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Volume 5
Exhibits

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO



November 1988

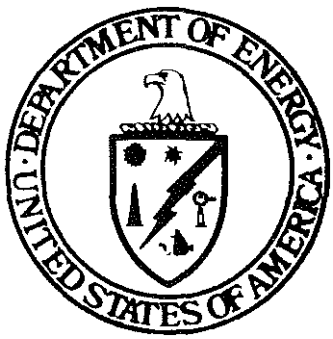
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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COVER SHEET

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: U. S. Department of Energy

TITLE: Final Environmental Impact Statement, Special Isotope Separation Project, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, Idaho

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is to provide environmental input into a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) decision on the proposed construction and operation of a Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project using the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS) process technology and on the selection of a site for such a project. The SIS Project would provide DOE with the capability of segregating the isotopes of DOE-owned plutonium into specific isotopic concentrations. This capability is needed to provide a contingent capability in DOE's production of nuclear materials for national defense.

The alternatives considered in detail in this EIS include (1) constructing and operating the SIS Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) near Idaho Falls, Idaho; (2) constructing and operating the SIS Project at the Hanford Site near Richland, Washington; (3) constructing and operating the SIS Project at the Savannah River Plant (SRP) near Aiken, South Carolina; and (4) no action, or not constructing and operating the SIS Project.

This EIS includes discussion of the SIS facilities and processes; the environmental consequences of constructing and operating the facilities at the alternative sites; the environmental consequences of no action; and the potential environmental consequences caused by postulated accidents.

FOREWORD TO VOLUMES 3 THROUGH 6

The comment/response and comment (reproduced public input) volumes of the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project Final EIS have been prepared in compliance with the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations 40 CFR 1503.4 and 1506.6. These volumes contain the reproduced public input and DOE's responses to the comments received during the public comment period on the Draft EIS.

Notice of availability of the Draft EIS for the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project appeared in the Federal Register on February 19, 1988. The Federal Register notice invited comment on the Draft EIS within the 60-day comment period, which ended April 21, 1988. Six public hearings were held, as follows:

Idaho Falls, Idaho	March 25 and 30, 1988
Twin Falls, Idaho	March 28 and 31, 1988
Boise, Idaho	March 26 and 29, 1988

At the beginning of the public comment period, a procedure was established to receive, document, identify, and prepare responses to public comments. Each comment (written, oral, or an exhibit) was assigned an identification number and is reproduced in Volumes 3 through 6 of the Final EIS.

The identification numbers assigned were as follows:

IXXX = Oral testimony given at the March 25 Idaho Falls hearing.
I5XX = Oral testimony given at the March 30 Idaho Falls hearing.
TXXX = Oral testimony given at the March 28 Twin Falls hearing.
T5XX = Oral testimony given at the March 31 Twin Falls hearing.
BXXX = Oral testimony given at the March 26 Boise hearing.
B2XX = Oral testimony given at the March 29 Boise hearing.
WXXX = Written testimony sent to DOE during the comment period.
EXXX = Exhibits (i.e., written testimony, letters, pictures, poems) submitted at the hearings.
XXX = Number designating order in which the testimony was received.

Note: The Moscow City Council Commission on Health and the Environment held a public hearing to obtain comment on the Draft EIS for the proposed SIS Project. The transcripts and exhibits received by DOE from this hearing have been entered into the record as written comment W284.

All letters, transcripts of oral testimony, and accompanying exhibits were photostatically reproduced and are included in Volumes 3 through 6 of the Final EIS. Specifically, Volume 3 contains transcripts of the oral testimony, Volumes 4 and 5 contain exhibits submitted during the public hearings, and Volume 6 contains written comments received by DOE. Volume 2 addresses the specific comments contained in Volumes 3 through 6 designated by a comment summary number placed in the margins next to the testimony, as applicable. This number refers to the associated Volume 2 comment summary and response. The introduction in the front of Volume 2 contains guidance for locating specific public testimony, summary comments, and the associated responses to the comments. Appendices A through E at the end of Volume 2 provide cross-references between the reproduced public input contained in Volumes 3 through 6, and the corresponding summary comments and responses comprising Volume 2.

In reviewing the unedited transcript of the oral testimony, DOE has exercised its judgement to interpret the intent of the comment when the transcription is obviously in error (e.g., RIFT is interpreted to mean WIPP on pages 310-313, Melinda Kassen's name was misspelled on pages 320-323, etc.)

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TESTIMONY OF SENATOR JIM McCLURE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PUBLIC HEARING
ON THE
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
BOISE, IDAHO
MARCH 26, 1988

I want to thank the department for the opportunity to present my views on the Special Isotope Separation facility -- what I believe is an extremely important project not just for Idaho but for the country as well.

I support the Special Isotope Separation facility (SIS) and I support it being built in Idaho. I state it this way, because I think all of us need to remind ourselves that these hearings are being held for one reason -- to answer the question: WHERE will the SIS be built? The decision to BUILD the SIS has been made. It was made several years ago, by the Administration, when the National Security Council, the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy realized there was no flexibility in our nation's nuclear material production capability, and determined that our national security needs demanded the SIS be built.

1.1
2.8.2
4.9.4

This decision was formalized in a letter from Secretary of Energy John Herrington and then-Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in January of 1986. To quote from that letter, "We can not allow the Soviets greater special nuclear materials production and surge capacity to create an even greater asymmetry in nuclear capabilities. Therefore, it is essential to preserve the option to initiate construction of a Special Isotope Separation Facility as soon as possible ... The National Security Council supports this position."

In an enclosure with the letter, the two secretaries added, "For reasons of National Security, DOD and DOE have concluded that an SIS production facility should be built. This facility will provide a contingency against unanticipated interruptions to the existing plutonium production capability and provide a capability to counter a possible Soviet breakout."

4.9.4

This decision to BUILD the SIS has been supported by the Congress of the United States for years. Congress has demonstrated this first, with funding for SIS research and development, and lately, with legislation and additional funding for construction and deployment of the SIS. During the past year, as the nation's production capacity has dropped from five operating reactors to

5.2.11 three operating at less than 50% power, we in Congress have seen the SIS as the only strong link in the fragile, interdependent defense production chain. By the time the SIS starts operating, it may be our only reliable source of weapons-grade plutonium.

The nation's need for the SIS has been thoroughly reviewed and
4.9.4 discussed by the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees in both Houses of Congress. None of us in Congress can commit to spending close to a billion dollars without a great deal of soul searching. But the consensus after each review has been to build the SIS, and build it quickly.

Recently, we learned the nation's plutonium goals can be met now -- for the short term -- with weapons withdrawals and by reprocessing scrap plutonium. But