into the local surroundings in such a way that the natural beauty of the area would be less affected than if it were located in less populated areas, such as Arizona.

The SSC would enhance the mid-South image of being a center of research and development. It would join AEDC in Tullahoma, Marshall Space Flight Center and Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, and the Oak Ridge National facilities in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

With any new discoveries that would occur at the SSC, our community would be uppermost in national and international thought. The proposed Tennessee site is easily accessible by highway, air and rail transportation. Also, a natural waterway is available at Nashville.

The Nashville/middle Tennessee area would be appealing to people who would relocate here and to visiting world scientists. The general level of educational opportunities for students of all levels would be enhanced.

That's been stated here many times already. There are many other reasons for my being in favor of the SSC in Tennessee, but time does not permit me to enumerate them. In conclusion, I offer the following thought. Reading from the opening page of Chapter 1 of Stephen Hawking's bestseller, A Brief History of Time, if you'll allow me: "A well-known scientist, some say Bertrand Russell, once gave a public lecture on astronomy. He described how the earth orbits around the sun, and how the sun in turn orbits around the center of a vast collection of stars called our galaxy.

At the end of the lecture a little old lady at the back of the room got up and said "What you have told us is rubbish. The world is really a flat plate supported on the back of a giant tortoise." The scientist gave a superior smile before replying. "What is the tortoise standing on?" "You're very clever young man, very clever," said the old lady, "But it's turtles all the way down."

My observation is this. We now have a clear understanding of how the universe works on a grand scale. And for that matter, what holds atoms together. But what about the proton? What holds it together? Wouldn't it be great if the answer to this fundamental question came from the SSC located in Tennessee? Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you sir.

(Applause)

The next speaker will be Logan Hickerson, to be followed by John Jones. Is Mr. Jones here? Mr. Hickerson please.

516

STATEMENT OF LOGAN HICKERSON

MR. HICKERSON: I'm Logan Hickerson, President-Elect, Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce. Based upon the assumptions that the project is constructed at the proposed location in Tennessee, and that the project is environmentally safe, the profile of the impact to the business and economic climate in Rutherford County and the State of Tennessee can be easily projected.

The Nissan experience in 1980 made an international statement about industrial and business opportunities in Tennessee. This marked the beginning of accelerated growth in Rutherford County. The population was slightly more than 84,000. In six short years, the number of residents increased to 102,700. 1987 was a record year with approximately 9,000 new people choosing Rutherford County as home.

The home building industry experienced record growth, with almost 3,000 homes constructed during the last year. The county assessor of property, Tommy Sanford, said almost 4,000 new parcels were added to the tax rolls. The future looks even brighter with more businesses and industries considering location here. Those possibilities include manufacturing, service, transportation and even entertainment.

Some economists predict that Rutherford County's population will swell to 220,000 by the year 2005. A project such as the SSC will have a similar impact. The educational opportunities, the opportunities for strengthened market potential, for goods and services, and other business opportunities precipitated by this project, are welcome by most Tennesseans. Murfreesboro is the geographic center of the state.

There are more states contiguous to Tennessee than any other state in the nation. The surrounding states also receive the economic benefits of this location. This location is in the demographic center of approximately 75 percent of the American population.

I have noticed in the draft Environmental Impact Statement that the per capita personal income of the socio-economic region of influence for the Tennessee site is the lowest per capita income of all the sites currently considered for the SSC. We try hard to bring our per capita income levels up. We try hard to bring our standard of living up. We know that if the SSC locates in Tennessee, that this per capita income will be increased.

We know that the population of this middle Tennessee area will continue to grow and increase, even if there are efforts to control growth. We have consistently encouraged those types of growth which promote a high quality of life in our community. We know that the SSC will bring with it the nation's best and brightest technical brain power. This will provide a job step in the direction which we have been pursuing.

Our regional experience with the Arnold Engineering Development Center near Tullahoma, Tennessee, assures us that the location of a government-owned research facility continues to pump economic benefit into the community, in both good times and hard times, thus providing an economic stability which is extremely difficult to obtain otherwise.

We welcome the Superconducting Super Collider project to Tennessee. Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is John Jones to be followed by Corie Wiser-Fort.

642

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. JONES

MR. JONES: I am John H. Jones. I am superintendent of the Murfreesboro City Schools, one or two local school systems. My purpose is to give you some brief information regarding our school system, some reference to the other school system, and to indicate to you that the capacity to handle growth, that the potential is there. We are currently working on potential capacity in our school system.

Each school system has each completed a building program. One school system's building program is a completion of a \$40 million program, and the other one a completion of a \$7 million program. Both school systems have in their projections at this point a total of \$60 million programs laid out for the next ten years. Obviously if the community grows faster than anticipated, then of course these projections may be reevaluated.

Those who come to our community are generally very pleased with the education quality, the K through 12 programs of Rutherford County and the Murfreesboro School System. Additionally, we have held to high standards. Traditionally, we have been leaders in the area of early childhood education, special education and other areas of education.

In fact, this very year, the Rutherford County School System produced the national, not state, but national teacher of the year. Three years ago, the Murfreesboro City School System had the runner-up national teacher of the year. So traditionally and historically, the two school systems have been recognized.

A unique feature which is attractive to all new coming industry currently in the local school system of the Murfreesboro City Schools is that it is a leader in a new concept, a concept which states that today's school system must provide a school day and a school year that is comparable to the working hours of today's labor force.

Our traditional school system has been based upon a model that was needed by a rural economy and a rural home fifty years ago. The Murfreesboro School System supported unanimously by the school board and the city council has set up a 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. school day. Thirty-three percent enrolled in the Murfreesboro School System are enrolled in that extended school day program.

All over the nation, school districts are looking at this model, and we believe that it offers to the new comers of this community one of the most attractive features of a community that can now be found in America.

So we believe that any newcomer or any new installation whether it be scientific, whether it be more manufacturing based, that the employees who move to that area will be highly pleased with the school system.

So consequently if the Super Collider is located in Tennessee, we believe that those who move here with it and those of our future generations will be pleased to educate their children in our K through 12 school system.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is Corie Wiser-Fort to be followed by two people sharing the same time slot, John Gullivan and James Gilliam. Ms. Wiser-Fort.

840

STATEMENT OF CORIE WISER-FORT

1 MS. WISER-FORT: Hello and good evening. I think that those of us who live around the project should
2 just take a minute to imagine what it will look like. If you can imagine hugh monstrous metal power
lines running across the land, I mean gigantic, gigantic electric lines running in to provide the
electrical energy, water usage equaling that of a city of a population of about 30,000 used by this one
3 place, four million tons of dirt, rubble, and rock piled up. The possibility of our streams and
4 rivers, the Duck, the Harpeth and the Stones River polluted by runoff and increased rates of cancer
from radiation into the environment.

Now I wonder who in this audience has read about the numerous reports in the newspapers and on TV about
the DOE's record on the environment around Oak Ridge. Have any of you read about that? I mean it has
been in the paper. If you have not read it, I do not know where you have been. But there is mercury
contamination, and radioactivity has escaped. It is a dump place. It is a really, really horrendous
kind of place around Oak Ridge. The birds and fish are contaminated with radioactivity and all kinds
of pollutants are around there. It is threatening all of the wildlife around the area.

The rivers that run by Oak Ridge are essentially dead. You cannot fish in them. And this is just one
place, this a place in Tennessee where DOE is. Now they have other places across the nation that are
equally polluted, perhaps more so or I do not know.

But my feeling is that when DOE, the Department of Energy, shows that it can clean up and care for the
environment, then that is when I can believe that it can come into my neighborhood and be a worthy
neighbor. I do not want people down my road trashing it up, and I do not want a big Federal project
coming in and just dumping all over the place.

I think that actually my idea is that it is a shame when our Government spends millions of dollars or perhaps billions, I do not know, on questionable projects. We do not really know what the outcome of this is going to be, we have no idea. And it refuses to clean up the pollutants that are now threatening life. If we care about life, if we want to know about life, if we really care, why do we not clean up what we have already created, and that is particularly the Federal Government's Department of Energy installations and in this very state.

This is a beautiful country. Tennessee is really a beautiful country. And yet we have rivers that are dying, we have air that is unclean, and we have land with poisonous dumps all around. Let's get our priorities straight. We know enough about life to know that we do need clean air, we need good drinking water, and we need land free of pollutants. And we do not need a Super Collider to tell us that.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speakers will be John Gullivan and James Gilliam to be followed by Randy Bybee.

643

STATEMENT OF JOHN GALLIVAN

MR. GALLIVAN: I am John Gullivan, and I am a student at Oakland High. And I have been listening to some of the comments made by some of the people who are here tonight. And a lot of worries expressed by some of the people are really quite incredible. Because for one thing, the water may be polluted a little bit, but most pollutants can be filtered out, the radioactivities can be filtered out.

But the Super Collider will produce a lot less than a nuclear reactor, if you just look at it. It will produce about as much as a major hospital like Vanderbilt. Nobody wanted to zone Vanderbilt out of Tennessee, did they? And it will produce a lot of jobs. And for students who want a technical career, it will give them a place to go after they get out of college and graduate school, instead of like having to move to a new place and pull up and settle somewhere else. They can stay here and have the technical job that they are trained for now. It will be a lot easier for them.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

644

STATEMENT OF JAMES GILLIAM

MR. GILLIAM: I am James Gilliam, also from Oakland High School. And going back to the environmental hazards, I do not really think that it is going to hurt any fruit trees by being 360 feet underground. Because the radioactivity is only going to shoot out like 30 to 40 feet. And it would not cause any environmental hazards except to maybe underground wells or something like that, but that can be filtered out.

And I would like to say that I am for it. But ignorance is bliss, and I do not really know that much about it in the first place. I would just like to say that I am for it.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is Mr. Randy Bybee to be followed by Kenneth Schneider.

645

STATEMENT OF RANDY BYBEE

MR. BYBEE: Good evening, members of the Site Task Force. My name is Randy Bybee, and I am a senior physics student at Tennessee Technological University. I am here to speak in support of the Superconducting Super Collider being located here in the State of Tennessee.

There are many aspects I feel that ought to be considered seriously, as I am sure you know, before one decides to build a project this big anywhere. First of all, the rate at which scientific discoveries and advancements are being made in the world at this day and time is astounding. Moreover, more countries than ever before are now capable of significant scientific endeavors.

Indeed for the United States, the Super Collider will be a major scientific accomplishment, because it will ensure that we play a major role in high energy nuclear physics in the decade of the 1990's on into the 21st century.

Because of the new range of energies which will be obtainable, many nuclear theories will be subjected to the scrutiny of experiment for the first time. Now there are many theories which cannot be even touched hardly with today's accelerators because they do not have near enough energy. But with the increased energy with the Super Collider, this will now be possible.

Undoubtedly several topics at even the forefront of modern physics, such as even the grand unification theory, which physicists now all over the world are trying to work out, even this will be progressed by the experiments done with the Super Collider.

As a university student, I have had the privilege to assist the professors at Tennessee Tech in their nuclear physics experiments. For the past three years, I have worked with Dr. Ray Cosa. And during that time, we have looked specifically at neutron enriched nuclei in the mass 40 region. These experiments were conducted at the Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois.

I can assure you that hands-on experience with the instruments of nuclear physics is absolutely essential for a student who plans to enter the field of experimental nuclear physics, or one who wishes to have as complete a knowledge as possible of the instruments of physics.

It is very easy, as any student can vouch for, I think, to sit in a classroom and think that you understand a topic, but it is a totally different story altogether to actually go to a laboratory and see how experiments are done to determine various parameters relating to that topic. One's knowledge is truly enriched by actively participating in scientific experiments.

This occurs because one must acquire a thorough and clear understanding of the physics of the apparatus and the physics relating to the experiment itself. Thus, the Super Collider will be a tremendous learning tool for undergraduate or even graduate students alike.

But in addition to the aforementioned points, the Super Collider will be a major factor in the employment sector for scientists as well as engineers, technicians and all people along that line of work. During summers and school terms, students all over the state and even the country will be able to come to this area to do research to work in an area that is truly interesting to them.

Working at the Super Collider will be a fantastic experience for those who are fortunate enough to be involved in research there. Moreover, working there will provide a tremendous advantage to those undergraduate students who plan to attend graduate school, since those individuals will already have been introduced to the state-of-the-art equipment in the field of high energy nuclear physics.

In addition, interaction with other students and faculty will enable one to keep abreast of the upcoming developments in the field of nuclear physics. High energy physicists and elementary particle theorists and physicists the world over would converge to this area and to the Super Collider, and thus opportunities for collaboration will truly abound.

With association like this among physicists, more opportunities for students would naturally exist. Thus, from a science student's point of view, the Super Collider would be a tremendous asset to this region.

In conclusion, the Super Collider will indeed be a multi-faceted resource center for the United States, not only for students but for faculty alike, since they will be able to perform new and exciting experiments which will indeed further cause the science to progress. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Kenneth Schneider to be followed by Twila Berry.

514

STATEMENT OF KENNETH SCHNEIDER

MR. SCHNEIDER: Good evening. My name is Ken Schneider, and I am very pleased to be here this evening representing Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corporation USA. I would like to extend a welcome to the committee from Jerry Benefield, our president and chief executive officer of Nissan, who is unable to be here this evening.

I will focus my comments on Nissan's very positive experience here in middle Tennessee over the last eight years. In 1980, our parent company, Nissan Motor Company Ltd. of Japan, announced a decision to begin manufacturing in the United States. Nissan was one of the first Japanese auto manufacturers to build a facility in this country.

Marvin Runyan, a retired Ford executive, was named president of the new company. And Mr. Runyan, advisors from the parent company, and others in the area reviewed potential sites in almost every state in the U.S. The selection team narrowed its decision to two sites in the State of Georgia and to the Smyrna site in Tennessee. And they began to talk with officials in all three locations in order to make a final decision.

Nissan was very impressed by Tennessee for a number of reasons. First of all, the local and State government leaders and the business leaders were extremely cooperative and interested in having the company build our facility in Tennessee. The state legislature and the city and county governments agreed to assist in many ways, such as creating the infrastructure that was needed to build a 3.2 million square foot manufacturing operation.

This included energy provisions, upgrading the existing facilities such as water and sewer, and a building of a connector road from our plant to the interstate highway three miles away. They also agreed to help train Tennessee employees, since most of the people had no previous experience in building automobiles.

We were impressed by Tennessee for other reasons. An important one is that Tennessee is very centrally located in the United States. It is in the middle of the country from north to south and also east to west, and within 500 miles of half of the nation's population.

We import some parts and supplies for our vehicles, and they come by train and truck from both the West Coast and the East Coast. We also have parts shipped into our plants from over 130 U.S. based parts suppliers. Tennessee is also well located for the outbound shipment of our finished products, since many major interstates come through this area.

The best thing that we discovered about Tennessee was the quality of the potential employees for our work force. Officials in our parent company were initially concerned that U.S. workers would not be able to build a vehicle as well as the Japanese. For that reason, the company decided to start with a truck which is not as complex as building a passenger car.

Some people expressed concern about whether unexperienced Tennesseans could develop the complex skills that are needed in a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility. However, as we talked with Tennesseans, we are impressed with the peoples' strong work ethic, their company loyalty, and their potential to become outstanding employees.

Applicants for jobs at Nissan applied at State employment offices and the State did the initial screening. Then the Nissan recruiter did a second screening. And candidates who met our basic requirements were scheduled for panel interviews.

In those interviews, we looked for people who were capable of a high level of cooperation and team work, who were motivated by group as well as personal achievement, and who shared the company's goal which is to build the highest quality vehicles sold in North America.

We received over 200,000 applications for our 3,100 jobs. And today, 95 percent of the 2500 technicians working at Nissan's plant floor are from Tennessee. They have proven that Nissan was right. People with good work habits and the ability to learn can master even the most complex work assignments.

We asked the State for help in providing general vocational training for people interested in working at Nissan, and they responded by committing more than \$9 million to that educational effort.

Nissan also made a large investment in training its employees. The company sent 400 engineers and senior technicians to Japan to train at our sister plants in that country and to learn more about the automotive manufacturing process.

Our philosophy statement says that the people are our most valued resource. High technology is very important, as you obviously know, but people make the technology work. We have found people with the ability to do just that here in Tennessee.

Let me give you a few statistics that demonstrate this. Our employees are happy and productive. Our absenteeism is less than three percent compared to over ten percent for the rest of the industry. And our turn-over rate is only two percent, while many start-up operations experience a rate of 50 percent or higher.

Our Tennessee employees are already building vehicles that are equal to or better than the same Nissan vehicles built in Japan. Our dealers in the U.S. initially thought that their customers may want the Nissan version made in Japan instead of the one made in Tennessee. Just the opposite has happened. The dealers tell us that their customers ask for Tennessee products from Nissan.

Our experience has been extremely positive because of the quality of the employees that we have hired, and our overall relationship with the middle Tennessee community. We are more convinced than ever than we made the right decision eight years ago, and we wish you good luck in making your decision. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Twila Berry to be followed by Terry King.

646

STATEMENT OF TWILA BERRY

1 MS. BERRY: My name is Twila Berry, and I am opposed to the Super Collider. My husband and I both are. We have ten acres that this is going to affect. We have a 106-acre farm in the middle. We do not want to live near it and we do not want to live around it, and we do not want to leave middle Tennessee. Middle Tennessee is a great place to live. And I think that you all need to listen to the people whose land this thing is affecting.

2 You know, you have had speakers here tonight that represent businesses, and all they think about is the income that is coming to them. Well, what about the loss to the people and the land that they are losing, land that they are working for? Because I know that my husband and I work very hard to have a farm. We both have full-time jobs and we farm part-time. And there are people who have inherited land, and I am working for something that I want to hand down to my generation of children.

I am now pregnant, and I do not want my child to be exposed to any more pollutants than there are in the air. And I am all in favor for education, and the growth and the prosperity that we need, and to learn. But there is already a collider in the United States. Why do you have to have a Super Collider? You know, it has to be bigger and better, and all of the money that you are spending on it. I am like the lady awhile ago that was talking about spending on trying to clean up what you have already polluted.

3 Because you know, the Lord has given us the land and he has given us knowledge. And I think that there is so much that the Lord wants us to know. And when you start messing in something that is greater than what He wants, he is going to knock you down. I mean He wants you to learn so much, I feel like.

I just want to say that you need to listen to the people whose land it is affecting. All of these men in their big fancy suits who are getting up and talking about growth, they just think about the income to them and not the loss of the people.

And I know the students. I am a professional. I have already gone to school and made my career. I do not have an interest in physics. But I hear the people talk about the stimulation that they will get from learning this stuff. What about the stimulation that the farmers and the people have encountered in working in trying to raise crops on land and furnish food for the whole world. Is that not enough? Because you are going to destroy our environment, and this is just really bad.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Terry King to be followed by Jeannine Hunicher.

647

STATEMENT OF TERRY KING

MR. KING: Hello. My name is Terry King, and I am a teacher in Nashville. I have taught math and science at the middle school level for the past three years. And I am currently teaching high school algebra and physical science.

I do not represent anyone. I am speaking as a private citizen, one who has a fascination with science and a natural curiosity. I try to encourage the curiosity in my students.

My interest in the SCC is in the information and knowledge that can be gained from such a venture. Understanding the particle nature of matter and the atomic model is fundamental to modern science. The SCC would provide the means of gaining information which is unobtainable at the energy levels of current particle accelerators and synchrotrons.

1 I was thinking today of an instance which occurred in my science class a couple of weeks ago. In seventh day life science, we were studying atoms, elements, molecules and compounds. And I was trying to explain the atomic model and the fact that atoms and parts of atoms are much too small to actually be seen, and drawing something on a board just to represent what these different parts are and giving names to them.

One of my students remarked, well, if you cannot see them, how do you know that they exist? It is a good question. I tried to explain that like electricity that you cannot see the current or individual electron, but you can see what it does. And I was not real sure that I was very convincing in my argument.

About this time, I was told that I was being transferred to a high school which I started last week. And I was still thinking about this, trying to think of some way that I could explain a little better. On my last day at the middle school, two weeks ago Friday, I did an electrolysis experiment where you pass electric current through water, and decompose water into hydrogen and oxygen gas.

And if you have seen the experiment before, you have two inverted test tubes that are filled with water. And when the water is decomposed, you get hydrogen in one and oxygen in the other, because there are two different electrodes there, positive and negative. And you can see that you get twice as much gas in one as you do in the other. And our chemical formula for water is H₂O. And you cannot see each little atom of hydrogen, but you can see a whole bunch of them, and you can see that there are twice as many of one as another.

And I was trying to relate that indirectly to what we find about the atomic model. And so much of modern science, chemistry, physics, molecular biology, and astronomy depends on this knowledge. To say that we have enough information and the remaining questions can remain unanswered is not in the best interest of science.

To me, a project like this will be built. Whether it is built in Tennessee, or in another state or in another country, someone is going to find out this information. I can think of a lot of ways that Tennessee could grow and grow well. And I can think of some ways that would not have as many positive effects as the Super Collider would. It would provide a lot of valuable information. And I feel that it would have a minimum of negative side effects.

I am sympathetic with people having individual problems. I am sure that this occurs any time that there is progress, like an interstate being built. And to me looking at the whole project, there is a lot of information, valuable information, that can be obtained from this.

I am not knowledgeable about how the details of a solution can be worked about. But as a teacher and as an educator, I am very much in favor of this project. As a Tennessean, I would love to be close enough to take advantage and to take my students out to see something like this. I would like to sign up for the first field trip. It is fascinating. And I would relish the opportunity to participate in some way with it. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

MR. LAWSON: We have completed the list of advanced registrants.

I have three additional walk-in registrants, and if there's anybody else who would care to speak, this would be the time to sign up.

The next speaker will be Jeannine Hunicher to be followed by Ralph Stargel.

648

STATEMENT OF JEANNINE HUNICHER

MS. HUNICHER: I'm sorry Mr. Weeks left because the field trip that I would like for him to make would be the 112 families who are the real endangered species in this country in this State.

I would ask that people of heart stand up with the people who are going to be moved off their land. I don't know many people who live on a piece of property that's been handed down since the Revolutionary War. I knew none until this started.

How many do you know?

You know, this is the real story. It's not snail darters or mussels, it's people. And we've got 112 families that you want to take off their land. You can get along without nuclear waste and generating more of it, but you can't get along without the food that these people are producing.

And this is what we need and this is what you need, it's what the country needs. The Federal Government already owns 95 percent of the State of Nevada. You own a great deal of land in other areas. You own land up at Oak Ridge.

Why come down here and have the State of Tennessee condemn this land, use our tax money to the tune of \$140- or \$150 million to take this land away from these fine folks? It's just not right. And for one, I came from Nashville to tell you people I will stand with you, and I urge every other Christian person or every other person of conscience to stand with these people.

We're supposed to be a volunteer State. We have the reputation of being a volunteer State. To volunteer for what? If Nicaragua was coming over and taking our land, would we stand up to them?

To me, you are just as much a threat to the people of Tennessee as if you came from Nicaragua. When you come in here and you tell my friends that you're moving them off their land that's been handed down through generations, or that they chose to buy, you are a threat to us. Any time big government comes in and says, we're going to do it, and you coerce the politicians who should everyone be replaced if they don't represent the will of the people, then you are a threat.

And personally, I don't like it. And so I made two trips over here today to tell you I didn't like it I don't know that it will do any good, because you write the book, you make the law. I'm just really disgusted.

2 Who pays the cost and who gets the benefit? Have you told who these 112 families are? Have you told who is going to get the contracts that's going to make the big bucks on this thing? Have you said, if it comes to Tennessee, is this a deal with Tennessee to take all the nuclear waste? Is this a quid pro quo for the MRS?

3 You know, these are the questions Tennesseans are asking and have the right to have answers to. Who is going to make the big bucks on this?

And in time of deficit, not only do we not need it in Tennessee but do we need it anywhere. I think these are the questions.

4 I would like to ask Mr. Weeks if he's read the environmental impact statement for the Hartsville Nuclear Plant. As a teacher, he should have read that several years ago. If more people had read that, we wouldn't have wasted \$4 billion on a boondoggle. And that's what it was.

5 I happen to have read that environmental impact statement. And I want to tell you one thing they did, and I suspect that it's part of this. When you say that people will get no dose or very tiny dose, I want to ask you what is your calculation method? How are you calculating the dose? I saw the dose to a one-year old child that would drink milk from a cow that grazed near that Hartsville nuclear plant decrease from 335 millirems to the thyroid from iodine down to 1.1. And do you know how they did it? Not by improving the plant, not by putting filters on the ventilation system of the turbine building but by changing the calculation method.

So when you tell us that we'll get practically no dose, how do you calculate the dose?

6 I have no reason to read your environmental report. I know the people. And I urge the people not to just come here but to go the Governor and go to the legislatures. If it's true that every legislator in this State approves this thing, then we need to replace every one of them. It's time for some of you good folks to get out there and start running. Use the political process. We've got it, now let's use it. This is supposed to be a nation of law and a nation of representation. And if we are not being represented by our representatives, let's put somebody in there who will represent us instead of whatever they expect to get out of this thing.

My job is welcoming newcomers to Nashville. I like to welcome new business to town. But I don't like to represent somebody that's coming in and by force moving folks off their land. This is not good for Tennessee and we don't want it.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker is Ralph Stargel to be followed by Thomas Gambill.

649

STATEMENT OF RALPH STARGEL

MR. STARGEL: Good evening. My name is Ralph Stargel. And first off, I'd like to apologize for not being better prepared to speak tonight, but after hearing everybody talking, I figured maybe you know I should give my point of view also.

1 First off, I'd like to start off with the Snail Shell Cave system that the Super Collider passes so very close to. It is the second largest water cave in the United States. It's an unrenewable resource and its life forms are so rare for this area and they're so delicate that any change in the environment could be very destructive to them. A change in temperature can be very destructive to these life forms, and they are very rare for this area.

2 [And also, we've had some speakers tonight on the educational value of the Super Collider. The cave itself has much educational value, both geologically and biologically. The study of caves has given us information into the initial development of the earth itself, the rock that supports everything that's built on its surface.

3 [And also that, along with the personal loss to the landowners of the area, I just want to state that I'm very opposed to it, and I'm sure that there are many others that could not speak tonight that are, also.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

The next speaker will be Thomas Gambill.

650

STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. GAMBILL

MR. GAMBILL: Yes. I'm Thomas E. Gambill of Christiana. Well, it ain't much I can say no more than this lady did here awhile ago. I think she took the words out of my mouth. You've got 112 residents over there, and I heard everybody talk about how, what they're going to do to help you all.

I ain't never heard nobody up here tonight to talk about what they're going to do to help the 112 people that you moved out of their homes, the residences. Those people have been living over there for 75, 80 years and left it down in the family. Who has got up here to talk about what you're going to do for them, how much you're going to pay them?

You've got businesses you're going to take a way. Who said a word about it? That's their life's career, that's all they know, farms. I've lived on a farm, raised on a farm. I ain't got no master's degree, I ain't got no science degree. But I'm here to say I'm against it, and all you all are going to do is rein in higher taxes for the people that own a little land in Rutherford County.

They brought the Nissan plant in and what did it do? Everybody's paying higher taxes and soon anybody that owns a little land will have to move out. What do we have in Rutherford County? What are we going to do, pack up and leave? Or should we own anything or not? I think we're getting worse than Russia.

You have people up here talking about how much water they're going to give, telephones and a little bit of everything else. How well they're equipped. I think you better look into that. We've got people down the road 20 miles that don't have water. Can't we give them water, or can't we give you all water, first?

Take care of the residents of Tennessee that help you, the backbone of the earth. We don't need this no more than we need to paint that wall pink tomorrow.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

There's only one other person that I have on my list, advanced list that we've not heard from and that is Will Forte. Did Will Forte show up this evening?

(No response)

MR. LAWSON: I understand we have one more speaker. The next speaker will be Beth Irwin.

651

STATEMENT OF BETH IRWIN

MS. IRWIN: My name is Beth Irwin, and I want to thank you for this opportunity to speak.

I came here this evening knowing very little about the Super Collider project. I still don't know as much as I would like to know. I have a lot of concerns about the effects that it will have on the environment in our area, particularly as Ralph was talking about the cave system.

2 And most specifically, I have a question that the gentleman before me just addressed. This past summer, those of us in Rutherford County, Murfreesboro in particular, experienced a pretty severe drought. We were asked and those of us with good conscience complied by not watering our lawns, not watering our gardens because it was our understanding that the water level, the water table in this area was too low to support even small gardens within the community.

This is not just the big drought of 1988. I've been here since 1960 and this is not an uncommon situation for us to be in where our water is rationed. I don't understand, I really don't understand where the water is going to come from to support the Super Collider. And until that is answered for me, I can't really support it.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: At this point in the evening, as we have no additional speakers currently signed up, I will recess the meeting.

However, the official hearing people will stay here until 10:00 o'clock, which is the official end of the hearing period. If there should be anyone in this audience or who comes in from the outside who wishes to speak during that time, we will take them just as we have now. But until we have any, I will recess the meeting at least tentatively, and if nobody should show up, there will be an official closing of the hearing for the record at 10:00 o'clock.

If there are other people who do come in and register to speak, I will call those of you who are interested to come in so that you could participate or listen to whatever testimony is to be given.

At this point, I'll recess the meeting for a few minutes, anyway.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

MR. LAWSON: We have one additional speaker who has signed in. And at this point, I'd like to call A. Walker.

Thank you, sir.

652 STATEMENT OF MR. A. WALKER

1 MR. WALKER: Mr. Nolan, Mr. Griffing and guests. If they ever manage to get this thing in, what will they use it for when it's obsolete and of no more further use? What if it's outmoded before it goes in? Whose going to fill up the big hole and at what cost?

Some scientists say it will be outdated before it's ever going to be in. So what do you do there?

And I've sat over there tonight and I've heard politicians, yes-man politicians, pork barrel politicians and hired help, but us people, and thank God this is America and we get to give our view, too, so far.

And we can't even take the carbon monoxide out of the automobile as far as science is concerned to keep from having the greenhouse effect. Some scientists say that's the reason we're having our droughts. You know, if we can't do that, what is studying some kind of collider thing, how is that going to improve the environment any, even if it doesn't pollute with radioactivity or radiation?

2 I appreciate you young people that want to learn more, but they ought to want to learn to clean up the country before they pollute it. It's coming going to be pay day before too long in this country about pollutants. And they can't even make a spray can of hair spray safe to keep from destroying the ozone layer.

Then they say they're going to do all this other stuff. What good is learning that if we haven't got a world to live on?

And I lived at Oak Ridge once myself and that's just about as nasty a place as I ever lived in. I was going to work the other morning and the guy says, I've got a contaminated place out of the back of one of those old laboratories up there. He said, it's not very bad. You won't get a lethal dose unless you went over and hugged an oak tree to get a lethal dose of radiation.

But that's neither here nor there, I don't guess. They've already polluted that land so much, every time I go to the Smokies I try not to drink any water between Crossville and the Smokey Mountains. And we should learn to clean up what we've got before we contaminate any further.

And all this economical impact is causing higher taxes and everything else. Us poor people can't take it. And every time, if the Government probably was to bottle water for cold drinks, it'd probably cost you thirty dollars a bottle to buy it. And we'd just have to borrow the money to build the darn thing with anyhow.

What we're going to have to do is quit putting yes-men politicians in office, and reevaluate them. And if they get up there and say, yes, to every meatball Tom, Dick and Harry that comes along, get them out.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

According to my list, there are no more. And if that is indeed the case, I want to say that this is the end of today's hearing session.

I wish to thank you all for your thoughtful comments and for those of your friends and neighbors, for your hospitality and for observing the procedures for both this afternoon's and this evening's session.

You can be assured that all of your comments will be considered most seriously by the Department of Energy as it prepares the draft EIS. And that applies to both your oral comments as well as written comments submitted today or those that will be submitted by the 17th of October.

Also want to tell you that I very much appreciate the patience, tolerance and respect that people with different points of view have shown one another. Given a project with such potential controversy, it is really heart-warming to know that people will at least be respectful of other people's points of view.

We also would like to thank the Middle Tennessee State University people for their hospitality as well as the local people here in Murfreesboro and the State of Tennessee and all of you have made our stay here as comfortable as it has been.

Also want to thank the panelists for their time and their patience as well as all of you, many of you who have been here since, well, a few hours ago, maybe 1:00 or 2:00 o'clock this afternoon.

And also, I'd like to thank Margaret Daly who has been the Court Reporter for all of that time as well, and we really appreciate that.

You are reminded that the comment period does last until October 17th, and you are cordially invited to submit written comments on the draft EIS until that date. And those comments should be sent to the site task force. If you do not already have the address to which those may be sent, contact anybody at the registration desk from the DOE staff, and I believe that they have cards that they can give you which will give you that address.

Once again, thank you very much, and please drive safely home.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 9:35 p.m., the hearing in this matter was concluded.)

L.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Public Hearing on the Matter of:

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

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

Monday, September 26, 1988
and
Tuesday, September 27, 1988

APPEARANCES

PRESIDING:

DR. ED TEMPLE
Executive Director, SSC Site Task Force

MODERATOR:

ROY EIGUREN
Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler

PANEL:

DR. ED TEMPLE
DR. JERRY NELSEN
DR. ROGER MAYES
U.S. Department of Energy

PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

First Session:

HON. WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS
HON. MARTIN FROST
KEVIN BRANDT
LINDA GILLESPIE
HON. ANNETTE STRAUSS
HON. ROBERT BOLEN
HON. JAMES SELF
CHARLES TIMMERMAN
KATHLEEN PAUL
JAY PAUL
MARY M. HOWE
CLAIRE PIERCE
EDWARD BINGLER
ROBERT DUKE
DR. HYLAN B. LYON
STEVE HOWERTON
NEELY KERR
CHARLES LYON
DR. RONNIE HASTINGS
LUCIOUS L. WILLIAMS
RAY MYERS
HON. KEITH OAKLEY
DON WHETZIG
KIRK HUNTER
BONNIE TANCRE
WES RAMSEY
JOHN W. FEW
BILLY GLASS
MARSHA PANNILL

JIMMY HOGAN
JANET GRAY
TONY SANDERS
STEVE CHAPMAN
KAREN WEAVER
PENNY REDINGTON

Second Session:

JANET THORNHILL
WENDELL BIGHAM
JOHN THORNHILL
JIM SARGENT
BARNEY TAYLOR
DAVID McSPADDEN
GENE PAGE
JERRY SPILLARS
MAURICE OSBORN
WAYNE BARKER
JACK BOND
DR. J. R. OSBORNE
ROBERT LOPEZ
LARRY MOSELEY
LARRY CARSON
NELDA HOWARD
JERRY ROBERTS
CHRIS STANFORD
AUBIE OSLIN
JUDY LEE WALLACE
DEBORAH HANNEMAN
ROBERT DELLINGER
DR. RICHARD REDINGTON
DR. WENDELL CHEN
SHAUN PAUL
JACKIE BROWN
HON. WAYNE BRIDESWELL
LARRY PARKS
DORIS BROWN
DORIS NELSON
ARLEN ZANDER
PHIL SMART
DR. JERRY ELLIS
JAMIE WICKLIFFE
JOANIE PETERSON

Third Session:

JAMES STRENGTH
JERALD W. DARLINGTON
GEORGE BROWN
DR. JOHN A. BOUSQUET
ROBERT K. TENER
RENDA S. CONDER
HOWARD SAXION
TONY A. PATTERSON, JR.
JIM ODOM
KEN P. BOX
C. EDWIN FARRAR
JACK MAYES
RICHARD C. NORMAN
TOMMY PLEASANTS
JOHNNY JOHNSTON
CRAIG CURRY
SID KURKENDELL
CORRY TURLEY
NORMA LEE BEASLEY
BUDDY REASONER
JACK LEIGH
JAMES R. WILSON
DOROTHY SCHULTE BROWN

VALCRIS O. EWELL, JR.
DEBBIE RAY
C. FRANK RAWLINGS
HELEN GIDDINGS
DR. RICHARD OLENICK
LEO FACIAME

Fourth Session:

C. T. ABRAM
MARTY FLYNN
NANCY MAR
LIBBY SMITH
JEFF KENT
JAMES F. HILL
GEORGE FRENCH
FRANCES McKENNA
TOM McKENNA
JAMES WILHOITE
DOLFIE HRABINA
W. D. ALEXANDER
BRAD BARTON
DAVID A. COCHRAN
ROBERT E. TAYLOR
TROY SELZER
JAN WHITE
ALISON BARTON
DON YOUNG
BOB L. WALKER
HON. JAMES H. GILL
JAY R. ACKER
STEPHANIE PINKSTON
MUNSEY BASS
KAY BURNS
JOE RUST
CRAIG LONON
HON. LENELL McGRAW
JACK W. PLUNKETT
STAN LAMBERT
HON. ROBERT JACKSON
STEVE HUFF
EDWINNA E. HARBERT
DAVID MITCHELL
MICHAEL MONTGOMERY
SUGAR S. GLASPY
DR. LARY L. REED
OR. BOKEN
W. B. KINZIE
JIM TEMPLIN

F I R S T S E S S I O N

(September 26, 1988: 2:00 p.m.)

DEAN BREWER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of President Seville, the administration, faculty, staff, and student body, I welcome you to the campus of Southwestern Assemblies of God College.

It is a distinct honor to welcome The Honorable Governor Bill Clements, The Honorable Congressman Martin Frost; and other distinguished guests. To all of you, it is our goal to help make your time here these two days on our campus a positive experience.

I am Jimmy Brewer, the Academic Dean and Assistant to the President. Please contact my office or our Business Administrator, Henry Garvin, if we can be of any assistance to you during your time on our campus.

President Seville, who had previous out-of-town commitments, wanted me to communicate to you that our campus and our facilities are open to you in our continued commitment to the citizens of Waxahachie, Ellis County, and the great State of Texas.

Thank you very much, and again, welcome to Southwestern.

(Applause)

STATEMENT OF DR. TEMPLE

DR. TEMPLE: Thank you, Dean Brewer. I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

My name is Ed Temple, and I am the Executive Director of the SSC Site Task Force. I am the Presiding Official for this hearing. The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we are all here.

After my remarks, I will ask our Associate Moderator, Mr. Eiguren, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this afternoon.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft EIS on the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us written comments which should be postmarked no later than October 17th, the end of the 45-day comment period, to assure that they will be addressed in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me refresh your memories regarding the SSC site selection process. In January 1987, almost two years ago, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress.

In April of 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of these were found to be qualified. These qualified proposals were forwarded to a committee of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering for further evaluation.

Based on the criteria in the invitation, the Academies recommended a Best Qualified List of eight sites to the Department. One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer, the New York-Rochester proposal.

Following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the Best Qualified List including the Texas proposal on January 19, 1988. Then on the 22nd of January, the Department formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed SSC. This followed an advance notice of intent to prepare an EIS, which was issued in May of 1987.

In February of 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of environmental issues to be considered in the EIS. Scoping meetings were held on February 15th here in Texas at the National Guard Armory in Waxahachie.

The DOE received approximately 2,100 comments on the scope of the EIS. These comments were considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Following public hearings here and in the other BQL states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in November 1988.

The draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives: Site alternatives; technical alternatives; programmatic alternatives; and the no-action alternative.

Site alternatives address the seven locations identified on the BQL. Technical alternatives address different technologies, equipment, or facility configurations. The programmatic alternatives address the use of other accelerators, international collaborations, or project delay. The no-action alternative is the option not to construct the SSC.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction, and operation of the SSC at the seven site alternatives. These sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The draft EIS provides as much information as possible at this stage on the potential environmental impacts of proposed construction and operation of the SSC at each of the alternative sites. However, DOE recognizes that further review under NEPA is appropriate prior to construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

Accordingly, following the selection of a site for the proposed SSC, DOE will prepare a Supplement to this EIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and identify alternatives where possible for mitigating these impacts.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS.

This is a large document containing more than 4,000 pages.

It is organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled, "Environmental Impact Statement." Volume II is the Comment Resolution Document, and is reserved for our response to people's comments and will be published with the final EIS only.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 appendices, providing detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments received at this hearing will be used by the Department of Energy to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site.

No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its record of decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

This afternoon, we will use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments. We urge all participants in today's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS and avoid or minimize statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the State's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also provide written comments to the DOE. These should be postmarked by October 17th, the end of the formal 45-day comment period, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS. We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent possible.

One final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, requires that environmental impacts be considered by federal decision makers in taking major federal actions with potential environmental consequences. An EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and to make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

Thank you for your interest and participation.

Let me now introduce Mr. Eiguren, who will describe how we will conduct today's session.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Temple. My name is Roy Eiguren. I am an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler, which is located in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Boise. I am from the Boise, Idaho, office of the firm.

My practice and that of our law firm has a heavy concentration in the area of environmental and energy law.

Both in private practice as well as in prior government service, I have had a bit over a decade's worth of experience either conducting or participating in a significant number of National Environmental Policy Act hearings such as the one we are conducting here this afternoon.

I have been retained by the Department of Energy as Moderator for this and other hearings on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC project.

Accordingly, I am not an employee of the Department, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding.

Rather, my single expressed purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent, unbiased objective individual to moderate this series of hearings. I am to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action in the proceeding.

As stated earlier by Dr. Temple, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed SSC project.

In February, the Department conducted, and I also moderated, scoping meetings here and other places to hear comments from individuals and organizations on what issues should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Now that the Department has prepared the draft EIS, it seeks comment from the public on the document itself.

In particular, we are seeking specific comment on issues that members of the public feel are relevant and should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the Environmental Impact Statement and selecting its preferred site for the project.

This is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, everything that is being said at this as well as the other draft Environmental Impact Statement hearings held in other states under consideration is being recorded by the Court Reporter who is here in the front. The Court Reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record of this proceeding.

The Secretary of Energy's decision will be based upon the comments received within the record.

At this time, I would like to tell you what procedures we are going to follow in the conduct of this as well as the other hearings in the other states where we are conducting hearings this week and next.

I will announce each speaker, working from a list provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are located at the entrance to this room. I will call speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance.

If you have pre-registered to speak but have not indicated that you are here, you need to do so at the registration table in the back so that we know that you are available for your comment.

Every individual will have up to five minutes within which to make oral comment. At the end of five minutes, I will signal each individual speaker that their time has run. In addition, we are asking that if you have signed up and would like to have someone substitute for you, that you do not so. That is to say, we are not going to be accepting substitutions for speakers who are pre-registered.

As stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in the draft document. I do reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on issues contained in the draft EIS, if they wander from the topic of this session.

It is not my intent to limit remarks, but rather to assure that what comments you do provide are effective in achieving the objectives of this hearing as outlined by Dr. Temple.

Written comment and oral comment receive the same weight in the record of this proceeding, so accordingly we would encourage you to submit written comment as well as written questions, either before or after your presentation here today or anytime prior to the close of the record in this proceeding, which was indicated earlier as October 17th.

If you would like to submit written comment and don't do so today, there is a card that is available to you at the registration desk that gives you the address as to where to send your written comment.

This session will run from 2:00 o'clock this afternoon until 5:00 p.m., reconvene at 7:00 o'clock and go until 10:00 o'clock. An additional hearing has been scheduled for speakers also tomorrow beginning at 9:00 o'clock in this auditorium.

Throughout the course of the hearings, to allow the Court Reporter a few minutes to rest and also to change tapes, we will be taking brief recesses as necessary.

Approximately 30 minutes before the scheduled end of this session, I will call any speakers who registered at the door today to testify. If, in fact, we briefly run ahead of schedule, which I think we may, I will ask individuals to speak prior to the end of 30 minutes to the hearing.

When your turn to speak comes, we would ask you to step forward to one of the microphones that we have in the front of the room, either the microphone at the podium, to my immediate right, or to the floor mike here in the front.

We would ask that you give your name and address and list any organizations on whose behalf you may be speaking. Then at that point, we would ask that you give your five minutes' worth of oral comment.

I will not start timing your presentation until you have completed your introduction.

Finally, I would like to indicate that the members of the panel who are here with me at the front of the room are here for the express purpose of listening to comments and asking, if necessary, any clarifying questions they may have that might be important in the creation of a proper record of the public's concerns relative to environmental issues on this particular project.

As mentioned earlier, Dr. Ed Temple, who is the Executive Director of the Site Selection Task Force, is the Presiding Official of this hearing. In addition, Mr. Roger Mayes and Mr. Jerry Nelsen, who are Environmental Specialists for the Department of Energy, are members of the Panel.

At this time, we would like to begin receiving oral comment from members of the public and what we will do is begin our session with receipt of comment from the elected officials here, representing either the State or from your congressional delegation.

On behalf of the Department of Energy, it is my great pleasure and privilege to welcome as our first commenter this afternoon, the Governor of the great State of Texas, The Honorable William P. Clements.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS

GOVERNOR CLEMENTS: Thank you very much.

Dr. Temple, it is my pleasure to welcome you again to Texas and to Waxahachie, in particular, and your associates. Dean Brewer, we appreciate very much your hospitality in letting us use your auditorium.

Earlier today, I had the opportunity to welcome you to Texas and to tell you briefly about our State's strong support for building the Superconducting Super Collider in Texas.

At that time, I predicted there would be a solid demonstration of that support in Waxahachie this afternoon.

As baseball great Yogi Berra once said and I quote: "A guy ought to be careful in making predictions, especially about the future."

Luckily, predicting the turnout for this hearing today in Waxahachie was perfectly safe. You see, Texans across our State are unified in their support for this vital endeavor. But what is more, Texans, especially those in Ellis County, have considerable knowledge about the potential environmental, scientific, technological, and yes, economic impact that this project will have on Texas as well as our nation.

Many of those Texans will appear before you today.

They will speak from a variety of perspectives and backgrounds, and you will hear from scientists who know and understand the precise environmental impact that the Super Collider would have on Ellis County.

You will hear from experts who have developed plans to mitigate what minor environmental impacts are envisioned in your draft report. You will hear from businessmen, educators, farmers and ranchers, and yes, even politicians, who will tell you that your draft Environmental Impact Statement has done nothing but underscore our strong belief that our site is uniquely suited for the Super Collider.

Just as important, we believe that the minimal environmental impact the SSC will have on this area will indeed allow the Energy Department to effectively complete the project on time and under budget.

The measure of environmental support for a Texas Super Collider is significant. As Governor of Texas, I strongly endorse your efforts to ensure that America builds the safest, most efficient, and most environmentally sound Super Collider possible.

Now, I am not a scientist, of course, but I got my start in business by working in the oil fields of Texas, so I do know a thing or two about the geology of this State.

I can tell you that you can find no other site better suited with the least environmental impact on its host area than Ellis County.

Let me make one more point. The resolve of Texans to bring this project to Texas translates into the ability to streamline land acquisition, permitting and other matters needed for a smooth and timely startup of this important research endeavor.

We will make that happen, because Texans share the American belief that the Super Collider must be built in an area that allows the highest level of research productivity and effectiveness. That makes the Ellis County site the best possible site.

Thank you again for being here. We are delighted to have you in Texas, and more particularly, we are most pleased to have you in Ellis County and Waxahachie. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Governor. Our next scheduled commenter this afternoon is Congressman Martin Frost.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTIN FROST

MR. FROST: Dr. Temple and members of the panel, it is a pleasure to join with our Governor today, and my presence here underscores the bipartisan support in the State of Texas for this project. The Governor is a Republican, I am a Democrat. The Texas congressional delegation, our two United States Senators, our 27 members of Congress of both parties, have been united behind this effort.

It was the Texas delegation this last year that led the fight for the \$100 million that was included in the budget for Fiscal Year '89. I served on the Budget Committee in the House of Representatives; took part with members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, to ensure funding for this project for Fiscal Year '89. And should the Texas site be selected--and we feel confident that it is the best site from an environmental standpoint as well as an economic standpoint--should this site be selected, you will have a strong united congressional delegation from this State capable of obtaining the funding that is required to build this very important project for the future of our country.

You will be hearing today from some of the mayors of communities that I represent, just to the north of Ellis County. They have a lot to tell you. They know the area.

They know the people.

We are all together in this project. Thank you for permitting me to address you briefly and I speak for all members of the Texas congressional delegation of both parties, that we are united behind this bid. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Congressman. Next, on behalf of Senator Phil Gramm, is a member of his staff, Kevin Brandt, who will represent the Senator.

STATEMENT OF KEVIN BRANDT, ON BEHALF OF HON. PHILLIP GRAMM

MR. BRANDT: Thank you, Mr. Eiguren. Dr. Temple, members of the DOE team, welcome to Waxahachie and to Texas.

The Senate is in session today, but Senator Gramm did give me a letter that he wanted read on his behalf.

"To the members of the DOE team: Texans and Ellis County residents have looked forward to this visit for a long time, and I am proud that we have one of seven sites under consideration for the Superconducting Super Collider site.

"This project has the overwhelming support of local and State residents who have invested their own time and money in our State's pursuit of this project.

"I personally look forward to your review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Ellis County site. When the draft report was released last month, it was evident that the Texas site has no adverse environmental impacts that would preclude it from further consideration. The draft further reaffirms my belief that Texas is the best site for the SSC.

"I need not remind you of the various geological and financial features of the Texas site that has made it one of the final seven sites. Unlike other sites under final consideration, however, the Texas site is supported by the vast majority of local residents.

"This degree of support will play a key role in the project's long-term future and the success we hope it will enjoy.

"I look forward to continuing my work with the State of Texas, local residents, and Department of Energy officials in making Ellis County the home of the Super Collider."

Again, on behalf of Senator Gramm, welcome to Texas. We hope you will make it a permanent visit.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Brandt.

Next, representing Congressman Joe Barton, is a member of his staff, Linda Gillespie.

370

STATEMENT OF LINDA GILLESPIE, ON BEHALF OF HDN. JOSEPH BARTON

MS. GILLESPIE: Welcome. My name is Linda Gillespie. I am District Representative for Congressman Joe Barton. The Congressman could not be in Texas today.

As you know, he strongly supports this project.

On behalf of the Congressman, I want to thank all of you for being here today.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: I would like to introduce the Mayor of the city of Dallas, The Honorable Annette Strauss.

371

STATEMENT OF HDN. ANNETTE STRAUSS

MAYOR STRAUSS: Thank you very much and good afternoon to you all. And good afternoon to you. I am delighted so many of you have come today.

You know, earlier today and this morning, in fact, I had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. Temple to our own city, Dallas, and now it is with equal pleasure that I welcome the other members of the DOE team to Ellis County.

Specifically, Waxahachie, the place where we hope will be the new home of the Superconducting Super Collider.

It is especially important for me to express in the strongest terms possible the support of the citizens of Dallas for the Superconducting Super Collider.

Our review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, as Governor Clements mentioned, has only strengthened our belief that the Dallas-Fort Worth site is the ideal location for this important project. But it is not enough just to proclaim that the citizens of North Dallas are solidly behind the SSC. The fact is that our region is uniquely qualified to build and operate the world's preeminent high energy physics facility which the SSC will be, and there is no better place for the Department of Energy and the American people to make this enormous investment that the SSC will require.

The Dallas-Fort Worth area has what it takes. We have a solid industrial base, a great labor force, high-tech know-how, and most important, the willingness to roll up our sleeves and get to work and get the job done the right way.

Selection of the Dallas-Fort Worth site will create a partnership between the Department of Energy and the people of Texas, and the fruits of this partnership will be a successful construction project, a research laboratory second to none, and the restoration of the United States to its rightful position as world leader in this very important field of high energy physics.

Thank you very much for being here.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mayor.

Our next scheduled commenter is the Mayor of the city of Fort Worth, The Honorable Robert Bolen.

372

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT BOLEN

MAYOR BOLEN: Thank you very much.

Dr. Temple, on behalf of the residents of Fort Worth, let me welcome you and the entire team back to Texas.

We have enjoyed having you visit our area in the past and look forward to having you come back for the groundbreaking ceremonies next year.

As you probably know, Fort Worth is famous for its stockyards, and I am sure I can find enough shovels to fit all the hands that are going to be at that opening.

We are here today to talk about the draft Environmental Impact Statement that compares the seven remaining proposed sites for the Superconducting Super Collider. The Texas proposal, we believe, has come through the process in excellent shape.

The Dallas-Fort Worth site is the ideal location for the SSC, and there is nothing in the EIS that would lead us to conclude otherwise. As with any project on such a massive scale, there will be impacts from the construction of the Super Collider but they will be manageable.

When the dust is settled and this marvelous machine is working, I think we will see an even stronger and more vibrant Dallas-Fort Worth region than we have today.

One particular strength comes to mind when I talk about why the Dallas-Fort Worth area is a place for the Super Collider. That strength is our commitment to education.

Universities in the Fort Worth-Dallas area and across the State are deeply involved in our nation's research efforts. The University of Texas in Arlington, for example, has an exciting high energy physics research project underway, and 80 new positions in the High-Energy Physics Department, including 13 endowed chairs, will be created while the SSC is under construction in Texas.

The other outstanding institutions in this area including Fort Worth's own Texas Christian University, plus the University of Texas and the Texas A & M systems, and the University of Houston and Rice University in Houston, will all contribute to the success of the SSC project.

The people of Fort Worth join their friends in Dallas and in the rest of North Texas and all over our great State, extending their best wishes to the officials of the Department of Energy. We are confident that you will select the SSC site that will ensure the success of this important project, which is this area.

We are proud of our Fort Worth motto, which says, "Where the West begins." And we will be just as proud to say in the future, "Fort Worth, where the Future begins." Thank you very, very much.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Our final elected official who will be speaking this afternoon is the Mayor of Waxahachie, The Honorable James Self. I understand the Mayor is also going to introduce some other folks.

373

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES SELF

MAYOR SELF: Thank you. Dr. Temple, Governor Clements, Congressman Frost, and my fellow elected civic officials who are here today.

It is my honor to welcome you to Ellis County on behalf of all of these elected officials in the county as well as the citizens of this great State and of our own Ellis County.

Since the beginning of this Super Collider selection process, the business, professional, civic and educational leadership in Ellis County has rallied behind this important scientific project. We clearly understand the impact the project will have on our State and our local economies. We also strongly support the vital national importance of continuing scientific research such as the Super Collider.

Our Ellis County proposal has been tested at a variety of levels, and it has passed these tests thanks to the overwhelming support of the citizens of Ellis County.

We are confident our Super Collider proposal will stand the test--in fact, surpass all the expectations in terms of the environmental impact on our proposed site.

Many of us in this county have reviewed the Energy Department's comments concerning the environmental impact of the Super Collider on our County, and because of our thorough review process prior to submitting our proposal to the DOE, we knew the Super Collider would have a minimal impact on our environment and we stand behind that proposal.

We take great pride in our proposal, which we believe is the best, and as a further testament to that support, I want to introduce several elected officials here today in addition to myself, who also endorse this very important project.

First, from our neighboring county, somewhat to the southeast, the County of Navarro. I would like to introduce to you Mr. Robert Jackson, who is the County Judge. Mr. Jackson, would you please stand.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Then, from our area, from Ellis County primarily, we have many of the mayors here who also endorse this project.

First, Mr. Maurice Osborn, the Mayor of Midlothian.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Tom Abrams, the Mayor of Ennis.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Mike Greenlee, the Mayor of Palmer.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Leon Long, the Mayor of Red Oak.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Jimmy Birdwell, the Mayor of Ferris.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. David Doyle, the Mayor of De Soto.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Jim Gill, the Mayor of Corsicana.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Mr. Charlie Morton, the Mayor of Ovilla.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Then for the Mayor of Lancaster, the City Manager, Mr. Bill Gaither.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: We are also pleased to introduce to you today, our State Representative, Mr. Keith Oakley.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: And then a man that certainly none of us would fail to introduce at an occasion such as this, the former Mayor of the city of Dallas, and the Chairman of the Texas Superconducting Super Collider Authority, The Honorable Jack Evans.

(Applause)

MAYOR SELF: Dr. Temple, members of the DOE panel, thank you, and welcome to Waxahachie and Ellis County.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Mayor, you had more mayors here today than Idaho has cities.

(Laughter)

MR. EIGUREN: And, with that, we would like to take a five-minute recess and we will reconvene with public comment in approximately five minutes.

(Whereupon, at 2:35 p.m., a recess was taken until 2:44 p.m.)

MR. EIGUREN: Once again I would like to reiterate the procedural rules that we will be following here this afternoon, as well as at the other hearings.

We are going to first take those individuals who pre-registered to speak this afternoon in the order in which they registered. I see that we have a number of people who did pre-register that are not yet here. What I am going to do is call those individuals who have indicated that they are here and ready to speak, and then I will pass over those individuals who have not yet indicated that they have arrived.

Then after that, I will go ahead and take those individuals who registered at the door when they came in earlier.

Everyone will have five minutes in which to give their oral comments. If you do have written comments with you and would like to submit those for the record, we would encourage that. We ask that you leave your written comments with the Court Reporter here in the front.

We ask that you would step to one of the two microphones that we have on either side of the room, and first start by giving your name and address and if you are speaking for a particular organization, please indicate the name of that organization.

Without further ado, we will start down the list of pre-registered public commenters at this hearing. The first is Charles Timmerman, followed by Kathleen Paul.

374

STATEMENT OF CHARLES TIMMERMAN

MR. TIMMERMAN: Thank you.

My name is Charles Timmerman. I live on Route 5, Waxahachie.

First of all, I might add that I always wondered what Davey Crockett and Jim Bowie and Col. Travis felt like at the Alamo. Believe me, I think I know how they feel right now.

1 I read your eight volumes on your draft and it is more or less like an incinerator. There is nothing drastically wrong with it, but you add all the noise level, the dust involved, the admitted increase in crime rate, the road construction, and everything like that, and you are telling us it is a "boom-town" atmosphere. By the same token, the city of Batavia in the last 26 years has not even doubled their population.

It went from 7,600 in 1960 to a little less than 14,000 in 1986. So on the one side you are promoting a boom-town atmosphere in which everyone will be making money and what all have you. The other side says, no, this won't happen.

2 You say there is a minimum effect on the land that it would have. There are 264 people who would have to be relocated because of the SSC. In the State of Arizona, there will only be four.

This does not include the highway acquisition, either.

3 Eminent domain is a nasty word. I am sure no one likes it. It is bad enough when you have to take people's property for land, their land for a road. But when a group of people decide it upon themselves to donate other people's land, that is not necessary, and say, "We will take your property," and then pass bills to take it, that is more or less legalized stealing.

I can accept the environment. But I cannot accept the fact that people would get together and say, "We want your property."

You say the community is completely behind this?

Right now, I am sure a lot of people will be. But later on, they will come out and be against it.

4

We had opposition in the city of Waxahachie when you were making water lines. They were saying that you were destroying their lawns. By the same token, you can take 16,000 acres and they will not say nothing.

I am sure these same people who complain about their lawns being disrupted because of water lines will say something about 16,000 acres being taken away.

5

You also promise us a relocation package. If Jerry Hill is here, I am sure he will know I am going to tell you, I feel that the Federal government has not learned anything in 150 years when they started relocating the American Indian.

Right now we are celebrating 150 years of the Trail of Tears. What will they celebrate 150 years from now?

Waxahachie, right now, is known as a gingerbread city. I do not want Waxahachie to be known as the bull's eye in the circle. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Timmerman. The next scheduled speaker is Sharon Andre, who is not here. So we will call Kathleen Paul.

What I am going to do is, I will go ahead and call everyone in the sequence that I have them here, just in case they have come into the room and I am not aware of it.

Give your name and address for the record, please.

228

STATEMENT OF KATHLEEN PAUL

MS. PAUL: My name is Kathleen Paul, Route 3, Box 197, Waxahachie.

DOE representatives, ladies and gentlemen, today we are here to share our views of the draft Environmental Impact Study. This EIS report, in my opinion, minimalizes the adverse effects the SSC will have on this area. But it does state several losses which I would like to bring to your attention.

First of all, there will be the highest number of homes and businesses lost, compared to the other six sites, a very high figure at 224.

If it were due to a tornado that these homes were destroyed, it would be called a terrible disaster. All of us would be concerned for the individuals who had suffered the loss of their homes. We could help them to rebuild and they would probably do so on the same piece of land, the land they know and love, where they have lived happily for years, where they have roots.

However, this disaster will not be caused by a tornado. It is called the Superconducting Super Collider, and it takes the land as well as the home.

This is the second tragic loss. Several thousands of acres of what the EIS draft lists as "prime farmland" will be permanently destroyed. Better the land be destroyed by rushing floodwaters? Many would consider a flood to be a tragedy. But reconsider for a moment, the fact that the floodwaters do recede and the land could once again be farmed and cared for.

Thirdly, the EIS draft states that the water used for the SSC will significantly drain the two major aquifers in this county, two aquifers that many of our rural towns and water supply companies depend on.

Now if the same depletion of our water supply happened because of a drought, everyone would be concerned, praying for rain, and our State officials would be requesting aid to help alleviate the problem. But this drought is being paid for in full by our State officials and the money is coming from the pockets of the very people who will be the thirstiest until the water supply co-ops can drill new wells, lay new water lines, or have to switch to surface water, as the EIS draft report says we would prefer anyway.

Who pays for all the well drilling, water lines, and/or switching? That is correct. The same people who paid to have the water taken over by the SSC in the first place.

Not all of us need concern ourselves about the aforementioned losses because they won't involve us. So I think it is worth mentioning a few of the other losses.

For instance, the clean air over Waxahachie and Ellis County. Yes, there will be a heavy dust cloud that will hang over this county, a dust cloud 10 times over the EPA's standard limits. So there goes the beautiful blue skies and sweet country air.

The peace and quiet will also be a thing of the past. The blasting, boring, cutting, trucks hauling, construction of a near cluster, far cluster, service areas, blow-over towers, increased traffic flow, and of course, the thousands of more people who apparently won't mind living in a dirty, dusty, noisy, crowded, contaminated county will cause a mighty racket. That I suppose all progressive, industrious, but unfortunately not so nice to live in or near, towns have.

Driving in and out of Ellis County will be quite an adventure, as well. I-35 will be needing two more lanes. Hopefully, they will be finished resurfacing it before any new project begins.

Highway 287 will also be receiving another two lanes. Highway 77 will be widened and upgraded, and of course what is now farm road 66 will become a fast-moving, four-lane highway to the grand campus area of the SSC facility.

Now to be perfectly honest with you, the EIS draft didn't contain all gloom and doom. I found hidden among all the charts, graphs, and scientific jargon, one bright spot. It was under the heading, "No-Action Alternative."

I quote the draft: "In Ellis County, there will be continued moderate growth of light industrial service and suburban development with more rapid growth toward the north because of easy access to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Continued agricultural use of the land, especially in the south portion."

In other words, we will all survive and do just fine without the SSC.

To close my statement, I would like to say that Ellis County will not be destroyed by a natural disaster or as the insurance companies phrase it, "by an Act of God." No, it will be as all too often, it will be an act of man, an act of greed, an act of lunacy. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Our next scheduled speaker is Jay Paul.

229

STATEMENT OF JAY PAUL

MR. PAUL: My name is Jay Paul. I live on Route 3, Box 197, Waxahachie. I am affiliated with a group called TASC, but my views are my own at this meeting.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to see all of us here today to exercise our constitutional rights to discuss the information contained within the covers of this document, the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

There are some 4,000 pages, an enormous amount of information obtained from many sources and methods, a large portion of which was provided to the DOE by the states competing for this project. Those states and the DOE did tests, physical studies, surveys, theoretical studies, computer models, compiled the data, and drew conclusions based on what they found.

The DOE then took their conclusions and data and the seven states' conclusions and data and wrote this complete and concise document to help us understand what will happen here if the SSC comes.

But what if this draft is not all that complete? What if it is based on conclusions based on data improperly or hastily gathered? What if that data was incorrectly evaluated or presented in such a way as to change its meaning? What if this draft is part fact and part fiction?

For example, in Volume 4, Appendix 10, page 37, under "Transportation of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Radiation Levels," it states, and I quote:

"The estimated radiation levels for shipments of the SSC low-level radioactive waste are based on measured radiation levels from shipments of Fermilab's low-level radioactive waste from 1983 to 1987."

It goes on to say -- that is the end of the quote -- that Fermilab would have a curie content of 6.6 Ci and the SSC would by comparison be 10 Ci, or about one and half times more.

These numbers were then used to estimate the millirad per hour dose rates to the trucks that will haul the shipments and the area around the trucks.

The 6.6 Ci and the 10 Ci figures are also used in other calculations, but they are not complete figures. On page 98 of the same volume, there is a table which shows the low-level radioactive waste shipped from Fermilab from 1976 to 1986, and the average is 23 Ci, not the 6.6 Ci as stated.

The figure of 6.6 Ci was arrived at by using four low years. This means that the estimated 10 Ci for the SSC is really much higher, more like 34 Ci per year.

Then, how about the omissions? Texas was not included in some of the assessments of health impacts, like annual dose equivalents from contaminated groundwater and maximum radioactivity in well water and others. Because Texas geological reports, studies and tests were done so hastily, a year's work done in just a few weeks, that they completely overlooked or just dismissed a system of shallow aquifers in this area.

Farmers and ranchers in this area will tell you that even in this year of low rainfall, their wells, which range in depth from less than 100 feet to several hundred feet, still have water in them and they use those wells.

Then we have the not-yet-known answers, like the State has not specified the location or site of the landfills to be developed. The State has not made specific recommendations concerning the disposal of, the State has not identified the number of landfills. And it goes on, throughout this document.

That is like an auto salesman saying, "I don't know if it comes with tires and there is no specific recommendations or identified problems due to the lack of brakes. But you do want the car, don't you?"

Now we have the assumptions, a lot of assumptions. But the one I like best is, "It is assumed that the SSC low-level radioactive waste would be disposed of at the DOE's Hanford facility, Richland, Washington." And I have a small problem with that. The Hanford facility, as well as nine others, is under investigation for mismanagement, possible contamination of groundwater supplies, and other violations.

Even Senator John Glenn and the GAO are unhappy with the DOE and the situation and say it may take as much as \$170 billion to remedy it.

Well, there is a new \$700 million dump a half mile beneath the desert in Southern Mexico called the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant that might be used. But it is already in trouble, and it isn't even open, yet.

In fact, the U.S. representative, Mike Synar -- I think the name is -- of Oklahoma, has expressed concern about the Energy Department's apparent inability to manage programs under their jurisdiction. Well, then, where to put the radioactive waste?

How about at the low-level radioactive waste dump in Hudspeth County, Texas, less than 500 miles away? Well, it doesn't exist yet, but the State of Texas has made a compact with the DOE to put a dump there in Hudspeth County if they want it.

Now, if I were to assume what would happen to that waste, I would assume that Texas was a front-runner.

Finally, gentlemen, here in the country we are quite familiar with substances left in the pasture by bulls, but I am somewhat surprised to see that you in the Energy Department are not only familiar with but quite proficient at producing that same substance as evidenced by this document.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Paul.

Our next scheduled commenter is Mary M. Howe.

I have been asked by Dr. Nelsen to indicate that if you do have written comments with you, we would also like to have those for the record. So if you have an extra copy, would you leave them with the Court Reporter. Thank you.

226

STATEMENT OF MARY M. HOWE

MS. HOWE: Good afternoon. I am Mary Howe, and I live at 1504 Ridge Court in Midlothian.

Recently, I have become the major financial support for myself and my children. While reading about the SSC, I began to wonder what changes it could have on the taxes in this area.

First I read the expected growth in population would offset any increase in taxes, and I thought that was good. But then I read that the officials stated that the new growth would be too little and too widespread to affect the rural charm of the area. Well, to me that means there won't be enough people to offset any raise in taxes.

Later I read that the State would be receiving an estimated \$3.9 million and local government \$1.2 million due to direct sales and taxes levied on machinery, and I thought that was good. But then I read that the 16,000 acre site for the SSC would be tax-exempt, so it would no longer be on the Ellis County tax roll, creating a deficit.

Then I thought about property taxes. I read that the SSC would only create a moderate or more growth rate, but I also read that Waxahachie over the last five years has been achieving a moderate growth rate.

I asked a friend who lives in Waxahachie on Monticello Drive in a 32-year-old, 1,500 square foot home, how his taxes have gone up during the past five years.

He said Ellis County taxes went up 11.6 percent per year for a total of 58 percent. City of Waxahachie taxes went up 12 percent per year, or 60 percent total. And the WISD school taxes went up 38 percent per year, for a total of 191 percent.

Now this is moderate growth, and we are to expect moderate or better? Then, we are in trouble.

The report further stated the SSC will be good for our children's education. The increased growth will mean about 200 more teachers will be needed in this area.

I asked a teacher what the starting salaries were. She said about \$17,000 a year. Times 200 is \$3,400,000 in increased annual salaries, not to mention the cost of new classrooms and furnishings.

Of course, taxpayers will also have to hire more police, fire fighters, and city workers. I also read that Ellis County could purchase the land for the SSC at an estimated cost between \$35 million to \$60 million.

And the State of Texas could spend another billion to supply road improvements, water, electricity, and other things to support the SSC.

In fact, Texas should subsidize the electric cost to about \$200 million.

Now, it seems that they have things pretty well worked out as to how much they want to spend, but are very vague on how to pay it back. One solution is an increased tax base due to inflating property values, but that is not reliable. Another is increased growth, but that means increased city support.

It could be paid back with a business tax, which could work, except businesses move here because of tax breaks and existing ones would only pass it on to the consumers.

Then there is always the possibility of State income tax, which some have advocated, or maybe just a hefty increase in sales tax.

Now I am not a scientist or a statistician, a financial analyst or a politician. I am just a working mother with a high school diploma. And I have already figured out that these millions upon millions have to be paid back and that no matter how you look at it, we are the ones who will be paying for it.

During the last year in my own household, I have had to learn to be financially responsible. To cut back on essentials and cut out some things altogether.

I come here today to ask you to also be responsible, and not to neglect your duties to those people you represent, many of whom are on fixed or limited incomes and cannot afford even a small increase in taxes for a nonessential like the SSC.

The other day a friend of mine said, "It would be all right; don't worry." That reminded me of a poem I learned as a child.

"There are only two things in life to worry about, whether you are sick or well. If you are well, you have nothing to worry about. If are you sick, you have two things to worry about, whether you will get better or whether you will die. If you get better you have nothing to worry about. But if you die, you have two things to worry about, whether you will go to heaven or hell. If you go to heaven, you have nothing to worry about. But if you go to hell, you will be too busy shaking hands with people who know. You won't have time to worry."

But what worries me most is that I think some of the people I will be shaking hands with are here today. And worse, I will live in hell in Ellis County with the SSC and be taxed to death. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Our next scheduled commenter is Clair Pierce.

217

STATEMENT OF CLAIRE PIERCE

MS. PIERCE: My name is Claire Pierce. I live at Route 1, Box 58 M, Palmer, Texas, zip 75152. I am pleased to present to you a geologic paper written by my husband, a professional geologist, who couldn't be here today. He has a master's degree in geology, and over 12 years practical geologic experience in oil exploration.

"Geology of the Quaternary Terraces, Ellis County," by Steven Pierce. First, let me say that I believe the SSC is very important for the continued leadership the U.S. needs in high energy particle research, and to the economy of Texas. However, I have grave concerns about this project being placed where it could have potential harm for the citizens of Ellis County, especially those who depend upon the Quaternary terrace deposits for their water.

My primary concerns are one, the low-level radiation, sodium-22 and tritium contaminating the Quaternary reservoirs, and two, possible disruption of the quality of those reservoirs through tunneling to build the proposed Super Collider.

According to the DEIS, calculations for potential radiation dangers were made on all the Texas sites, except for two. It states that Arizona and Texas are not included in the calculations because there is essentially no groundwater flow at tunnel level at those sites. I have strong reservations as to the accuracy of this statement. According to the SSC geologic map there are four terraces that will overlie the tunnel. The terrace that I'm mainly concerned about is the northeast terrace where I and my farming neighbors reside. This terrace encompasses a little under 11 square miles. I am presently studying the area and have used the following types of data to build my opinion.

One, borehole data from SSC borehole tests, lithology and electric logs, the SSC report and the geologic reports of the Dallas area from the literature.

Two, discussions with the principal technical people involved with surveying, drilling, and the geological evaluation for the site.

Three, my own geological observations which include monitoring my own water well to determine reservoir capability, and walking the outcrops and comparing my observations with the SSC report.

Four, a geophysicist and I ran four electrical resistivity 1,000-foot-long sounding lines near selected boreholes, F3, E4, F4, K3, to try and determine thickness of terrace deposits and their structural complexity. At present we are still interpreting the data.

My conclusions are the people selected to evaluate the SSC site were good and competent professionals. However, they were not given enough time to do a thorough evaluation. In regards to the basic borehole data, neither the drillers nor the surveyors knew exactly where they drilled the boreholes. This is more than of academic interest. In the K3 87 borehole there are recorded two zones of faulting, while in F4 87 borehole, at least five zones of faulting. While it is recognized by the SSC commission that faulting exists in the area, I believe they do not realize how extensive it is. The geologic map that is provided in the report is a good overall map. It shows the distribution of the four principal formations of interest: Quaternary terrace, alluvial deposits, Taylor Marl and the Austin Chalk. However it was done primarily from aerial photos.

While the Austin Chalk can be discussed easily from air photos, the Taylor Marl and Quaternary terrace deposits cannot. My small 15-acre farm is a good example. From the air the Taylor Marl and the terrace deposits cannot be distinguished. Indeed that is the way it is on the geologic map. But if observed closely it will become apparent that both the Taylor Marl and the terrace deposits are present. In fact, a large fault in our creek separates the two. The precise differentiation between the Quaternary terrace deposits and the Taylor Marl is very important because the terrace deposits are a permanent water resource for folks living on the terraces. In order to distinguish them, one must literally walk the field where they crop out.

In this case the great amount of faulting that I have observed in the field, and in the SSC boreholes makes an exact determination very difficult.

To determine the reservoir capability one must also determine their thickness in any possible lateral and vertical porosity and permeability barriers. According to the EIS these water reservoirs, although used, are not significant to the economy for sources of potable water. I strongly beg to differ. I know for a fact that many people here depend upon their wells for drinking, stock and crop water. I know it would be a hardship for many residents if this local reservoir is lost. I have been measuring

my well capacity by observing water levels for two and a half years, and conducting drawdown and recovery tests of the well and reservoir. I have found the well to be productive in all seasons, even during our recent drought.

I believe the total extent of this most precious water resource is still unknown, and unfortunately not appreciated by the SSC commission. It is entirely possible, indeed probable, that this water resource that many people depend upon could be either contaminated with low-level radioactive waste, and/or destroyed by indiscriminate boring through the fault-fractured Taylor Marl that directly underlies these valuable reservoirs.

MR. EIGUREN: Excuse me, ma'am, your time has elapsed.

MS. PIERCE: Okay, thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Could we have that for the record, please?

MS. PIERCE: Yes.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Steven Pierce, I understand he will not be here, is that correct? Thank you. We will take his written comment for the record. The next scheduled speaker is Edward Bingler.

379

STATEMENT OF EDWARD BINGLER

MR. BINGLER: Dr. Temple, members of the panel, my name is Ed Bingler. I reside at 5907 Tributary Ridge Drive in Austin, Texas. I am privileged to serve as the Executive Director of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, which is the state agency that submitted the proposal for this site to the Department of Energy. And I appear today to make a very brief statement.

Since receiving the draft of the environmental impact statement, the commission has begun an intensive review process utilizing our own technical staff, and contractors, the support of scientific technical and regulatory personnel from eight State agencies, and representatives from our major universities. Our preliminary conclusions to this point are that the draft EIS is a very well-prepared document, and we congratulate the Department of Energy on the quality of this process. That it is comprehensive in its treatment of the technical data. That it is accurate with only minor omissions and errors, easily corrected, and treats fairly the information submitted in the State's proposal to the Department of Energy.

Based on our review, we concur with the principal conclusions of the draft EIS that environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of the SSC at this proposed site are easily and readily mitigated. Over the next few days and weeks the commission will complete its analysis with the support and cooperation of these other agencies and individuals, and we intend to transmit a detailed analysis and response in writing prior to October 17. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Robert Duke.

380

STATEMENT OF ROBERT DUKE

MR. DUKE: I hope the press will stick around. I think speakers are probably going to follow, certainly, will paint a different picture of the support that exists in this county for this project.

My name is Robert Duke, Box 2617 Waxahachie, Texas. I welcome you to our city. And thank you for the opportunity to deliver my brief comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Having reviewed the draft statement and the corresponding appendixes, I feel the overall impacts of siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County will not be adverse, but in fact will be beneficial to the growth and future of Ellis County. I feel the existing infrastructure currently in place to provide the access, the goods, the services, the technical quality of the skilled work force in this region, minimizes any potential for adverse impacts, and speaks to the ability of the region to support this project and maximizes the research productivity of the SSC.

In following the speakers before me, I understand their fears and respect their views. But of the citizens of Ellis County who I have spoken to, they overwhelmingly support the siting of the Superconducting Super Colliding project in Ellis County. But more important I think they understand the impacts of the SSC project and support the siting in Ellis County.

In closing I welcome the Department of Energy in their initiative to build the SSC. And I certainly hope that you will chose Ellis County. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next pre-registered speaker is Dr. Hylan B. Lyon.

381

STATEMENT OF DR. HYLAN B. LYON

MR. LYON: My name is Hy Lyon, I reside at 4504 Fairway Avenue in Dallas. I am associated with the Texas Superconducting Super Collider Authority, and also with a small liquid crystal firm, manufacturing high technology products.

I probably won't give the most focused remarks because I focused on one section of the report. Before I do that I want to point out that when we started this process almost 3 months ago, we had two very important concerns in the early days. And that is that the people who reside in the area that will be affected will be able to make informed judgments about what they're getting into, and that they would have a governance -- a part of the government's process. We accomplished both of those objectives by the techniques that we used to prepare the local report, compete at the state level, and then participate in preparing the report filed with the Department of Energy.

Our working relationship with the Texas National Research Laboratory, I think, has been excellent, and we have been able to have good communication. So therefore not many people were surprised by the results of the EIS because we've been through the same thought process several times.

1 I'm going to make some very specific remarks about the chapter that I focused in upon which was the decommissioning study. The decommissioning study is [copy missing] for Appendix 3. This is what happens after the Super Collider. Where are we? And when we take it and turn it back, what do we do? We laid out about six scenarios, which those of you who took time to read it, upon which you base your decommissioning study. And I won't go over those in the five minute period, they're in my remarks, just to make sure we have the same concept about what it is you're going to worry about.

So when you read it, [copy missing] to believe expert opinion. Some expert opinion done somewhere. The footnote of a study done by Argonne National Lab is the primary source for that appendix.

My responsibilities, if I had any, were to the people of Ellis County to make sure that we got our own expert opinion. And the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission is also getting a third reading on whether that judgment, those opinions, square with our professional wisdom. Since I sit on the board of directors of the Baylor Research Foundation, I monthly deal with a medical research facility that deals with radiation levels associated with roughly the same general character as those Super Collider would be dealing with. And also with the exposure levels which the report states would be those that the workers who decommission the site would also have to deal with.

2 I can sum it all up by saying what I've read squares with the weight of scientific evidence, and squares with other activities around this country, which are involved in bringing the fruits of science to the service of mankind. And some of the miracles that have been occurring through the use of radiation in medicine.

Sometimes it is what a study doesn't say that's important. And I feel that I have to raise four questions, not in a pejorative sense, but simply issues that I feel needed to be dealt with in the decommissioning study which weren't covered. And I think they may be non-issues, but I do think they need to be looked at and they are not site-specific.

3 First, part of your study was that the linac would be the only element in the array of accelerators that would have medical use. I think that may be too narrow of a conclusion. That the low energy booster and the high energy booster may also be very viable, and I point you to the facility in Hamburg, Germany, where the Army can use those high energy facilities for medical research. So you need to reconsider exactly what might be useful when this is all over.

4 Second, there is no mention of a revision--reversion of title to the original owners of any other private citizens, or whatever private sector group would be able to buy back the land once its time was up. We addressed these questions early in the public comment, in the question and answer, when we had the first bidder's briefing. And I looked those answers over again, but I still feel they need to be addressed to the satisfaction of the people in this community, as to the year 2015, what do we do when it is all over?

5 Thirdly is an issue of inadvertent access to the tunnel. Your proposal states you seal off all the entrances, but you don't talk about the notion of someone else being in the tunnel, or inadvertently stumbling into it through the drilling of a well, or something, that doesn't go through one of the sealed off accesses. Again, I don't think there's any danger, but it is one of those issues that needs to be verified and stated clearly so that people can make the judgment.

And fourth, there's a low probability of some surface effects if the tunnel were to collapse at some later date. I think those would be dealt with. But those are four items that I feel needed to be addressed somewhere in this process and they're not site-specific.

I think that the general conclusion that anyone that has looked at these large projects, realizes that there always is a group in the society that would be affected by these large projects, but in general the people in Ellis County have studied this proposal, they have carefully looked it over, they have had access to resources so we can make informed judgments, and I think it is fair to state that while the -- it is a small price to pay for the progress of science. Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen at this point we're running approximately 30 minutes ahead of schedule in terms of our pre-registered speakers. What I'm going to do is go down the remaining list of pre-registered speakers and call their names in order. If you happen to be here, we ask that you step forward and give your comment. If you're not here I will call your name later in the hearing. Bonnie Tancre, Wes Ramsey, Jim Hogan, Theda Hogan, Jon Few, Janet Gray, Steve Howerton.

382

STATEMENT OF STEVE HOWERTON

MR. HOWERTON: Dr. Temple, distinguished panelists, my name is Steve Howerton. I reside at 1805 Princeton Drive in Ennis, Texas. I am the city manager of Ennis, Texas. Our city is located approximately two miles southeast of the proposed cluster of the SSC project. Our city has been identified as both a service provider for the SSC project and a point of in-migration for SSC work force.

Our city staff has undertaken a very comprehensive review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, as it applies to both municipal service demands, and costs. As an identified service provider, the city of Ennis does have the potable water supply capacity to serve the far cluster in several of the service and access areas of the project. And the city is committed to make water service available to the project as stated in the draft EIS.

In a like manner, the city of Ennis is committed to provide traditional municipal services, such as police protection, fire protection, library services, park and recreation services, health and environmental services, water, wastewater and sanitation services for those direct and indirect SSC employees desiring to reside within the city of Ennis.

Considering all revenue sources for municipal services provided, the net fiscal impact of the city to the city of Ennis is anticipated to be positive. The city of Ennis anticipates no requirement for federal or state mitigation assistance as a result of the SSC project, or the in-migration of its work force. The city of Ennis is delighted to have the opportunity to provide services to the SSC project, to its work force and their dependents. Our community actively supports the SSC project, and pledges its full cooperation in the construction and operation of what we feel will become the finest research facility in the world.

We commend the Department of Energy for the excellent job they have done in the preparation of a comprehensive, and yet easily understandable environmental statement, and we thank you for the opportunity to participate in the process of public review and comment. Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Howerton.

Our next scheduled commenter is Tony Sanders. Tony Sanders? George Sewell? Billy Glass? Marcia Pannill? Steve Chapman?

What we might as well do at this time is we're going to take a very brief recess and we'll take our six individuals who registered at the door. We'll be in recess for five minutes.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken.)

MR. FIGUREN: We are going to resume what will now be the conclusion of our afternoon hearing.

Before we call our next list of commenters, I would once again like to remind you that, if you have written comment, we would greatly appreciate receiving your written comment. You can deliver your written comments either to the court reporter here in front of the room, or to one of the Department of Energy representatives at the registration table in the lobby of the auditorium.

At this point, we have six individuals who have registered at the door. We will call their names in order and at the conclusion of their comments I will return to our list of pre-registered commenters and ask them to step forward.

So our first commenter at this portion of the hearing is Neely Kerr. We'd like to have your name and address for the record if we may, please?

425

STATEMENT OF NEELY KERR

MR. KERR: My name is Neely Kerr, P.O. Box 382, Palmer, Texas, 75152. I would have prepared some written statements, but after the last hearing, I thought this would be more casual.

I'd like to comment on the procedure. You know, at this hearing I think it's really required to have an address card filled out at the door by the speaker stating their address if they represent a group; and if they're pro or con sometimes. Since none of that was done at the last meeting, much less, I challenge the Board to produce just about anybody who spoke at the last meeting.

I don't know if the last hearing here was even legal. I would definitely like my address put on any kind of a generated mailing list, if possible.

Also, the panel at the last meeting broke into applause on several occasions. Now, as we know, when the judge in a courtroom breaks into applause, that's real encouragement for people to come up and state their critical viewpoints. So I hope that the report on the last meeting reflects when the panel broke into applause, because other than giddy endorsements the last time, people throw in comments; legitimate concerns [copy missing] are intimidated to step forward with their views.

This is a very serious matter at hand and I think we must take that into consideration. At the last hearing, I presented the regional EIS findings from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I presented that to Dr. Hess personally. I think some interesting things should be reflected in that.

Basically, the Corps of Engineers has had a hard time with local communities in making them work together, including COG, which has done a wonderful job, but they haven't completed their task yet.

One unique thing that the Army Corps of Engineers office in Fort Worth has implemented is standing panels--review committees; whatever you want to call it--with local people on those panels before developers or whatever move into a community. Those people do not just come into an EIS area like that, but come to a regularly scheduled meeting to voice their concerns.

As everybody knows, there's a lot of technicality in here; there's not too much about the fire department and the education and fill projects in creeks, and I would recommend that you follow the example set forward to you after three and a half years of hard work by the regional Corps of Engineers office.

Another thing I'd like to bring up is something in Texas what we call broadening the tax base -- that's how we're going to pay for this. People come in; they fill in creek beds with land; after the farmers have been taxed to such an extent they can't stand it any more, they build grocery stores, little motels, you name it, to broaden the tax base to pay for the increased schools, the fire department, et cetera. I think that taxes have been referred to already.

Also, you might reflect on that in this hearing, when the Corps of Engineers also did research, especially in the Arlington area, the old Texas "broaden the tax base" principle -- and they found out that it doesn't work any more. Sometimes those facilities exceed the demands placed upon the taxes garnered from that does not meet the demands for fire departments, education, et cetera, and that the financing of the local requirements needs to be looked at seriously.

Another point that's brought up in this is the tremendous amount of rock and earth brought out from the earth in the construction of this Super Collider and where it's going to be put. We don't want a bunch of flooding problems in our creeks because the houses are being built on fill, and especially not to be brought down to the Trinity River in something called a "municipal utility district" or a flood control district created, such as Las Calinas in Dallas.

In the State of Texas, if you fill in the floodplain of the river and you are designated by the State of Texas as a flood control district, you can levy taxes against the people within your district. They don't even get to vote for you. It's a very interesting animal we have here in Texas.

I suggest we look at Las Calinas. They brought in a foreign entity by the name of Cadillac Fairview; they were able to enter into the Eternity River, use it as fill material -- this was a foreign entity -- while the farmers in Denton County weren't able to draw water for their cattle. We have a lot of serious questions here. And I thank you for your time, gentlemen.

MR. FIGUREN: The next commenter will be Charles Lyon. While Mr. Lyon is coming forward, I would like to indicate that someone has left their reading glasses at the pay phone at the back of the room. If they're yours, you can reclaim them at the DOE registration desk.

Sir, could we have your name and address for the record?

420

STATEMENT OF CHARLES LYON

MR. LYON: I'm not sure that this mike is working on the chance that we're going to use it to death.

I'm Charles Lyon. I live on Route 7, Box 199 Waxahachie, Texas. And I am representing the Rockett Water Supply Corporation as one of their directors. And we have some particular concern that will give you some brief history of how large our rural supply of water is.

We're about 5,200-plus members; we have something close to 1,000 miles of waterline. That 5,200 members will be something larger than the city of Ennis, somewhat smaller than the city of Waxahachie, so in reading your reports and whatnot, we understand that you're going to draw a lot of water from the table below of which obviously we utilize in our supply. We have some 11 wells; six at one level and five at the other.

And we like to make certain that we do the necessary research on the overall impact of what to do with the drawing of water to operate the Super Collider. If you've been without water and without electricity, you know what it costs. Because our business is to service our customers with water -- and we're not either for or against the thing -- we just want to make certain that you have done the proper research in the supply of water.

Secondly, because of the availability of water, we have attempted over the years to acquire some water from Eternity County through the water supply was turned down; we were going to put a reservoir and use some of their water. We are currently planning a reservoir on Red Oak Creek, which your tunnel, I believe, touches part of the dam -- and in plain language, we've been working on it for a number of years, it's right about part of your tunnel, and we would like to know what your position is on supporting our reservoir, because obviously, our reservoir is not plentiful from-down below, as stated in the report. There's a lot of surface water, so we'd like to know what your position is relative to your support there? Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Sir, what was the name of the organization you're with?

MR. LYON: We're the Rockett Water Supply Corporation.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you for your comments.

I would like to call Dr. Ronnie Hastings.

421

STATEMENT OF DR. RONNIE HASTINGS

MR. HASTINGS: I am Ronnie Hastings. I reside on 114 San Josindo here in Waxahachie. I am also the local physics instructor at Waxahachie High School.

If I may add some personal experience to the topic of environmental impact, it was my privilege in graduate school to work at a physics research facility -- namely, the Cyclotron Institute at Texas A & M University. And as the local physics teacher at one of the schools here in the county, and as a native Texan, on the basis of that experience, I deem it to be an exciting opportunity that the impact that the Superconducting Super Collider would have on our local area here is not only one of the environmental impact with all the problems it surely will have, but it's also going to be one in terms of the educational, intellectual, and social and cultural impact upon all of us that reside here.

As a physicist, it is difficult to express the excitement I personally have, and the excitement I feel for students that will live in this area to be living next door to literally the cutting edge of research, research that is important not only for those of us who live in the great State of Texas, but research for the entire country keeping us at the technological forefront, that we certainly need to continue.

If I were to express the price we pay for the environmental impact of becoming a Superconducting Super Collider, I would say that, despite the problems that we will have, my experience in working at a research facility shows that the professionals involved are not only going to handle these problems in a way that would make the environment safe for all of us who live next door to such a facility, but these will also be people who will contribute to the cultural and intellectual quality that we already enjoy here in this part of the State of Texas.

In other words, the prices that we have to pay to have the SSC here are very little, a very small price to pay for the large, enormous positive effect that it will have on us environmentally, socially, culturally, and intellectually.

The prospect of Waxahachie being an international research center, with people coming in here respectful and respecting the historical traditions of this area, and at the same time broadening the horizons of all of us, is one that is a privilege to experience, and we thank you from the Department of Energy for coming here and considering our site as one of the major candidates for the SSC. Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: I next call Lucious L. Williams.

426

STATEMENT OF LUCIOUS L. WILLIAMS

MR. WILLIAMS: My name is Lucious Williams and I'm President of Dikita Engineering, a minority-owned and operated engineering firm in Dallas, Texas. And I'm also vice-president of the Minority Design Professional Council, a group of minority engineers and architects that's representing the architectural industry in the Metroplex.

Today I'm speaking on behalf of the Council: Welcome to Texas. I trust you will be pleased with the breadth and depth of concern you have seen here today. You have heard many soundering [sic] comments to the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. Some have been informative; some have been ill-informed. So be it: they are honest opinions.

Upon review of the DEIS by the Minority Design Professional Council, we are pleased to report the findings are of no impact that cannot be broadly mitigated using sound technology; technical efforts to further deal with the DEIS and its comparison of alternative sites, lead us to the conclusion that, if DOE is to construct and operate a Superconducting Super Collider, that Texas will be the most prudent location for the facility.

To that end, the Minority Design Professional Council resolves to support siting the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, and I would like to place into the record the conclusions written for SSC. Thank you. I have a copy of it.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. If we could have that copy for the record, if you could bring it over here to the reporter? Thank you.

The next commenter will be Ray Myers.

419

STATEMENT OF RAY MYERS

MR. MYERS: Thank you very much. I am Ray Myers and I am here as a candidate for State Representative in District No.4. I reside at 505 Heritage Hill at Forney, Texas.

Dr. Temple and members of the Committee, thank you again for coming to Texas. We sincerely assure you that Texans everywhere are united on behalf of the Ellis County site. We believe that the site is economically and environmentally suited for the needs of this project.

It should be noted that our site is one of the most geologically adequate sites in the United States; we also have the labor force; we have the industrial base; and we have the fine educational facilities, educators, and institutions to make this project a great success. Thank you for coming, we appreciate it.

MR. EIGUREN: The next scheduled commenter is State Representative Keith Oakley.

418

STATEMENT OF HON. KEITH OAKLEY

MR. OAKLEY: Dr. Temple, and members of the Commission, thank you so much for coming down again. I am Keith Oakley, State Representative for Ellis County. I'm also a member of the House Environmental Affairs Committee.

The Speaker of the Texas House has asked me to review your draft and report to him, and I'm very happy to announce that my report to the Speaker is gung-ho positive. Let's go for this. We're very excited about it.

We feel that the environmental impact is going to be minimal and we're very proud to accept this project.

Let me briefly tell you a little bit about the people of this area and the people of Texas. You know, these folks are real fighters. In the Alamo they were backed up against the wall; they had a chance to quit; to give up -- they said "No, we're not going to quit." That spirit has shone through.

Recently we have faced an economic recession in Texas. The people in this State had the choice of sitting back and waiting to see if things got better or to push ahead. We chose to push ahead and to keep this State in a number one spot, and they have done that.

I can promise you that there is no place on the face of this earth that you could locate this project that would receive the kind of enthusiasm and the kind of support that you'll get from the people of Texas. They are fighters and they do not quit. We're very proud to have you here. As always, anything that my staff or myself can provide for you, we'll be happy to do. Thank you very much for coming.

383

STATEMENT OF DON WHETZIG

MR. WHETZIG: My name is Don Whetzig. I reside at 585 Cedar Ridge Drive in Midlothian. Certainly, your Environmental Impact Statement is a very comprehensive document, and it did address many very important issues. One issue, however, that is probably as important as anything else that it failed to address is the economic impact that the SSC would have on this area.

As it was just stated we're an economically depressed disadvantaged area and in all of the oil producing states and especially Texas, Ellis County is particularly suffering from this problem too. We're feeling the effects and the Super Collider has given a lot of people hope that they may be able to survive this recession. The fact is that many businesses and individuals will not survive these difficult economic times if the Super Collider is not built in the area.

Like I said, the sad point is the fact that many of the businesses have already closed, and filed for bankruptcy. You've heard a number of people speak about the negative impacts of the SSC on the area. There always are a few people that dwell on the negative, and I suppose that's their right. However, many times those few people make more noise than the rest of the people that support a project and do so quietly. Again, the fact is that most Ellis County residents or Texas residents and businesses are overwhelmingly in favor of the Super Collider being built in this area, and support it.

One of the examples of the positive economic impact would be that in the event that the minimum new residential construction at 2,000 individuals, if they lived in apartments at \$50,000 apiece, would have a \$100 million effect on the economy. If there were a maximum of 4,000 residents purchasing homes in a price range of \$100,000 each, there would be a \$400 million effect on the economy. This does not include approximately 250 support businesses that would come to the area as a result of the Super Collider and the residences needed to support them, and it also does not include the \$48 million that's projected to be the construction budget for the campus improvements.

Those are two of the major -- several of the major areas that would benefit Ellis County and the reason that most of the residents would like to have the Super Collider here in Texas. We feel that Ellis County and the Dallas-Fort Worth area, with its fine airport and central location in the country, is the most desirable site and would encourage your favorable consideration. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: The next commenter is Kirk Hunter.

203

STATEMENT OF KIRK HUNTER

MR. HUNTER: Good afternoon. My name is Kirk Hunter. I live at 1112 West Jefferson here in Waxahachie. I basically just have two questions I would like to pose to the panel here. What guarantees do we the people here in Waxahachie and Ellis County in Texas have that DOE and its contractors will abide by and comply with State and Federal environmental laws.

And the second question is, will the DOE guarantee that Federal and State environmental agencies, such as the EPA, will be permitted to enforce these laws without interference from any source?

Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes our list of walk-in speakers. At this point I'm going to go back to our list of pre-registered speakers and call everyone's name once again that has been pre-registered but not yet appeared.

Sharon Andre? Sharon Andre? Bonnie Tancre. Thank you. If you'd please step forward. Can we have your name and address for the record, please?

385

STATEMENT OF BONNIE TANCRE

MS. TANCRE: My name is Bonnie Tancre. I live at 1104 East Marvin in Waxahachie. As a representative of both the business and residential sectors of the community, I would like to speak in favor of building the SSC project in Ellis County.

I do not feel that the placement of such a site would cause any adverse effects on the environment in the area. Ellis County has a strong agricultural and industrial interest which all produce some side effects which we may not like. However, we don't discourage the operation of a cotton gin with all the dust and lint that that machinery gives off, or the operation of a fiberglass factory from running three shifts with the smoke and odor emissions involved. We view that as positive and healthy business interaction.

However, we are all human and change doesn't come easily. In my opinion, a project of this kind would provide many positive effects. It would expand our educational and scientific horizons. It would definitely boost our business economy, and it would enable us to better preserve the rich architectural and historical heritage which the communities of Ellis County are so fortunate to possess.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity of speaking to you and we hope to see a lot more of you in the future.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. Wes Ramsey?

422

STATEMENT OF WES RAMSEY

MR. RAMSEY: Thank you. I'm Wes Ramsey from Midlothian, Texas. My home is approximately five miles south of Midlothian. My back door probably would be three to four or five thousand feet from the northwest abort channel site. I have another tract of land that will probably be within two thousand feet of the northwest abort channel site.

I have read most of the Environmental Protection Agency [sic] and the booklets and been in most of the meetings. In my opinion I feel that the Super Collider would be good for Ellis County, and I think Ellis County would be good for the Super Collider. So in my opinion let's place it here and get on with it. Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Ramsey. Our next scheduled commenter is Jim Hogan. Jim Hogan. Theda Hogan? Theda Hogan? John W. Few?

423

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. FEW

MR. FEW: Dr. Temple, members of the commission, my name is John Few. I live at 111 Walter Stevenson Road in Midlothian. I'm a fourth generation resident of Midlothian. I think I can speak for at least most of my family to welcome your consideration of the Super Collider for our area.

We've always been a progressive community in Midlothian, and I don't think this is any time to change. We welcome the challenge of seeing this facility in our area, helping the growth of it, handling the responsibilities that will be our requirement. We welcome you, we welcome your consideration and we hope you locate it in Ellis County.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: The next scheduled commenter is Janet Gray. Janet Gray? Tony Sanders. Tony Sanders? George Sewell? George Sewell? Billy Glass?

386

STATEMENT OF BILLY GLASS

MR. GLASS: My name is Billy Glass and I live at 1356 Armstrong in DeSoto, Texas. Many of my family members live in Ellis County, mainly my parents and my grandparents, and have done so for 20-some-odd years. I just wanted to come and state my position on the possibility of the Superconducting Super Collider coming to Ellis County. My company owns -- is BGI Commercial Real Estate. We represent about 4,000 acres of industrial and farm land in Ellis County.

We feel that because of the low agricultural tax base that we have here now and the -- what we feel like will happen with the tax base, it will be a very advantageous thing to have the SSC come to Ellis County.

We also represent about 25 rental units and we feel like that all of the industrial and commercial property will see a tremendous increase in value. We think that will increase the job situation for all the people that live in Ellis County, which we really need. It will create a tremendous amount of new jobs which we really would appreciate and want.

We just -- I just wanted to take the opportunity and I appreciate the DOE affording business people in Ellis County, allowing us to come and give our opinion and to express our gratitude for your consideration of the Ellis County site.

We really would like to have you in Waxahachie.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Glass. Our next scheduled commenter is Marsha Pannill.

205

STATEMENT OF MARSHA PANNILL

MS. PANNILL: My name is Marsha Pannill. I live at 407 John Arling Drive in Waxahachie. I'm the owner of the world's smallest bookstore, The Bookworm in Waxahachie. I have listened today to the detractors of the SSC proclaiming doom and gloom with regard to dust, noise and inconvenience, higher taxes and relocated population. Any negative feature which can be spotlighted.

My very simple talk touches on only two of those factors, but I am sincerely concerned that any of these factors can stand in the way of this outstanding scientific facility coming to Ellis County.

It has been brought to my attention that one of the loudest objections to the Superconducting Super Collider is that the installation will be noisy and dusty. This may be right, but perhaps if I tell you a story you will be able to put these objections in their proper perspective.

My story is entitled "What Price Progress." Once upon a time, a long time ago, Og the cave man sat by his fire, thinking that there should be an easy way to get that mammoth he had just killed up the hill to his cave so his wife could skin it, dress it and cook it. Putting their heads together, Og and his friends came up with the wheel, a hand-hewn irregular stone disk which kicked up a cloud of dust as it clattered noisily along.

Centuries later, wheeled carriages conveying folks from place to place rattled over the cobblestones and splashed mud on passersby. Eventually the locomotive thundered its way across the nation, belching black smoke and soot as it united our country into one vast commercial entity. The first automobile was a frightening thing, sending livestock and humans alike scattering as its combustion engine fired or misfired repeatedly.

There was so much dust that the drivers had to protect themselves in broad-brimmed hats and ankle-length coats. And today sending a craft into space creates incredible noise and dust. The price of progress is almost always some dust and noise. I'm sure Og and company soon smoothed out the lumps on that first wheel. Paved roads and shining rails alleviated many of the later problems. And of course the space program is subject to strict environmental controls.

But what if Og's friends had said, hey Og, that thing is just too noisy and look at the dust. Forget it, Og old buddy. We don't need your wheel. Where would you be today? Well, many of you would probably not be here, because you would have had to walk. And you might not know what time it is because your watch wouldn't have been invented. And you'd still be carrying that mammoth up the hill on your back because there would be no elevators or forklifts.

We have been assured that the noise and the dust of the SSC will be kept to a minimum. But let's look beyond these relatively minor considerations. The SSC will bring sorely needed employment to Ellis County and to Waxahachie in particular. The scientific benefits from this installation may save lives some day. Some of the world's greatest intellects will be drawn to this facility, and the quality of our educational system could be enhanced beyond the limits of our imagination.

This installation is progress on a grand scale. Let's not deny Texas and Ellis County the greatest scientific advancement since Og's wheel, simply because we're not willing to pay the price of progress, a little noise and a little dust. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: I've been informed that several speakers whose name I called earlier and who had pre-registered and who were not here at that time have arrived, so I will go back to the top of the list and call Jim Hogan.

We would ask your name and address for the record, sir.

375

STATEMENT OF JIMMY HOGAN

MR. HOGAN: My name is Jimmy Hogan. I reside at Route 3, Heart Farms subdivision in Ellis County. My wife and my children and my grandchildren have resided in Ellis County for approximately 10 years. I own a local business here, K-Bob's Steak House. I wish to very simply state that I have been conducting kind of a straw poll in my restaurant for the last year or so, getting an opinion of people as they came in about what they thought about the Superconducting Super Collider.

Without reservation I can tell you that it has run about 100 to 1 in favor of it, and I'd like to very simply state that for myself and my family, we're about 100 to 1 in favor of it also. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: Next call Theda Hogan. Theda? I'm sorry. Theda Hogan? Is Theda Hogan here? An indication that she is; apparently she's not. I'll call her name one more time.

Next call Janet Gray.

223

STATEMENT OF JANET GRAY

MS. GRAY: My name's Janet Gray and I live at 813, on Farm Road 813, that's Route 1, Box 57E, Palmer. And I'd just like to say that my neighbor Claire Pierce has written letters to the ODE on the problems in our area, and one of the major complaints was the damage to electrical systems caused by the ants, and it was excluded from consideration in the DEIS. I'm referring to the biological hazards section, 4.6.2.2, where it states with the exception of the Arizona state site, none of the other sites were found to contain any known biological hazards. Potentially hazardous organisms such as poisonous snakes, insects, or plants -- they were not included in the assessment.

This was a shock to us because we personally know the devastation of the fire ants. I was told by the DOE --I was told that the DOE would send a booklet, "Imported Fire Ants, Life, History and Impact," from the Texas Department of Agriculture, plus the local news reports verify this problem.

I will present the DOE with another copy of this booklet for their reconsideration. I request that you pay particular attention to page 17, where it states: "ants also appear to be attracted to electrical equipment. The reasons for this attraction for electricity is not yet clear. Nevertheless, the ants do climb into electrical contacts and short them out. Also the fire ant is attracted to moisture."

In Palmer our soil is heavily infested with fire ants and we know that fire ants can't be fully controlled. Neighbors tell me how fire ants have repeatedly damaged their air conditioning units and other electricity, making them inoperable. In fact, Pat and Mary McKenna, who live on the SSC site, want you to know that they had the main switch of their water well destroyed three times this summer.

Recently two hundred feet of our land was trenched up to install additional septic line, and we saw that it was one continuous fire ant nest. My husband, who works for a local phone company, tells me that the equipment damage caused by the fire ants is quite a bit and it needs to be taken into consideration.

Since the ants tunnel down into the water table, we believe that they may be able to cause extensive damage to the SSC access location from possibly the tunnel itself. If the phone company and others have been unable to solve the fire ant problem, can the DOE?

I am also presenting the SSC with another copy of an article on fire ants written in the August Texas Monthly magazine by Emily Yoffe. In particular she refers to a 1986 study done by Houston Electric and Power, saying that there was failure -- there was enough major outages caused by fire ants that there was 28 major ones, and that they have been unable to control the fire ants in that area.

Isn't the danger of power failure important enough to the SSC to be considered a biological hazard? A reader in the October Texas Monthly magazine said in response to the Yoffe article: "An important aspect is the potential for residential and commercial fires caused by fire ants' attraction to electrical apparatus. The insects can pack a circuit breaker so that it cannot function properly, and the downstream electrical arcing fault can therefore not be interrupted and a fire could result."

The DEIS identifies a fire in the tunnel as a serious danger. Shouldn't the DOE be concerned about the fire ants if they can cause fires?

There is also the danger of extensive pesticides that the DOE may use to control the fire ants. It would have an adverse effect on our crop and pastureland as most fire ant chemicals are not labeled for such use. In addition, how can you say that the SSC is safe for us when it is an experimental facility with unknown products?

Should the number of residents exposed to the SSC risk be evaluated? The best you can do is intelligently guess at the safety of the experiment. I think the DEIS should consider the psychological stress from living next to an experimental project. I and my family have already worried about the unidentified dangers. We don't like the way that the DEIS announces the biological hazard of neutron sky shine and then doesn't give us any details. I worry that the SSC may contaminate our land with radiation from the soil around the tunnel. I know that our land shifts dramatically and large holes appear and disappear. They are seasonal cracks up to ten feet deep and a few inches across.

We also have the complexity of many natural springs. I don't understand how you can shut down wells within 150 feet of the tunnel and consider that sufficient. Most of us use the water from the tunnel and springs year round. Many springs come from the same water reservoir that snakes around the tunnel. How can it not leach our subsurface radioactivity? Maybe it's because the DEIS says our water reservoir doesn't exist.

MR. EIGUREN: Ma'am? Ma'am?

MS. GRAY: Why does the --

MR. EIGUREN: I apologize for the delay. Ma'am, your time has expired, but I can go ahead and allow you to bring it to closure if you would.

MS. GRAY: Okay, I'm just about finished.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

MS. GRAY: Why does the DEIS give options to residents near the SSC who will be adversely affected? Why doesn't --

MR. EIGUREN: Ma'am?

MS. GRAY: -- it give options for that?

MR. EIGUREN: Ma'am just a second. Can we fix the microphone so she can finish it? We can't hear. Okay, we need five minutes? Okay, ma'am we're going to go ahead and take a five minute recess and I'll allow you to come back and finish your comments. Thank you. We'll be in recess for five minutes while we fix the microphone.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

MR. EIGUREN: Would you like to come back up? I apologize for the inconvenience. If you'd like to go ahead and complete your statement.

MS. GRAY: Certainly.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

MS. GRAY: Why does the DEIS give options -- why doesn't the DEIS give options to residents near the SSC who will be adversely affected by this experiment, or is our only option the courts?

I personally would like to see the residents like myself be given a homestead purchase option. In conclusion, I want to remind you of your previous promise. You said that you would answer all of our questions. I hope you will keep this promise and not continue to ignore and exclude our written or verbal comments. I would like to see the SSC benefit Texas, but it seems to me that there are too many unanswered safety questions to justify putting it in Ellis County, populated by 70,000 human lives. The Super Collider is more suited for an isolated environment in the Texas desert away from people. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Certain individuals whose name I called earlier have now arrived, and so I will ask them to step forward. The first is Tony Sanders. May we ask that you would give your name and address for the record please.

219

STATEMENT OF TONY SANDERS

MR. SANDERS: Yes, my name is Tony Sanders. I reside at 517 West Avenue J, Midlothian, Texas. I own property in the Mayboro area, being a ranch, and therefore I've reviewed the environmental impact study quite closely.

And in doing so, I feel like the benefits to be derived from the SSC project far outweigh the minimum amount of negative impact that it would have, and I would urge you to favorably consider Texas for the SSC project. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: George Sewell? George Sewell? Steve Chapman?

377

STATEMENT OF STEVE CHAPMAN

MR. CHAPMAN: I'm Steve Chapman. I live at 1602 Alexander in Waxahachie, Texas, and practice law here in Waxahachie. I have followed the Superconducting Super Collider project very closely, and I feel it will help -- apply substantial impact on Ellis County, and I appreciate the opportunity to review your Environmental Impact Statement and to be allowed to make comments on it.

As I said, there are of course always in a major project good things and bad things that will happen as a result of it. I know we all probably would have some concern about dust and noise and the impact of especially of the construction workers during the interim time of construction.

However, we think of the positive things that the project would do both to the business environment in Ellis County and I think to our building environment. In other words, I think a lot of high quality people will be brought in. If the economy is helped, it's always been my observation that it will have a more attractive building environment in area. And I truly think this project is --the balance is tilted about as far as I've ever seen in favor of the project. I think the good things that it will do for our city and our country will far outweigh any negatives.

From the people I have talked to I think that the majority of the people, the great majority would welcome the project in Ellis County, and I think that's significant, should be, I would hope that it would be significant to you that the economy of the county and the state will encourage people to desire the project. They do desire to have the project here, and that would be a substantial positive factor in terms of bringing the Super Collider here.

If you allow me, I might make one personal note on what the Super Collider does to me individually. I do own a farm south of town that's been in the family years. The principal part of the Super Collider ring comes straight through the middle of it. It takes the pretty tree, it takes the house, which incidentally if you saw "Return to Bountiful" was the house that Geraldine Page wished to return to.

I don't know that it would be destroyed, but it would be in the principal part of the loop. It cuts the farm in two and in terms of what it does to that farm, it would be hard to say anything good about the project, but it has to go somewhere. And if it's going to be -- it cannot be moved, I'm sure at this point, and it has to go where it's best for the project. And despite the fact that it does cut this farm in two, nonetheless I feel like the project is good for Ellis County and it will be good for me.

I would welcome the project. I hope you will give it favorable consideration and I wish I was eloquent enough to perhaps persuade you with words that Ellis County would welcome the project and that it would be good both for the project and the county, but I'm certainly hopeful that the facts themselves will convince you of that. I think it's a very good project for Ellis County and for the SSC, and we would certainly welcome your favorable consideration.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: I next call Karen Weaver.

378

STATEMENT OF KAREN WEAVER

MS. WEAVER: Hello, I'm Karen Weaver. I reside at Route 4, Ennis, Texas. As it has been stated by our city manager, our area would be just a -- kind of a service area for this project, for the SSC. But as I've read some, not in detail and not like these folks that really know how to study these things, but I've read some of your Impact Statement, and the thing that appeals to me is the jobs that it's going to bring to this area. Folks need jobs.

I might say also that I'm a descendant of native Americans. I can only prove that by my complexion, but I'm also a descendant of the pioneers that came across the Oregon trail. So the two worked out something or I wouldn't be standing here, and there was dust on the wagon train. Great-grandmother told us that there was dust, and the cowboys wore bandanas for a reason, to keep the dust out from behind the cattle. There's always been dust, but I'm kind of glad that there wasn't so many complainers that they didn't do what they've done, but I enjoy a lot of benefits today.

My husband is a veterinary practitioner. He's been practicing in Ellis County 16 years. We've talked about this, and he said that cattle are well able to stand dust. They've done it before. I doubt that there will be as much dust from this project as was on those cattle drives. I didn't notice any comparison to that because I don't think it's reasonable to compare it to that. And he said -- well in fact I had a personal discussion with my own cattle and horses, and they said as long as you folks weren't disturbing the grass roots they really could care less what you did in that tunnel.

And for myself I said the thing that appealed to me was really the jobs and then the people that it's going to bring here. We're kind of partial to folks in the science field. My husband has often said and I'm sure all scientists say this in their field, that the more he sees in science and in his profession, in his field, the more he realizes he doesn't know and he wishes that he knew.

So we're going to have some things that are perhaps have to be put up with. I doubt that it's going to get too bad because I really think there's going to be plenty of voices to see that nothing gets too bad. But I'm willing, as my forefathers were, to suffer a little so that we can learn a lot, and I hope you do come here. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: That concludes the list of pre-registered as well as walk-in registered commenters this afternoon. I will go down one more time through our list of pre-registered commenters to make sure we've not missed anybody. If you happen to be here when I call your name, I'd ask you to step forward.

Sharon Andre? Sharon Andre? Theda Hogan? Theda Hogan? George Sewell? George Sewell?

That concludes our list of commenters this afternoon. Once again I would remind you that if you have written comments and would like to submit them for the record, we ask that you would give them to the court reporter here in the front of the room or to one of the DOE employees back at the registration table.

We will be here until 5:00 in the event that someone who was pre-registered shows up so that we can take their comments. That being the case, however, I will go ahead at this time and be in recess, assuming that no one who was pre-registered and wants to comment will resume this evening at 7:00. Thank you.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

MR. EIGUREN: We have one additional witness who has come in and would like to comment, and that is Penny Redington?

MS. REDINGTON: That's correct.

MR. EIGUREN: Okay. We'll get the PA system back up and we'd ask everyone if you could quickly take your seats. We'll take this one additional walk-in commenter. If we could ask you to give your name and address for the record and give us your comments? We'd appreciate that. If we could have it quiet please.

384

STATEMENT OF PENNY REDINGTON

MS. REDINGTON: My name is Penny Redington. I live at 412 West Marvin in Waxahachie, Texas. I'm an attorney practicing law here in Waxahachie, and I am the Democratic nominee for County Judge of Ellis County and will be in the November election.

I want you to know that the people of Ellis County have a tremendously high level of interest in the SSC, and we'd greatly appreciate your thorough attention to the Environmental Impact Statement that you have presented to us, and we are very grateful for the honesty and forthright nature of the Impact Statement.

I'm aware of the thoroughness of this, and I appreciate the fact that you looked at not only the environment, the national environment, but the impact on our quality of life in our communities and the impact on our historic structures which are in areas that will be affected by this project as well.

It's my understanding that the dust from it is one of the major concerns and I want to tell you that having last evening sat through my daughter's horseback riding class in a dusty arena, I imagine many parents who've done that will have eaten more dust than will be created by this SSC tunneling. I think that that is something that can be managed and can be handled well and I'm not too concerned about the impact of that.

What I am concerned about, particularly in view of the fact that I hope to be the next Ellis County judge, is the necessity for the county government and the other governmental entities in the county to work with the DOE and work with the Super Collider Authority in planning very careful and thorough approaches to deal with the growth that we will be having, the impact on county roads and other governmental services that are going to have to be changed and altered to accommodate this growth.

And I would request that at a very early stage, if this Super Collider comes to Ellis County -- and we think that it will -- that approaches be made to the city government, to the county government, so that we can put together some task forces to deal with this problem. Those are really all the comments that I have, but I thank you for the opportunity to make them today.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Is there any individual who has registered either by way of preregistration or walk-in, whose name I have not called who would like to speak?

There not being anyone in that category, we'll go ahead then and formally adjourn this afternoon hearing of DEIS, on the Superconductor Project. We will be here until 5:00 in the event that someone does show up that would like to comment. Thank you.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 5:00 p.m., to be reconvened at 7:00 p.m. the same day.)

SECOND SESSION

(September 26, 1988: 7:06 p.m.)

DR. TEMPLE: Good evening. I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, EIS, for the Superconducting Super Collider, SSC.

My name is Ed Temple, and I am the Executive Director of the Department's Site Task Force. I am also the presiding officer or presiding official for this hearing. The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we're all here. After my remarks, I will ask our session moderator, Mr. Eiguren, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this evening.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft EIS on the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us your written comments, which should be postmarked no later than October 17th.

We want you to know that we're sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me refresh your memories regarding the SSC site selection process. In January 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced, and construction funds were requested from Congress. In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of those were found to be qualified.

These qualified proposals were forwarded to the National Academy of Science and National Academy of Engineering for further evaluation. Based on the criteria in the invitation, the Academies recommended a Best Qualified List of eight sites to the Department. One of the proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer, leaving seven BQL sites.

Following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the Best Qualified List including the Texas proposal on January 19, 1988. Three days later, on January 22nd, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed SSC.

This followed an advance notice of intent to prepare an EIS which was issued in May of 1987. In February 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues which should be considered in the EIS.

The scoping meetings were held on February 16th here in Texas at the Waxahachie National Guard Armory. The DOE received approximately 2,100 comments on the scope of the EIS. These comments were considered in the preparation of the draft EIS. Following public hearings here and in the other BQL states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in December 1988.

The draft EIS evaluated and compared four types of alternatives: site alternatives, technical alternatives, programmatic alternatives, and the no-action alternative. The site alternatives addressed were the seven locations identified on the Best Qualified List. Technical alternatives addressed different technology, equipment or facility configurations. Programmatic alternatives meant using other accelerators, international collaboration or project delay. And the no-action alternative is the option not to construct the SSC.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, constructing and operating the SSC at any one of the seven site alternatives. These sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The draft EIS provides as much information as possible at this stage of the project regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at each of the alternative sites. However, the DOE recognizes that further review under NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act, is appropriate prior to construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

Accordingly, following selection of the site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a supplement to the EIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site, and to identify where possible alternatives for mitigating those impacts.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS. This is a large document containing more than 4,000 pages. It is organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled Environmental Impact Statement. Volume II is the Comment Resolution document, and is reserved for our response to public comment and will be for publication in the final EIS only.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments received at this hearing will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred sites. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its record of decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

Tonight we will use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments. We urge all participants in this evening's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS, and to avoid or minimize statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the state's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also provide written comments to the DOE. These should be postmarked by October 17, 1988, the end of the 45-day formal comment period, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation in the final EIS. We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent possible.

One final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision makers in taking major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences. An EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and to make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements. The EIS will be considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

Thank you in advance for your interest and participation. Let me now introduce Mr. Eiguren, who will describe how we will conduct tonight's session.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Temple. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Roy Eiguren. I'm an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Lindsey, Hart, Neil and Weigler, which has offices in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, California and Boise, Idaho. I'm with the firm's Boise office.

Both my personal practice as well as that of our law firm is heavily concentrated in the area of environmental and energy law. Both in private practice as well as in prior governmental service, I've had over a decade's worth of experience in either conducting or participating in a significant number of national environmental policy act hearings, such as the one we're conducting here today.

I have been retained by the Department of Energy as moderator for this and other hearings on the draft environmental impact statement for the SSC project. I'm not an employee of the Department of Energy, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding.

Rather, my single expressed purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent, unbiased, objective individual to moderate this series of hearings. My job is to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act, so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action.

As stated earlier by Dr. Temple, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed SSC project.

In February, the Department conducted and I moderated a scoping meeting here in this location, to hear comments from individuals and organizations on what issues should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS. Now that the Department has prepared the draft EIS, it seeks comment from the public on the document itself. In particular, we are seeking specific comments on issues that members of the public feel are relevant and should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the Environmental Impact Statement and selecting its preferred site for the SSC project.

This is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, everything that is being said at this as well as the other hearings in this series of proceedings will be recorded by a court reporter who is here in the front of the room. The court reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record. The Secretary of Energy's decision will in large part be based upon the information contained in that hearing record.

At this time I would like to tell you what procedures we're going to follow in the conduct of this as well as the other hearings in the other states where we're receiving comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

First, I will announce each speaker, working through a list provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel at the registration table in the back of the room. I will call speakers in the order in which they were signed up in advance; that is to say, all our pre-registered speakers will be called first. If you have pre-registered to speak but have not checked in at the registration table in the back of the room, we'd ask that you do so so that we have a record of your appearance.

Every individual will be given up to five minutes within which to present oral comment. At the end of five minutes I will signal each individual speaker that their time has run. We are going to stick to the list of pre-registered speakers and will not be accepting substitutions in lieu of individuals who have pre-registered earlier. As I stated -- excuse me -- as Dr. Temple stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in that draft document. We do reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on issues contained in the draft EIS if they wander from the topic of the session.

I do not intend to limit your remarks but rather I am trying to assure that what comments you do provide are effective in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Dr. Temple. The written comment and oral comment receive the same weight in the record of this proceeding, so accordingly we would encourage that you submit written comments if you have them, as well as any written questions you may have either to the court reporter here at the front of the room, or at the registration table in the back of the room.

If you have not brought written comments or questions with you but would like to include those in the official record, we would ask that you would send them to the Department of Energy by a date postmarked no later than October 17th. There is at the registration desk in the back of the room a card that will give you the address of where you can mail your comment.

This session will run until ten this evening. Due to the large number of individuals who have expressed an interest in this topic here in Waxahachie, we will be having an additional hearing tomorrow morning commencing at 9:00, starting in this same room and going on until 6:00 tomorrow evening.

Throughout the course of this hearing tonight as well as tomorrow, in order to allow the court reporter the opportunity to change tapes, as well as give everyone in the audience a break, we will take brief recesses throughout the course of the hearings themselves.

Toward the end of the hearing, assuming that we have some additional time left, I will call any speakers who have signed up at the door when they came in to speak this evening. And in fact if we're going to be going ahead of schedule which appears to be the case right now based upon the list that I have in front of me, we'll ask those individuals who have signed up at the desk in the back to speak a bit earlier than what was originally planned.

If you are an individual here who would like to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement and have not registered to do so at the back of the room or I should say in the lobby, we would ask that you would do so before the evening is over.

In terms of your making oral comments, we would request that you would step forward to one of the two microphones that we have in the front of the room. There's a floor mike in front of me and there's also a mike over at the podium to my immediate right. When you come to the microphone we would ask that you would state your name and address for the record, and if you happen to be speaking on behalf of an organization, please also give us the name of the organization that you represent.

I'll begin the timing of your oral comments to determine whether or not you're going past five minutes at the time that you've completed your introduction.

Finally, I'd like to indicate that the members of the panel who are with me at the front of the room, to my right, are here for the express purpose of listening to your comments and asking, if necessary, any clarifying questions of you that they might feel are important in the creation of a complete record of the public's concerns relative to the environmental issues on this particular project.

Dr. Ed Temple, who is executive director of the SSC site task force, who spoke earlier, is the presiding official. With him is Dr. Roger Mayes and Dr. Jerry Nelsen who are environmental specialists with the Department of Energy.

At this time we'll go ahead and proceed into the public comment portion of this hearing. I'm going to commence that task by going down a list of individuals who pre-registered to speak. I'm running about 10 minutes early so it may be that some of these individuals have not yet arrived, but I'll start at the top of our list and work my way down. If I call your name and you're here, I would ask that you would step forward to one of the two microphones, give us your name and address, and make your comment.

Our first scheduled commenter is Janet Thornhill. Janet Thornhill?

387

STATEMENT OF JANET THORNHILL

MS. THORNHILL: Good evening. My name is Janet Thornhill. I live at 408 Victoria, Waxahachie, Texas. I've lived here for about 15 years and I moved here to this small community because I wanted to get away from the big city.

My husband has businesses here and we have two children, one very small and one in junior high in the school system here. This is our home forever.

My primary concern as a mother is the safety and well-being of my children and my home. After much discussion with the local citizens and much investigation and conversation with our employees in our businesses, we feel that there'll be no adverse effects on the environment in our community at this time. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next pre-registered commenter is Wendell Bigham.

388

STATEMENT OF WENDELL BIGHAM

MR. BIGHAM: Gentlemen. My name is Wendell Bigham. I live at Route 4, Box 48, Waxahachie, Texas. I have lived in Ellis County and Waxahachie for over 50 years. I've worked in several industries in and around Waxahachie, have been involved in farming and ranching for most of my life. I owned and operated a grain elevator and feed store in Waxahachie for 16 years. My wife and I now own Century 21 Bigham Realtors and we're both active in real estate.

I have attended most of the meetings and read all the articles available on the Super Collider, and I cannot see any harmful effect this project will have on our environment. I can certainly understand the feelings of those who will lose their homes and farms due to the location of the collider, but I feel the real benefit of the project will not be felt in the immediate future but will benefit our children and grandchildren through its educational and cultural value. I am highly in favor of bringing the SSC to Texas and Ellis County. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. I next call John Thornhill.

389

STATEMENT OF JOHN THORNHILL

MR. THORNHILL: Good evening, I'm John Thornhill and I live at 408 Victorian here in Waxahachie, and I had the privilege of being one of the members of the original task force that was organized by our Chamber of Commerce here in Waxahachie, to -- and I was later assigned to a group with the responsibility of submitting a report on the tunneling associated with the Superconducting Super Collider.

During that experience I had an opportunity to meet several experts and some scientists from the Texas University -- University of Texas and Texas A & M University. So I had a particular interest on the construction of the collider even from the very beginning, and have followed it very closely to date, as far as the construction of the facilities, the tunneling and also the operation of the Super Collider.

I'm an owner and an operator, as well as for John Thornhill Buick Pontiac GMC, Interstate Ford Mercury, NAPA Auto Parts, and Thornhill Life Limited here in Waxahachie. We have some 80 employees with us and it has been a point of discussion quite often since the original news of the possibility for the Super Collider being located here in our county.

I have not at this point had any of my employees mention any adverse conditions that they foresee or feel that would be affected as the result of the Superconducting Super Collider. Conversely to that, I think that most of the employees that work with us are excited about the possibility of seeing such a once-in-a-lifetime event happening in our community. The quality of life, I think, will be much enhanced.

So this is my home for my family, and this is my home for my business, and I fully support the Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Jim Sargent. Again I would mention if you do have written comments and would like to submit those for the record we would encourage you to do so by leaving them with the court reporter here in the front of the room. Mr. Sargent?

390

STATEMENT OF JIM SARGENT

MR. SARGENT: My name is Jim Sargent. I live at 3 Sargent Place, Waxahachie, Texas. My wife and my sons moved to Ellis County twelve and a half years ago. My two sons went to the Waxahachie School System; they're now away at college.

The collider, as it is currently laid out, will be placed under two tracts of land that my wife and I own. It appears to me, based on what I understand, we'll never know that it's there. In reading the draft, the item that seems to stand out as a major negative impact is the amount of dust that will be placed into the air. I hear people talking about it.

The Fort Worth Water Supply just finished their second 42-mile-long open trench cut from the northwest corner of our county to the southeast corner of our county. This trench, like its predecessor, was large enough to handle a 12-foot-wide water pipe. I don't live far from that trench, and I did not notice a lessening of the quality of life at my house because of it or because of the dust that was raised during that installation.

My family and I tried to weigh the negative of the dust and the other inconveniences of the construction against the benefits of having the collider here. The greatest asset to the collider that we perceive will be the people that it will bring with it. The collider will be the biggest and the best there is, and the people scheduled to run and operate it, selected to run and operate it, will be bright, well-educated men and women.

They and their families will filter into our system. We'll find them in our schools, on our school boards, in our city governments and in our county governments. They will join our churches and our PTAs. They will make this fine place to live a better place to live. My family and I believe that the negative impact of the collider dims to almost nothing when compared to the assets of having the collider here. We would welcome it with open arms. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. I next call Barney Taylor.

391

STATEMENT OF BARNEY TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR: I'm Barney Taylor. I reside at 906 West Marvin in Waxahachie. I'm president of the Waxahachie Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Temple and your team, we certainly welcome you to our community, and I would like to take about three seconds to tell you how much we have appreciated the conduct in which the Department of Energy has held not only this hearing but all the hearings prior to this, and I've been to all of them.

Needless to say, this has been a very exciting year at the Chamber of Commerce in Waxahachie, probably the most exciting in our history. Back in the winter when we first discovered particle accelerators and especially the Super Collider, then business really began to pick up. And we conducted our own environmental study, and I'm happy to announce that the business community agrees with you wholeheartedly that there are no negatives as far as we're concerned to the Super Collider.

One of the more pleasant jobs as president of the Chamber of Commerce is to roll Waxahachie's red carpet out to new business and new industry, visitors from all over, and we have that carpet ready. So once Waxahachie is announced, I will be happy to roll it in your direction and I feel like it will roll all the way to the 21st century. Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Mr. Taylor, sir -- Mr. Taylor? We have a question from one of the panel members. If I could ask you to come back to the podium please.

DR. NELSEN: I just, Mr. Taylor, I wanted to ask about the environmental study that you had indicated you had conducted. Is this -- what's the extent of this and what is the nature of that? Is that available for us is what I was looking for.

MR. TAYLOR: What it was was a series of conversations, meetings with our executive board and our board of directors, in the formation of a study group which was studying, of course, the environmental impact, to decide whether or not we should try to secure the Super Collider for Waxahachie.

The results of that study and I'm certain there are notes available, and I can certainly arrange a chronological order of exactly how it all happened, but it eventually evolved into the task forces with separate assignments and once those studies were made, all this information came together and it was determined, yes, Waxahachie was the place for the Super Collider and we should go after it. And we did. Anything else? Be happy to get that information to you.

DR. NELSEN: Yes, that may be beneficial, the information, and if you could get it to us in some form that's written, that would be helpful.

MR. TAYLOR: I certainly will. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Taylor. I'll move further down the list and call David McSpadden.

392

STATEMENT OF DAVID McSPADDEN

MR. McSPADDEN: My name is David McSpadden. I live at Route 5, Box 167, Waxahachie. For those of you not familiar with what a Route 5, Box 167 means, I'm about one mile west of where your proposed Campus A is. Which means that once the site acquisition occurs, once the individuals who are going to be impacted with relocation have experienced that and long after they have gone on, my neighbors and I will be there continuing to deal with the results of this decision.

As a result, I would like to suggest that I'm more than a casual observer of these proceedings, because although there's an awful lot that has been said about all of the things that's going to happen to the people that are going to be involved in the relocation, those people who are going to compete with construction traffic on Highway 66, who are going to be going back and forth by the actual site, you know, within a mile of where they live, and there's a number of us out there, I think are going to be severely impacted.

I also am a native of Texas who possesses a great passion for the beauty of this state and for the land we have and I take personal any attempts to make changes, wholesale changes. So I did not take the DEIS lightly. I spent some time studying it.

One other thing that makes me not a casual observer is that I have spent most of my adult life in construction and real estate development or around those fields. So I have not only read but I've had to create environmental impact statements before, and I understand the severity and the underlying motivation behind why it's important.

With all of these things in mind, I really want to just use those as backdrops for qualification for any comments that I make. First of all, I would like to talk for just a moment in the DEIS about, in the area of natural environment impact, in terms of the environmental impact of the natural resources that we have.

The first thing that comes -- and those I specifically refer to -- are those of water, land and air quality impacts. Although there would be a very low loss of water wells, being two opposed to as high as 320 or 350 in some of other sites that are proposed, I don't think that really is the issue we need to focus on.

Our primary water resource issue is that we're primarily a surface water supplier, and we already have gone through some surface water concerns in this area before the SSC. And as such I was particularly gratified to find that the DEIS underscores in more than one chapter the concerns for water surface supply and its future and the need to mitigate the needs of the SSC in combination with future growth needs of the area. Because it's not just the SSC supply we're talking about; it's also the supply to the future residences and businesses and industries in the area.

As a result, I also feel that it's important to be concerned about where these supplies are going to come from, and the thing that I guess that I know from being a local resident and from working with some of the local governmental agencies at the city and county level, is that there are very few challenges that this area has faced in what growth that we have experienced, and it's as good or better than some of the sites have experienced from 1970 to 1980, as is pointed out in the report.

Despite those growths and limited resources and tax base in the past, we've been able to respond to those challenges and we've been able to come a long ways in terms of satisfying our need for water treatment, satisfying our need for water supply as well in the county. I think that Midlothian, Ennis and Waxahachie, Red Oak, Ferris combined have shown a tremendous amount of leadership and progressive thinking relative to the size communities that they are, to solve those types of problems.

Given your underscoring of those concerns, and our own track record for the ability to solve the problems, I do think that that's an area that we can wrestle with and handle.

The next area that I am concerned about is the area of land. When I take a look at the area of land impact, one of the things that comes to mind that people in the Chamber of Commerce and businessmen in general in these parts talk about a great deal is their innate desire for a clean industry. And the thing that I guess that strikes me in the DEIS, more than anything else, is this has to be one of the cleanest industries that could ever come to an area, because the ratio of job and economic impact compared to the amount of land consumed and the amount of land disruption, being that most of it is underground outside of the campus proper, is certainly something that we need to take note of and is described very well in your report.

In addition to that, the air quality is something that I am concerned about because I do live near where a lot of the surface construction is going to be, and having been involved in construction of major projects in the past I understand the impact that this is going to bring about. An earlier

speaker commented on the Fort Worth water pipeline. I think that's a significant analogy, because that is a cut-and-recover type of process as opposed to the advantage we have with our Austin chalk, limestone and marble, the ability to tunnel primarily.

And one of the things that I think is superlative in our area is that we have the ability to take the spoils from that tunneling, and recycle it into our own local economy in the form of cement manufacturing, which is something that we already have accommodated in terms of air quality here.

MR. EIGUREN: Your time's expired, sir. I'm sorry.

MR. MCSPADDEN: All in all the bottom line of it is that I'm very much in favor of this, all the weight of considerations involved. I think it's an excellent thing for our area. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. We'd next call Gene Page.

393

STATEMENT OF GENE PAGE

MR. PAGE: Dr. Temple, other members of the committee, my name is Jim Page. I'm a vice president at the Midlothian National Bank. I'm a lifelong resident of Midlothian. I live within about two blocks of the site where I was born. So this project means a whole lot to me. I have a good contact with a broad base of the population in Midlothian through various organizations. I'm a 32nd Degree Mason, Past Commander of the American Legion Post in Midlothian, a director of the Rotary Club, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and I'm very active in my church work. So I have received a lot of comment from these contacts in these various organizations, and have heard absolutely nothing negative.

I've reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes I, III and IV, and still find nothing negative. I strongly support a Federal Government decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The positive economic impacts of building and operating the SSC facility will benefit the region and certainly the entire state. I look forward to the research and scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate, and the potential positive effects this project will develop for the future in many different areas affecting our lives. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Jerry Spillars. Once again I'd remind members of the audience if you do have written comment we would also appreciate receiving that.

394

STATEMENT OF JERRY SPILLARS

MR. SPILLARS: My name is Jerry Spillars. I live on a stock farm approximately seven miles south and southwest of Midlothian with my family, and we operate approximately 12 farms; some we own, some we rent. My family helps me with my operation, and we've kept up with the Super Collider from the incept, and I've attended nearly all the meetings and read all the data that I've been fortunate enough to receive.

Some of the facts I'd like to discuss with you about your draft, and I've studied against other states and we've got the water in Ellis County. We're real fortunate. We've got the Bardwell Lake which is discussed in your draft, but also we have the new Joe Pool Lake, and we have a certain amount of water from Waxahachie Lake which is all surface water.

And even getting on further into your draft, I've noticed in other states where you have construction problems for being wetlands. And in your report we saw that we have approximately 10 acres here in the Ellis County site, which I think that's a real small wetlands project to undertake.

And since I am in farming, the first thing I looked at was the farm land that would actually be used or taken out of production, and it's just a little over 300 acres, which that's a small amount of land, and a project of this size and probably would amount to just one small housing unit or housing development, if that was the amount used.

And half of that loss, this whole area -- when the construction is going to be constructed over approximately 800 acres according to the draft, and that's a small area also. One good farmer can plow that much in a week, and that's a lot of land we disturb for a small amount of time. And the air quality concept, we had three tractors running hay down the blackland, and it was dry and there was a lot of dust. And in my areas and years of construction, I think those three tractors probably kicked up as much dust as the tunneling and the open-ditch mining you'll probably do.

The noise? I'm sure the three tractors probably put out as much noise as the trucks and the small amount of equipment that will be on the surface. Also I noticed in your draft about the native grasses, that should not be disturbed in Ellis County. When I was young growing up here there was a little bit of native grass left. Today there's very, very little, and I think your report shows hardly none. And most of this area is either into cultivation or some type of pasture that has really been fertilized to take care of it.

But one of the main thoughts in my estimation about your draft -- any time you have a construction project this size, you have a large amount of, let's say, waste material. And I believe what you've done here, or what we maybe have to do, is turn a lot of this waste material into byproduct. Midlothian has three cement plants and I believe you can use 50 percent of what could have been waste material in other areas, and turn it into concrete or cement for the Super Collider.

Now I think one of the main aspects that will really help Texas and Ellis County is that Texas is kind of short, as far as universities and college, for laboratories in places of higher education, and I believe the Super Collider will provide a lot of this for our universities, not only in Texas but nationwide.

Gentlemen, I sure would appreciate any further input you have on Ellis County, and my family and I certainly endorse it. Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. Our next pre-registered commenter is Maurice Osborn.

395

STATEMENT OF MAURICE OSBORN

MR. OSBORN: Mr. Moderator, Dr. Temple, distinguished panel, good evening, welcome, and thank you for being here for conducting this meeting.

My name is Maurice Osborn. I reside at 305 Westview Circle in Midlothian, Texas. I have resided in Ellis County for 13 years and have been involved during that time very actively with the community in Ellis County, on a private, civic, business and political basis.

I'm currently the mayor of the city of Midlothian, but I am here tonight as a citizen as well as a public official, and I might add at this point that I'm also here tonight in support of the SSC in both capacities.

I hold in my hand the draft Environment Impact Study, a document that I have first-hand knowledge as some may not have, that has had many, many hours of work, research, study put into it from the local, county, State and Federal level, done by the best experts in the world, and in a very open and honest manner so that any interested person could have input or ask questions, as is being done here today.

This document, although it does have a few areas of minor concern that need to and will be addressed, is nonetheless a very important and significant document in the process of selecting a site for the Superconducting Super Collider, a document that the large majority have full confidence in. And, which I furthermore might add, contains no real surprises or major concerns since the inception of this project.

I'm truly grateful for a country and a government to provide some due process, such as we are exercising here tonight. You have and will continue throughout the hearing to hear comments, both negative and positive, and I respect any individual's right to express what they feel and ask questions about their concerns. And I assure you gentlemen, that there is no one more concerned about their family, their community and this region than I am.

But at the same time, I can also say that I'm very confident that the vast majority of people in this region are of the same opinion as I am, and that is, we feel the facts show that Ellis County is the best site in the nation for the SSC, also we want to see it located right here.

In closing, let me say that I have never seen nor will you, I feel, ever see such a large cooperative effort on any project as there has been and is on this one in Texas. Democrats and Republicans, pioneer families and new residents, businesses and citizens, as well as governmental entities all working together to one common end: to acquire the Superconducting Super Collider for our area. Progress has always, through history, had side effects of a negative nature. But the good has always outweighed the bad, or we would not be where we are today. And we are willing to assume the challenge of our forefathers so that progress may continue right here in Ellis County.

Again gentlemen, nowhere else would you find such a cooperative effort as you will right here. We are ready, willing and able to take on the challenge and the time is right now. Thank you very much for your attention.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. I next call Larry Carson. Larry Carson? Apparently he's not here at this point. We'll pass him over and move on down the list. Wayne Barker?

424

STATEMENT OF WAYNE BARKER

MR. BARKER: Dr. Temple, Dr. Mayes, Dr. Nelsen. My name is Wayne Barker. I live at 240 Clearview in Midlothian, Texas. I'm the owner of the Midlothian Insurance Agency, a past president and current director of the Midlothian Chamber of Commerce, president of the Midlothian Crime Stoppers, and on the Economic Community Development Committee.

In our insurance agency we insure about 3,000 customers in the Ellis County area. That, along with civic contacts, you can see I get an opportunity to visit with a lot of people.

In this circle of acquaintances I've heard nothing but positive comment and great hope that you favor us with the SSC. I've read Volume I, Chapters 3 and 5 of the Environmental Impact Statement, and could not find any real negative in it. In fact, it looked like the best of marriages.

There's no question that our nation needs the research and the scientific breakthroughs that the SSC will provide. It will affect many lives, not only in the United States but the world. In our area, we need the SSC for a third reason. If you've read any paper from the East coast to the West coast, you'll know that our economy is hurting, hurting bad. Texas has shown that we strongly support the SSC, by pledging dollars and our continued support.

Plainly spoken, we want you, we need you, and we feel we'll make great partners. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Thomas Stangby.

1560

STATEMENT OF JACK BOND

MR. BOND: Mr. Stangby couldn't be present tonight. My name is Jack Bond. I'm here in his behalf, Continental Test Corp., and Malcolm Belchburg at 406 Water Street in Waxahachie. In my personal view, I can see no adverse effects of the Super Collider, having a background in research in nuclear physics in the Air Force. As far as the advocacy, you could take it right down Highway 77 at 35 and see the numerous buildings, installations and companies and it shows the open arms of Waxahachie for these businesses.

And I have found no one is adverse to this installation. And we, the Continental Test Corp. and Malcolm Belchburg, we welcome it with open arms. I thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Sir, could I have your name please again?

MR. BOND: My name is Jack Bond, B-O-N-D.

MR. EIGUREN: The next scheduled commenter is J.R. Osborne.

396

STATEMENT OF DR. J.R. OSBORNE

DR. OSBORNE: Gentlemen of the panel, we certainly appreciate your continued interest in us here in the Ellis County area for the installation of the Superconducting Super Collider. I'm fortunate to hold two terminal degrees, both a Ph.D. and a DC degree. My chiropractic practice is located in Midlothian, Texas, and I feel like that because of my contact with a very wide cross section of people in my community, that I can speak with a certain degree of knowledgeability about their interest in the project.

But I'd like to say just a few words in addition to that with regard to my own interest in the project and some of the concerns that I had when I first heard about the project being developed.

My undergraduate degree is in chemistry, and for quite a number of years I taught chemistry and biology in both high school and at the college level. So while I don't pose to be an authority on nuclear physics, I do feel like that I'm knowledgeable in that area.

Because of my involvement in the health care professions I'm very concerned with the impact that the SSC would have on the health of the residents of Ellis County in general and of course more specifically in my area in Midlothian. In chiropractic you may understand that we are very intimately concerned with the major concept of the prevention of health problems. That's kind of where we'd like to begin in our concept of health care, and so preventative measures to disease are of major importance to us.

And of course included in this would be the decreased risk that one would have to exposure to disease-producing mechanisms such as radiation. Therefore the major parameters of evaluation that I would have in the project is the exposure of harmful radiation that it might produce. And in examining the documents that we have at our disposal here, I was very, very pleased to find that all of the information pointed towards a most absolute safety of this project.

I deal each day with the use of x-rays in my practice, and of course we're very concerned about patient protection from x-ray radiation through the use of the most high-tech materials and instrumentation that we have; we try to keep that to an absolute minimum, and it was a very pleasurable thing to find in your report here that the levels of radiation are well, well below the experiences that we have in x-raying our patients. And so that was very gratifying to me.

I even went so far as to look up in a table that I had available the amount of radiation that it takes to produce hair loss, and I found that that was about 100,000 times less than what I've been exposed to in times past. So that made me feel very, very good.

It seems that almost without exception the speakers tonight are mentioning the fact that the persons that they have contacted in their discussions of the SSC project are favorably inclined towards its location here in our area. I'm no exception to that. In the contacts that I have with my patients and in the civic organizations that I have contact with in the city of Midlothian, there seems to be almost universal acceptance of this and not just acceptance, but of course a very pronounced interest in this and all of the great impact that it would have.

2

Once again I submit that in addition to the economics of the situation, the thing that pleases me so much, and I think this was mentioned by a speaker just a few moments ago, is the educational and research impact that this will have. I feel like that Texas is a very conducive atmosphere to the development of research projects. We have some of the most notable areas of the country located here in our state with regard to technical development. And of course in our area here we have outstanding universities that can be used to support the research work that's being done here.

So I would like to say that from all of the input that I've had, that this area is certainly ready, willing and able to welcome this project with open arms. Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Sir, could I get your address for the record. We didn't get that at the beginning.

DR. OSBORNE: Yes. 320 North 8th Street, Midlothian, Texas.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next scheduled commenter is Robert Lopez.

397

STATEMENT OF ROBERT LOPEZ

MR. LOPEZ: My name is Robert Lopez. I live at 902 Woodhaven Court in Eulis, Texas. I'm representing Gibbert Hill and Company tonight. Gibbert Hill is a cement-producing company headquartered in Dallas at 2515 McKinney Avenue in Dallas, Texas.

On behalf of Gibbert Hill and Company I would like to add our welcome to that of the citizens of Ellis County and Waxahachie and Midlothian to the task force on the SSC. As I mentioned, Gibbert Hill manufactures portland cement in Midlothian. It also supplies cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, pipe, white ash and chemical additives for concrete to the construction industry in Texas.

Over 60 percent of the employees at our Midlothian plant live in Ellis County. The rest, along with the other employees of the several Gibbert Hill divisions, reside in the North Texas area, and we're all looking forward to the very positive impact of the construction and the operation of the SSC will have on Ellis County in Texas.

I have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC and I find that the negative predicted impacts of the SSC will be minimal. Other considerations discussed are real positives for the construction of the SSC. For instance, there is an abundance of quality materials, construction materials to support its construction. We have an excellent transportation network to support the facility when it's built.

We welcome and support growth. In-migration will help real estate markets and stimulate our local economy. Our cement plant was built in 1965 and from the beginning we have been a welcome neighbor to the people of Midlothian, Waxahachie and Ellis County. Our operation, which involves the pouring of raw materials and the calcining of such materials for cement, by blasting and mining, is similar to the activities that will occur during the construction of the SSC with the stoning operation and related construction.

The people of Ellis County have looked upon our operation as a contributor to the well-being of the county, and have not expressed any negative response to our operation.

I feel it's safe to say that this reaction to the similar construction activity that will be associated with SSC would be just as well received. My work brings me in contact with a great community of design professionals and civil engineering and architecture, and also the construction industry in general. Throughout the last several months, I have never heard a negative comment about the construction of the SSC being done in Texas. In fact, everyone is very vocal in saying bring it here, let's build it now.

From my personal standpoint I've always felt that science was a fascinating subject. I personally would like to see the effects that it would have if you build the SSC in Texas or anywhere for that matter, but it would fill the heads of the young children we see today with the dreams and ambitions that were brought upon when the USA first got into the space program.

I feel we need those kinds of challenges for these young people, and this is one way to do it, to give you some value for the future generations. Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next scheduled commenter is Wayne Richerzhausen. He's not here at this point. I'll pass him over for the moment. Call Robert Dellinger. Robert Dellinger? Pass him over for the moment. Call Larry Moseley?

398

STATEMENT OF LARRY MOSELEY

MR. MOSELEY: Good evening, gentlemen. My name is Larry Moseley. I reside at 607 West Marvin here in Waxahachie. I was fortunate enough to be born here. I spent a few years out of state, but I'm glad to be back. And I wanted to take this opportunity to comment, as it was given to me, about the Superconducting Super Collider.

My comments in the brief time that I will take to deliver them, will not enlighten the scientific facts to date, I feel, nor convince those in opposition that their opinion is necessarily wrong regarding the negative impact of the project. Nor will it shorten the process that you gentlemen have remaining before you, to make that final selection.

But I felt it necessary to make a statement about the opponents, and what they would have us do without the project, because I heard today, and my response to those who say we'll be okay without it, is that yes we would be okay, but to what degree? That is the essence of the question to me. And that man should submit to environmental impacts as they would have them, the opponents that is, is that they would think they are going to be tremendously negative.

I would like to respond to one in kind. I can't believe that man or any man in this audience or this country would submit that, that new roads and the water service and the electrical service, they are somehow bad for our existence. My profession specifically demands that I be conscious of the environment and live in total harmony with it.

And I believe that the facts pointed out in your draft and my conclusions to those facts is that this would be a negative or minimal impact to our environment. We have to deal with those impacts, and I believe they will be dealt with. Mankind has at times in our brief existence been more or less in harmony with nature, and I believe this search for harmony is part of the essence of the SSC project. And I would challenge those in opposition to come forth if they would knowingly -- or if they came forth knowingly opposing man's attempt to expand its efforts to explore this harmony that your project is most definitely in search of.

And if they did this by knowing it, could we achieve that harmony? I do not believe so. We have the spirit in Texas that your project would demand. This spirit cannot be ignored. I realize it is an intangible among all the scientific data that you're putting together, but the vast majority in this area support the SSC project, and I believe that spirit should not be discounted. In fact, it's this very intangible that will ensure the complete success of the project in Texas, not only in Texas but for Texas, America and world community. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next scheduled commenter is Nelda Howard.

MR. EIGUREN: Nelda Howard?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Dr. Richard Redington?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Dr. Richard Redington?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: We are a bit ahead of ourselves at this point. I think what we will do -- in fact, we are roughly a third of a way through our commenter list -- we will take a five-minute break

(Whereupon, at 8:09 p.m., a recess was taken until 8:19 p.m.)

MR. EIGUREN: We are going to need to close the doors in the back if we can't be heard up here.

I ask that you please step forward and take your seats.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to resume with the hearing at this particular point in time. What I would like to be able to do is go to the top of the speaker list once again and call those individuals whose name I called earlier and see if they are here.

If you hear your name called, we would ask that you step forward. Give us your name and address for the record, and you will have five minutes in which to comment.

Going back to the top of the list. The first individual whose name we called and passed over was Larry Carson.

MR. CARSON: Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

399

STATEMENT OF LARRY CARSON

MR. CARSON: I appreciate the opportunity to address this Board this evening.

I am Larry Carson. I reside at 1603 South Fifth Street in Midlothian. I am currently employed as the Loan Officer at Midlothian National Bank. I hold a Master's Degree and a Bachelor's Degree from North Texas State University, and have made Midlothian my home for the past 15 years.

I am licensed by the Texas Education Agency as a professional educator, and also licensed by the professional organization that licenses counselors and am licensed as a professional counselor.

I have not only lived in Midlothian during those past 15 years but I have also worked in Midlothian all that time. I have seen Midlothian grow and prosper as I have the rest of Ellis County.

During the living and working in Midlothian, I have maintained a very active involvement in community and civic affairs, and feel that I have a very, very broad base of knowledge of people that live in not only Midlothian but in Ellis County.

I have reviewed several of the sections of the Environmental Impact Statement and find the predicted impacts to be very minimal. I strongly support any decision that would locate the SSC in Ellis County. I feel like the positive economic impacts would far outweigh any negative environmental impact that might be experienced. Thank you for this opportunity.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Another individual whose name I called earlier, who was not here, was Wayne Richerzhausen. Wayne Richerzhausen?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Robert Dellinger? Robert Dellinger?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Nelda Howard.

400

STATEMENT OF NELDA HOWARD:

MS. HOWARD: My name is Nelda Howard, and I reside at 1151 West Panorama in Waxahachie.

I would just like to state that I am very much in favor of the Superconducting Super Collider coming to Texas. As a local banker, I am very aware of the need for economic growth in this area. I have reviewed the impact statement and I feel like it is a very clean project.

I think that any of us would like to experience growth without any adverse effects, but that is not possible and I think they are very minimal.

I think that us, as responsible citizens, with thoughtful planning and decisive action can overcome any of those problems, and I would like to state again that we need it here and we would very much like to see it here.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

I next call Dr. Richard Redington. Dr. Richard Redington?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: I will pass him over at this time. Jerry Roberts?

401

STATEMENT OF JERRY ROBERTS

MR. ROBERTS: Good evening. My name is Jerry Roberts. I reside at 217 Pebblestone, Bainbrooke, Texas.

I am a registered professional engineer, and I am an employee of Albert H. Halfe Associates, Consulting Engineers, in Fort Worth.

My firm has worked closely with the local citizens' task forces that organized the effort to attract the SSC and later with the SSC Authority in the preparation of their proposals and supporting data.

I agree with the conclusions of the draft Environmental Impact Study. I would like to add, though, what the majority of the preceding speakers have stated. Namely, that the adverse effects of the SSC are negligible and can be easily mitigated; that the economic impacts will be positive for Ellis County, the Metroplex area, and the State of Texas.

I would, however, offer one minor comment on a particular section of the DEIS. Volume I, Chapter 5, refers to the present groundwater overdraft situation in Ellis County.

According to the Trinity River Authority, at the time they submitted preliminary water usage information on the SSC, the Authority was involved in discussions with representatives of Ellis County regarding a desire on the part of Ellis County entities to convert from groundwater and surface water usage to strictly surface water usage.

The Texas Water Development Board has since participated with ten Ellis County municipalities and six water supply corporations to find a long-range water master plan to address long-range needs for Ellis County.

To date, the preliminary results of the study indicate the following. There is a potential available water source, surface water, that holds sufficient capacity to meet the needs of Ellis County. This supply is the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, Richmond Chambers Reservoir.

Number two, the majority of the 16 Ellis County entities desire to proceed with a transfer from present ground water usage to surface water usage, and implementation of such a transfer is now being evaluated.

Accordingly, it cannot be said that the use of groundwater for the cooling towers is a perpetual adverse impact. Action is presently underway to alleviate the impact with or without the SSC. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. I next call Chris Stanford.

402

STATEMENT OF CHRIS STANFORD

MR. STANFORD: My name is Chris Stanford. I am a civil engineer with Albert H. Halfe Associates, Consulting Engineers, 8616 Northwest Plaza Drive, Dallas, Texas.

After reviewing the geological and engineering aspects of the draft Environmental Impact Statement, I found that on the whole it is a comprehensive and informative document. While most of the seven sites were found to have no significant environmental obstacles, I believe that the draft statement highlights the overwhelming advantages of the Texas site.

I would like to suggest one minor comment. In Appendix 6, Earth Resources Assessment, Section 5.7.1.3, Geological Structures, and again, Volume I, Chapter 4, Table 4-1, the Impact Statement states that faults within the Austin Chalk have displacements of up to 100 feet.

While this statement is true, it is also somewhat misleading. Displacements that large are the exception rather than the rule in the Austin Chalk. Displacements of more than 10 feet are rare, and most displacements are less than a few feet. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The next scheduled commenter is Aubie Oslin.

DR. NELSEN: Could I ask a question?

MR. EIGUREN: Yes. Mr. Stanford, could we ask you to come back, please? We need to ask a clarifying question.

DR. NELSEN: You were speaking about the displacements, the fault displacements.

I guess you have some data there that you could give to us? Is this from your own information, your own study, that you have this information?

MR. STANFORD: No, sir. It is not from my study. It is from studies done by Dr. Reiser at the University of Texas at Arlington, and also Dr. Peter Allen at Baylor University.

DR. NELSEN: Is that something that you can get ahold of?

MR. STANFORD: Basically, where I got the information was I asked them about it, specifically. It is in a paper, a report probably, somewhere, but I don't know where those would be.

DR. NELSEN: Okay. What were the names of those men?

MR. STANFORD: Dr. Reiser -- R-E-I-S-E-R. Dr. Reiser, the University of Texas at Arlington. I don't know his first name. And Dr. Peter Allen at Baylor University.

DR. NELSEN: Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. We now call Aubie Oslin, please.

403

STATEMENT OF AUBIE OSLIN

MS. OSLIN: Good evening, gentlemen. My name is Aubie Oslin, and I am a native Texan. I reside at 1909 Briarwood in Plano, Texas.

I have a Ph.D. in Environmental Science, and am the third from Albert Halfe Associates to be represented this evening.

I felt most privileged to be a part, a small part, of the field work and the site environmental assessment.

The following comments, I would like to be very specific about. They are from Volume IV, Appendix 11 Ecological Resource Assessment.

In Section 11.3.7.1, Sensitive Terrestrial Aquatic Communities, which is page 50, the last paragraph states, quote: "Construction of facilities in the J4 area would have significant impact on Chambers Creek."

We are concerned that this is a simplification and feel that it should perhaps be changed because the construction of J4 would only impact a small area, approximately 10 acres of the large Chambers Creek floodplain.

The Chambers Creek floodplain contains hundreds, and upon additional field investigation we may find even, perhaps thousands of acres of similar habitat.

1 In Section 11.3.7.2, Threatened, Endangered and State-Protected Species, page 51, third paragraph, references the black-capped vireo, quote: "Breeding populations have not been reported recently in Ellis County, although recent surveys are reported to be inadequate. The nearest known nesting habitat occurs along the White Rock Escarpment, approximately two to three miles west of a line parallel to the edge of Area I."

We feel this sentence is a bit misleading. Although the White Rock Escarpment is located two to three miles to the west, we would like to note that an addition be made in that the referenced known nesting site occurs in Dallas County, approximately 10 to 15 miles to the north.

2 In Section 11.3.7.3, Wetlands, quote: "Wetlands at the Texas site encompass approximately three percent of the land cover in the vicinity of the ring." If we could please have the three percent clarified?

Does "in the vicinity" mean within the two-mile corridor, or the larger study area of the ring? Or is this Ellis County as a whole? [And, just the fourth section, 11.3.7.3, Mitigation, quote: "The impacts of construction activities along, associated with J4, can only be mitigated by locating J-4 to areas outside of the Chambers Creek area."

3 This is not a true statement simply by the addition of the word, "only." If we could delete this --for the State of Texas, there are alternatives for mitigating development in the vicinity of floodplains that include (1) detailed design analysis to limit adverse construction impact, (2) design mitigation features into the site plan, such as creating wetlands and planting of bottom land hardwoods, and (3) acquire an adjacent area with similar habitat which would be purchased for permanent habitat preservation. Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. Are there some clarifying questions?

DR. MAYES: It would be very helpful if those were written.

MS. OSLIN: They are. They are, sir, thank you.

DR. MAYES: Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: I call Jerry Ellis? Jerry Ellis?

(No verbal response)

MR. FIGUREN: We will pass him over for the moment. Moving on to Judy Wallace.

404

STATEMENT OF JUDY LEE WALLACE

MS. WALLACE: Gentleman of the panel, my name is Judy Lee Wallace. I reside at 305 Spring Creek Drive here in Waxahachie.

First of all, let me say that I also participated in the initial stages of formulating the proposal as far as the title work was concerned. I am Executive Vice President of Trinity Abstract and Title Company, although the comments that I am making tonight are strictly on a personal level.

Although the impact of the SSC locating in Ellis County naturally would be a boost to the real estate industry, of which I am a part, again these comments are being made by me on a personal level only.

I was born and raised in Waxahachie, and remain a permanent resident of Ellis County. Yes, the gingerbread city is a great place to live and work. My concerns deal with the young people of our county and their prospects for education in the immediate area, and/or job opportunities here, as opposed to the upheaval of the younger children to the metropolitan areas.

The pace of our county is slow. The taxes comparably are lower than in urban centers. This is something that we have taken for granted for too many years. The impact of the highly recognized research facility located in our County would most assuredly create a scientific atmosphere within which our sons and daughters would thrive at their choosing.

Local educational facilities would necessarily increase their standards to compete with urban centers and prepare students for highly competitive colleges and educational institutions which would appear locally rather than far away.

The SSC will give our young people an opportunity to remain in this area instead of the flight which ordinarily occurs.

With the advancements and job position openings in our area due to the initial construction of the facility, many of the County's unemployed will be back and work, and with a ripple effect, the businesses in the County will also thrive.

Ellis is, in fact, in a recession at this time. Nothing short of a miracle, or an SSC, will bring it back.

Thus, simply from an economic standpoint, we need this research facility in our county. The people of Ellis County by and large support this effort and will continue to do so even if some inconvenience may arise by virtue of the construction.

We understand and sympathize with the residents who will be displaced by this facility. We can only encourage the DOE to institute viable relocation procedures whereby those residents will not be unduly damaged by removal and placement otherwise.

This country's laws were based on the best interest of the majority. Even though it may sound heartless to relocate a family who has lived on their family's land for generations, this occurs through eminent domain proceedings throughout the United States on a daily basis and must be accepted as in the best interests of the majority.

Ellis County will provide an excellent site for the families of those who would be moving to our area for jobs connected with the construction and maintenance of the facility. Further, our gingerbread city will be a welcome respite for the engineers and research personnel who would be attached to the research lab.

The school systems in our County are ready and willing to meet any demand placed on them to perform in excess of present capacities.

It is my understanding also that many communities within commuting distance have also made the same commitment to perspective newcomers.

The Metroplex area from Dallas and its suburbs to Fort Worth have sought to glamorize this area, touting their cultural aspects and recreational facilities. However, it will be Ellis County which bears the burden of proving itself worthy of the SSC.

I feel that over the last one and a half years, hundreds of Ellis County's citizens have devoted considerable time and effort at their own expense to secure the SSC.

We have proven that geologically we are number one already. We have proven without a shadow of a doubt that we need this facility.

We realize that we must leave the job of construction and placement to the experts, but we are more than willing to cooperate in every manner possible. We have faced the reality that we don't know everything about what might happen with the SSC, but we do know that the medical and scientific technology resulting from the work to be accomplished by the project will benefit America and its citizens from coast to coast in the future, and will represent amazing strides in the technological areas.

What will happen to us in the future will be determined by the research carried on at this facility. All we can hope is that you will consider seriously our previous efforts and be assured that we will continue to work for the placement of the facility in our County.

Our future will be created here in Ellis County or somewhere else in the country. The DOE has a home here, and we welcome your presence with open arms. Please be our miracle. Thank you.

DR. TEMPLE: Ms. Wallace, maybe you can help me. Why is Waxahachie called the gingerbread community?

MS. WALLACE: Because of gingerbread architecture. On the old homes here, there is gingerbread architecture.

DR. TEMPLE: Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Our next scheduled commenter is Jamie Wickliffe. Jamie Wickliffe?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: I will pass over that name for the moment. Junie Petersen. Junie Petersen?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Deborah Hanneman.

405

STATEMENT OF DEBORAH HANNEMAN

MS. HANNEMAN: Good evening. My name is Deborah Hanneman, and I am a Mortgage Loan Officer for L. Stone Mortgage Corporation.

I have a Bachelor's Degree in Business from the University of Texas at Austin. I reside at 251 Star Wash in Midlothian.

Although I am a native of Dallas, my husband and I chose to move to Ellis County in May of this year, knowing and actually hoping that the Super Collider may be located here in Ellis County.

After reviewing the environmental information available, I feel any negative impact will be minor compared to the economic, intellectual, and cultural gains the Super Collider would bring to the residents of Ellis County.

I sincerely hope that you all will feel that the eyes of Texas are upon you as you reach your decision as to where to locate the Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. William Hopper? William Hopper?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: That concludes our list of pre-registered speakers. I am going to go back to the top of the list and call those name that I called earlier and got no response to.

The first person I will call again is Wayne Richerzhausen? Wayne Richerzhausen?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Robert Dellinger?

MR. EIGUREN: I'd ask for your name and address for the record, sir?

MR. DELLINGER: My name is Robert Dellinger, and my address is 60 George Hopper Road, Midlothian, Texas.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

230

STATEMENT OF ROBERT DELLINGER

MR. DELLINGER: Gentlemen, I own Dellinger's Air Conditioning and Heating Service in Midlothian. I serve Midlothian and Ellis County with the service and repairs of the local air conditioning and heating problems. My wife and I are the third generation of our families to live in Ellis County.

I have reviewed your Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC, and noted the section on air quality. After looking and studying into it, I found the predicted impact of the SSC would be minimal to us.

I am a strong supporter for the Federal Government's decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. The economic impact of building and operating the SSC would be of great value to this state because of the economic downturn in the Texas economy in the past two years.

We are ready and willing to support the needs of the construction group and of the SSC on completion. We have to look to the future, and I feel we will be an important part of the next generation with the project. I hope you will choose Ellis County, Texas, for the site of the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Next, call Dr. Richard Redington.

406

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD REDINGTON

DR. REDINGTON: Thank you.

I'm Rick Redington here in Waxahachie. My address is 412 West Mark. I've been a practicing physician for 13 years here. I'm beginning to be better now, and as the husband of Penny Redington, the Democratic Candidate for County Judge who closed out your afternoon session today, I spoke to this group earlier in the year when the original hearings were held and of course, at that time, my main concern was the environmental impact.

I consider myself a scientist as a medical doctor and was quite concerned about the potential for problems. And I researched the project significantly with physicists in Austin whom I happen to know and was reassured that the problems with nuclear waste, with potential nuclear hazard were very minimal.

Also, I began to become concerned about the potential psychological problems that might develop as this area grows and matures and changes rapidly. Those of us who have been in Ellis County for 15 or 20 years have seen a tremendous change here in Ellis County, have seen rapid growth and have seen growth that wasn't always cautious, wasn't always carefully planned and wasn't always of the quality that some of us wanted to see.

I feel strongly that this kind of project will bring tremendous quality of growth and an improvement in the quality of life as we know it here. Certainly there will be concerns and there will be problems that haven't even been thought about that will be uncovered. But I think that the project has been well enough researched that those problems will be minimal.

I think that once again, I would charge governmental agencies that you help us with this growth, should we be fortunate enough to get the Super Collider, that you help adjust and develop because Ellis County and Waxahachie are not prepared in any way. We want to be prepared, however, because we think this is a very strong program for our community and will be an excellent one for the State of Texas.

I think that the educational opportunities in the research and development that will come from a project like this are incredible and hope very much that we get it.

I appreciate very much your taking the time to listen to me tonight.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Jerry Ellis?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Again, call Jerry Ellis?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jamie Wickliffe?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jamie Wickliffe?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Joanie Peterson?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Joanie Peterson?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: William Hopper?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: William Hopper?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: We've now called, at least twice, all of the individuals who pre-registered to speak this evening. I'll call their names one more time before we conclude the hearing tonight.

At this time, we will now begin calling those individuals who registered at the door when they came in this evening.

The first person that we will call is Wendell Chen. And we'd remind you to give your name and address for the record.

407

STATEMENT OF DR. WENDELL CHEN

DR. CHEN: My name is Wendell Chen. I reside at 3502 Yacht Club Court, Arlington, Texas.

I hold a PhD in high energy geophysics from Harvard University. I currently teach at the University of Texas at Arlington.

1 I have many years of experience working at facilities such as the SSC Fermilab, Brookhaven and so on. In the earlier phases of this project, I was asked upon by local leaders and business people, as well as citizens of this county, to explain to them what the accelerator is and so on. I had many evenings spent in environmental review committees and other alternatives.

I have participated in assessing the questions of radiation effects, which is a very strong concern to the local citizens. I have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement that you have prepared. I find it very adequate and assertive and certainly very factual.

2 I would like to address, on the other hand, the potential impact of SSC on Texas' educational situation. I think the disproportionate funding to high energy physics to other states, excluding the South and Southwest region, has slowed down, if not prohibited, the development of this field of endeavor.

2 I think SSC will rapidly correct that, have a very strong impact on a rapid rise of high energy physics, accelerator physics in this community. By this community, I mean State of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, and other states within easy access to this area. I'm not excluding the impact of SSC to other states. I think high energy physicists have been very accustomed to travel through airplanes; in this case, Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport is very well situated for that purpose.

3 My point is that if the Federal Government would chose a project of this size, it must weigh the potential positive impact as well to our educational systems and institutions in this country. In this particular case, while it's not penalizing other people, it will help a portion of universities' educational systems in our area in a much more rapid manner, which I think is a positive potential impact.

4 So I welcome the idea that the SSC come to Texas. We look forward to it. We will certainly do everything we can to bring about the excellence that DOE I'm sure would look forward to.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Chen.

I would next call Shaun Paul?

408

STATEMENT OF SHAUN PAUL

MR. PAUL: Hello. My name is Shaun Paul. I live at Route 3, Box 197, Waxahachie.

And I'm primarily here today to congratulate you men on this piece of material. This is probably the best piece of fiction I've read in quite a while.

You've garnered a lot of support for the Superconducting Super Collider. You've done a very good job. You've gotten the support of the Republicans in government who seem to have forgotten that they're against Congressional spending.

You've gotten the support of the Democrats in the House who are so concerned about housing, even though you're going to be taking away quite a bit of people's homes.

You've got the support of real estate, which isn't surprising, since they are ready to make quite a bit of money here, and local businesses. And you also have the support of government officials who haven't been elected yet, but since this is a very popular thing, they're going to vote for it, and hope to be elected.

You've got quite a bit of support from the people in general because they've read documents like this, filled with scientific notation, and jargon, for the most part.

You have the support of superintendents in the schools around this area who are talking to the children in the schools to please write and support, it must be a good thing if we're teaching about it in school.

The support that is not here, the support you do not have, the people don't want it, they're right now, most of them -- a very few of us are here -- but most of them are at home because they think the battle's already lost, or they just don't think, like a lot of us, that it's ever going to be built. Congress won't come through with the money, or something will happen in the meantime.

That's pretty much all I'd like to say on the matter, except I'd like to remind you of the words of the author and theologian, C.S. Lewis, who said that myths are lies, though breathed through silk.

This, using that definition, is a book of myths and I would only hazard a guess as to the mineral content of the mouths of the DOE.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Jackie Brown?

409

STATEMENT OF JACKIE BROWN

MR. BROWN: Thank you, sir, Dr. Temple, and staff. Appreciate the opportunity of being here and appreciate you all being here in our town and bringing us information.

You're going to hear it a little different from me tonight. I'm not in opposition to building the SSC. I don't see anything wrong with it. You all have worked hard at it and done a good job on it.

But my question is, can we afford it? The reason I'm here, I'm one of the people that's living in Waxahachie and a taxpayer. I've heard all the business people and the realtors, they're all looking, which I don't blame them. I admire all of them, know all of them, appreciate them, but they're looking for the light at the end of the tunnel. I don't know whether it's going to be there or not.

I don't know if all these businesses that come are coming here, and all these factories, if we don't have the big money to spend, after we've paid all these bills that we're going to be confronted with, I don't know whether we'll need the business or not.

I'm speaking of -- well, I represent myself only; possibly there's other people who believe the same way I do. That's their choice. Waxahachie's a community of about 18,000. There's from 35 to 40 percent of the 18,000 are on fixed incomes, retired, school children, or unemployed and on disability.

And you take figures like that -- I attended one of these meetings when it originally started. My question was, what can this do for people in my category? I've already retired and this is my home, and I have no business interest.

I say, business interest. I'm having to work three full part-time jobs to survive now, but that's none of your problems tonight. In Ellis County we have approximately 30 taxing authorities which represents in excess of \$240 million just to operate our cities, schools and county only, and with adding an additional expense.

One session last year during the Commissioner's Court with a handful of people, they adopted an Ellis County SSC taxing authority, which very few people knew about. All they'd have to do was just open it up and say, here it is, and they can tax assess. I've asked questions and I haven't been able to get the answers.

I don't apparently why they don't want all the answers to come out. I believe in putting everything out on the table and see if we can root for it. When I say, we, I'm talking about local taxpayers, State, Federal, right on up. We're talking about a bunch of money, and I've got some figures here that probably some people are going to doubt.

Well, first of all, within the last few years, we've had in excess of \$40 million worth of bonds issued or voted on for the improvements of schools and cities. And that's where we're at today. We'll be paying on that the next 30 years, and our kids and grandkids will be paying on it probably longer than that. And that's just to bring us up to date.

3 The first Tuesday of this month, I always get around to see what's going on. They were selling some property down on the Courthouse steps, and they sold in excess of \$10 million of property in Ellis County that was unable to be paid for.

The comment was made that within the next 12 months, there would be at least 7,000 pieces of property in Ellis County that would be sold on the Courthouse steps.

There's an article here that's put out by the Texas, they call it US SSC and Tex ASSC. The bottom paragraph says, there will be \$50 million of local funding.

My question is, where are we going to get that 50 when they say, "we"? I understand from what I hear about the program, the first thing that'll happen if you decide we're going to get it in Ellis County, the local taxpayers will go out and buy this land to give to the Government, and say, here it is, you can have it.

There's nobody in this room anywhere that can guarantee that this thing will ever be built and the money will be appropriated.

Okay, what's going to happen when we go out and buy this land and owe that \$50 million that we're committed for, or the money we've spent in local taxes, what's going to happen at that point?

As I say, I'm not complaining about your procedure and what you're doing. I know you have to have different things to keep jobs going, to keep your jobs going, to keep things going, but I'm just a concerned citizen and there's lots of people likely here tonight that want to know the same answers. But, like I say, all we can hear is the rosy side.

There was an article in the paper last week. The Chamber of Commerce had signed 2,000 signatures for it. Why don't they have one there to sign up signatures for opposition for it? They don't do that, but you'd be surprised the number that you'd get.

It's not that we don't want it. It is, can we afford it? And I thank you for your time, sir.

MR. EIGUREN: Mr. Brown, could we get your address for the record, sir?

MR. BROWN: 1800 Alexandria, Waxahachie.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Yes, sir.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: The next commentor is Wayne Brideswell. Have your name and address for the record, sir?

410

STATEMENT OF HON. WAYNE BRIDESWELL

MR. BRIDESWELL: Well, thank you.

My name is Wayne Brideswell, and I'm the County Judge in Johnson County. My address is the third floor of the Courthouse at the Johnson County Courthouse in Clayburn. Johnson County is located on the west side of Ellis County. We have a county of approximately 93,000 people at this time.

Although Johnson County is not directly impacted by the proposed SSC project in Ellis County, our people have had a great interest in this project. And I wanted to come here tonight to tell the members on this Board that the people in Johnson County strongly support this project. I am not aware of any adverse environmental impacts that this project would have in Johnson County.

I know there would be some effects of a possible amount of increased growth, but I feel like Johnson County could adequately deal with this impact. I feel like that not only for Johnson County but also for the other counties in the North Texas area that the SSC project would be a positive economic impact and would promote higher education and research opportunities in this area.

And I just would like to conclude by saying that I do appreciate the opportunity to speak here tonight, and Johnson County would strongly support the proposed location of the SSC project here in Ellis County.

Well, thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Judge, could I ask a clarifying question? Is a judgeship -- a county judge -- a judicial office or an executive office in Texas?

MR. BRIDESWELL: Well, in Johnson County, I am the Constitutional County Judge. I am the head of the Commissioners Court which is the administrative body of the County. And I also under the Texas Constitution have jurisdiction to hear certain types of cases. In Johnson County, we have a County Court at Law Judge who hears most of the cases, but I also hear some cases besides presiding over the administrative affairs of the County.

MR. EIGUREN: Good. Thank you, sir.

MR. BRIDESWELL: Okay. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Next commenter is Larry Parks.

411

STATEMENT OF LARRY PARKS

MR. PARKS: My name is Larry Parks. I live at Route 2, P.O. Box 189, here in Waxahachie.

I moved here approximately five years ago from Dallas, and when I moved here, I moved here for a lot of the same reasons that have been brought up about the community tonight.

And those are that it's a beautiful place to live, the people are friendly, the community has been progressive, and it's continued to grow. One thing I realized when I moved here was that the community would continue to change, regardless of anything I did one way or the other. And it has.

For example, I don't know how many people realize it, but the sign of the community's progress has to do with a number of fast food franchises that are in the market now, versus five years ago. There was no McDonald's, no Burger King, so on and so forth.

I certainly don't feel too inconvenienced by the fact that those places are in business now. It's tempting to say, let's shut the doors now that I'm here. And it certainly would be nice, I guess, but that's not going to happen.

The other aspect I'd like to address is that change, when you can influence it in a positive way and direct it, is a productive thing. I think this is a rare opportunity for the citizens of Ellis County and this community to positively direct change, rather than to have it thrust upon them by a number of forces that they have no control over.

The community is going to change whether any of us like that or not. That's one thing that I think is a fact of life. This particular project is going to have some opponents, but I think you're probably finding out tonight, and continue to find out that by and large, the huge majority of residents in this county and the surrounding counties very much support this project for all the good reasons that have been mentioned.

I want to address one other thing, and that is, I am concerned about taxes, also, as one of the former speakers brought up. I'm not concerned about taxes because the Super Collider is going to tax me. I'm concerned about the fact that our tax base needs broadening with commercial projects and other projects that can be taxed, rather than my household. That's what I'm concerned about.

Right now, the majority of the tax base in this county comes from residential real estate. With this particular project, our taxes for residential real estate will be lower; our property values will be higher. And that's something that's happened in any community where growth in a positive way has taken place.

And that's about all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Next commentor is Doris Brown.

231

STATEMENT OF DORIS BROWN

MS. BROWN: It's my honor to be here before this distinguished panel this evening.

My name is Doris Brown, I live on Route 5, just a half a mile south of Farm to Market 66, close to where the proposed campus would be constructed.

I'd like to speak mainly to the few opponents to the SSC. First, I'd like to say, I totally respect the opinion of those who say they are opposed to the project, or are skeptical about it. So I hope that they'll respect my opinion for being in favor of it.

I've lived in Waxahachie for almost 20 years now. So I'm in a little bit of a position to know where we were and where we've come in this length of time. We selected Waxahachie for our home because we fell in love with a very unusually pretty property with a rolling terrain and also for the reason that the road system was excellent and second to none in order to get to the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metroplex and the International Airport.

However, I've been a little disillusioned that this area has not kept up in growth at the same pace as other counties around the Metroplex, as has for instance, the city of Plano which in distance is approximately the same to downtown Dallas as is Waxahachie. Furthermore, we don't have a central expressway to be bogged down on in gridlocked fashion, as do the Plano residents. So we are very fortunate, at least in that regard to be living here in Waxahachie.

And yet, Plano has by far and away run away with growth and benefits like getting the Penney Headquarters. So I think we too should be self-supporting as a county, without having to commute to Dallas or Fort Worth for many of our needs, including jobs. The Waxahachie population in 1970, when we came, was 13,105. Ten whole years later in 1980, during the time when every other county around us was growing by leaps and bounds, has only increased by 4,500 people to 17,600.

In 1984, we had a short-lived spurt of growth in population until the oil bust got us, when everything hit the fan. What little growth we did make pretty much disintegrated, and any future plans that were made were either put on hold or canceled altogether.

In addition to that, many have left town for jobs and greener pastures because there are just so many service jobs that we can service.

What I'm saying, we cannot consult an astrologer as to when we will be back before we were before the bust. And so I say, what a wonderful opportunity we now have to make our area viable, and world renowned, to boot, and at the same time, to prepare ourselves for the 21st century. Because we cannot go back in time.

I think it is hypocritical to want all the amenities like the computer and the VCR without also living in these formidable times. These are no longer the fifties when farms were profitable enough and a large percentage of our population lived on them.

So even though I love my privacy just as much or more than a few of my opponents to this project, we are talking economy here, and as far as taxes go, the population base would support any increases, if any, in my opinion.

Also, we here don't know what dust is 'til you've lived in West Texas. And their dust is constant. I'm really not worried about the dust that is talked about as being some kind of tornado to come, because that's what we've got the EPA for, for which we didn't have -- that's what we have it for, which we didn't have back in the old farm days, when you are talking about no holds barred as far as any clean standards are concerned.

So if we can't trust the Environmental Agency, who do we trust?

Needless to say, I'm very much for the Super Collider coming to my area. Frankly, I can only visualize a spacious and safer four-lane Farm-to-Market 66, and improved and well-maintained right-of-ways, not to mention looking forward to experiencing a very exciting and educational time if we are fortunate enough to be selected.

Thank you for giving us your every consideration for this project because I believe we have all the resources that it will take.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Doris Nelson?

412

STATEMENT OF DORIS NELSON

MS. NELSON: My name is Doris Nelson. I live at Route 5, Box 84, Waxahachie.

I've been sitting out there listening to all these people talk about all the good environmental impact that this will have on our community. But most of the people live in town, or they own their own businesses. But I live in the Boss Community, and those of you who do not know where that is, that's the proposed site of the campus and injector site of the SSC.

Which means I'll have to move along with all the others who have come to know our little community as home and as a place where we are at peace with our environment. But if this is allowed to come here, our community as we know it now will no longer be, for we will all be forced to move.

And a lot of us have not been notified about any of this SSC information. I live out there. I have yet to receive a letter from any of you. And I ask that you think about the impact that this will have on these people who own their land and have owned it for years, and who will be forced to move.

So I'm here tonight to say I'm against it.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

A.R. Zander?

413

STATEMENT OF ARLEN ZANDER

DR. ZANDER: My name is Arlen Zander. I reside at 7 Woodland Estates in Commerce, Texas.

I'm here this evening, gentlemen, representing East Texas State University, which is a regional institution about a 90-minute drive northeast of here, and I also represent the Commerce City Chamber of Commerce.

I would like to state for the record that I hold a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of Texas at Austin, and a PhD in accelerator-based nuclear physics from Florida State University. I have experience in radiation physics in both academic and industrial settings.

I mention that not to impress you but hopefully to lend some credibility to the observations I want to share with you. I was going to say something about the dust issue but I guess I might say, that's settled.

The point that I do want to discuss with you has to do with the radiation levels associated with the SSC. Given my background, I think it was natural for me to look immediately to that portion of the EIS.

I am pleased to note that the radiation levels are even less than I had anticipated they would be. To put this into context for the audience, at this moment, each of us in this auditorium is experiencing somewhere between 10,000 and 50,000 times more radiation than you will receive from the SSC, if you are simply a resident of the area in general.

We're being irradiated right now by the walls of the building, the earth, in fact, by the very bones in our body which contain the radioactive form of potassium. So I was particularly pleased to see that the radiation levels from the SSC are indeed negligible.

The third issue I wish to address is the one that has to do with the impact upon the area itself, particularly with regard to the standard of living, with regard to the wildlife. The black-capped vireo has been mentioned as an endangered or threatened species.

I and several of my colleagues at East Texas State have many many weeks of experience living and conducting research on at least three different campuses; in particular, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Fermilab at Batavia, one of the competitors, and Los Alamos. I can tell you that the only wildlife problems we encountered are an overabundance. The groundhogs and the chipmunks are a nuisance at Oak Ridge. The deer are everywhere at both Oak Ridge and Batavia.

For those who are concerned about what the impact might be on the taxpayers within the community, I would use Oak Ridge as an example. A small rural community in eastern Tennessee which was, if you will, significantly impacted by the National Laboratory in the 1940s. Today that community enjoys one of the highest standards of living of any community in the United States. Its educational system is second to none. It is surrounded by high-tech electronic firms and the like.

Would that that same kind of environmental impact come to Ellis County.

Finally, I would implore that we set aside the opinion, the rhetoric, the references to the book of myths, and simply note that the facts that have been compiled are indeed impressive and compelling.

2 [And on that note, my concluding note, I would like to congratulate you on the dispatch with which you moved with this EIS. I know whereof I speak. In Northeast Texas, we have been trying to build a lake for the last 35 years. We have been working on an Environmental Impact Statement. The lake is finally under construction.

You have done a remarkable job, and I salute you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Zander.

Our next scheduled commentor is Phil Smart. Mr. Smart is the last of the walk-in registrants this evening. If there's anyone in the room who would like to speak and has not yet registered, we'd ask you to do so back in the lobby, and we'll be able to receive your comment.

Mr. Smart, can we have your name and address for the record, sir?

414

STATEMENT OF PHIL SMART

MR. SMART: My name is Phil Smart. My address is Route 1, Box 146P, Palmer, Texas.

People in New York have already defeated construction of the Super Collider in their state. Why would they do this if the SSC is the goose that laid the golden egg? What do they know that the people of Ellis County do not?

The people who support the SSC think they stand to gain monetarily. They have dollar signs in their eyes. But what about the quality of life in Ellis County? You cannot buy happiness no matter how many dollars you have.

/ We have a Federal budget deficit. The SSC is a luxury. When you have a budget deficit, first you cut luxuries. Where are the opponents of the SSC? They are home watching TV. There is opposition to the SSC, but these people are afraid to speak out. They feel defeated.

The Federal Government promised tax reform, i.e., the Tax Reform Act of 1986, but what we got was tax deform. The Federal Government thinks they own Ellis County; they do not. The Federal Government does not care about the people of Ellis County. They are self-serving opportunists who care only about furthering their own selfish interests.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

I will now return to our list of pre-registered speakers and call the names of those individuals who were not here earlier to make sure that we've not missed anyone that would like the opportunity to speak.

I would first call Wayne Richerzahasen? Wayne Richerzahasen?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jerry Ellis?

415

STATEMENT OF DR. JERRY ELLIS

DR. ELLIS: I'm Dr. Jerry Ellis, a general dentist from Midlothian. I treat patients from Midlothian, Maypearl, Waxahachie, Italy and other communities in Ellis County. None of them have expressed any reservations to me about the SSC.

/ [I have reviewed those sections of the Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC detailing public health impacts and accident impacts and risks. I find the predicted impacts of the construction and operation of the SSC facility, even in a worst-case scenario, to be minimal.

2 [As Dr. Zander noted, I too was interested in the radiation level that would be afforded by the facility. I find in my daily practice of dentistry, the amount of radiation that's inherent in my practice is far far greater than that to which the public would be exposed here. And that radiation level has been considered acceptable by the radiation monitoring detector that I wear.

3 [In the event of an accident, which most likely would be personal injuries sustained during the construction phase of the facility, there is excellent health care available in this immediate area, and we have ready access to the finest health care facilities in the nation.

3 [I strongly support a decision to place the Super Collider here in Ellis County. The economic impacts derived from the construction and operation of this facility obviously will greatly benefit our State and our area. But in addition, and perhaps more important, will be the tremendous potential benefits that this research facility can provide for the health care of our nation.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Ellis. Jamie Wickliffe.

416

STATEMENT OF MS. JAMIE WICKLIFFE

MS. WICKLIFFE: My name is Jamie Wickliffe. I reside at 617 West Avenue O, Midlothian.

I'd like to take this opportunity to welcome you to the State of Texas and to Ellis County. A great number of people are excited that you are here. We welcome you and the prospects of having the Superconducting Super Collider located in Ellis County.

I've been a resident of Ellis County for 25 years. I'm an active realtor and a certified real estate appraiser. I currently serve on the Midlothian Planning and Zoning Commission, am acting president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and past president of the Community Education Council.

1 [As you can see, I have an opportunity to be in contact with large numbers of people on a daily basis. And it's no secret that the SSC's been a major topic of discussion. My experience has been that Texas not only needs this project, but Texans want this project. We are excited about the economic advances this project could bring our State and our County.

I've reviewed and discussed with area residents the environmental impact study furnished to our city. The overwhelming response is, we're accustomed to having heavy industry as a neighbor and we understand that we must live with a little dust and a lot of noise to reap the future benefits that the SSC could bring to our area, not to mention the immediate job market which would be welcomed with open arms.

A great many of us have known for a great number of years what a fantastic place Ellis County is to live and work in. Give us an opportunity to share our secret with the world. We're ready.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Joanie Peterson?

417

STATEMENT OF JOANIE PETERSON

MS. PETERSON: Good evening, my name is Joanie Peterson. I live at 181 Daisy Circle, Midlothian, Texas.

I'm an active realtor and a residential sales manager for Tony Sanders Real Estate and Investments in Midlothian. I currently serve as the Board Director and Public Relations Chairman for the Ellis County Board of Realtors, Board Director for the Kiwanis Club of Greater Midlothian, past MLS Coordinator for Midlothian, and past Educational Committee member.

1 [I am in favor of and strongly support the Superconducting Super Collider coming to the great State of Texas. We welcome the opportunity towards economic and educational growth for our future generations. Ellis County is ready for the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

William Hopper? William Hopper?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: That concludes our list of both pre-registered as well as walk-in registrants.

I would ask the question if there's anybody in the room who has registered to speak and has not had the chance to do so, if you'll identify yourself?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: There not being anyone in that category, I think what I'll do at this particular point in time is go ahead and formally close this hearing on September 26, 1988, on the DEIS for the Superconducting Super Collider Project held here in Waxahachie, Texas. In the event that we do have some individuals who would like to comment and come in before 10:00 o'clock, we'll go ahead and reconvene the hearing.

On behalf of both myself as well as the hearing panel and the Department of Energy, we thank the audience today for your very patient and courteous attention to what was said and what's been heard here today. We also thank you for your thoughtful and deliberative remarks.

With that, we will stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning here in this auditorium.

Thank you, and goodnight.

(Whereupon, at 9:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene the following day, Tuesday, September 27, 1988, at 9:00 a.m., in the same place.)

T H I R D S E S S I O N

(September 27, 1988: 9:00 a.m.)

DR. TEMPLE: Good morning.

I want to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement, EIS, for the Superconducting Super Collider, SSC.

My name is Ed Temple, and I'm Executive Director of the Department's Site Task Force for the SSC site selection.

I am the presiding official of this hearing.

The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we're all here. After my remarks, I will ask our session moderator, Mr. Eiguren, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this morning.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft EIS on the SSC.

This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send written comments, which should be post-marked no later than October 17th, 1988.

We want you to know that we're sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me refresh your memory regarding the SSC site selection process. In January 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and production funds were requested from Congress.

In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals, and 36 of these were found to be qualified.

These qualified proposals were forwarded to a Joint Committee of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering for further evaluation.

Based on the criteria set forth in the Invitation, the Academies recommended a best qualified list of eight sites to the Department. One of these eight proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer, leaving seven BQL sites.

Following the review and verification of the Academy's recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the Best Qualified List, including the Texas proposal, on January 19, 1988.

On January 22nd, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an EIS on the proposed SSC. This followed an advance notice of intent to prepare the EIS, which was issued in May of 1987.

In February of 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven cities to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the EIS.

Scoping meetings were held on February 16th here in Texas at the National Guard Armory in Waxahachie. The DOE received approximately 2,100 comments on the scope of the EIS. These comments were considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Following public hearings here and in the other BQL states, we will come up with a final EIS to be issued in December of this year. The draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives: site alternatives, technical alternatives, programmatic alternatives, and the no-action alternative.

The site alternatives address the seven locations identified on the Best Qualified List of sites. Technical alternatives meant using different technology, different equipment or a different facility configuration.

Programmatic alternatives address using other accelerators, international collaboration, or project delay. And the no-action alternative was the option not to construct the SSC.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the particular environmental consequences expected to occur on siting, construction and operation of the SSC at the seven site alternatives.

The sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and here in Texas.

This draft EIS provides as much information as possible at this stage of project development regarding the potential environmental impact of the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at each of the alternative sites.

However, the DOE recognizes that further review under NEPA is appropriate prior to actual construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

Accordingly, following selection of a site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a supplement to this EIS to address in more detail the impact of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and identify alternatives, where possible, for mitigating these impacts.

Let me tell you a little about the draft EIS. This is a large document, containing more than 4,000 pages. It is organized into four volumes. Volume I is entitled "Environmental Impact Statement". Volume II is the common resolution document and is reserved for our response to people's comments and will be for publication in the final EIS only.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments received at this hearing will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred site.

No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its record of decision, which will include the final site selection and complete site selection process.

This morning, we will use a professional moderator to ensure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments.

We urge all participants in this morning's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS and to avoid or minimize statements aimed at solely expressing opposition or support for the same proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments, individuals may also provide written comments to the DOE. These should be postmarked by October 17th, 1988, the end of the formal 45-day comment period, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS. We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent possible. One final word on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, requires that environmental impact be considered by Federal decision makers in taking major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences, and EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and to make final decisions that meet NEPA requirements. The EIS will be used and considered by the Secretary in making the site selection.

Thank you for your interested participation.

Let me now introduce Mr. Roy Eiguren, who will describe how we will conduct this morning's session.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Temple.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Roy Eiguren. I'm an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Lindsey, Hart, Neil and Weigler, with offices in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, California, and Boise, Idaho. I'm with the Boise office.

My practice and that of our law firm is heavily concentrated in the areas of environmental and energy law. Both in private practice as well as in prior government service, I've had over a decade's worth of experience in either conducting or participating in a very significant number of National Environmental Policy Act hearings, such as the one we're conducting here this morning.

I have been retained by the Department of Energy in this proceeding to serve as the moderator, not only for this hearing, but also other hearings that are being conducted in other states under consideration for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

I would note for the record that I'm not an employee of the Department nor am I serving as an advocate for or against what the Department proposes to do in this proceeding. Rather, my single expressed purpose is to serve as the independent unbiased objective moderator for this series of hearings.

My role is to help ensure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and the spirit of NEPA, so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the proposed action.

As stated earlier by Dr. Temple, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens and the organizations an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider Project.

As mentioned earlier, in February the Department conducted and I moderated a scoping meeting here in Waxahachie to hear comments from individuals and organizations on what issues you felt should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Now that the Department has prepared that draft EIS, it's seeking comment from the public on it. In particular, we are seeking today comments on issues that members of the public feel are relevant and should be considered by the Department of Energy prior to finalizing the Environmental Impact Statement and selecting the preferred site for the SSC.

I'd like to note that this is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, everything that is being said here as well as the other hearings are being recorded by a court reporter who is here in the front of the room. The court reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record of this proceeding.

Secretary Herrington's decision will be based on the information contained in the record.

At this time, I'd like to talk a little bit about the procedures that we're following this morning and have followed at the other hearings.

We are going to be using a list of commenters that has been provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are at the registration table back in the lobby. We are going to call speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance.

Given the fact that we have 30 commenters pre-registered to comment this morning, obviously we have a smaller number of people at this point, what I will do is when we get to the point in time where we have received public comment, I will simply go down the list of those individuals who pre-registered.

Once we complete the pre-registered list, anybody that's walked in that would like to have the opportunity to comment, we'll call their name, provided that they registered at the back of the room.

As I stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, the comments you made should be focused on the issues that are addressed in the draft document.

I will reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on issues contained in the draft EIS if they wander from the topic of the session. My intent is not to limit remarks, but, rather, to ensure what comments you do make are effective in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined earlier by Dr. Temple.

As also mentioned by Dr. Temple, written comment and oral comment will receive the same weight in the record of this proceeding. Therefore, if you do have written comments with you, we would encourage you to submit them for the record. You may do so by leaving them with the court reporter here at the front of the room or you may leave them at the registration table back in the lobby.

If you don't have written comments with you today but would like to submit them for the record, you may do so by mailing them no later than October 17th to the address contained on this business card. Copies of the business card are available at the registration desk in the back of the room.

This session is going to run from 9:00 this morning till approximately 12 noon, and we're going to reconvene later this afternoon at 2:00 and we're scheduled to run until 6:00 to hear another group of about 26 speakers in the afternoon.

Throughout the course of the hearing, in order to allow the court reporter to change tapes and allow everyone in the audience to take a brief rest, we're going to have recesses throughout the course of the hearing. I'll call them as I deem them appropriate.

Approximately three minutes before the end of the scheduled hearing this morning, we'll go ahead and make sure that we've called all those individuals who have signed up at the desk.

Just a few rules in terms of the way we'd like you to proceed through the comment. There are two microphones here in the front of the room. When it comes your turn to comment, we'd ask you to come to one or the other. The one on my extreme right has a podium. If you have notes and whatnot, that's probably more convenient to use.

But when you come to the podium or to one of the microphones, we'd ask you to state your name and address for the record. If you're speaking on behalf of any particular organization, we would also ask that you list the name of that organization.

You will have five minutes in which to give your comments. I'll start timing after you've completed your introduction, and when five minutes has elapsed, I will signal you that your time has elapsed.

Finally, I'd like to indicate that the members of the Department of Energy's panel who are here in the front with me, Dr. Ed Temple, who is the Executive Director of the SSC Site Task Force, Dr. Roger Mayes and Dr. Jerry Nelsen, who are Environmental Specialists with the Department. Their purpose in being on the panel is to listen to your comments and evaluate those comments as a part of our DOE decision-making process.

They reserve the right to ask clarifying questions throughout the course of these hearings, and the reason that they're doing that is because there are oftentimes a need to clarify a particular issue, to make sure that there's a complete record of your concerns that are contained in the review of this environmental document.

At this particular point in time, I'm going to begin the receipt of public comment from members who have pre-registered or, I should say, individuals in the community who have pre-registered. We're running about 15 minutes earlier.

Our first scheduled commenter was to be here at 9:30. So, I assume a number of these people have not yet arrived, but I'll go through the list the first time. If you're here and I call your name, I would ask you to step forward to one of the microphones in the front of the room.

The first scheduled commenter is James Strength.

436

STATEMENT OF JAMES STRENGTH

MR. STRENGTH: Thank you, Dr. Temple, members of the DOE panel.

My name is James Strength, and I reside at 500 Sycamore Street, Waxahachie, Texas.

I do appreciate very much the great amount of effort and concern that the DOE and the State of Texas have displayed in regard to the safety of our citizens as the Environmental Impact Study and Statement clearly show.

I'm no expert in any of these fields. So, I'm relying on the expertise and professionalism of both the Federal and State agencies. I certainly have no reason whatever to believe that these agencies in any way would mislead any of us.

I accept their findings without reservation and wholeheartedly endorse the placement of the SSC project in Ellis County.

The growth of Ellis County could continue without stagnation for years to come, and our children and grandchildren could have jobs located here instead of having to move away to find work.

I believe, too, that the quality of people that would be associated with the SSC would help the community both socially and intellectually.

And, finally, I truly believe that the people who move here with the project will certainly feel welcome and will come to love Ellis County as we do.

So, therefore, I wholeheartedly endorse this project and would like to see it in Ellis County.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Strength.

Our next scheduled commenter is Jerald W. Darlington.

437

STATEMENT OF JERALD W. DARLINGTON

MR. DARLINGTON: Good morning, gentlemen.

My name is Jerry Darlington, and I reside at 2 Maree Court here in Waxahachie.

I have lived in Texas about eight years, and I've grown to love this area of the country. I have been active in most of the civic organizations and in the Chamber of Commerce.

Currently, I am in the real estate business here in Waxahachie with the previous speaker, Mr. James Strength.

I have studied most of the Environmental Impact Study and with my limited knowledge of what it would do, the effects on the environment, I believe that it would have new challenges for our community and certainly some challenges that we would welcome.

As far as the economic impact, I believe that it would have a very positive impact to our economy in jobs and land values.

I also believe that it would also have a very positive impact for the education here in Texas. I have a son that is currently pursuing a science graduate degree at Baylor University in Waco. I don't know much about science. I barely passed it when I was in school, but my son is quite a student, and he tells me that the scientific community of Texas has some concerns about whether or not Texas has the facilities for the scientific community.

I certainly believe that the people here in the State of Texas and here in Ellis County would do everything possible to provide a basis to support the scientific community, and that, if need be, we could expand the facilities at the University and the surrounding area or add additional universities.

I really believe the greatest impact is the unification of the community. We here in Texas and in Ellis County have many opinions on many subjects, but the one opinion that I find almost unanimous is the fact that people love Texas and Ellis County, Republicans, Democrats, men and women, the church leaders, all faiths, people of all walks of life, unanimously support the Superconducting Super Collider here in Texas.

During the hearing, I've noticed you gentlemen have taken notes. The Lord only knows what you're writing down, but if you are taking marks for and against, the Darlington family, including the newest member, my six-month-old grandson, six members, support this project.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Darlington. That was six.

Our next scheduled commenter is Tony A. Patterson, Jr. Tony Patterson, Jr.?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Pass him over for the moment. Go on to George Brown.

438

STATEMENT OF GEORGE BROWN

MR. BROWN: Good morning, everyone. I'm George Brown of 1507 Brackens Street. I first would like to welcome you to Waxahachie. I want everyone that comes here to feel welcome.

I do appreciate the site surrounding Ellis County. Another thing I would like to say, I was in World War II. One thing I would like to say, I thought that was good at that time, but as you grow older, get closer to the Lord and everything, I really appreciate what man has done to discover (inaudible) used in the right manner.

I think anything that man can discover, if it's used right and for good, and at this time, I'm thinking that everything being done now is for mankind, not only just for the State of Texas, but for the United States.

And it's for the world because when people come in here to sign the petitions and whatnot, when they come into Waxahachie, I think the more we get around the table and discuss various issues, that means we understand each other better and that's where we can have a better world.

So, I really appreciate the DOE and the giving of their time and help to Texas and the world, and I'm sure we are going to all have better lives to live and we appreciate everything, and I want to thank you very much for helping the world. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Our next scheduled commenter is John A. Bousquet.

439

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN A. BOUSQUET

DR. BOUSQUET: Close enough.

I'll make my statement brief since I've developed laryngitis.

My name is John Bousquet. I reside at 100 Oak Creek Circle.

I'm a practicing physician of internal medicine at Waxahachie and Midlothian and am affiliated with the Medical Center here in Waxahachie.

I've reviewed the public health impact section of the Environmental Impact Statement, including the impact and risk section, and find the particular impacts of the SSC to be minimal in our community.

In Midlothian, our clinic provides medical care for the large steel plants and manufacturing plants and various other industries, and feel we are well equipped to handle any needs of industrial medicine.

I strongly support the Federal Government decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. It will have positive economic impacts on building and operating the SSC facility, which will benefit the region and state.

I look forward to the research and scientific breakthroughs which the SSC will generate and the potential positive effects of new developments that it will bring to the medical community.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Doctor.

Our next scheduled commenter is Renda S. Conder.

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Renda Conder?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Robert K. Tener.

440

STATEMENT OF ROBERT K. TENER

MR. TENER: Good morning.

My name is Robert Tener, and I'm the Executive Vice President of the North Texas Commission.

The North Texas Commission is a consortium of 450 private corporations, cities and Chambers of Commerce organized to provide for the nine-county region of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, including Ellis County, regional economic leadership.

The North Texas Commission has been an active participant since 1986 in developing the Superconducting Super Collider Proposal for Ellis County.

Through our staffs and consultants, we have reviewed the draft EIS and find that it generally confirms our past conclusions that the Ellis County site is highly suitable environmentally for the SSC to be built and to be operated for its stated purposes.

I'd like to address in my comments today generally the social and economic impacts and, in specific, respond to comments found in Volume IV, Appendix 14, and elsewhere, in regard to the labor force, the worker output, in both construction- and operation-related newcomers with the SSC.

For about three years, the North Texas Commission has analyzed the makeup and the trends of the technology-intensive sector found in industries in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and have compared our region to other metropolitan regions in the United States.

Relevant to the SSC, and especially to the research productivity, which the SSC environment will need in support, are the following facts:

The economy in the Dallas-Fort Worth Nine-County Metroplex today is characterized by dynamic growth in technology-intensive industries, especially the computer, electronics, biotechnical and aerospace industries.

This region currently ranks among metropolitan regions in the United States as follows:

The Metroplex is fourth nationally after only the Greater Los Angeles, the Silicon Valley, and Greater Boston regions in industrial output from the high-tech sector.

During the period 1976 to 1984, the Metroplex passed Chicago and the Philadelphia regions nationally in this important indicator.

Our region is currently second nationally in employment and industrial output in the telecommunications sector, and, importantly, in the most recent reports from Washington, we rank first nationally of any major region in the country in the rate of growth of Federal research and development expenditures for basic research.

Now, these facts will help us better understand the nature of the resident regional work force which would host the SSC and its staff if located in Ellis County.

In the Metroplex work force, we now find the third largest regional population of scientists and engineers, both by total number and on per capita basis, of any region nationally according to the National Science Foundation.

We are experiencing the fastest-growing rate of increase nationally of this population of scientists and engineers, and, importantly, at the regional employment centers, for the computer, the telecommunications and the precision instrument sector, we currently rank among the top three regions nationally.

The draft EIS correctly identifies as well a highly productive work force in this region. In the regional worker productivity figures given in the draft EIS, it has shown that Texas ranks, among seven states being considered, first in worker productivity in services, first in worker productivity in mining, and second only to Michigan in worker productivity in manufacturing, three of the sectors on which the SSC's research productivity will be heavily dependent.

3 In sum, the people among whom the SSC scientists, engineers and technicians will find themselves in Ellis County and this region are a productive, technologically advanced community, and we submit on the basis of these facts that the EIS findings, and I will quote, "related newcomers would find the region hospitable" understates the actual case considerably.

Thirty years ago this month, in a Texas Instruments laboratory in Dallas, an engineer named Jack Kilby launched the age of semiconductors and microchips when he first demonstrated an integrated circuit successfully on a germanium semiconductor.

In the past three decades, the engineers, the scientists and leaders of industry in this region, have learned to capitalize on technological innovation to launch this region into one that is fully cognizant of the significance of science, research and technology.

3 Coupled with our fine teaching universities in this region, each of whom are launching new programs and getting new resources to pay research programs, we find here an environment of educated, skilled, energetic Texans, young and technologically progressive, into which the Superconducting Super Collider work force can be assimilated and within which the research productivity upon which the success of building and operating the SSC is heavily dependent.

Thanks for this opportunity to respond to the draft EIS.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. FIGUREN: I have been informed by the registration table that the individual whose name I called earlier has now arrived.

Renda S. Conder. Your name and address for the record, please.

44/ STATEMENT OF RENDA S. CONDER

MS. CONDER: Renda S. Conder, 405 West Parks.

It's hard to follow a speech like that that the gentleman just made.

I am a hometown girl. I've lived here all my life. I've raised my family. Waxahachie, I love.

The growth that I've seen in this (inaudible) has grown to what it is today. I have seen friends and relatives succeed because of that growth.

I sell real estate in Waxahachie, and I know there's probably at least one person out here today, another realtor, trying to get rich. Well, maybe anybody can get rich if they work hard enough.

1 I want to see my children and my grandchildren be able to stay in Waxahachie and raise their families and get rich, too. I want the Super Collider and I thank you for listening.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Moving down our list of pre-registered commenters, the next name is Kevin P. Box -- excuse me -- Ken P. Box.

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ken Box?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Howard Saxion.

230

STATEMENT OF HOWARD SAXION

MR. SAXION: My name is Howard Saxion. I'm a resident of Dallas, and I've served as the Sierra Club representative on the Ellis County Environmental Review Committee.

I appear at this hearing on behalf of the committee and do not speak for the Sierra Club

The committee is composed of 12 persons who were appointed by an elected official of Ellis County. Members of the committee represent a diverse background and include theologians, educators, industry and business leaders, city officials, health care providers, and persons engaged in agriculture.

I was appointed because of my background as an environmental scientist, my past leadership positions with the Sierra Club on the national level as well as the state and local level, and perhaps because of my perspective as an out-of-towner. I don't live in Ellis County. I just live to the north.

The committee was formed not to be an advocate for or against the siting of the collider in Ellis County, but to identify socio-economic and environmental concerns.

The committee met nine times during February -- excuse me -- January, February and March of this year, and our meetings were open to all. Well over a thousand people attended these meetings, primarily residents of Ellis County, those who are going to be affected.

These meetings and the work of the committee resulted in the preparation of a report which was transmitted to the Department of Energy as part of the Environmental Impact Statement scoping process.

That report was prepared by our committee and submitted to DOE to serve as a basis of our review of the EIS. Our responsibility was to make sure that DOE was responsive to those issues the committee felt needed to be addressed in the draft Impact Statement.

Those issues were the ones that were raised not only by our committee but, more importantly, those residents of Ellis County and others who would be directly affected by the siting of the collider.

We believe that DOE has done a commendable job in distilling a large amount of information into a document that can be carried in one hand. As a person that prepared NEPA-related documents for a living, I appreciate your efforts.

Our committee reviewed that portion of the DEIS that related only to the Ellis County site. In a review of the environmental concerns, we believe that most of the adverse effects of construction and subsequent operation and maintenance could be easily mitigated.

The major environmental impact of it would occur during construction with the increased air pollution. We found a few errors that we think should be addressed in the final EIS.

One. Table 4.6 compares air quality data and uses 1986 data collected out of towns such as downtown Fort Worth and North Dallas, and for a particular site near Palmer.

That data was collected from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This data is really not representative of Ellis County.

In addition, the TICB has published more recent data.

The worst-case analysis presented in the Impact Statement fails to incorporate representative data and assess mitigative measures that would be required during construction. This inadequacy makes the worst-case scenario really unrealistic.

The other major concern that we believe would occur with the siting in Ellis County would be the impact on socio-economic. Given the rural character of much of Ellis County, the influx of large numbers of people could easily overtax public services and infrastructure.

Our committee and government entities have looked at this issue long and hard. For example, the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission retained Southwest EconoMetric to assess the impact of construction workers and current employees would have on the tax base.

While all modeling efforts require a great number of assumptions, the best guess is that public entities would experience a shortfall in revenues to certain expenditures. To more fully assess this impact, for example, the school districts in Ellis County met to determine the significance of these shortfalls on their budgets.

Similar efforts have been undertaken by other government entities in Ellis County.

Other socio-economic impacts that were raised by our committee and the public included the quality of life, the changes in land use, the rural character of the area, and aesthetics.

Some of these issues, such as land use, must be addressed by the local planning. Ellis County government entities must take a co-active role in determining land use and the locations of infrastructure levelness.

Regardless of whether the SSC is sited in Ellis County, the area will grow, the Metroplex will grow; change for better or for worse is inevitable.

The committee has discussed the economic impacts and mitigation plans with the Texas National Research Lab Commission. As DOE is aware, Texas has pledged \$1 billion for the SSC should the site be selected.

The last committee, in its request for legislative appropriations, committed August 1st of this year, submitted a legislative budget to the Governor's office, has identified a task to develop, implement and monitor mitigation plans designed to provide impact assistance to local governments, school districts, special taxing districts.

The committee is satisfied that the State of Texas has to provide adequate insurance that the anticipated socio-economic impacts will be mitigated with state-provided funds.

DOE will also be responsible for mitigating socio-economic impacts. One way that DOE can accomplish this is to require the operation and maintenance contractor to give all possible consideration to mitigation of socio-economic impacts to the region of influx through the contract process.

This should be required as a performance requirement regardless of the site selected.

In summary, our committee is satisfied that the environmental and socio-economic impact issues that it raised in its report of March 14th, 1988, have been adequately addressed in the Impact Statement.

Most of these impacts can be mitigated to a great extent with a conscious oversight by DOE and the State of Texas. Plans to mitigate these impacts, especially impacts to local governments, should be developed quickly if the Ellis County site is selected.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the panel. Our committee stands ready to assist you in the future.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, sir.

We have some clarifying questions.

DR. MAYES: I just wanted to make sure I got that.

MR. EIGUREN: Oh, okay.

Thank you, Mr. Saxion.

The registration desk has informed me that an individual whose name I called earlier and they were not here at that time has now arrived.

That is Tony A. Patterson, Jr. I would ask if you would give your name and address for the record.

442

STATEMENT OF TONY A. PATTERSON, JR.

MR. PATTERSON: My name is J.H. Patterson, Jr., Tony Patterson. I live on 595 FMA 75, Midlothian, Texas.

My family lives at that residence. It is located, oh, probably about -- the edge of the property line may be twenty-five to thirty yards from what appears to be the site of the actual cone and well within an area that would be impacted by the SSC should it be located here.

On the whole, my family is supportive of the project. We think that the overall impact on the environment and the socio-economic environment will be a positive one in the long run.

A cursory review of the volumes of the Environmental Impact Statement indicated to me that a great deal of thought has gone into this by people who care very much about the area and who are very knowledgeable, and, so, we have to rely on their expertise, but in that review, it appeared to me, as was just stated, that the primary physical impact on a property such as mine would be from the particle conditions. primarily dust, and all through the boring.

It appears likewise to be an acceptable level over a period of time that it would be in the area. Something I see as a big plus in this is the opportunity for upper county zoning.

I assume that as the county would be reviewing the impact of the SSC on the area, it will give them likewise an opportunity to address other needs in a positive way of the zoning in the county.

To address again the socio-economic issues, I agree that there's no question that because of the proximity of this area to the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, although the current economic downturn of the rest of the area encroaching us, and we then have slowed, that growth in the coming years is inevitable.

I think the SSC gives us the opportunity to rely upon experts as the process is taking place to address the needs of such issues as zoning, utilities, the location of the new airport, things of this nature. All the various demands that can be placed on this area, which will come, in essence, are going to be set up.

I think during that period, we have the expertise available to us. In addition, funding, which would, in my judgment, mitigate the adverse impacts that ordinarily would be associated with that kind of growth and, in fact, have impacted on other areas of this Metroplex when there has been very fast growth due to purely economic speculation.

The overall project, in my judgment, will be a positive one, one which I personally support, and I think it gives this area the opportunity to move ahead in what will become a very positive project for the schools and the kind of people who will be brought in to operate the project, and I see it overall in a very positive thing for the community and support it wholeheartedly.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

The next scheduled commenter is Jim Odom.

443

STATEMENT OF JIM ODOM

MR. ODOM: Good morning.

My name is Jim Odom. I am proud to say that I'm a native Texan. I live at 222 Lakeshore Drive in Waxahachie, and have lived here all my 43 years.

I'm here this morning to speak in support of the Superconducting Super Collider, which hopefully will be awarded to Texas, more specifically to Ellis County.

This research and development project will, in my opinion, enhance the entire economy of Ellis County through job opportunities. It will also provide support for big businesses plus added support for many of our other businesses as well.

This public meeting is primarily concerned with the environmental impacts to this county related to the site selection. The point I'd like to make this morning is that each one of us is a member of our own environment. What could be better for this environment than a strong business base, one that is healthy and one that would provide us all with more advantages than we can possibly realize.

Placing a facility like that in Ellis County can provide us all with these advantages, and I for one am for it.

Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Odom.

Next scheduled commenter is Craig Curry.

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Craig Curry?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ed Scott?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ed Scott?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Richard C. Norman?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Richard C. Norman?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Sid Kurkendell?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Sid Kurkendell?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Corry Turley?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Corry Turley?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: That brings us to the individuals who were scheduled to comment at 11:00. We're running quite a ways ahead.

I think what we'll do at this point is take a five-minute recess. When we return, I will call the walk-in registrants.

We will be in recess for five minutes.

(Recess)

MR. EIGUREN: Ask you to take your seats, please.

The hour is now 10:00 and we'll reconvene this hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC Project, September 27, 1988.

We have been going down a list of pre-registered speakers, and we started the program a little bit early. So, we anticipated a number of individuals would not be here at the time we called them. They had been pre-assigned a speaking time for later in the morning.

What I've been doing is simply going down the line of those individuals that had pre-registered. If they were not here, I passed over their name and figured I would call them again.

So, maybe I should start at the top of the list with the list of pre-registered speakers who were to begin speaking this morning at 9:30.

We are now at 10:00 and we have gone down to our pre-registered list through the hour of 11:00.

The first individual who I called who was not here was Ken P. Box, and I'm told he has now arrived. So, I would ask Mr. Box to step forward and give his name and address for the record, and we'll receive his comments.

444

STATEMENT OF KEN P. BOX

MR. BOX: I'm Kenneth Paul Box. My home address is 216 Buffalo Creek, Waxahachie, Texas.

Is that okay?

MR. EIGUREN: That's fine. Thank you. Please proceed.

MR. BOX: Let me just read you a note or two that I have. That way, I can make sure that I make the points I would like to make.

My family and I located here in Waxahachie eight years ago, and we located here because we liked the community. It was the kind of community that we wanted to raise our family in.

I currently have two children, eight years old and ten years old, and I know that's kind of away from the issue, but they -- I believe they will be drastically impacted with this, and I wanted to let you know what my family background is.

The -- if the SSC comes to our town, I think it will be very important that our city leaders have the opportunity, which I believe that they do, to prepare and plan for our future, so we'll have some sort of control of growth.

I'm not naive enough to know or to not believe that our city is not going to grow. I believe it's just a matter of time. I don't believe that the SSC will prompt that to some degree, but at the same time, I believe with the type of leadership that our community has, I believe it will be a very good growth for us.

The type of business which I'm in, I have an opportunity to visit quite a few of the people in town, and I believe I can say this not only is my own viewpoint but as many of the others as I have the opportunity of visiting with, I think we're all hesitant about what the future holds with the SSC.

You know, we're not naive enough to understand that we have all the ideas and that all those problems have been worked out, but, at the same time, most of us moved here and were raised here, and we like the quietness and the serenity that our community holds. But most of the people who have relocated here, like myself, understand that that's not going to continue whether or not the SSC comes here or not.

So, it's not the issue of whether Waxahachie is going to grow, it's what type of growth we have and that's our job, that's not your job.

In the very beginning, I've been somewhat involved in a minor degree in SSC, and like most everything else, when you first decide to buy a car, decide that the SSC wants to come here, you're really excited. You're real pumped up. It's real exciting, but as you continue to drag it out, as we continue to drag it out, we're having buyer's remorse.

You know, what kind of problems are you going to give us and what kind of problems are we going to create on our own? But even after doing all that, I still believe that the controlled growth that the SSC will give us is very good for our community.

I hope that with the city leadership that we have, that we can support it, that we can prepare for it, and that it will be very favorable. We know that our city will be able to take on this as well as the Ellis community.

I guess if I were to sum it up, I think that it will be an excellent opportunity for us, and I'll kind of give you a few ideas why I think so.

It will get us off the descending line or it will force us as a community to prepare for our future, to plan for our future, so that we can do that in a very systematic format, so that we can have a control of our destiny and the future instead of just being forced into a situation.

I think and I pray and I hope that what it will do is bring good high-quality industry to our community as well as good high-quality people to our community, which will be good for me and my children both, my family, for those families moving here, and I guess an understanding that Waxahachie is going to grow with or without the SSC, I think that I can say for myself as well as many others that we hope it is with the SSC, and I think it will be a very favorable environment for my children to be raised in, and I think the exposure that it will give them will be very favorable for them today as well as in the future.

So, I stand here and am very much in favor of the SSC coming to our community, and I think I can say that for many others as well.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Box.

We are running ahead of schedule. I'm going to take the one individual who signed in at the door and would like to speak.

That's C. Edwin Farrar.

49

STATEMENT OF C. EDWIN FARRAR

MR. FARRAR: Thank you.

My name is Edwin Farrar. I live at 1219 East Marlin Avenue in Waxahachie, and I own a real estate brokerage business here locally in Waxahachie.

Of course, I heard comments yesterday about the dollar signs in my eyes, but I would rather tell you that my interest truthfully in the SSC coming to Waxahachie is one to help benefit a community that I love very dearly, and to help direct the quality of growth for the area that we so much want because we've been here long enough to know that we're going to grow anyway.

I am a native Ellis Countian. My home place where I was born and reared is only a few hundred feet from the east side of the SSC range, between Rocket and Palmer.

About four to four and a half years ago, I first learned of the SSC, and at that time, of course, the environmental impact, not knowing what the SSC was all about at the time, I sought consultation concerning what environmental impacts this might have on us.

At that time, limited information that I had at the time, I was satisfied, and since February of 1987, I've devoted -- donated quite a deal of time to this project for the Texas site.

I have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement, and, of course, as you probably determined at this point, Waxahachie and Ellis and Midlothian, several of the communities in our area, they have a rich historical heritage, and as president of Historic Waxahachie, Incorporated, which is the local historic preservation society, of course, this was one of my concerns, is that we be able to retain that quality of historical heritage.

I'm satisfied that we will. I think that the project will even enhance that.

As far as the area around the ring, I have traveled that area, and I have been on site with a representative from the Texas Historical Commission, and there seems to be no serious impact as far as he's concerned nor as far as I'm concerned.

Further, as far as the impact that it will have, I think that we have a location here that's not in or around large developments. We have the highway network that is excellent. So, there's going to be very little extra highway construction required. We have school systems that have stayed ahead of the times. So, I think that the impact there will not be adverse.

And as far as relocation is concerned, we certainly have ample housing, and we do have a manageable number of relocations.

Visual impacts around the ring: As I said, I have traveled the entire ring. I have noted where each of the facilities would be located, and personally do not see that there will be any major environmental impacts as far as visual impacts is concerned.

I guess to summarize my statements, I see very minimal negative impact to the project coming to Ellis County, but I see great significant positive impacts to the SSC coming here.

If you haven't already learned it, Texas has what we call the can-do spirit, and that spirit is what will ensure that the SSC will be built and, of course, we want it in Ellis County. We want it in Texas. We feel that the SSC will be good for Ellis County, we feel Ellis County will be good for the SSC.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

At this time, I'm going to return to our list of pre-registered speakers. The individual signed up for our 10:30 is our next individual in sequence and that is Jack Mayes. Could we have your name and address for the record?

244

STATEMENT OF JACK MAYES

MR. MAYES: Gentlemen, my name is Jack Mayes. My address is 396 Stout Road, Midlothian, Texas. I am the president of the Sardis Lone Elm Water Corporation. We serve about 100 square miles between Midlothian, Waxahachie, Ovella and Cedar Hill. The northwest quadrant of your Super Collider will go through our area.

We supply potable water to 1,650 customers or approximately 5,000 people. Right now, we could add 350 new customers and with our present water, our surface water reserve will be for Midlothian is better than a million gallons a day, which would take care of more than another thousand customers.

Our engineers have studied the EIS and find nothing objectionable. Our aquifers will be below the collider ring, more than 2,000 feet deep, and our wells, our closest well is at least two miles from the ring. Our aquifer recharge is very near constant, as we are switching to surface water as our demands grow, and we expect our aquifers to remain constant and not be a threat.

I feel that we can take care of the potable water of the Super Collider and any rural or commercial development in our particular area.

Switzerland will have a Super Collider on the line very shortly. Russia will have one completed in the 1990s. (Inaudible) did go to Russia and helped them lead the world in this research, like they are doing in space and so forth.

I would love to see the U.S. regain its lead in physics, which has accounted for one-third of our gross national product which has been developed in the last 80 years.

Let's not do our research in Russia. Let's do it in Waxahachie, Texas.

Thank you, sir.

(Applause)

MR. EIGUREN: Mr. Mayes? Mr. Mayes? Could we have you come back? We have a question here for you, sir.

MR. MAYES: Yes.

DR. NELSEN: I had a comment about the recharge area. I didn't quite catch what that was. The recharge. Would this be ground water aquifer?

MR. MAYES: Your aquifer, your deep well. Our wells have been holding very near constant. We're pumping out very near a million gallons a day right now, and over the last three years, they go up and down a little bit, but they average out very near constant, and as we switch over to Midlothian water as our growth expands, we will be going to surface water.

So, we feel that our aquifers will remain very near constant as we gradually switch over to surface water.

DR. NELSEN: Okay. You said something about recharges and you didn't say where it was, but you were saying that it's been pretty steady.

MR. MAYES: Yes, sir. I think our use is somewhere in the area and Ellis County area is somewhere around 9 to 11,000 acre feet per year, and the recharge is holding very near constant.

DR. NELSEN: So, your point was that as you switch to surface water, your aquifers will be maintained and there probably won't be any problem?

MR. MAYES: I feel that our growth will be using more surface water and remain very near constant on the aquifers.

DR. NELSEN: Okay. Thank you, sir.

MR. MAYES: Yes, sir.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Mayes.

Going down our list of pre-registered commenters, these are names I called earlier. They were not here at the time I called them previously.

Craig Curry? Is Craig Curry here?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ed Scott? Ed Scott?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Mr. Richard Norman is here.

445

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. NORMAN

MR. NORMAN: Good morning.

My name is Richard C. Norman. I live in Midlothian, Post Office Box 796.

I am a Certified Financial Planner with my office located in beautiful downtown Midlothian. I have been a resident of that community for the last 15 years.

During that time, I have served in several community positions, including the office of Mayor for the city in the late seventies, chairman of the Planning and Zoning Commission, chairman of Midlothian Housing Authority, past president of the Midlothian Chamber of Commerce, and have served on the board of directors of the Midlothian Foreign Trade Zone Corporation.

I am currently on the board of directors of the Midlothian Senior Citizens Center and am vice president of the Ellis County Committee on Aging.

By serving in these various capacities, I have worked with a broad cross section of the community, and I can assure you that this SSC project is enthusiastically supported by citizens of all ages and all walks of life.

I have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the siting of the SSC in Ellis County, and I personally strongly support that decision.

While this report highlights the overall impact on the area, I feel that a prime consideration for this location should be the combination of the existing excellent highway systems and the major rail transportation facilities in combination with the proposed Midlothian Waxahachie Airport.

All these things make this area ideally suited to the timely construction and future accessibility of the project.

I know that you do have other speakers on the agenda today. So, let me just briefly say that I truly believe that this project will have a very positive impact on the Ellis County area, and I wholeheartedly support the selection of this location for the project.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

The next scheduled commenter is Sid Kurkendell. Sid Kurkendell?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Corry Turley? Corry Turley?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Norma Lea Beasley? Norma Lee Beasley?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Buddy Reasoner? Buddy Reasoner? Tommy Pleasants?

446

STATEMENT OF TOMMY PLEASANTS

MR. PLEASANTS: Dr. Temple, members of the panel, my name is Tommy Pleasants. I live at 204 Buffalo Creek in Waxahachie.

I am employed by Lone Star Gas Company as a district manager.

Lone Star Gas and our parent company, Inserts Corporations, strongly supports all efforts to locate the SSC project in Ellis County.

After reviewing the draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is our belief that the economic and scientific benefits to the region and to the State will offset any environmental problems that may be associated with the project.

It is evident that Ellis County is the best site for the Superconducting Super Collider and that the predicted impact on the environment can be mitigated without difficulty.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Pleasants.

Next scheduled commenter is Jack Leigh or Leigh. L-E-I-G-H. Jack Leigh?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Debbie Ray? Debbie Ray?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Glenn Lowrie? Glenn Lowrie?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Gary Bronson? Gary Bronson?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Randy Jones? Randy Jones?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Johnny Johnston? Yes, sir. Name and address for the record.

447

STATEMENT OF JOHNNY JOHNSTON

MR. JOHNSTON: I'm Johnny Johnston. I live at 131 Shoreway Circle here in Waxahachie.

I am a farm operator. I own farms. I'm a landowner, a developer. I represent a large group. I'm also a retired Army man.

When I came home to Waxahachie in the sixties, that was when we started our developing. In the last two years I served in the service, I took extension courses from Fort Texas and Abilene Christian on real estate development and finance. I'm an aeronautical engineer.

We developed many things in Waxahachie. We've had a lot of opposition to what we've done. For instance, like the North Gate Shopping Center, First National Bank. We've built some 500 apartment units here and I could go on and on.

One thing we did do, though, that might be of interest to you, we own a water system on the south side of Lake Waxahachie, called the Lakeview Water System. It's in the third Woodbine. In drilling the well, we went through the first Woodbine at 415 feet. We went through the second Woodbine at 630 feet. At 915 feet, we broke into the third Woodbine and almost lost our drilling rig.

We dropped 185 feet before we hit rock again.

We've got a 185 foot depth of water between 915 feet and 1,100 feet. The outcroppings of the third Woodbine are in the Cleburn area. They cover several thousand square miles. That's where the sand comes out.

They start there and as they go east, the depth gets deeper, and that's the same way with the second and third. I can't tell you where the outcroppings are, but for the third Woodbine, it's in the Corsicana area.

We can put our pumps at full force, run them for two days that way, and the water pressure -- our pump is at 620 feet, the water in the pipe comes to 400 feet. We can only pull that down twenty feet, and we've never had a problem with the water. It's completely pure, and I can see no reason why this would affect that in any way.

I feel that if you do put your Super Collider in Waxahachie, it will revive our economy as well as the economy for a large section of Texas. It will also create jobs for our children, our grandchildren, our great-grandchildren after we're gone. It's going to take some time to build.

It will bring in the new industry that's been talked about. In the 53-mile circle, they will be able to finish experiments that they can't do in the Fermilab because they're only three miles. One of them is for research on cancer. Some of the machines that's come out of Fermilab are in hospitals now, scanning machines and that type of stuff, and it's my understanding that if we get the Super Collider built somewhere in the United States, they have a machine that they can finish that would probably detect cancer before it starts. It would be another scanning-type machine. They've got to break the atom down to a smaller particle.

How they do that, I don't know, because one drop of water holds over a hundred billion atoms, and it will benefit every one. The dangers, the radiation, in my opinion, is not as much as the normal household has.

If you have a television or two and a microwave and that type of stuff, you probably get more radiation from that than you're going to ever get from this Superconducting Super Collider.

I listened yesterday as some of the people were talking about the dust coming from this thing. If you've ever been in Texas during one of our dust storms, you probably get more dust in two hours than this thing if you build it 20 times over to bring into this county, and we get a lot in West Texas. When we're farming here, we're farming West Texas land a lot of the time.

So, as far as I can see, I can't see a bad impact on it. We have everything you need for it, and anything that we can do to help this thing along, I'd be glad to do it.

Thank you.

DR. NELSEN: Mr. Johnston, I have a question about identifying the aquifer you talked about, the pumpings and the activities of those wells.

What system is that?

MR. JOHNSTON: It's the Lakeview Water System.

DR. NELSEN: Lakeview Water System.

MR. JOHNSTON: We have 156 subscribers. It's on the south side of Lake Waxahachie.

DR. NELSEN: Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: The registration desk has informed me that a number of individuals whose names I called earlier who were not here have now arrived. So, I'm going to return to the top of the list and go back through.

I understand that Mr. Craig Curry has now arrived.

I would ask him to step forward and give his comments. Once again, I remind our commenters to give their name and address for the record.

448

STATEMENT OF CRAIG CURRY

MR. CURRY: Hello, gentlemen.

My name is Craig Curry. I live at 211 Overhill, Waxahachie, Texas.

I'm 39 years old and have lived in Ellis County all my life, with the exception of four years spent getting a college degree.

My ancestors came to this county in 1883 and located in the Bethel 80z Buena Vista general area. They were and are farmers or soldiers as the needs of our country called.

Farming was also my vocation for ten years. However, due to risk and uncertainties involved in farming, in the later seventies, I left the farming business and became a Texas banker. Did I ever jump from the frying pan into the fire.

As a banker, a father and a husband, I now realize that risk and uncertainties are facts of life from which no one can escape. Change is also inescapable, but, to me, change is not to be feared, but, rather, to be looked forward to with each new day.

The Superconducting Super Collider will bring change to Ellis County. However, it will not tear down our beautiful old buildings nor will it pollute our scenic countryside and wonderful environment.

What it will do is allow us to maintain our monuments to the past and our clean environment while we prepare for the risk and uncertainties the future will bring.

I'm a hundred percent behind the Superconducting Super Collider coming to Ellis County, Texas.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Curry.

Another individual whose name I called earlier, who has now arrived, is Sid Kurkendell.

449

STATEMENT OF SID KURKENDELL

MR. KURKENDELL: Thank you.

You must know somebody by that name to pronounce that right.

My name is Sid Kurkendell, and I've lived in Midlothian and Ellis County my entire life, which I'm 37 years old.

I am an owner and broker of Americana, Better Homes and Gardens Real Estate Company in Midlothian.

I am married, got four children and have seen Ellis County change drastically over my lifetime. In the changes, I've seen us maintain a growth, maintain a living standard, not only as our standards maintained what they were, when I was in high school, but I feel like through our growth, we've not only maintained it, but we have improved our quality of living in Ellis County. Not only Midlothian, Waxahachie, the southern portions of Ellis County.

We have improved the transportation systems that we've developed, and with that, you know, helped our growth, and the thing that really impresses me through Ellis County is in the last ten years, through our education system, if you can look at the state-obtained scores, we have improved drastically through our education in Ellis County and this has a lot to do with our quality of growth that we've had in people moving in, giving us revenues to work with, through taxes and that, you know.

I think the SSC can only improve that and I strongly support the Government in the decision of locating the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County. I think with locating it in Ellis County, it will give the entire Metroplex, Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, the diversification of its economy that we need right now. We're not that strong and all, but we do depend a lot on oil and as you all know, the oil in Texas isn't helping us, and we do need a diversification and the SSC will help that.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Another pre-registered commenter who I called earlier and who has now arrived is Corry Turley.

450

STATEMENT OF CORRY TURLEY

MR. TURLEY: Good morning, gentlemen. How are you this morning?

My name is Corry Turley, and I live at 3 Bryson Lane in Midlothian, Texas. I've been a resident of Ellis County now for six years.

I'm the owner of Title Resources of Midlothian and president of the Kiwanis Club of Midlothian.

I have had and continue to have contact with a varied population sample in this county because of the involvement in both those organizations and have not heard anyone that is opposed to the project in my contact with these people.

After examining those sections of the Environmental Impact Statement which would affect both me personally and my business, I find that the negative impacts are minimal and I am of the opinion that the positive impacts of constructing and operating the SSC are tremendous, and I quote from the study itself just a couple of passages.

"In light of the recent downturn in economic growth in the region, the development and operation of the SSC in Texas would provide a needed economic stimulus to this region."

"Cumulative impacts would be minor at the regional level, but more substantial in Ellis County. However, many of the planned projects in Ellis County are for infrastructure expansion which would complement the SSC development by increasing the local capacity to absorb the related SSC impacts."

I would also like to read from the passage in the impact study, that "the SSC project development would likely be an important source of growth in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region," which, of course, impacts on us a little more here in Midlothian and Waxahachie and all of Ellis County.

But I think the 224 relocations and a housing demand of 2,700 units, which is the projected impact of the study, would be welcomed by all of us associated with the positive impacts of growth and construction in the county based on the operations and construction of the SSC, and I encourage and strongly support a Federal Government decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County, Texas.

Aside from the obvious short-term positive gains, we need to consider the long-term and as of yet undefined technological advances which are possible which are probably as far-reaching as one's imagination.

I mean, it's one of those unknowns, but certainly I think we need to pursue it and it needs to happen.

I thank you for your time and your attention and let's hope that you bring it to Ellis County, Texas.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Another pre-registered commenter who has now arrived is Norma Lee Beasley.

451

STATEMENT OF NORMA LEE BEASLEY

MS. BEASLEY: I'm Norma Lee Beasley. I am normally known as Norma. I am a resident of Dallas, Texas, 7233 Lefton Circle. I am an attorney. I'm in the title business. My offices are at 8080 North Central Expressway, Suite 120, Dallas, 75206.

Why am I here today? I am the owner and founder of Trinity Abstract and Title Company on Ferris Avenue.

I am a landowner. I have a very valuable tract that I am interested in, one of the owners of. I own 35E that your Super Collider will go underneath.

I feel that this is a very important project to this county and to this area as a whole and that is the reason I am here.

I'd like to speak to you from my heart as to why you should come to Ellis County with this project. Your problem is similar to mine when I decided to follow a dream of owning and creating title companies across the state.

I'm a farm girl. I am related and relate to the people of this area. They are highly educated, they are of good character, farm stock, there's no better, I'm here to tell you.

This county needed a title company. I came in as a woman to a very strange area, very staid, very old-fashioned, and for a woman in this area to succeed and reach 70 percent of the business at one point in time in this county against two century-old title companies, I feel this county has great people, and I think they would treat your people and people coming into this area in the same manner.

They have good government. That was one of our considerations. If you help these people by bringing this project here, I can assure you from my example that they will help you.

Who are we? Trinity Abstract. Why am I talking here about Trinity Abstract? Besides my interest. We -- when this project first came to light, it was not certain as to whether the title services would be paid for, but the title services needed to be rendered.

We stepped forward, Trinity Abstract and Title, and agreed to perform these services and undertook the services prior to the time that we knew there would be any compensation.

We are well underway. Some of the other companies, being uncertain, did not want to risk business, we felt that this was the greatest risk that we could ever take, just like when we came to this county.

We stand ready, willing and able to perform all the title services that are needed within the time that is needed.

Why would you choose Waxahachie, Ellis County, the State of Texas? First of all, we have an adequate labor supply in the Metroplex area. Not only that, but you would attract any needed labor supply with the beautiful area surrounding here. You would have all of the amenities. The trend today is for everybody to get a little tract of land and grow vegetables.

This would be available to them. Those that wanted the flavor of the cowboys, Fort Worth is within driving distance. We have ready access to 287 to the area from Fort Worth. We have the cultural center that is developing into one of the finest in the nation in Dallas that's available to them.

We have the University of Texas at Austin that is in driving distance of three and a half or four hours. We have SMU in Dallas. We have everything that anyone could offer or think to offer to a worker in our area.

You are -- we are and you would be in the center of the nation from the standpoint of communications physically and, of course, we are rapidly developing through EDS and the J.C. Penney and now DTE is coming into Dallas, a communications system that will be comparable to any anywhere that will also be possibly available to any of your needs.

This access, though, location in the center of the nation, yes, we're all in a downturn, and I don't want to over-play that because I have been in downturns in my 35 years in the title business. We recover.

But the area has low taxes. We have the good schools. We can supply the needs of the people that will be building your project and working in your project, in my belief, better than any other area of the nation.

I am a fine example of the equality in the minds of the people and that's where it begins. I was, if you'll excuse my digression, published as one of America's new entrepreneurs of 29 people, I was privileged to be among four from the Dallas area. If that will give you any example of the opportunity that would be available to your people and their families.

We all know that this will bring jobs to Ellis County. It would change the way of life, yes, to the good. I'm hearing objections to water. I'm not scientific minded. I don't know all of the technical aspects of this, but I have every faith that we have the ability today to preserve that water supply and not interfere with it.

MR. EIGUREN: Excuse me, ma'am. Your time has expired. I'm sorry.

MS. BEASLEY: One more point.

MR. FIGUREN: All right.

MS. BEASLEY: The dust, I would like to say that we would much rather have the dust from the Super Collider project than the dust bowls of the thirties.

As to people that are going to be displaced, this would bring people into the area, back to the families that have had to leave the area, and it would strengthen those families and they'll see those pluses.

I just want to say that if you choose Waxahachie, Ellis County, the State of Texas, you would gain more than just a site. You'd gain a partnership with the greatest people in the world that will put their shoulders to the job and make sure that you have the success.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Going down our list of pre-registered commenters, a name I called earlier, an individual who now has arrived is Buddy Reasoner.

452

STATEMENT OF BUDDY REASONER

MR. REASONER: Thank you.

I was on for 11:10. I see you're running slightly ahead of time. Very good. Very good.

My name is Buddy Reasoner, and I am the inlet port manager for Mazda Motor of America, Incorporated, of Midlothian, Texas.

I am a current board member of the Midlothian Trade Zone Advisory Board, the Midlothian Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee, and chairman of the Midlothian Documentary Committee.

I am past president of the Midlothian Chamber of Commerce, past board member of Midlothian Civic Center Corporation, and past board member for the city of Midlothian Master Plan Industrial and Transportation Committee.

I am a resident of Ellis County, near the J1 area of the project location map. My children attend Midlothian schools.

I am here today to voice my support for the SSC, a project I feel America needs. I was a resident of Houston when NASA moved in to establish a space program. I witnessed many people moving in and joining with Texans to produce a can-do spirit.

This spirit and hard work has produced America's leadership in the space program and many benefits to mankind.

My review of the draft Environmental Impact Statement reveals what Texans have known, the Ellis County area is where the SSC operation will succeed. The site is the best suited and the people have the spirit for the challenge ahead.

The final seven are involved in America's Olympics for the winner of the project. The people of Texas and Ellis County will be proud to receive the gold medal.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Another commenter whose name I called earlier, who has now arrived, is Jack Leigh or Leigh, L-E-I-G-H.

245

STATEMENT OF JACK LEIGH

MR. LEIGH: Mr. Chairman, my name is Jack Leigh, and I'm the Republican County Chairman, and I will be brief, even if it takes the rest of the morning here.

I wish to speak in favor of locating the project in Ellis County. It is an honor to be invited to speak to you today on behalf of the discussions to find a site for the Super Collider.

From a political viewpoint, there is no doubt that there is total and complete bipartisan support by the elected leaders of both parties and by the vast majority of the citizens of this state to welcome this project to Ellis County.

This of itself is a historical first that all of the elected officials were unanimous in their approval and has never been repeated in this century and may not be matched in the next.

The State of Texas promised to raise \$1 billion through a bond issue as an unqualified commitment to this project. In fact, I doubt if there remains anything else for the citizens of this state to demonstrate their wholehearted support.

As for political considerations, it should be noted that in this county and region, there is a healthy two-party political climate due to the fact that local and regionally both parties are well represented at all levels of government.

Aside from the political considerations, the economic and educational benefits accruing to the region will be momentous. The utilization of our state institutions of higher learning, the emphasis at the lower levels of education, such as high schools and community colleges, in the field of physics and chemistry and related sciences will make this region an educational mecca for students interested in these subjects.

There is a possibility that some of the leading universities of this country and elsewhere may find it to their advantage to locate branches here, to better utilize the SSC testing facilities. Another advantage for locating the SSC project here is the fact that this area would be the center of research in the specialized fields of study well into the next century.

In short, this state and its leaders at all levels of government and the overwhelming number of citizens are most receptive to your decision to choose Ellis County as the final site.

The fall-out technology from the Manhattan Project during World War II could well be a forerunner of the useful spin-off technology of what we can expect from the SSC project. Since we are living in an era of rapid knowledge accumulation, technical breakthroughs, overnight obsolescence of current technology, and the ever-present problem of military breakthrough by potential enemy, we cannot leave to chance our current leadership in the field of atomics and particle research.

As chairman of the Republican Party in this county, I applaud you and your staff for the fine job you have done in informing the general public of the pros and cons of picking the site, for the patience and fortitude usually attributed to saints and mothers of adolescent children. We hope that you will select our area as the ultimate selection.

Thank you, sir.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Going further down the list, the individual who's slated to speak at 10:45 is Ed Scott. Is Ed Scott here?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Pass him over one more time.

Further down the list, Debbie Ray. Debbie Ray?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Glenn Lowrie? Glenn Lowrie?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Gary Bronson? Gary Bronson?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Randy Jones? Randy Jones?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Helen Giddings? Helen Giddings?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: James R. Wilson?

453

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. WILSON

MR. WILSON: Dr. Temple, members of the committee, I am James R. Wilson. I live at 1200 Mount Vernon Drive in Ennis, Texas.

From 1980 to 1982, I served the city of Ennis as the mayor, and all of my 52 years, I have resided in Ellis County.

My family came to this great state in 1832 for a better way of life, and in 1872, they came to Ellis County as farmers and we still own a family farm which my great-grandfather established in 1876. This farm will be only a couple of miles from the ring of the Super Collider in Abilene, Texas.

I've done a lot of research about the Super Collider, the effect on the citizens of this county, and my family, and I think it's great.

I tell you what, America needs this project. Ellis County needs it. Texas needs it, and it will certainly be a terrific economic boost for the recent decline in sales tax and jobs and a few other things in our county.

I would like to say that I think Texas, Ellis County, can give you what you need. I think that we can offer you the best site of the seven, and I tell you what, we stand ready, willing and able to make it happen. Just let us kind of go a little bit far and say that we're number one.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

That completes our list of pre-registered speakers.

I will return to the top of the list in a few moments and call those names of individuals we called earlier who were not here.

We'll now begin going down the list of walk-in registrants, and the first is Dorothy Brown, who I understand is here. Give your name and address for the record, please.

454

STATEMENT OF DOROTHY SHULTE BROWN

MS. BROWN: Distinguished panel, I'm Dorothy Schulte Brown, 105 LaVista, Waxahachie, Texas.

As a landowner and business woman, I wish to speak in favor of the SSC for Texas' economy needs a shot in the arm, a boost, and we feel that this will do it.

It will help Ellis County culturally, socially and it will also benefit our educational institutions.

I've changed some of my original comments since they have been voiced by so many previous speakers, and I would like to answer some of the objections made by some of the opposition, one being the increasing taxes and the loss of taxes from the 16,000 acres for the SSC.

The farmers, including myself, get an agricultural exemption here in Texas. So, the taxes are very, very low on farm land in this area, and I feel that the increase in businesses, industry and additional housing would benefit our tax structure, increase it, and I seriously doubt that our taxes would be increased because of this.

And one of the speakers said that we wanted the SSC here because of greed. We do not want the SSC because of greed. We have compassion of the people, and we know that it will supply employment to hundreds and find work for many here in this area who have not been able to find employment.

Another thing that I read in one of the articles that cancer research would benefit from the knowledge of equipment at the SSC, since I recently lost my husband to cancer, a brother and a mother-in-law, for no other reason, the SSC would be a worthwhile project.

So, I think that we want this not because of greed, we want it because it's going to help the economy and because it's going to help people.

And in closing, please remember that the big majority of the area wants the SSC and Ellis County, Tarrant County, Dallas County, and all of Texas.

Thank you for your time.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Ms. Brown.

I apologize. Ewell. It's not very well written here, sir.

243 STATEMENT OF VALCRIS O. EWELL, JR.

MR. FIGUREN: How is it spelled?

MR. EWELL: E-w-e-l-l, Junior.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

MR. EWELL: Valcris O.

MR. FIGUREN: The floor is yours.

MR. EWELL: My name is Valcris O. Ewell, Junior, a citizen of Ellis County. I live at 312 High View Drive, Waxahachie, Texas. I am the elected spokesperson for the Ellis County Environmental Review Committee.

The Ellis County Environmental Review Committee is a group of Ellis County and region-of-influence citizens, who were appointed by elected officials of Ellis County to represent the interests of the citizens of Ellis County using a modified version of the Key Stone [sic] process. We believe we've done that job well. At the very least we did it to the best of our ability. And every member of the committee served with distinction and dedication.

Mr. Saxion's earlier remarks, as a member of the Ellis County Committee told you how we operate and I will not reiterate that. I do believe it is important to place on the record who those members are. In the interest of time I will not read them, but they are contained in my written copy as an attachment.

On balance, the EIS was very well done, and I would be remiss not to commend the DOE for a job well done, the minor technical flaws that Mr. Saxion and others mentioned notwithstanding. As a report writer and reader of long standing, I would especially like to commend the report writers for the readability of the report. I know how difficult it is to have a report written by a committee read as if it were written by an individual.

Our committee was responsible for reviewing only the portion of the EIS that related to Ellis County. However, I reviewed it all, and I sincerely believe as an individual, only on the basis of the review of the EIS, that Ellis County is the proper home of the Superconducting Super Collider. That assessment is borne out by the overwhelming support indicated during this visit. There is one area, however, and Mr. Saxion alluded to it, the area of further mitigation of socio-economic concerns. The selection of a management and operating contractor, who is sensitive to, and willing to be responsive to the needs of the local community, is in my view the key to the management and operating contractor and the SSC and Ellis County being good neighbors.

Based on my own background, which is extensive in the world of contracting, that will only happen if it is a part of the statement of work called out in Section C of the Request for Proposal in the uniform contract format, made a part of the source evaluation process, included in Section M of the Request for Proposal as a factor for evaluation, and is carried forward into the performance requirements of the contract. Based on the level of expertise indicated in the Request for Proposal, this is easy to do, and we herewith request the Department of Energy to amend the RFP accordingly.

The inclusion of the requirement for a small and small disadvantaged business subcontracting plan really does not get you there. There is a need to require substance. And, as with my commercial message at the hearings, if there is a need for someone to show you how to do it, I know how, and can do it at the local, State or Federal level in a heartbeat.

In closing, let me again commend the DOE for its outstanding work on the EIS. Thank you for making room on your schedule for me to make these remarks, and offer my assistance to local, County and State officials, the management and operating contractor, and to DOE. On behalf of the citizens of Ellis County, thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. We appreciate receiving your written comments. Next commenter is Marlow Hunter. Marlow Hunter? Dr. Richard Olenick, Dr. Richard Olenick? That completes the list of individuals who had registered and whose names I called. If there is anybody in the room who is registered to speak, but hasn't had the opportunity to do so, I would ask you to step forward at this point, and we will take your comments. Apparently being no one in that category, we're going to stand in recess until 11:15.

(Whereupon, a brief recess is taken.)

MR. FIGUREN: We will resume our public hearing of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC project, here in Waxahachie, Texas on the 27th day of September, 1988.

Prior to going to recess the Chair had called a list of all pre-registered speakers, as well as walk-in registrants. There were a number of individuals earlier whose name I called who were not here at that time.

What I'm going to do is make sure that we have given everyone an opportunity to comment that wants that opportunity. We will start at the top of our pre-registration list and call the names of individuals whose names we called earlier and who were not here, and we will do this one more time before we close the session this morning.

An individual who was slated to comment at 10:45 and was not here, Ed Scott, is Ed Scott here?

I'll pass his name over again, and call it one more time before we adjourn.

The next name is Debbie Ray. Is Debbie Ray here please? If you would step forward to the podium, please, and give us your name and address, and you have five minutes in which to comment.

239

STATEMENT OF DEBBIE RAY

MS. RAY: My name is Debbie Ray and I live at 2401 Inverrary Street, in Ennis, Texas.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

MS. RAY: I am in business in Ennis, Texas, and I live with my husband and my two children approximately two miles, or excuse me, approximately a mile outside of the proposed Superconducting Super Collider site in Ellis County. I have lived there for seven years. And while I've been in Ennis I have seen control, growth, and development that have made me proud to be a part of this community.

I would like to congratulate the community leaders for the move forward that they have made in our development. Approximately two years ago when I originally heard about the SSC I had absolutely no idea what it was, or what it could do, or what the impact would be on Ellis County in the State of Texas, the United States, and mankind for that matter. And even today I still don't completely understand the answers to those questions. I believe that the scientists and the technical personnel who have been working at the SSC or at this facility don't have a total vision of what this facility will mean to all of us.

I am sure you have heard all of the positive comments regarding the impact of locating the SSC in Ellis County. I can only add that there is no doubt in my mind that the majority of citizens of Ellis County support the location of the SSC here. The economic impact as a result of job opportunities, necessary services required, housing development, et cetera, will be a boost to our area. The doors of opportunity for higher education and technical development will open for the Ellis County residents in our own back door.

I have been overwhelmingly impressed with the leadership and the farsightedness of the individuals in Texas and in Ellis County who have delivered all of us to this place in time. It is obvious to me that not only Texas has something to gain by locating the SSC here in Ellis County, but the Department of Energy will benefit from the cooperation of its citizens, and the excellent leadership to be found here.

I personally welcome you here, and hope that Texas will be the chosen site, when the final announcement is made later this year. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Going down our list of pre-registered commenters, Glenn Lowrie, is Glenn Lowrie here? Gary Bromson? Gary Bromson? Randy Jones, Randy Jones? Helen Giddings, Helen Giddings? Marlow Hunter, Marlow Hunter? Dr. Richard Olenick, Dr. Richard Olenick? J. Frank Rawlings?

455

STATEMENT OF J. FRANK RAWLINGS

MR. RAWLINGS: Dr. Temple and Mr. Moderator, I appreciate the opportunity to speak here. I am J. Frank Rawlings. I reside at 10755 Webster Terrace in Dallas, Texas. I came this morning without a prepared statement. I had no intention of speaking. I merely came as an interested observer. I have kept up with the Super Collider project, I think, since its inception. I am a retired geophysicist, I am also a geologist. My peers a number of years ago saw fit to name me as an honorary life member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. And I am very proud of that.

But as I sat here this morning, I have listened to numerous very competent speakers talk about what the project can do for Ellis County, and I certainly have no question that every one of them is correct. But I think that there has been a lack of comment on what Ellis County can do for the Super Collider project. That's what I would like to address, just briefly.

We have no idea, you have no idea what the ultimate benefits of this project is going to be in the world of physics. I know that there are numerous projects that are on the drawing board, where people anticipate that if we can see just a little bit further into the structure of the atom, we can do some

marvelous things. But there have been so many things in the world of science that have developed as a side line that was not conceived at the onset of the project. And I think this is very very probable in this project.

Now, what can we do in this area for the project? I would like to bring out our wonderful educational institutions that are located here. Starting in Austin, I'm not going to name these because you are all familiar with them, but we have a tremendous research project and facility that is industrially sponsored in Austin, Texas. We have the same in Dallas, we have it in Fort Worth, we have it in Waco, and I'm certain that the location of the collider in our area, and specifically in Ellis County, will do nothing except attract more scientists to this area.

We have recently had two Nobel Prize winners at the Southwest Medical School in Dallas, and the work that they were doing was not entirely removed from the field that would be associated with this project. And we welcome your consideration of the area. As a geologist and geophysicist I can tell you that there are few places in the United States that you could find that are better suited or more stable for the location of the ring. And you have -- it has been pointed out, you have the water available to you, you also have the power available to you that will be required. We certainly hope that we can contribute these things to the good of mankind. Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you Mr. Rawlings. I'm informed that a speaker whose name I called earlier has now arrived, Helen Giddings? Could we have your name and address for the record please?

240

STATEMENT OF HELEN GIDDINGS

MS. GIDDINGS: Good morning gentlemen. I am Helen Giddings, and I reside at 1508 West Red Bird Lane in Dallas, Texas, zip code 75232. And I am here to support the Texas bid for the Super Collider. While I have not read the Impact Statement in its entirety that the Department has released, it is my understanding that the more adverse impacts include construction noise, a need for new roads, dust that will perhaps exceed the Federal limits, and displacement of people.

I feel certain that we can find ways to meet these challenges. I think every one of us would agree that we must insist that the handling of displaced people be done with the greatest of care, compassion, and concern. And I believe we can and will do that. We have that kind of a history here in this area.

We have a wonderful, efficient international airport in DFW, as you know, that makes it easy to travel to almost any part of the world. Additionally we have Love Field, and of course, the possibility of still another airport is being actively discussed. We have some very fine educational institutions in the area which would assure an educated work force in which to draw. The area is very diverse and rich in culture, which has enabled us to attract persons from other areas with ease.

I fully support Texas being selected as the site of the Super Collider. The systems to support such a project are in place in this community. Therefore we urge you to give this site your strongest consideration. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Is there anyone in the room who is registered to speak who has not had the opportunity at this point? Okay. Prior to our closing, I have been informed that the cafeteria for the college is open to those of you that would care to eat your lunch there. It is in the building immediately to my right, which would be to the left of the main building here.

I would like to indicate at this time, the hour is 11:30 a.m. We have gone through the list of pre-registered as well as walk-in registered commenters for this, the morning hearing, on the draft Environment Impact Statement for the SSC being held in Waxahachie, Texas on the 27th of September. What I'm going to do is formally close this morning's session with the caveat that we will be here up through the hour of 12 o'clock in the event that any individual who has pre-registered to speak and hasn't had the chance to do so, does show up, and want that opportunity.

If we do not reconvene this morning to take any additional commenters, we will once again reconvene our hearing this afternoon at the hour of 2:00 in this building, in this particular assembly room. We are scheduled to commence at 2:00 as I mentioned, and conclude at 6:00 this afternoon. So with that I will go ahead and formally close this morning's session, and we will stand in adjournment unless we have some additional commenters arrive. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: The hour is now 11:50 a.m. on the 27th of September. As I indicated earlier before we adjourned for the morning, that we would stay here and respond to any additional commenters that came in, either those who had pre-registered or those who registered at the door.

So we are ready to once again resume receiving comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

The presiding official for this session of the morning will be Dr. Roger Mayes. I am Roy Eiguren, the Moderator.

We have two individuals who have indicated their intent to comment on the DEIS, and I will call them in turn. The first is Dr. Richard Olenick.

Thank you, Dr. Olenick. If we could get your name and address for the record, sir, and you can speak at either one of these microphones. Either the one directly in front, or the one at the podium.

666

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD OLENICK

DR. OLENICK: The spelling of my name is O-L-E-N-I-C-K. And I am at the Department of Physics at the University of Dallas in Irving 75062.

MR. EIGUREN: You may proceed. Thank you.

DR. OLENICK: I would like to respond to the DOE's draft of the EIS report, Volume IV, Appendix 14, page 266, concerning SSC operations relating to newcomers.

In particular, as a particle physicist and Chairman of the Department of Physics at the University of Dallas, I feel that I can describe well the academic and cultural life that newcomers to the area would encounter should the SSC be constructed.

Perhaps some insight into the situation can be gained by comparing the academic hospitality and interactions that physicists coming to this area in Texas would possibly meet with the programs and affairs that are conducted at Fermilab outside of Chicago.

So first please allow me a minute to digress and describe some of the Fermilab initiatives.

First of all, the proximity of the laboratory to Chicago's O'Hare International Airport permits physicists, who have become an extremely mobile group, to have easy access to the laboratory.

The University of Chicago, through joint appointments with Fermilab, has assisted in providing a small, but extremely capable group of permanent physicists for the lab.

The other academic institutions in the area such as Notre Dame and the University of Illinois conduct experiments there, as do physicists from the other 34 major research universities that belong to the Universities Research Association.

In return, Fermilab provides educational outreach programs in the form of summer internships, Saturday morning physics programs for high school students, and other programs that provide opportunities to investigate aspects of science and engineering that may motivate students to careers in those areas.

Furthermore, a group of industrial affiliates works with the laboratory to transfer discoveries there to private industry.

So now we might ask what does this area of northern Texas have to offer? First of all, the even greater proximity to a major airport -- DFW International -- and its location in the center of the country will permit physicists from all areas of the country to have easy access to the SSC.

I myself have taken advantage of this tremendous advantage by numerous day trips I make out to the California Institute of Technology for some strategy sessions in our joint projects.

But besides the airport, what will physicists and engineers who come here find? Will they find, perhaps, a wasteland? I once heard a fifth grader remark that he wouldn't go to college in Boston because the work is harder in a foreign country. And perhaps to some physicists, it may appear that Texas is an underdeveloped foreign land.

But from the academic standpoint, this is what the area has to offer. The 15 post-secondary institutions in the Dallas-Fort Worth area surely welcome the SSC. These institutions include the University of Dallas, the University of Texas at Dallas, the University of Texas at Arlington -- both of which have excellent science engineering research programs -- Texas Christian University, and SMU, to mention a few of them.

Moreover, the University of Texas in Austin, Texas A & M University, both of which have Nobel laureates in particle physics on their faculty, as well as Rice and the University of Houston will serve as a wellspring of academic and research initiatives.

For example, our institution is eager to provide office and laboratory space to particle physics for the construction of detectors and the analysis of data from the SSC.

We also invite the physicists here to occasionally teach courses within our Department and to involve our students with research at the SSC.

In the past, undergraduate students from our institution have participated in research in particle physics at UTD, CERN in Geneva, Switzerland, and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Also, most of the physicists do come from academic institutions and do enjoy teaching and interacting with the local community. So, we will be eager to spearhead an effort to develop educational outreach programs in the sciences in conjunction with the lab.

Innovative educational programs that are being conducted at the University of Dallas and Texas Christian University, and are federally supported through the National Science Foundation, would serve as a springboard for new programs involving the SSC staff.

In addition, Mr. Richard Coyne of the Science Place in Dallas is interested in working with physicists from the SSC lab in hosting educational outreach programs at the Science Place.

Furthermore, staff and family members will find excellent opportunities to update and to further their own academic backgrounds by taking courses at the various institutions.

These of course include a new school of engineering at the University of Texas at Dallas, and excellent MBA programs at the University of Dallas and SMU.

Consequently, newcomers to the area will find much opportunity to expand their base of knowledge.

This intellectual life of newcomers will be further supported by the cultural life of the area. For example, the Dallas Opera and Dallas Symphony have gained far-reaching repute.

The Kimbell Art Museum and Dallas Museum of Art stand as world-class art museums that host touring exhibits that visit only a severely limited number of cities in our country.

The upcoming exhibit on the Treasures of Rameses II at the Dallas Museum of Natural History reminds us of the ability that this area has to attract touring exhibits, and moreover the numerous theaters, both private and academic, stage an ever-changing array of plays.

And last but not least is the potential for the development of industrial affiliates. Texas Instruments, EDS, IBM, ARCD Petroleum, AT&T, Bell Helicopter, and General Dynamics, to name a few, most certainly would be eager to stimulate the transfer of the technological innovations from the SSC to private industry.

So in summary, I would just like to say that rather than a wasteland, newcomers to the area will find academic and cultural lushness, and I feel that it is time for the State and Nation to capitalize boldly on this opportunity. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Doctor.

Leo Faciame? I would like to ask if we can get the spelling of your last name for the record. It wasn't very clear from the sign-in sheet.

MR. FACIAME: Yes, sir. It is F-A-C-I-A-M-E.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

241

STATEMENT OF LEO FACIAME

MR. FACIAME: Thank you. My name is Leo Faciame, and I reside at 2002 Faulkner Drive, Ralette, Texas.

I am Corporate Environmental Manager for Texas Industries, Inc., whose offices are at 8100 Carpenter Freeway, Dallas.

Texas Industries, with its subsidiary, Chaparral Steel, is the largest employer in Ellis County. The TXI cement plant, located in Midlothian, Texas, is the eighth largest cement plant in the United States. Chaparral Steel, located adjacent to the cement plant, is the tenth largest steel manufacturer in the United States.

Twenty-eight years ago when TXI constructed their original cement mill, businesses and residents of this County were most receptive and helpful in making this venture successful. Since that time, our cement plant has been expanded three times and with each expansion, the community support has been there.

In 1973, when Chaparral Steel was founded and constructed, the community again was behind this project and continued to support Chaparral through its expansion in 1983. The complete success of these ventures would not have been possible without the full support of this community and the quality of personnel available from Ellis County and the surrounding areas.

The close proximity of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex as an industrial and supply base greatly facilitates TXI's ventures as it will also be a significant factor in alleviating or mitigating traffic in transportation concerns expressed relative to the SSC project.

Major construction and expansion ventures, such as TXI's, involved Environmental Impact Studies. Initially brief in the early sixties, but more recently of extraordinary thoroughness, as witnessed by the studies for the SSC project, these impact studies are performed in conjunction with local communities, companies, and environmental regulatory agencies.

Texas, we feel, is fortunate to have local environmental regulatory agencies, primarily the Texas Air Control Board and the Texas Water Commission, that have demonstrated exceptional willingness and ability to work with the public as well as industry to the best interest of the community as a whole.

For the past year, our people at the cement plant have as well contributed to the Impact Study, exploring various disposal options for the excavated material from the tunnel and shafts.

It is possible that Texas Industries will be able to assist in the disposal of these excavated materials.

We only see positive things that will come from our community, State, and Nation with the start of this SSC program. We can also testify to the Department of Energy that positive things will come to this project when Ellis County is chosen as the site.

We made that decision 28 years ago and have never regretted it. Texas Industries, along with Chaparral Steel, endorses this project and will support it in any way possible. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. We have a question for you, sir.

DR. MAYES: I just wanted to apologize for the slight delay. I appreciate the patience of the last two speakers.

MR. FACIAME: Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. I would add my apology also for the two of you. Just so that you know, we had exhausted the pre-registration list as well as the walk-in list quite early in the morning, so that is why we were adjourned when you came.

But we decided that we would stay here through the noon hour to make sure that everybody that wanted to have a chance to comment did do so.

Is there anyone else that is registered to comment for the morning session that is here that would like to comment?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Since there appears to not be anyone in that category, by my watch it is now 12:03 on the 27th of September.

Having completely exhausted the list of pre-registered speakers as well as walk-in registrants, we will now formally conclude this morning's hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

We will resume our hearings here in Waxahachie this afternoon at 2:00 p.m. in this auditorium. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:04 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m., the same day, Tuesday, September 27, 1988, in the same place.)

F O U R T H S E S S I O N

(September 27, 1988: 2:00 p.m.)

DR. MAYES: Good afternoon. I would like to welcome you to the Department of Energy's public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

My name is Roger Mayes. I am the Director of the Environment, Safety, and Health Division of the Chicago Operations Office of DOE, and this afternoon I am representing the SSC Site Task Force.

I will be the Presiding Official for this session of the hearing.

The purpose of my brief remarks is to tell you why we are all here. After my remarks, I will ask our Session Moderator, Mr. Eiguren, to outline how we will conduct our meeting this afternoon.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft EIS on the SSC. This hearing is not your only opportunity. You may also send us written comments which must be postmarked by October 17th of this year.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final EIS.

Let me refresh your memories regarding the SSC site selection process. In January 1987, President Reagan's decision to proceed with the SSC was announced and construction funds were requested from Congress.

In April 1987, the Department issued an invitation for site proposals. We subsequently received 43 proposals and 36 of these were found to be qualified. These qualified proposals were forwarded to the National Academies of Science and Engineering for further evaluation.

Based on the criteria in the invitation, the Academies recommended a Best Qualified List, or BQL, of eight sites to the Department. One of these proposals was later withdrawn by the proposer.

Following a review and verification of the Academies' recommendations, Secretary Herrington announced the Best Qualified List, including your State's proposed site, on January 19, 1988.

On January 22, 1988, the DOE formally announced that it would develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed SSC. This followed an Advance Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS issued in May of 1987.

In February 1988, we held scoping meetings in each of the seven states to obtain public comment on the nature and scope of the environmental issues to be considered in the EIS.

Scoping meetings were held on February 16th at this location. The DOE received approximately 2,100 comments on the scope of the EIS. These comments were considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Following public hearings here and in other BQL states, we will develop a final EIS to be issued in December 1988.

The draft EIS evaluates and compares four types of alternatives. Number one, the site alternatives. These are the seven locations identified on the Best Qualified List.

Two, technical alternatives. These are the different technology, equipment, or facility configuration.

Three, programmatic alternatives. That is, using other accelerators, international collaboration or project delay, and,

Number four, the no-action alternative, or the option not to construct the SSC.

This draft EIS identifies and analyzes the potential environmental consequences expected to occur from siting, construction, and operation of the SSC at seven site alternatives.

These sites are located in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and here in Texas.

This Draft EIS provides as much information as possible at this stage of the project development regarding the potential environmental impacts for the proposed construction and operation of the SSC at each of the alternative sites.

However, the DOE recognizes that further review under NEPA, or the National Environmental Policy Act, is required prior to construction and operation of the proposed SSC.

Accordingly, following selection of the site for the proposed SSC, the DOE will prepare a Supplement to this EIS to address in more detail the impacts of constructing and operating the proposed SSC at the selected site and alternatives for mitigating these impacts.

Let me tell you a little bit about the draft EIS.

This is a very large document containing more than 4,000 pages. It is organized into four volumes.

Volume I is entitled, "Environmental Impact Statement." Volume II is the Comment Resolution Document, and is reserved for our response to people's comments and this is for publication in the final EIS, only.

Volume III describes the methodology for site selection, and Volume IV contains 16 appendices providing detailed presentations of technical information which back up the conclusions in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments received at this hearing will be used by the DOE to prepare a final EIS to be issued this December. This document will identify the Department's preferred sites. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS is distributed, the Department will publish its record of decision which will include the final site selection and complete the site selection process.

This afternoon, we will use a professional moderator to assure a fair and orderly proceeding. Measures have been taken to permit the maximum opportunity for interested citizens to utilize this session for expressing their comments.

We urge all participants in this afternoon's meeting to focus their comments on the draft EIS and to avoid or to minimize statements aimed solely at expressing opposition or support for the State's proposal.

While all comments will become part of the formal record of this proceeding, those specifically addressing the draft EIS will be most useful to DOE in preparing the final document.

As I noted earlier, in addition to this opportunity for oral comments individuals may also provide written comments to the DOE. These should be postmarked by October 17, 1988, which is the end of the formal 45-day comment period, to ensure that they will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS.

We will, however, consider comments received after that date to the extent possible.

One final word, now, on the role of the EIS in the site selection process. The National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, requires that environmental impacts be considered by Federal decision makers in taking major Federal actions with potential environmental consequences.

An EIS is one of the methods used to do this analysis, provide for public comment and participation, and to make a final decision that meets the NEPA requirements.

The EIS will be considered by the Secretary of Energy in making the site selection.

Let me thank you in advance for your interest and participation, and let me now introduce Mr. Eiguren, who will describe how we will conduct today's session.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Mayes. I am Roy Eiguren. I am an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Lindsay, Hart, Neil and Weigler, which has offices in Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; and Boise, Idaho. I am with the firm's Boise office.

The practice of our firm, and myself in particular, has a heavy concentration in the area of environmental and energy law. Both in private practice as well as in prior governmental service, I have had over a decade's worth of experience in either conducting or participating in NEPA hearings such as the one we are conducting here today.

I have been retained by the Department of Energy as the moderator for this and other hearings on the Draft EIS for the SSC Project. In that role, I am not serving as an employee of the Department, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding.

Rather, my single, expressed purpose is to serve as an independent, unbiased, objective individual to moderate this series of hearings. My job is to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and spirit of the Federal National Environmental Policy Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action.

As stated earlier by Dr. Mayes, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed SSC project.

In February of this year, the Department conducted and I moderated a scoping meeting here in Waxahachie to hear comments from individuals and organizations on what issues should be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Now the Department has prepared that draft EIS, it is seeking comment from the members of the public here in Waxahachie as well as other sites on it.

In particular, we are seeking specific comment on issues that members of the public feel are relevant and should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the Environmental Impact Statement and selecting the preferred site for the SSC Project.

This is a record proceeding. That is to say, everything that is being said at this as well as the other Draft EIS hearings held in other states is being recorded by the court reporter. The court reporter here is in front of the room. She is in the process of making a verbatim transcript of all comments received and will submit the transcript of comments to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record in this proceeding.

The Secretary of Energy's decision will be based upon the information contained in that record.

At this time, I would like to talk a little bit about the procedures that we are following here this afternoon. These are the procedures that are uniformly being followed throughout hearings in this particular proceeding.

What we will do is, we will announce each speaker working from a list of individuals as provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel located at the registration table back in the lobby of the Auditorium.

I will call speakers in the order in which they signed up in advance. We will have two categories of speakers: those pre-registered, as well as those individuals who have signed up at the door.

Every individual, whether you have pre-registered or signed up at the door, will have five minutes within which to make comment. At the end of five minutes, I will signal you that your time has elapsed.

As stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in the draft document.

We do reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on issues contained in the draft EIS if they wander from the topic of the session. Our intent is not to limit your remarks, but rather to help assure what comments you do provide are effective in achieving our objective of this hearing, as outlined earlier.

Written comment and oral comment will receive the same weight in the record of this proceeding. Accordingly, if you do have written comments and would like to submit those for the record, they will be treated just as though you made oral comment here today.

If you do have oral comment and also have brought a copy of those comments with you, we would appreciate receiving them. You can submit your written comments to the court reporter here in the front of the room or to the Department of Energy personnel at the registration table in the lobby.

If you have not prepared written comments, but desire to do so, they need to be sent to the Department of Energy at the address that is contained on this business card. Copies of the business card are available at the registration table. They must be postmarked by no later than October 17th.

This session commenced at 2:00 o'clock this afternoon, and is scheduled to run until 6:00 o'clock. This will be the concluding portion of our hearings here in Waxahachie. We started hearing yesterday at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, and also had an evening hearing. Also, due to the large number of commenters here, we had a hearing that started at 9:00 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 12:04.

Throughout the course of the hearings, it has been my practice to allow individuals to get up and stretch and also to allow the court reporter to change tapes, so we have been taking brief recesses on an average of about five minutes in every hour.

We will also, as I mentioned earlier, receive comment from individuals who signed up at the door. If you would like to comment and haven't signed in, we need to have you do that. If you are pre-scheduled to speak, we also ask that you check in at the door.

When your turn comes to give your comment, we would ask that you step forward to one of the two microphones that we have in the front of the room. There is one to my immediate right at the podium. There is also a floor mike here in front of me. It is your option which one you would like to use.

When you do step forward, we would ask that you would give your name and address and if you are speaking on behalf of an organization, give us the name of that organization. And then once you have made your introduction, we will start timing the five minutes that you are allotted for completing your comments.

Finally, I would like to indicate that the two gentlemen with me in the front of the room, Dr. Roger Mayes, who is Presiding Official this afternoon, and Dr. Jerry Nelsen, both of whom are Environmental Specialists with the Department of Energy, are here for the express purpose of listening to your comments on the Draft EIS.

It has been their practice throughout the course of these hearings to ask clarifying questions as necessary to make sure that they fully understand the comments that you are making.

It is very important that they have the opportunity to ask those clarifying questions to make sure that we develop a complete record of your concerns relative to the environmental issues associated with the SSC Project.

At this time, we are ready to commence the receipt of comment from members of the public who have pre-registered. Before we do that, we would like to interject the fact that we closed this morning's session at 12:04.

There was one individual who arrived after that, Mr. Marlow C. Hunter. We had left, and so Mr. Hunter wanted to have his written comments included in the record. We received those comments and they will be included in the record.

We would also like to indicate that because we have been running considerably ahead of time in these hearings, in a large part because people have not been using their full five minutes and in some cases we have had a number of individuals who pre-registered and not show up, we have been running ahead of time and probably will be running ahead of time again this afternoon.

We would categorically and unequivocally state that we have announced prior to this that we will hold the hearings from 9:00 until 12:00, and from 2:00 until 6:00, and we will have people here to receive comment during those time frames in the spirit and letter of NEPA.

Without further ado, then, I am going to turn to our list of pre-registered commenters for this afternoon's session. Our first commenter in this afternoon's session is Marty Flynn.

What I will do is, I will just work my way down the list of pre-registered speakers. I will call them at this time, and if they are not here, I will call their name before the close of the hearing. I call Marty Flynn.

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: There is no response. Nancy Mar?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Nancy Mar? Libby Smith? Libby Smith?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jeff Kent? Jeff Kent?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ted R. Ezzell, Jr.? Ted R. Ezzell, Jr.?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Okay. We had Dale and Kathleen Paul, but they spoke yesterday. Eula Woods?

(Pause)

MR. EIGUREN: I have been informed by the registration table that Dale and Kathleen Paul spoke yesterday. I don't have that list. Are Dale or Kathleen here?

MR. PAUL: It is not Dale. It is Jay. J-A-Y. It is a typo.

MR. EIGUREN: Okay. Had you spoken earlier?

MR. PAUL: Yes, we spoke yesterday. We were also informed by Washington, D.C., that we would be allowed to speak today if we registered and were holding a number, but just now we were informed that that was changed.

MR. EIGUREN: Yes. That was my understanding. I am not sure who it was you spoke with in Washington, D.C., but it was our understanding that individuals would be allowed to speak once during this series of hearings here and that would be it.

DR. MAYES: Whoever you spoke to in Washington may not have known when you registered for the second day that you had already registered for the first day.

MR. PAUL: They were perfectly aware that we had registered for the first day. In fact, from the time that the number was put out for us to call, ourselves and a group of other people, interested parties, called during a period of two weeks and were informed by Washington that there would be just the one session, the 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. session yesterday.

And after calling again ten times, we asked to speak to the supervisor. Whoever the supervisor was, I believe her name was Terry, I don't remember the last name, she informed us that there was always two sessions. At that time, we asked to be scheduled for the second session which was the one we really wanted to speak at, the afternoon one. It is easier to get off from work and for other people in our group who wanted to speak so they could be off work and do so.

She said that one was full, but there was a second day session, a morning session, and a 5:00 p.m. session. At that time, she would schedule us on that one because of the, whatever it was, the screw up or however you want to term it.

Three hours later, we called back to verify what information we had been given and we were given the same information that there was only one session from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. yesterday. The information was still being given that it was indeed full and was no longer being scheduled.

Whatever bureaucratic problem was involved, almost everyone in our group at least in the afternoon meeting was denied that because of, well, whatever reason. You can decide for yourself why they didn't want us to speak.

MR. EIGUREN: Well, I think the record needs to be made very clear. The decision made by this particular team, as well as the other team, is that individuals be allowed the opportunity to comment once during the sequence of hearings, and we apologize for whatever confusion was caused by D.C. But the decision made by the Department, the Presiding Official for the hearing makes those decisions and those decisions were made in advance that the policy would be everyone would have one opportunity to speak.

MR. PAUL: I wasn't yelling at these particular gentlemen.

MR. EIGUREN: No.

MR. PAUL: I understand their position, I was just stating what happened to us. It just seems like somebody ought to get their information together, that's all.

MR. EIGUREN: Well, I appreciate that, and we apologize for the confusion.

DR. MAYES: Let me assure you that your written comments will be considered equally with your oral comments. If you wish to submit more comments, please do so.

MR. PAUL: We certainly will.

DR. MAYES: Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: To continue on down the list. Let me start at the top, again. I saw some individuals come in.

I will repeat these names to see if anyone has come in that I called earlier. Marty Flynn?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Nancy Mar?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Libby Smith?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jeff Kent?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ted Ezzell?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Eula Woods? Eula Woods?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: W. D. Alexander? W. D. Alexander?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Brad Barton? Brad Barton?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: James Wilhoite? James Wilhoite?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: C. T. Abram?

(Mr. Abram identifies himself.)

MR. EIGUREN: We have a winner.

MR. EIGUREN: If we can have your name and address for the record, please.

668

STATEMENT OF HON. C. T. ABRAM

MR. ABRAM: Distinguished panel members, my name is Tom Abram. I reside at 1805 Yorktown, Ennis, Texas. I own an industrial manufacturing plant in Ennis, and I am also serving as the Mayor of the City of Ennis. For your information, Ennis is the second largest city in this County.

First, in my position as Mayor, on behalf of the City of Ennis, permit me to welcome you and your team members to Ellis County. We are honored by your presence and trust that your stay will be productive.

For the past two days, you have heard citizens of Ellis County express their opinions concerning the proposed SSC project. The comments of the citizens who have spoken reflect a diversity of opinion as you would expect.

The comments also reflect a keen interest in and exceptional awareness of the complexities of this SSC project.

As one of the many local elected officials, it has been my responsibility to critically assess the potential environmental impacts of the SSC project and ensure that the interests of the public are well protected. Believe me, local officials are truly held accountable for the good and the bad that visits our county.

As you know, there are a few negative environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with the project. However, these impacts are manageable, and the positive aspects of the project far outweigh the negative.

During the past year and a half, I have spoke to the vast majority of the citizens of Ennis concerning the SSC project. I can honestly say after visiting with these people, there has not been a single citizen in our city that opposes the project.

Among many other side attributes, Texas offers the most united, supportive, and committed citizenry of any of the states where the SSC is being considered. You can expect a team effort in Texas to help make the SSC project the preeminent high energy research facility in the world.

I pledge my support along with all the citizens of Ennis in that team effort. Thank you for being here.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. The registration desk has informed me that several individuals, whose name I called earlier, now have arrived, and so I will go back to the top of the list and call Marty Flynn.

669

STATEMENT OF MARTY FLYNN

MR. FLYNN: Good afternoon. My name is Marty Flynn, and I am a science teacher at Midlothian High School.

My students and I have studied your Environmental Impact Statement and we were greatly impressed by the diversity and thoroughness of your report.

Your report has had a great calming influence on many of the people in this area. My students have been committed to supporting the SSC, but at the same time have questioned the possibility of diverse side effects.

Your report has made them all the more committed to supporting the SSC, but at the same time they have found out much more information than they ever conceived possible as to how the SSC could affect this area.

They asked me to point out to you that the problem with possible overdraft from the water is something that many of the communities around here are moving to surface water facilities, and that the overdraft problem will hopefully be minimized since Midlothian in particular is moving to Joe Pool Lake surface water.

As a teacher, as a Texas teacher, I am proud to point out the fact that Texas values education enough to have the highest ratio of general education employees in any of the competing areas for all of the educational possibilities the SSC could provide.

Personally, it makes my job easier. The students' enthusiasm now only needs to be harnessed and directed rather than fostered.

The students know that the SSC is as much for them, if not more for them, than it is for us. It will help to keep them competitive and productive in the future world markets, and they are in full support of the SSC.

My students and I feel that the probable benefits of the SSC greatly overshadow the possible adverse detriments.

On behalf of the students at Midlothian High School, I would like to thank you for your time and the report and the calming influence that it has had on Midlothian. Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Flynn.

Another individual whose name we called earlier, who has now arrived, Nancy Mar?

482

STATEMENT OF NANCY MAR

MS. MAR: Good afternoon, my name is Nancy Mar and I am a teacher at Midlothian High School, also.

After reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement, I am very pleased to announce that I fully support the Superconducting Super Collider. The Environmental Impact Statement clearly shows that the Ellis County is conducive to the SSC.

As an educator, I am excited about what the SSC has done and will continue to do for the students in this area.

Many of my students have had concerns over what effect the SSC could produce. Their concerns included questions over pollution, waste, radiation, and ecological impact.

We discussed each of these while reviewing the impact statement and this put to rest many of their concerns.

The vast majority of my students feel confident that the SSC will improve their community and that the environmental conditions are well enough established and adaptable enough to continue to flourish with the SSC.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you. Another individual whose name we called earlier has also arrived. Libby Smith.

483

STATEMENT OF LIBBY SMITH

MS. SMITH: Hello. My name is Libby Smith, and I am a senior at Midlothian High School. After reviewing the draft Environmental Impact Statement, I am convinced that the Superconducting Super Collider will lead to so many technological advances, discoveries, and benefits that its far-reaching effects may be unimaginable.

Economically, the SSC will be a great boost when you consider that other such research in subatomic physics over the last eight years has led to technological breakthroughs that make up one-third of today's gross national product.

As a future leader of the SSC generation, I also feel that this project will provide a number of opportunities in the working world and in the education of American's youth.

As the center of all scientific knowledge in the nation, it will provide jobs in several areas as well as educational inspiration to young people. Students in the schools in the area around the Super Collider will be at a great advantage because they are in a position to have the world's foremost scientists lecture on the latest technology.

As far as the natural environment is concerned, there will be very few adverse impacts. The advantages will far outweigh the disadvantages. For example, Ellis County will lose no gas wells, no oil wells, or metallic resources.

In fact, our area will help the SSC when you consider the great amount of steel, cement, and other resources that will be needed for SSC construction and operation.

Over 77,000 tons of different types of steel and more than 94 thousand tons of cement will be needed. If you are familiar with the Ellis County area and the high production of steel and cement that occurs here, then you will realize how great our benefit can be to the SSC.

When you consider the many beneficial factors I have mentioned, one can see that the SSC will help the community prosper in more than one fashion. Thank you for your consideration of this most important project.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Another pre-registered commenter, who has now arrived, is Jeff Kent.

604
STATEMENT OF JEFF KENT

MR. KENT: Hello. I am Jeff Kent, a junior at Midlothian High School. On behalf of my fellow students at MHS, I would like to voice my support for the SSC to come to Texas. Virtually every student in my school is hoping that Ellis County will be selected as the site of the SSC.

After reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement, the myths of adverse environmental impact have been dispelled and students overwhelmingly support this project to come to Texas. Why? Because they see the impact this would have on the currently slumping economy. The students may also see the opportunities for new knowledge, higher education, and technology that will help our generation stay competitive with other countries in an increasingly technical world.

For all these reasons that have been mentioned by myself and the three previous speakers, the students at Midlothian High School support the SSC coming to Texas.

Thank you for your time and attention.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. I will go ahead and continue reading down our list of pre-registered commenters. I returned to the top of the list, and I am now going back down that list. Ted R Ezzell, Jr.? Ted Ezzell?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Eula Woods? Eula Woods?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: W. D. Alexander? W. D. Alexander?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Brad Barton? Brad Barton?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: I will once again resume where we left off. C. T. Abram?

MR. ABRAM: I already spoke.

MR. EIGUREN: I am sorry, Mr. Abram. I had you mismarked. I apologize.

James Wilhoite? James Wilhoite?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: James Hill?

605

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. HILL

MR. HILL: Good evening. My name is James F. Hill. I live at 507 East Denton Street, Ennis, Texas. I am a member of the Ennis City Commission. I am also a Captain of Waxahachie Police Department in the Criminal Investigation Division.

I would like to say, the people that I have contacted in Ennis and in Waxahachie are deeply in favor of the SSC coming to this area. I think that we have the labor force. I think we will be more interested in the educational part.

There are going to be negative results given out of any project that is started, but I think in this project the favorable things overshadow the negative things.

I would like to reassure you that the Ennis City Commission and the Waxahachie City Commission are in favor of the SSC coming to our area. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Hill. George French?

404

STATEMENT OF GEORGE FRENCH

MR. FRENCH: Hello. My name is George French, and I live at 804 Williamsburg in Ennis, Texas. I am a businessman. I have son that grew up in Ennis and presently have a daughter-in-law and two lovely grandchildren. I am very concerned about the environment in Ellis County and the impact that this project would have on the environment.

I have studied the draft, the proposed Environmental Impact Statement, and I would like to congratulate the Department of Energy for its efforts and its thoroughness. I think that many of the concerns that I have have been answered by that Statement.

There is no doubt, however, that there will be some displaced people and some people will be required to sell their property. But for the vast majority of people, it appears that the environment will be relatively unaffected, or perhaps even favorably affected by this project.

If selected, it appears that our area might become a highly respected, technological center for the free world.

In my business, I speak to many people every day.

I am in the real estate business. And most of the people that I do speak to, the vast majority, appear to be supportive of this project.

I believe that they are also willing to endure some temporary environmental problems during construction.

They appear to be manageable. I feel that the people of Ennis and Ellis County are really willing to make some sacrifices for the potential of this project.

We welcome the opportunity to be, and to play a significant role in the SSC. We thank you for your consideration.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Moving down our list of pre-registered speakers. We call Mike Montgomery? Mike Montgomery?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: David A. Cochran? David A. Cochran?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: R. E. Taylor? R. E. Taylor?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Troy Selzer? Troy Selzer?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jan White? Jan White?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Lennell McGraw? Lennell McGraw?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Alison Barton? Alison Barton?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Don Young? Don Young?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Mrs. Edwinna E. Harbert? Mrs. Edwinna E. Harbert?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Steve Huff? Steve Huff?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Bob L. Walker? Bob L. Walker?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: David Mitchell? David Mitchell?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ron Gillespie? Ron Gillespie?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Dolfie Hrabina? Dolfie Hrabina?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: W. B. Kinzie? W. B. Kinzie?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Stan Lambert? Stan Lambert?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Dale D. Holt? Dale D. Holt?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jim Templin? Jim Templin?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Lary Reed? Lary Reed?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Craig Lonon? Craig Lonon?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: James Gill? James Gill?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Robert Jackson? Robert Jackson?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Sugar S. Glaspy? Sugar S. Glaspy?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jack W. Plunkett? Jack W. Plunkett?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: Frances McKenna? Frances McKenna?

(No verbal response)

259

STATEMENT OF FRANCES MCKENNA

MS. MCKENNA: My name is Frances McKenna, Post Office Box 189, Lancaster, Texas 75146.

First, I want to state that I am not a politician nor am I running for any office. I am not a city manager nor am I on the Chamber of Commerce.

My husband and I do not have a real estate office.

We don't own a business of any kind, nor we own extra land to sell.

In other words, we have absolutely nothing to be gained by having this installation here, but much to lose.

I mentioned all of the above because for two days I have listened to an endless line of people in one or another of these categories telling how they have read the Environmental Impact Study and they see nothing that would impact the environment very much.

Well, apparently those of us who have studied it in depth -- I mean, all 4,000-plus pages -- were sent a different study. There is much to be concerned about.

The fact of the matter is, they don't know and have no way of knowing what the real impact will be as this SSC is a first of its kind.

The study was done too fast and not in depth.

Apparently some of the information is from questionable sources and checked no further.

The one example that I want to call to your attention is in DEIS, Volume IV, Appendix 1, Site Specific Adaptations, Texas, page 78, 1.2.7.12, "Wastewater," last paragraph. And I quote: "Flow down water from F3 will be pretreated and transported to the existing Trinity River Authority, Red Oak Regional Waste Water Treatment Plant, for treatment and disposal," end quote.

There is not now nor has there ever been such a treatment plant. How many more mistakes are there in this study?

Thank you for your time.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mrs. McKenna.

The last individual on the list the Chair has is Tom McKenna.

456

STATEMENT OF TOM MCKENNA

MR. MCKENNA: Ladies and gentlemen, I am Tom McKenna, Post Office Box 189, Lancaster, Texas 75146.

I also am not in the real estate business, development, or politics, but I have read and studied the draft EIS on the proposed collider site, and I question the sources of some of the information therein, and feel some important data is missing, which I am sure you are aware of.

Point one: There are rural water systems in the magical area that have been performing their functions of bringing potable water to today's users within State and Federal guidelines and regulations for years in a satisfactory manner, if not large.

Many of these systems have plans ongoing, also to improve their service, and seek new sources of water other than just well water for their increasing demands.

Has the EIS study considered these cases separately, and in a cooperative manner and mood rather than with disdain?

Most of these systems have State and Federal laws protecting them and especially since their priority rights date back many, many years. That is important, as well as the fact that water comes first before waste or sewage.

Texans can ill afford unpredictable minus impacts on their priceless water tables or their necessary plans for surface water reservoirs, or their dedication to such.

Point two: In my opinion there will be an extremely heavy impact on our economy and especially on that of the oval area and environs.

Much, much, much higher taxes in this portion. Everything in the area will be going flat out in spending, building, improving roads, erecting this, advertising that, appraising and reappraising. I would dislike seeing Texas over a ten-year period paying \$20 billion in increased taxes to buy a \$4.5 billion collider.

Point three: There is much said of growth and progress. However, it is time to redefine these two words and apply exactly whose progress and growth is being referred to here. There are many kinds of growth and progress.

New thoughts are appearing in this field of bold assertiveness as many of our great cities staggering in debt and crime are redefining these words as not now fitting to them.

I have a love for the quest of other dimensions and forces, but in my opinion, the world's collider installations and their published results don't satisfy me, and in view of the new beam alternates, possibly the SSC will be outmoded before it is built. That is just my own feeling about the matter.

I feel embarrassed these two days for my State of Texas as much as I would be as if someone threw a meaty bone to a hungry pack of wolves. But I leave it to the judges at the table and their appointed task to prove that the collider is not a strings-attached gift-horse for sale.

I do have a coat and tie, but I decided yesterday not to wear them.

Gentlemen, thank you for your time and patience, and I will sign off.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. McKenna.

Is there anyone in the Auditorium who has registered to comment who has not had the opportunity to do so?

(No verbal response)

MR. FIGUREN: Well, there is none. One gentleman back here, okay? Will you please step forward to the podium here, sir, and give us your name and address?

STATEMENT OF JAMES WILHOITE

MR. WILHOITE: My name is James Wilhoite, City Commissioner, B13 Loy Lane, Ennis, Texas.

Dr. Temple and distinguished panelists, as I sat at the dinner table last evening, my wife asked me how the meetings were Monday. My reply was that I had learned from a lady opposed to the SSC being located in Ellis County that two things were certain: That when you die you were either going to heaven or hell.

The conclusion that I drew from this was that a lot of research had gone into her presentation.

Distinguished panelists, I read and studied the draft Environmental Impact Statement and I only see various problems with what I read.

The SSC is great for Texas and Ellis County, in particular. The Superconducting Super Collider represents an unparalleled opportunity for Texas and Ellis County to expand and broaden its economic base and enhance its technological leadership.

We in Texas and especially Ellis County can identify with cotton and the way it is processed; the cotton gin removing the seeds from the cotton itself and use of the cotton for many of our products.

Hopefully you, the decision-making people, will be able to do the same with what you have heard through the last two days of these hearings from the majority of the people.

Separate the cotton from the seeds, and see what most of Texas and Ellis County really wants for the SSC.

Construction of the Superconducting Super Collider is good for America, great for Texas, and super for Ellis County.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Wilhoite.

Do we have anyone else in the auditorium who has been pre-registered? Yes, Ma'am? Step forward, please, and give us your name and address.

247

STATEMENT OF DOLFIE HRABINA

MS. HRABINA: Gentlemen of the Department of Energy, I am Dolfie Hrabina, Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Ennis, Route 5, Ennis, Texas.

On behalf of the City of Ennis, I wish to welcome you to this, your second day of hearings here in Waxahachie.

Perhaps in the last two days, you have heard at least 1,001 reasons why we here in Ellis County urge you to consider us as your first and final choice for the Super Collider.

We have committed ourselves to back the Superconducting Super Collider all the way and to prove this, the voters in Ennis pledged their support with an overwhelming 76 percent of the votes cast.

This was the highest number ever recorded, the highest margin being 71 in a previous election.

The voters and citizens are willing to pay their share of the bond debt incurred.

Having reviewed much of the information and statistics in the EIS report, it is my firm conviction that it has been prepared with the best authoritative skill and knowledge. This project presents a challenge to us here in Ellis County and to the surrounding counties, to the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex; it presents a challenge to the State, county, and city officials; and mainly to the residents.

We have faced many challenges in the past and this one will prove to be the greatest of the century for it offers an opportunity to become the center of scientific research for the whole world.

The impact on educational opportunities would be tremendous, serving as a springboard for a great leap into the next century.

The effect of the Super Collider will impact the socio-economics of this County, but we have taken this into account and I know we will be able to solve any problems incurred.

We are all looking forward to the day in November when the DOE will select Ellis County for its new Superconducting Super Collider. Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you. Are there further individuals in the auditorium who have registered to comment, who have not had the chance?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Okay. Well, as has been our past practice, we are going to take a recess for a period of time and reconvene. It is now 2:55 p.m. We will reconvene at 3:15 p.m., and take those additional commenters that have come to the auditorium since that time.

I might mention for the record that by the count of Chair here, adding in the 29 individuals who commented this morning as well as the 71 from yesterday, through noon we had 100 individuals comment. We have had an additional 12 this afternoon, so as matters now stand we have had 112 commenters.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., a recess was taken until 3:21 p.m.)

MR. EIGUREN: It is now 3:21 p.m., and we will resume our afternoon hearing in Waxahachie on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Department of Energy's proposed Superconducting Super Collider Project.

When we adjourned at 2:55, I indicated that we had gone through our list of pre-registered commenters, as well as those individuals who had registered at the door, and indicated that we would take up again if we had some individuals who had registered previously and wanted to comment, and if they did arrive we would go ahead and receive their comments.

So we do have a number of individuals who have arrived. So I am going to go back to the top of my list and just start calling names in sequence, the way they were given to me.

I would like to once again remind you that if you have pre-registered and are here and have not commented, when we call your name we would have you step forward to one of the two microphones in the front of the room, either the one to my immediate right where the podium is at or the floor mike here at the front.

We would ask that you give us your name and address, and once you have done that you will have five minutes within which to make your oral comments on the DEIS.

In addition to that, as we have said earlier, if you have written comment we would like to receive that either here today by giving copies of your comments to the court reporter or to the DOE personnel in the back of the room, or actually out in the lobby, or by mailing comments to the Department of Energy at the address contained on this business card, copies of which are available at the registration table in the lobby.

We are going to continue on throughout the afternoon. We will take those individuals who have arrived and are ready to comment, and once we have completed that, then we will go back into recess until we have some additional folks arrive.

So with that, I am going to go to the top of my list again and call names that I have previously called and had no response to.

Ted R. Ezzell? Ted Ezzell?

(No verbal response)

MR. FIGUREN: Eula Woods? Eula Woods?

(No verbal response)

MR. FIGUREN: W. D. Alexander? W. D. Alexander.

458

STATEMENT OF W. D. ALEXANDER

MR. ALEXANDER: I am W. D. Alexander, from 2220 Mayfair Drive in Ennis, Texas.

To the Committee, I would like to offer my support. I am a member of the School Board in Ennis, and I would like to offer my support for the SSC.

I feel that it is going to be a factor in helping the economy for our county and State and also I feel that the scientific value to our students is going to be a big help for the county.

The economy, I feel that it will help the area in the much-needed help that we need in the economy. And I am offering my wholehearted support for this Superconducting Super Collider Project. Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Alexander.

I next call Brad Barton.

459

STATEMENT OF BRAD BARTON

MR. BARTON: My name is Brad Barton. I live at 701 Williamsburg Drive in Ennis, Texas. I am here to represent the youth of Ennis, Texas, and more specifically the youth of Ennis High School.

I feel that as a member of the youth, I feel that youth stands for innovation and progress, two of the things which the Super Collider embodies and most stands for.

It represents man's inevitable drive to finding the ultimate building blocks of matter that makes up our universe.

The secrets uncovered and the discoveries made at the Superconducting Super Collider will most certainly be the most exciting and dynamic made in the field of science anywhere in the world, I feel.

That alone excites me just to know that these discoveries will be made literally 10 miles from my backyard. I feel that that will open up a wide variety of educational opportunities to me and to my peers, and I feel that you will see with the increased tax base you will see education in the high schools improve, and the junior highs.

Even the universities. I plan to attend Texas A & M University. You know, with the major research institutions.

I would just like to say that I am in total support of the Superconducting Super Collider and I feel that the youth and everyone within this county and this State is also within total support of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Barton.

Moving down our list of pre-registered commenters.

Mike Montgomery? Mike Montgomery?

(No verbal response)

MR. EIGUREN: David A. Cochran?

460

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. COCHRAN

MR. COCHRAN: My name's David Cochran. I live at 1208 Red Oak in Ennis, Texas. I'm Superintendent of the Ennis Independent School District.

The Ennis Independent School District has recently built a new high school. Last year we completely remodeled our junior high school and also built a new grade school.

I feel that you would find all of the facilities inside of our school district in excellent condition. In a recent visit by the Texas Education Agency, the following statements were made:

"The School District's personnel, the board and the community work harmoniously towards promoting and producing positive learning outcomes. Each campus appeared to have orderly and safe good classroom management. Good classroom management was observed to be district-wide in addition to appropriate physical conditions, positive attitudes and beliefs within them. The team learned that pride, self-concept and self-esteem were also part of the district schools."

We in Ennis feel that the Superconducting Super Collider would help to stimulate our economy, help to stimulate our growth. We know that it will require additional tax dollars, we know that it will take additional effort from each and everyone of us. We're willing to meet that challenge. We're ready for you to locate your Superconducting Super Collider in Waxahachie in Ellis County, and we would be very pleased if you would see fit to do that.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Mr. Cochran, thank you.

Next on the list is R.E. Taylor.

461

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR: Members of the Committee, I am Bob Taylor, assistant superintendent of instruction for the Ennis Independent School District.

And I join with the other speakers who have expressed strong support for the SSC being built in this area. The school systems in our county will be an asset when final consideration is given for the building site. We in Ennis are very proud of our school system, and we feel that we will be able to adjust to any additional growth to our student population.

I know that the many other fine school systems in this county are looking forward to having the SSC in this area. Our schools have outstanding students, especially in the science areas, great support by our communities and excellent professional teachers. We encourage you to build the SSC in Ellis County, Texas.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Troy Selzer?

462

STATEMENT OF TROY SELZER

MR. SELZER: I'm Troy Selzer, 1207 Crest Ridge, Ennis.

I want to thank you for permitting me to give my views of this important project. As a citizen of Ellis County, a school administrator, a parent, a grandparent and a landowner that would be affected by this project, I want to tell you how proud I am that we live in a free country and can give our opinion to you, the leaders of this project.

I foresee this giant undertaking of the Super Collider from construction to a finished product as a wealth of employment. After completion, the people this project will attract will make us all proud. I'm glad this country's taking this giant step for research.

As an educator for some 40 years, I see that our students can gain. If they gain in knowledge and employment, then I gain. I'm proud to be able to tell you that our young people will reap much if you place this conductor in Ellis County and our great State of Texas.

I've read much of the material that you have assembled and see many advantages in this location. We have excellent highways, an outstanding airport, many educational advantages from local schools to higher learning institutions. The type of underground material that we have would make much ease of drilling.

But all of this would be of very little value if we didn't have outstanding people. When I look around the State, the Dallas-Fort Worth area and our county, I swell with pride that we have people that are looking to the future.

Yes, we are proud to present to you our location for this project, and believe this area is by far your best choice.

With my age, I know by the time this project is completed, I will not be as active in leadership as I am today. But by then, I will be able to sit back and be proud of the advantages that our young people and our leaders will be afforded by the location of this science project.

May I say, again, I do hope you'll consider the advantages of this location.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Next scheduled commenter is Jan White.

STATEMENT OF JAN WHITE

MS. WHITE: Good afternoon. My name is Jan White. I live at 1906 Princeton, Ennis, Texas. And I'm a representative of the Ennis Independent School District as a third grade teacher.

As a representative of Ennis public school teachers, I would like to convey to you the strong commitment we have set for ourselves concerning the acquisition of the Superconducting Super Collider. As professional educators, we realize the impact that this endeavor would mean to public education in our area.

Approximately 2,500 scientists and researchers that would be permanently employed, plus the influx of visiting top international minds in the fields of science, would undeniably stimulate and influence the young minds that we help mold each day.

The effects of this gathering of scientific talents would not only be felt in the public school facilities, but also in the universities located throughout Texas. As educators, we want Texas to have this long-term advantage. We want the high technology companies here.

We want the SSC here to help provide inspiration for our young people to enter careers in science and engineering.

In Chapter 5 of the Environmental Impact Statement, Table 5.1.8-6, titled "Related Education and Public Employment Impacts," it is stated that during the peak construction, the school enrollment will be up 2,031 with an additional 113 additional teachers.

Then, in the first year of operation, which is in approximately the year 2000, school enrollment will be down slightly to 1,300 with 106 additional teachers needed then.

The schools in this area are growing. Ennis is in a growth period. We've recently, as Dr. Cochran has told you, has opened a new elementary school.

These figures do not scare us, they do not frighten us. Texans, as you know, are proud people. No other State in the Union has the pride that Texans embody.

Other states try to emulate us but, because of our rich heritage, we keep on top. We rise to the occasion and stay faithful 'til the end.

Ennis educators want the challenge of having to keep the USA a world leader. Therefore, we ask you to give us the opportunity to enhance our future by awarding Texas as the site of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Thank you for your attention and time.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

463

Next scheduled commenter is Lenell McGraw. Lenell McGraw?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Alison Barton?

464

STATEMENT OF ALISON BARTON

MS. BARTON: I'm Alison Barton and I live at 701 Williamsburg in Ennis, Texas.

I'm an eighth grade student at Ennis Junior High in Ennis, Texas. I look forward to the future because I know the promises that it holds and that encouraging undertaking of the Superconducting Super Collider

The SSC would be almost complete in construction by the time I graduate from college. This would provide myself and thousands of others in dozens of universities in Texas a newly developed career in science. The SSC in Texas would bring many new jobs, more range in the economy, would not harm the environment, and it could lead to discoveries of new sources of energy, new ways to conserve energy and ways to use our energy more efficiently.

In Texas, especially the Ellis County and Dallas-Ft. Worth area, there is full support and enthusiasm from the [copy missing] as well as the [copy missing]. A very loyal supporter of the SSC is my father, Congressman Joe Barton from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, who serves in the United States House of Representatives.

He has supported a Superconducting Super Collider site in Ellis County since it was first proposed. Ellis County is in my father's district and he has worked vigorously to have the SSC located in Texas.

I'll complete my testimony with a few last words.

A gentleman by the name of Matthew [copy missing] once quoted, genius is mainly an affair of energy. That is true in two ways. Many men and women have spent their time and energy supporting the Superconductor Super Collider and the SSC is a [copy missing] that could supply a superb source of energy.

Finally, the [copy missing] SSC totally agree with, but I would like to add two more words, SSC in Texas.

Thank you very much.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Next commenter is Don Young.

465

STATEMENT OF DON YOUNG

MR. YOUNG: I'm glad I came early. My name is Don Young. I reside at 2209 Park Street, Ennis, Texas. I guess I'm wearing several hats here today.

By profession, I'm an attorney and have been so for some 15 years here in Ellis County, and President of Realty Title and Abstract Company so I also have an interest in the real property transfers within the county.

Speaking from those views and in reviewing the draft Environmental Study, obviously I'm interested in seeing the economy improve. We'd like to see anything happen in Ellis County that would improve the economy as all of the State of Texas would like to see that.

But I guess I'm here today more wearing my hat as the elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Ennis Independent School District. I stand here in front of you today as a representative of some 4,000 students and I can tell you as the young lady just spoke to you that we're all 100 percent behind you.

In reviewing your study, and in particular the charts that were mentioned to you by Ms. White a while ago, it is of some interest to me as to how we've arrived at the figures as far as our increase in student enrollment would be. I know with further study I can determine that.

I know that we're in a growth period, as has been stated, in Ellis County. I know that that growth period has extended down into our public school system. I know that our public school system in Ellis County throughout and in particular, the Ennis Independent School District, is a good school system. I know that we want it to continue to be a good school system, and prosper for those who are associated with and work directly with the SSC.

Looking at the Environmental Impact Study and the projections that have been made there, and knowing full well that the county superintendents as well as several members of the boards of the different boards of trustees throughout this County have already begun meeting to make arrangements for the integration of these students into our systems.

We're ready for them. You'll find that Ellis County is a community of progress. You'll find that Ennis, Texas is a community of progress.

But more importantly I would tell you that the Ennis Independent School District is a school district of progress. We can meet the challenge and we welcome you to Texas.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Young.

Next scheduled commenter is Ms. Edwin E. Herbert.

Ms. Edwin E. Herbert?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Steve Huff?

Steve Huff?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Bob L. Walker?

STATEMENT OF BOB L. WALKER

MR. WALKER: My name is Bob L. Walker. I live at Route 3, Ennis, Texas. I'm a lifelong resident of Ellis County.

My remarks today are addressed to the Environmental Impact Study, particularly to the region of influence. Ellis County in 1940 had a larger population than it did in 1970. From 1970 until 1980, we halved again -- 50 percent population increase in a ten-year span. I say to you today that the growth of this Superconducting Super Collider through the year 2000 projected would only represent 50 percent of that growth that we've already experienced in the last two years.

I would like to say that we stand on our track record. We have a proven track record. We can absorb adequately, orderly, and do a very good job with this type growth.

In closing, I offer to you the simple logic. This site only includes one county. It's hard enough to deal with one single county versus three or four counties that you could incur elsewhere.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Walker.

Moving down the list, David Mitchell?

David Mitchell?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Ron Gillespie? Ron Gillespie?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: W.B. Kinsey? W.B. Kinsey

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Stan Lambert? Stan Lambert?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Dale O. Holt? Dale D. Holt?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jim Templin? Jim Templin?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Larry L. Reed? Larry L. Reed?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Craig Lonon? Craig Lonon?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: James H. Gill?

467
STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES H. GILL

MR. GILL: My name is Jim Gill. I live at 1215 Mills Place, Corsicana. I'm also Mayor of Corsicana, Texas, the community of approximately 25,000 people located 20 miles south of Ennis on Interstate 45.

My purpose for being here today is to express on behalf of my community our 100 percent support for the location of the SSC here in Ellis County. Having had a brief opportunity to review the EIS and have comments from other people, I think that simply underscores the necessity and the good judgment to place the SSC here in Ellis County.

Again, our community is behind this project 100 percent.

Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Next on our list of pre-registered commenters is Robert Jackson. Robert Jackson?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Sugar S. Glaspy? Sugar S. Glaspy?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: Jack W. Plunkett? Jack W. Plunkett?

(No response)

MR. EIGUREN: That concludes our third reading of the list of pre-registered commenters, and we'll go back to that list before we close this hearing, but now we'll focus on the walk-in registrants that have indicated their interest in commenting here today.

The rules for this and other proceedings provides that we will accept up to six walk-in registrants for receiving comment at these hearings, and we now have a total of six walk-in registrants, two of whom we heard earlier, Frances and Tom McKenna.

So I will now call the remaining walk-in registrants who have indicated their desire to speak this afternoon.

The next one would be Jay R. Acker.

486
STATEMENT OF JAY R. ACKER

MR. ACKER: Thank you. I am Jim Acker. I live at 2924 Purdue, Corsicana, Texas. As Mayor Gill mentioned just a moment ago, we're 20 miles south of Ennis along I-45.

I am Vice Chairman for the Corsicana Chamber of Commerce. At this time, I'd like to present our Chamber views on the SSC project.

After in-depth review of the SSC Regional Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I, Chapter 5, the Corsicana area Chamber of Commerce requests your favorable consideration bringing the SSC project to Ellis County, Texas. Based on the data presented in the Impact Statement, it will be the single most important item in stimulating our troubled economy.

By definition, the Chamber's purpose, the goals, objectives encompass all of the areas that will be favorably impacted by the SSC project. Our present unemployment rate in the Corsicana area is about 8 percent. And our skilled and semi-skilled work force capabilities are excellent. The SSC will bring immediate relief to the former and the latter will help improve the type of labor forces required for this particular project.

3

We have almost 1,000 vacant homes in our immediate area, most of which have been vacant for up to a period of three years, and the in-migrant work force could find immediate housing available.

The expected influx of both the construction personnel and then the operational staff would also help turn around our decreasing sales tax and hopefully many of the in-migrants would become a permanent part of our community, providing for long-range stability.

Navarro College would benefit from the large impact of educational requirements that will be the result, since Ellis County is within the legal district of the College. The influx of associated high-tech companies that would locate in the area would provide an additional tax base to upgrade our public educational institutions.

Our city and county government resources are stable and in place to be able to handle the long-range positive effects of the SSC, even if the first waves of construction might provide some short-term opportunities.

4

Our public services are more than adequate to provide a comfortable environment and a good quality of life.

In closing, the \$1 billion dollar cost offered by the State is unmatched by the competition. A decision to locate the SSC in Ellis County would be very important to the future of our southwest Gulf States, Texas, in particular, and especially for Corsicana and Navarro County.

In conclusion, early in 1987, following a thorough review of the SSC project, Mr. Steve Howerton, City Manager, Ennis, our board voted unanimously to support the project.

And I might add that after review of the Environmental Impact Statement, we find no reason to change our vote.

The SSC is welcome and wanted in Texas.

Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Stephanie Pinkston.

468

STATEMENT OF STEPHANIE PINKSTON

MS. PINKSTON: My name is Stephanie Pinkston. I live at 5525 Bryn Mawr in Dallas, Texas.

I grew up here in Waxahachie and I lived here for 17 years. And I'm a landowner here in Ellis County, and I'm 100 percent behind this project. I think it would have a very favorable effect on the economy of Ellis County, and I think the majority of the people here would welcome the SSC, and also the majority of the people in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex would welcome it.

And I thank you for this opportunity to speak, and I welcome you all to Texas.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Next commenter is Munsey Bass.

469

STATEMENT OF MUNSEY BASS

MR. BASS: Good afternoon. I'm Munsey Bass. I live at 319 Kirby Street with my wife, Jewel. We've lived in Waxahachie all of our lives. My grandfather came to Ellis County from Tennessee back in the 18th century, and I'm sure he would be excited about this, what's going on today, if he were here.

I'm excited about it. I've seen lots of changes in Waxahachie. As I've said, I'm one of the old timers.

I'm 84 years old, but I've been most of them. I was in business in Waxahachie when the highway moved around Waxahachie to the outskirts of the city, and most of, well, I say, most of my business was the highway, but I went to that meeting. But I didn't go to my funeral. I kept on going.

I went through the Depression, me and my wife, and we didn't get hungry. So I'm for anything that'll better Waxahachie. I've seen lots of changes in Waxahachie, as I've stated. Now, some of the few down here, Metroplex.

Now, I'd never heard of that name. We used to call it community, but here came up old Metroplex. Now, if you're going to have a meeting, they call it a seminar.

Well, what is a seminar? It's a meeting they have.

That's a few of the changes. I've seen the highway changes.

We have changes right now on 35E where we can get people to come in here and find out more about this, and for you people to come down when you make the decision to come to Waxahachie. We're going to have a way for you. We have two airports, we've got an active Chamber of Commerce, as you know, we've got good churches.

Well, everybody says I talk about eating all the time. Well, I do. I do it three times a day when I can, and I do it most of the time. We've got plenty of good eating places in Waxahachie and that's one way to get to you, is through your stomach. So we want to welcome you all here to Waxahachie.

I'm an optimist and I'm going to continue to be an optimist. I helped form the Optimists Club in Waxahachie.

I was the first president and they're still going strong.

And we gave Waxahachie their first swimming pool.

So we want to give Waxahachie the first Super Collider the world has ever known. And of all the changes, this Super Collider will be the greatest, and we want Waxahachie to have the Super Collider. They've come up here, we talk over coffee every afternoon about what's going to happen and what's going to take place, and talking about the sand and the gravel that'll be going around and all like that kind of stuff. They have that in West Texas all the time; we're used to that.

And they talk about taxes. We're always going to have to have taxes if we're going to have progress. If they don't believe in taxes, why, just go look at our schools here. We have schools that are second to none.

We have highways. Texas has more highways than any State in the Union. So there's the reason we want the Super Collider. We're going to make room for them to come to Waxahachie, Texas. I am an optimist, and I want to thank you gentlemen for having a fair and impartial way of having this Super Collider and I will end up by saying, I believe in an old song, "something good is going to happen today."

God bless every one of you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Bass.

Next commenter is Kay Burns.

470

STATEMENT OF KAY BURNS

MS. BURNS: Hello. My name is Kay Burns. I have land down on Highway 287. I have land down in Venus. I have a little bit of land in Cedar Hill. I have the Lake Joe Pool Area Welcome Service. That's my business. I also have the Cedar Hill Welcome Service. That's my business.

My address is at 1327 Brookville in Mansfield, that's motown. My comments are directed to the lady that was on the nightly reviews last night that got so much attention about being afraid to lose her home.

And if you don't mind, I'd like to direct my question to those people that are afraid that they might lose their house. Being that as you see, I have a lot of different addresses and property and businesses, I've moved a lot myself, so I know what I speak about in being afraid.

So I wrote a little note this morning to her, and I'd like to share it with you.

Dear Lady That's Afraid of Losing Your Home: I prayed for you this morning. I know about moving and starting again. It is real painful. It is so painful that it prompted me to begin my business. I have the Welcome Service. We visit ladies like you who have had to give up their familiar surroundings and begin again in a new place.

We are there to greet you with a fresh flower, a big smile, a lot of gifts and information that you will need about your new community. You see, there are a lot of business people out there who truly want you to know that they are there to help provide the needs of your family.

When one door closes, another will open. The SSC is standing at our door knocking. Let us welcome them and open that door together. We can have a better family life, we can have a better community life, we can have a better State and a better national life.

Together, we can do it. Be not afraid. Take my hand and let us step in the door of opportunity together.

Thank you very much.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Now call the last individual on our walk-in list and that's Joe Rust.

471

STATEMENT OF JOE RUST

MR. RUST: Distinguished panel. My name is Joe Rust. I live at 440 Gingerbread Lane here in Waxahachie.

I've been a resident of Ellis County for ten years and a few months now. I hope soon that the word Waxahachie will be known internationally as the physics capital of the world.

I hope the DOE will have letterhead that has Waxahachie, Texas 75165 as the address.

I personally am excited about the Super Collider for two reasons: one is, being the father of three children, I'm excited about the educational opportunities that they will have provided to them by the collider being in this area, plus their children later on; the second is that I don't think anyone is blind to the economic condition of Texas right now.

And I think that with a project like this that will spur growth and bring in new industry and businesses that Texas, definitely, out of the seven states that are in the final running here, is in most need of that economic boost. And we hope that you do choose our area, and look forward to having you here.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Rust.

At this point, we will return to the list of pre-registered commenters. I've been informed by the individual at the registration table that two pre-registered commenters who were not here earlier have arrived.

The first is Craig Lonon.

251

STATEMENT OF CRAIG LONON

MR. LONON: Gentlemen, I apologize for missing the earlier calls.

My name is Craig Lonon. I'm City Manager of the City of Corsicana. Corsicana is the county seat of Navarro County. Navarro County is one of the nine counties impacted by the SSC project and reviewed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

I have reviewed portions of the Environmental Impact Statement and feel that those facts are correct, and want to support the SSC project. I feel the project is good for this region.

The impact on the area employment should positively affect Corsicana. Corsicana's just 18 miles south of Ennis. For the last three and a half years, we've lost 1,204 industry jobs that began as early as April, 1985, with Wolf Brand Chili closing, and continued this year through the closing of Micro Glass dislocating 200 people in our community.

According to the Texas Employment Commission statistics for the last 12 months, Corsicana has an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent, which is 71.9 percent above the national average, 28.9 percent above the State average, and we certainly welcome those jobs in our area.

There are over 1,100 people unemployed in Corsicana, 1,700 people unemployed in Navarro County. And the district construction jobs, the Impact Statement stated there would be 3,800 to 3,900 direct jobs created from the construction project. We certainly welcome the opportunity to at least have some of our people that live in our community to work on those construction jobs.

Additionally, the direct jobs from the operational aspects, approximately 3,250 jobs, we certainly want to provide our fair share of employees for that project.

The Environmental Impact Statement also suggest that there will be a number of payroll dollars and significant amount of dollars that will be generated through spending in this area. The City of Corsicana's sales tax revenues has been on a rollercoaster ride for the last 36 months, and most of those months, the rides have been downhill.

We certainly encourage the spending for this project and we think it will provide a significant boost to the local economy and to local government revenues.

The Environmental Impact Statement suggests that there will be a large in-migrant group of workers coming to work on the project. Corsicana has over 500 homes on the market for sale at the present time. We feel along with the other counties and other communities and their housing markets, there's certainly more than an adequate market for housing in this area.

Public services are also addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement. Corsicana has water rights available to serve twice its current water service population of 48,000. We have adequate water services to provide 80,000 people with water. Recently completed expansions to our plants increases the availability of residential sewers by 30 percent. We have new parks. We have a 44,000-acre reservoir that will soon be opening to address some of the residential and recreational needs of the citizens of this project.

The quality of life in Navarro County in the Texas SSC project area are unmatched in other areas. You have the large diverse metropolitan area of Dallas-Fort Worth, and the rural areas of north-central Texas. In other words, everything's available from high-quality medical care, arts, the sciences, transportation, yet maintenance of the rural environment and atmosphere. I think I can speak wholeheartedly for citizens of Corsicana that we certainly support the project and look forward to working with those associated with the project.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Lonon.

Been informed by the folks at the registration table that we now have two additional commenters who had pre-reserved time slots, they have arrived.

The first is Lenell McGraw.

472

STATEMENT OF HON. LENELL MCGRAW

MR. MCGRAW: Good evening. I'm Lenell McGraw, the Commissioner of the City of Ennis. My time was scheduled for 4:25.

MR. EIGUREN: We're running ahead. No problem.

Thank you for coming.

MR. MCGRAW: Thank you.

My community it is a yes for the SSC. And we are really proud just to be in the running right now. We think that this would benefit Ellis County as a whole, as the city of Ennis. I am also the past president or public officiate of Ellis County. Notwithstanding the competition that you may have had, but that is the heartbeat of Ellis County, SSC.

One of my daughters is in the seventh grade. I have three children. She was talking about in one of her classes, she was talking about the SSC and the knowledge that she had. And I didn't realize when I was talking about it that she was listening. So her teacher asked her to draw a poster, and she did. And one thing in the poster that stood out with me, it was the atom smashing under the earth with the cow standing over it, and she made a smile on the calf.

She told me that that was one of the questions that they talked about in class that it will not affect any of the farmers in this area. And I thought that was real great.

But again, in my community, this is what we're looking for, this is what we're hoping for. We're ready and we're willing to work with you.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, sir.

At this time, I'd like to call Jack Plunkett.

473

STATEMENT OF JACK W. PLUNKETT

MR. PLUNKETT: Panel members, thank you for sending me a copy of your thorough and objective study. I suggest the Waxahachie Chamber of Commerce might want to adopt it as their best piece of literature in the office, because it details the many wonderful reasons why Ellis County is the prime location for a major project, especially for the SSC.

Quoting from your report, if the SSC is built, certain environmental impacts will occur regardless of the size. However, you found no significant impacts on the Texas site. That's understandable. For example, only two water wells would be lost compared to 350 in Tennessee. And less than ten acres of wetlands would be affected. The SSC would require only a minimal amount of the community's excess water supply.

Here, your construction would be above water digging and the spoils from digging would be recycled.

Unlike many other proposed locations, conditions for construction are excellent here. No adaptations are required for your plans. And there would be no period of public financed loss. Other sites would suffer considerable economic losses, as you know. Here, your tunneling would be entirely within the chalk, and there would be the lowest possible seismic risk.

Here, the habitat loss is minimal. Other sites suffer dangers to such species as the American Bald Eagle.

In fact, in Ellis County, the SSC will be a good neighbor, hardly disturbing the gently rolling fields that lie above it.

I'd like to summarize the factors that will have a positive impact on the environmental questions.

First, I'd ask you to think back a few years to the construction of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. The greater Dallas area has a proven ability to complete mammoth projects, and the airport is the best example. It's the largest airport in the nation in terms of land size. At 18,000 acres, it's even bigger than the SSC. It's the most recently constructed major airport in the country. And Texas' success in building it exemplifies the type of regional cooperation and talent that will make the SSC a success here.

From this project, Texas gained valuable experience in putting together major tracts of land with minimal impact on population and environment.

Next, a large portion of the SSC's needs is in roads. With the largest highway system in the nation by far, Texas has unequalled experience in building and maintaining the very kinds of roads you need for the successful construction and operation of the SSC.

Finally, there are the advantages of cost and our highly desirable quality of life. I suggest that you consider the "Places Rated Almanac" published by Rand McNally in 1985, a respected and objective study of the Nation's metropolitan areas, and its comparison of ten valuable environmental, economic and cultural qualities in over 300 regions of America.

The Dallas area scored among the top 10 percent in environmental, health care, transportation, education, and economic factors. In fact, Dallas' overall Places Rated score was the highest among the potential SSC sites that are near major cities. Dallas' score is higher by far than that of Denver, Chicago, Phoenix, Nashville.

These are the same reasons that major corporations have recently relocated to the Dallas area, such companies as J.C. Penney, American Airlines, and Kimberly-Clark.

These are the same reasons why technical leaders like Collins Radio, Texas Instruments, and EDS were born here and have blossomed here.

In fact, this productive and cost-effective area will be fertile ground for the SSC, enabling its technicians to fulfill even greater things than its current expectations.

Your own study concludes that rapid growth will occur in the Ellis County area regardless of whether the SSC is built. And you're quite right. But here is a community that knows how to seize this opportunity to control its future quality of growth and build upon the top quality of personnel that will be trained for this scientific venture.

Your own criteria for site selection paint a vivid case for building the SSC in Texas, based on the ease of tunneling and the nominal impact on the environment, based on available utilities and infrastructure, based on the setting and based on the regional resources and conditions.

I'm very pleased to have a chance to speak at or near the end of this meeting because I have some thoughts I'd like you to leave with as you go back to Washington.

Just think about this for a moment. If you've ever spent a winter in Ann Arbor or Denver, or a summer in Phoenix, if you've ever tried to get to the Chicago Airport on time, or tried to get a direct flight from Nashville to anywhere, if you've ever been in a community as small as Raleigh, North Carolina, and you've tried to find the major critical things you need to complete a project on time and within the budget, it would be awfully hard to pick any site other than Ellis County, Texas.

Thank you for your attention.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

Mr. Plunkett, would you list your address and affiliation, if any?

MR. PLUNKETT: Certainly. I'm a property owner in Ellis County, and my address is in Boerne, Texas, P.O. Box 100, the zip is 78006.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Plunkett.

We have two other pre-registered commenters who've arrived. The first is Stan Lambert.

474

STATEMENT OF STAN LAMBERT

MR. LAMBERT: My name is Stan Lambert, and I live at 1801 Princeton, Ennis, Texas.

Members of the DOE Panel, welcome to Ellis County.

I am currently President of the First National Bank of Ennis, Texas. My views at this time, though, are my own, and do not represent any particular organization or entity.

My purpose in addressing you today is threefold.

Number one, to discuss any material adverse effects of an environmental nature that pertain to the construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County.

Number two, to confirm the contents of the draft EIS as being true and accurate descriptions of potential effects if the SSC is sited in Ellis County.

And number three, to relate to you the overwhelming positive response of the vast majority of citizens in Ellis County for a favorable siting here.

First of all, I'm convinced that the effects on the environment described in great detail in the draft EIS are very minimal and can easily be overcome. The citizens of Ellis County are very aware and informed of this project, which became a very active topic almost two years ago.

It is my belief that we, as citizens, are prepared to accept the changes in our County that will transform our County from a rural environment to a small urban area that connects directly with Metroplex. Some would argue that these are negative changes. However, the vast majority of citizens that I've had contact with are greatly in favor of these likely changes that will occur.

Yes, we enjoy clean air, pure water and space to roam and independent thinking, but all of these things will still be available with the SSC. What we are proposing to change and enhance is the quality of life that is good for all citizens of Ellis County where ranchers can still ranch, where farmers can still farm, where fishermen can still enjoy our lakes and streams, the environmentalists can be assured that no species of animal life whether fish or fowl is subject to becoming endangered as a result of the SSC being sited in Ellis County.

Not only can all this occur, but the following can occur just as well. If the SSC is located in Ellis County, our children will receive the benefit of better educations.

Businesses will flourish with added economic opportunities.

Charities and non-profit organizations can depend on greater funding because of a more diversified economy.

And quality of life will take on a new meaning for all the residents of Ellis County.

Secondly, the draft EIS reflects the work of many months of dialogue and questions. Several times on many occasions we have reflected on what changes will occur if the SSC is located in Ellis County. To the very best of our ability, the draft EIS identifies all areas of concern.

These areas of concern are minimal and can easily be mitigated according to our research and study.

Thirdly, the response of the citizens of Ellis County has been overwhelmingly positive. We want the SSC.

We desire to live next to the SSC for the next 25 or 30 years. Citizens of Ellis County are prepared and eager to make that very long term commitment to you.

Thank you very much for your time.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Another prescheduled commenter that has arrived is Robert Jackson.

485

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT JACKSON

MR. JACKSON: Members of the Panel, I am Robert Jackson, the County Judge of Navarro County.

And while I would like to think that I speak on behalf of the Commissioner's Court and the people of Navarro County, I am here primarily as the County Judge and in my own behalf.

1 We do not have any organized opposition to the SSC in Navarro County, and as the neighbors to the south of Ellis County, we recognize that we are not the county in which the focus of attention is placed on at this point.

But we feel that we are a part and a parcel of the entire area that will be impacted by this project.

And we certainly support and urge you to give favorable consideration to the selection of the Ellis County, Texas, site for the location of the SSC. We recognize that Texas will soon become the second most populated state in the nation, and that it will be necessary, of course, to have additional Congressmen and we will have, of course, the second largest delegation in the Congress of the United States after the Census of 1990.

As a young lawyer and a member of the Texas Legislature back in the mid- and late 1950s, I had the privilege and the opportunity of being a part of the Legislature that wrote the bill creating the Trinity River Authority and creating a large part of our Water Code of this State. That long-range planning at that time is beginning to materialize at the present time.

2 Tarrant County has recently built the third largest lake in Texas, most of which is located in Navarro County. The dam was closed on that lake last November and it is in the process of filling at this time. There will be some 330 miles of shoreline around that lake. It will be 60 to 80 feet deep in its deepest part. It will cover between 44,000 and 45,000 acres of land. There will be ample room for those who wish to construct lake homes as a primary residence or as a weekend residence.

We have very favorable tax rates, the County having a tax rate of a little less than 26.5 cents per \$100 valuation, the City of Corsicana only a little bit more, 45.5 cents or a little over 45.68 cents. The school district being a little higher than that.

We have in Corsicana on our multiple listing of real estate some 716 pieces of property listed for sale at this time, 400 to date of which are residential pieces of property within the City of Corsicana, some 145 have already been sold this year, and some 770 have been removed from the market.

The average price of some \$66,714 of those that were sold within this calendar year. There of course is ample property for rent. In that area, there are six school districts within the county, all of which have made substantial improvements in their physical facilities in the past few years. The population of the county being some 42,174 people according to North Central Texas Council of Government recently.

Interstate 45 passes through Corsicana, the county seat, going north and south, and Highway 31, one of the main arteries east and west, passes through Corsicana, the Tyler-Longview area, through Waco and other points west.

3 We like to think of ourselves in the frontier tradition, which Texas was for so many years, as being a friendly outgoing people who like to help others, realizing that in doing so, we best help ourselves. We are of course ready, willing and able to do whatever we can at whatever time it is necessary and helpful towards the promotion of the selection of this site in Ellis County as the site that would be selected by the SSC.

We hope that what we do here will be of help not only to our community but to our State, our nation and our international community, our present generation, and those generations who will follow.

Thank you again for the privilege and the opportunity to appear before you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Judge.

Another pre-registered commenter has arrived.

Steve Huff.

475

STATEMENT OF STEVEN HUFF

MR. HUFF: Dr. Mayes, Dr. Nelsen, distinguished Department of Energy Panel Members and elected public officials and interested citizens of Ellis County, Texas.

As both an educator and principal of Ennis Junior High School, let me take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege of addressing this group. Webster defines "environmental impact" as the complex, extrusive, physical, social and cultural conditions affecting the nature of an individual or a community.

Nothing can be more complex than the impact of the proposed Super Collider on Ellis County. To discuss adequately the impact of the Super Collider on Ellis County would take volumes, and it has. The Federal Government has done an outstanding job of this, as each of you can see, in the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

However, I would like to reiterate a few of these impact areas with some personal comments.

Initially, building materials will be a major concern of the project, readily available suppliers of cement, steel and wood products available in Ellis County and the nearby Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. Northern Ellis County is famous for its cement and steel factories, and they will facilitate the construction process tremendously.

The demand for these materials will not adversely affect the normal supply patterns for local residents, although we do have a good bit of building going on.

Continual supplies of water and electric power will be readily available; surface water and underground water supplies should be available to provide all the water necessary.

Several large lakes are in close proximity and electrical power transmission lines are readily available from nearby manufacturing plants in the proposed site, and I'm sure would be glad to help.

Water and electrical service has expanded with the needs of the people of Ellis County. The additional requirements from the Super Collider would mean minor adjustments, I'm sure, but hopefully would be only minor adjustments.

Job opportunities during the construction and operations phase of the Super Collider would bring needed impetus and diversity to the job market in Ellis County.

Construction workers, blue-collar workers, office and administrative staff, white-collar workers, scientists, engineers and a myriad of other workers would find a larger Texas market for their particular skills in and around Ellis County.

Socio-economic factors in and around the area would improve as a result of the project. Local economies would be able to diversify and grow as a result of the influx of men, women and machinery. Spinoffs from the original project, I'm sure, would develop as they have at other sites in the country. More money would bring a higher standard of living for those in Ellis County and especially in Ennis, Texas.

Improved medical diagnoses and treatment will be a byproduct of the scientific investigation of this great undertaking. Electron tomography scans, magnetic resonance imaging, and nuclear medicine have improved the living standards of the United States and the world, and lengthened the life span of our citizens. Some of these things are byproducts of the SSCs and the previous buildings of these SSCs in other communities.

Transportation will be impacted through the materials, and personnel going to and from the site. Highways and railroads will be improved all over Ellis County and in the Metroplex area. Perhaps even tourist attractions will spring up as a result of the construction of the Super Collider.

Broadening understanding of the physical world through scientific exploration of the world within, not just the world without, is an exciting event for the educator, scientist and researcher. Research in subatomic physics has led to more than one-third of the gross national product.

This is the wave of the future, the world within.

Standards of education is what I'm mainly concerned about, and standards of education will improve dramatically in Ellis County and in Ennis with access to the many engineers, scientists and research personnel, not to mention the many kinds of machinery and people who use that machinery at the project site.

Using these resource people in the schools of Ellis County and Ennis is an exciting thought, and we look forward to working with you as you choose Ellis County for your site. We would be able to see firsthand the impact of knowledge, experimentation and good old American ingenuity.

As I said earlier, the Superconducting Super Collider is a complex catalyst for positive change in the physical, social and cultural fiber of Ellis County, Texas.

Thank you for your kind attention, and thank you for being here today.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

I'm informed by the individual at the registration desk that we now have two additional pre-registered commenters who have arrived who were not here earlier.

The first is Mrs. Edwinna E. Harbert.

If you would please step forward to the podium here, and give your name and address, and we'll receive your comment.

476

STATEMENT OF EDWINNA E. HARBERT

MS. HARBERT: To the DOE, we're happy to welcome you here to Ennis.

Since Ennis is located in an area where we have a relatively stable formation underneath the earth, we're hoping that this will lend itself toward bringing the Super Collider here.

We all know that this is going to impact our community, there's no other way for it to do except impact this community. The school communities from kindergarten through the doctoral program will be enhanced. We're really looking forward toward that enhancement.

We are looking now and expecting revenues and funds which will strengthen our schools, that will strengthen them financially, and we'll have more staff, we'll have more materials, more supplies, more instruments, and a greater motivation for our children to learn.

Our entire school community including the administrators, the teachers, the support personnel, are all looking forward toward this Super Collider coming to Ennis, and we thank you for your time.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Ma'am, could we get your name and address for the record? I didn't get that at the beginning.

MS. HARBERT: You certainly can. I am Edwinna Harbert. I am employed by the EISD; I teach sixth grade science.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

Another commenter whose name we called earlier and who has now arrived is David Mitchell.

256

STATEMENT OF DAVID MITCHELL

MR. MITCHELL: Good afternoon, gentlemen.

My name is David Mitchell. My address is Route 2, Corsicana, Texas.

I'm President of the Ennis Banking Center of NC&B Texas National Bank.

My comments are directed toward the economic factors discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

It is the dream of every banker and anyone else involved in economic development to find mechanisms to create productive jobs. Growth in employment tends to create economic prosperity, opportunity and hope for the citizens of an area.

Many times the creation of jobs does cause concern for some people. No one likes to have a factory next door to their home. People do have legitimate concerns about pollution, in-migration, crowding, roads, public services and all the areas very effectively addressed in the DOE Environmental Impact Statement.

Some people prefer no change at all, because any change includes some element of risk. Most people, however, understand that being unwilling to change harbors the greatest risk of all.

With its carefully planned step-by-step approach to the SSC project, the DOE is doing an exceptional job of carefully evaluating the risks, that is, the environmental impact of the SSC project. These risks are carefully measured, and the majority of the people with whom I've visited in this area feel that the risks are very small compared to the potential rewards.

Our area and our state need an economic boost. We need a project that will create over 3,200 direct permanent jobs and 6,500 total permanent jobs. We need a project that will boost permanent annual earnings by \$186 million and permanent related annual sales by \$268 million.

We need a project that will boost housing demands by 18,080 units. We need a project that will have even greater economic impact during its construction phase. Our area and our state also need a technological boost. We need a project that will promote advanced research and technology; we need the professionalism and the scientific know how such a project will bring to our region.

Our area and our State need an educational boost.

We need the educational emphasis that research and high technology activities will demand from and contribute to our educational systems.

It has been said here that the proponents of this project for our area are driven by greed. We are somewhat greedy, perhaps, in that we desire a project with carefully measured and acceptable risks that will create opportunities for improving the economic and social welfare of all our area citizens.

In satisfying this desire, what we need doesn't have to be the SSC project. However, for reasons obvious to most of us, the SSC project is way ahead of whatever is in second place.

With seven states in the running for the SSC project, it is equally true that the SSC project doesn't have to have Texas. But as you gentlemen have learned from your research and your hearing these last two days, Texas has to be way way ahead of whoever's in second place.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you.

At this point, we've completed our list of walk-in registrants. We've accepted seven and received comment from seven. We've gone through the list of pre-registered speakers three times.

I'll go through the list one more time to make sure that I've not missed anybody, and if those individuals aren't here, what we'll do is stand in recess and wait here until later this afternoon to see if they come in.

I'll start at the top of the list. These are individuals who have pre-registered whose names I've called at least three times and who have not yet appeared.

Ted R. Ezzell, Jr.? Ted Ezzell?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Eula Woods? Eula Woods?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Mike Montgomery? Mike Montgomery?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Ron Gillespie? Ron Gillespie?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: W.B. Kinzie? W.B. Kinzie?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Dale D. Holt? Dale D. Holt?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Jim Templin? Jim Templin?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Larry L. Reed? Larry L. Reed?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Sugar S. Glaspy?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Is there anyone whose name I've not called who is registered to comment and hasn't had the opportunity?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: That being the case, then, we have gone through our pre-registered list four times, and we have accepted seven walk-in registrants. What we will do is formally conclude the hearing this afternoon, the 27th day of September, 1988, Waxahachie, Texas, on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC Project.

The Hearing Panel, Dr. Mayes and Dr. Nelsen, with Dr. Mayes serving as the presiding official, will remain here up through 6:00 o'clock this evening, and if we do have any additional commenters that arrive between now and 6:00 o'clock, we'll go ahead and receive their comment for inclusion in the record.

I'd once again remind you if any of you have written comment, we would like to receive that. You can give it to the court reporter here, or to the DOE staff at the registration table in the lobby, or you can mail it to the Department of Energy by no later than the 27th of October at this address on the business card that's available at the registration table.

DR. NELSEN: The 17th of October.

MR. FIGUREN: I meant to say the 17th of October.

Excuse me.

We thank you for your patience and your courtesy and your reflective comments that are greatly appreciated by members of the panel, myself, as well as the Department of Energy, and I think two good days of hearings here in Waxahachie will provide to the press a list of the total numbers of commenters that we've had when we conclude this.

So at this point, we'll formally close this hearing, and we'll stand in recess until the hour of 6:00 o'clock, at which time, we'll formally close the record for the hearing. If we have any additional commenters that are registered, we'll receive their comment when they arrive.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 4:39 p.m., the hearing was recessed briefly.)

MR. FIGUREN: It's now 4:40 in the afternoon, 27th day of September, 1988. We're going to reconvene the Department of Energy's hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC Project here in Waxahachie, Texas.

We had concluded our session earlier with a caveat that we would stay as long as necessary to accommodate those individuals who had pre-registered and had not yet had an opportunity to comment.

Since we closed the hearing a few moments ago, we've been informed by the DOE officials at the registration table that two pre-registered commenters have arrived, and so we'll call them in the order within which they signed up.

The first is Mike Montgomery. We'd ask, Mike, if you'd step forward and give us your name and address for the record, and you've got five minutes to comment.

477

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MONTGOMERY

MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you.

My name is Mike Montgomery. I live at 2104 Plymouth in Ennis, Texas. I'm Executive Vice President of the Interstate Bank in Ennis, Texas, and president-elect of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce.

I had the opportunity to read some highlights that have been presented to us, and there's just three or four items in here in particular that I noticed stuck out that I wanted to mention towards our selection, the State of Texas' selection in this.

One thing I noticed in particular that the work force that Texas has is the same as what Illinois has during the construction period of the SSC and also full operation of it, possibly in the year 2000. The work force numbers in migrant workers were about the same. I feel like that has a lot to speak for the work force and the employment force that Texas has in it.

The second thing is the demographics of the housing in particular, and during peak periods of population, our numbers are in line with Illinois and Michigan, also. Under the peak population period, we compare them 9,880 in number 9,890, and also under full operation, we compare with 7,960 in the labor force to 8,250.

Under public finance in Texas, after the capital improvement costs of this project are presented, the State of Texas will in turn will deposit cash flow in this project after the first year, whereas the other States, I noticed in particular, they had a three- or four-year period before they would possibly -- the return on their initial investment would be negative until the project actually kicked off and got to running.

One thing I'd like to highlight at this point, being in the banking industry: Ellis County and the Metroplex in particular has a very strong financial structure that we are capable of taking on a high consumer work force once this project is approved and possibly presented to us in Texas. Texas is going through a very drastic economic downturn. However, we feel like we've possibly bottomed out of this economy and we're looking forward to a better future. And I feel like our county in particular has the facilities and the manpower to accommodate this growth.

The next item, quality of life and social well-being: the Texas region type of urban area and this is in reference to our Metroplex and the DFW Airport. The rural land in our region has also proved to be most feasible for this SSC project.

In comparison, Texas has already prospered from hard work, research, and willpower to do what is necessary to achieve a beneficial environment for us all to live in.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce in Ennis, we appreciate you all taking the time to come back again and letting us present our testimonials for getting the SSC in Texas.

Thank you.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Montgomery.

Appreciate you being here today.

I next call Sugar S. Glaspy.

478

STATEMENT OF SUGAR S. GLASPY

MS. GLASPY: My name is Sugar Glaspy. I'm the Executive Vice President of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce. I reside at 606 West Denton in Ennis.

As Executive Vice President of the Ennis Chamber, it is a pleasure for me to welcome you back to Ellis County.

Having seen Ellis County unemployment figures go from 5.8 in 1985 to 9.2 in 1987, compared to 6.2 percent for the country as a whole, you can well imagine how we would welcome such a facility as the SSC in Ellis County for the jobs it would create and for the positive impact it would have on our economy.

But to look only at what the SSC would do for Ellis County is an extremely selfish attitude, and the citizens of Ellis County are not selfish people. Since its creation as a separate county in 1949 by the Texas Legislature, Ellis County has attracted people of diverse cultures and backgrounds, whether they were anglos, blacks, French, Jews, Hispanics, or Czechs. Whether they were looking for land to own or work, or building railroads or establishing a business or a factory, all have been welcomed as citizens of Ellis County.

What Ellis Countians can do is to make these new pioneers that would come in with the Superconducting Super Collider feel that they are not only a part of the future of Texas and Ellis County, but that they are part of its history as well.

We hope that you will consider Texas and Ellis County.

MR. EIGUREN: Thank you.

I'm informed by the staff at the registration table that Lary Reed is now here who was scheduled at 5:30.

Mr. Reed, if you'd come forward and let us have your name and address for the record, you have five minutes to comment.

253

STATEMENT OF DR. LARY L. REED

DR. REED: Thank you.

My name is Dr. Lary Reed. I'm the interim President of Navarro College in Corsicana, and we also have a campus here in Waxahachie. The address of Navarro College is 3200 West Seventh Avenue, Corsicana, Texas 75110.

And I have with me as a guest today, Mr. Rob Jones, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of Navarro College.

We have a prepared statement that I would like to read.

As a representative of Navarro College, I appreciate very much the opportunity to provide a statement concerning the location of the Superconducting Super Collider, SSC, in the Waxahachie area. I have reviewed parts of the Department of Energy Impact Statement, EIS, and specifically Volume I, Chapter 5.

Concerning SSC-related education matters, it is recognized that in 1992, the school enrollment would be affected by 2,031 students, and during the year 2000, enrollment will be affected by 1,900 students.

Population growth of the area is also recognized.

By this statement, let it be known that Navarro College is prepared to receive and provide higher education opportunities for the increased number of area students caused by the SSC location. Ellis County is in the Navarro College service area, and college facilities are already in place to admit additional students to the college without placing strains on facilities.

Specifically, the Navarro College Waxahachie Campus facility has a potential and capacity of providing educational opportunities for approximately 2,500 students.

The present enrollment is only 283. Therefore, an additional 2,217 students could be taught at the Waxahachie Campus.

Additionally, the home campus of Navarro College is in Corsicana, only 45 miles from Waxahachie. The present enrollment at the home campus is 2,320, but the campus has the capacity to teach 5,000 students. Therefore, another 2,680 students can be taught in Corsicana.

Also, in addition to a very high quality academic transfer curriculum, Navarro College has a strong business and technology program, and welcomes the opportunity to serve business and industry through industrial start-up programs and continuing education. Should the SSC locate in the Waxahachie area, Navarro College stands prepared to provide this service.

Based upon the very strong community service spirit and attitude displayed by the Navarro College Board of Trustees, Navarro College strongly supports the location of the SSC in the Waxahachie area and looks forward with excitement to serving the anticipated population growth.

In conclusion, thank you for this opportunity to provide this statement of support.

Thank you.

MR. EIGLEN: Thank you, Dr. Reed, appreciate that.

I'd like to point out for the record that we had originally indicated that this hearing would be held until 5:00 o'clock, and then as individuals signed up, we went ahead and pre-registered individuals up through the hour of 6:00 o'clock, and then added seven additional individuals who went up through the hour of 6:35.

We're now at a point where we're waiting for additional individuals who have a pre-registered time slot to speak prior to 5:30. With Dr. Reed having spoken, all pre-registered individuals from 5:30 forward have made their appearances.

So what we're going to do is once we take these next two individuals, we'll go ahead and remain here up until the hour of 5:30 to make sure that anyone who has pre-registered and has not had the chance to speak does have that opportunity.

We have two additional individuals who had pre-registered, one at 5:10 and one at 5:25, who've now arrived, and so we'll call their names and ask them to step forward and have them give us their name and address for the record, and comment for up to five minutes.

First is W. B. Kinzie.

479

STATEMENT OF DR. BOKEN W. B. KINZIE

DR. KINZIE: I'm Boken W. B. Kinzie. I've been in the private practice of medicine in Ennis for the past 24 years.

I currently am the City Health Officer for the City of Ennis. I have recently served on the Ellis County Environmental Review Committee for the Superconducting Super Collider.

First of all, I'd like to thank you for your patience. I know this has been a very difficult time for you and you're ready to get this over. I'll be as brief as possible.

1 First of all, I'd like to comment on the draft statement of the EIS. I think that the Department of Energy has done a very good job and very thorough in covering the things that our committee was concerned about.

There are several items, however, I'd like to specifically address.

Number one, there seems to be a time period in which there will be an inordinate demand on public services during the peak construction of the Superconducting Super Collider. These will be especially on school systems, especially those of Waxahachie and Midlothian.

2 During that period of time, the tax base will not have advanced enough so that it will cover the cost of the additional requirements for these school systems. This would be during the period of 1989 to 1991. Recently, there was a meeting of the various school administrators with members of the TNLRC in which they discussed mitigating plans for the shortfall.

I think that that's going to be appropriate to take care probably of the school systems. However, governmental bodies such as the county government and small municipalities may need some assistance during that time period to furnish the services that are going to be needed prior to building up of the tax base, which will then cover the cost of that.

3 Secondly, the housing demands to meet the requirements for the influx of construction workers seems that with the two studies that were done for the TNLRC and the one for the Department of Energy, seems to indicate that there's going to be adequate housing in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and Ellis County to cover that requirement. So we think that that's going to be no problem, or no major problem.

4 Thirdly, the rural lifestyle that we enjoy, we certainly would like to continue to enjoy that as much as possible. A lifestyle is very difficult to describe that facet of our existence, but still I think most of us understand what that consists of. We feel that with appropriate planning that this can be minimized, especially through appropriate land use, traffic management plans and public recreation.

5 Fourthly, water is a very important resource for us here. We know that there's going to be a significant demand on water resources in this area with the Super Collider. We certainly would hope that most of this is being furnished by surface water as opposed to drawing down on the ground water. I know that that's not totally possible, but as far as possible, we would hope that that'd be the case.

6 And fifthly, awarding the contract for the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider will be a tremendous undertaking, we understand. As part of the provisions for awarding this contract to the general contractor, it would seem appropriate to provide safeguards to ensure that qualified local contractors would be able to bid competitively for the different subcontracts to be considered by the general contractor.

These requirements would need to be part of any process and should be closely followed by the general contractor and monitored by the Department of Energy. This should be true no matter where the Super Collider is located.

I appreciate very much your attention to this evening.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Dr. Kinzie.

One additional commenter who has arrived is Jim Templin.

480

STATEMENT OF JIM TEMPLIN

1 MR. TEMPLIN: Good afternoon. My name is Jim Templin. I am a resident of Ennis, Texas, where I'm engaged in the practice of pharmacy and have been since 1965. I am a native-born Ennisite. I've lived here all of my life except for the period I was away at school, and intend to live the rest of my life there.

I have come today to encourage you to locate the SSC in Ellis County. I have looked over the information relating to the SSC, and although all of us know there are some problems with the construction such as the noise and dust that have been mentioned, I've never seen a project of any value that was done that there wasn't a little inconvenience to someone while it was being accomplished.

I recently went through the remodeling of our drugstore. We had noise and dust for quite a while, but in the long run, it was a benefit to our store and to the community. And I really believe that the SSC would be a benefit to the community.

I sympathize with people who will be relocated or whose land will be upset, but in the overall frame of the picture, I really believe that this will be good for Ellis County, and Ellis County will be good for the SSC.

Now, I know younger people, people who are in business, people who are looking for a business profit out of this would certainly be in favor of locating it in their area. I've run an interesting survey recently in that in our store, we have what is known as the Coffee Corner, which is an area where all of the retired people, generally retired men come in once or twice a day and have coffee.

And I'd say the average age of this group of men would have to be around 70.

I have collected to this point, 37 signatures from these men, saying they are in favor of having the SSC located in Ennis.

And this is all I have to say. I just really think that together we could make it a great project.

Thank you.

MR. FIGUREN: Thank you, Mr. Templin, appreciate that.

At this time, it's now 5:00 o'clock. We have gone through nearly all of the commenters, or we've received comment from all the pre-registered commenters. I'm going to call the names of those individuals who were pre-registered who have not yet appeared.

As I mentioned earlier, the hearing panel will be here until 5:30 in the event that any of these individuals should show up, we'll be here to receive their comment.

Ted R. Ezzell, Jr.?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Eula Woods?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Ron Gillespie?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: Dale Holt?

(No response)

MR. FIGUREN: That is it. Only four individuals.

We'll have to total this up, but I'm sure we've had something in the neighborhood of 125 commenters in total.

So, again, we thank you for your patience and for your deliberative and reflective comments, and we'll be here until 5:30 in the event that anyone else that has pre-registered shows up and would like to comment.

Thank you.

DR. MAYES: For the record, the time is now 5:31.

There are no further speakers registered, and we now declare this 9-27-88 afternoon session to be closed.

(Whereupon, at 5:33 p.m., the hearing on this matter was concluded.)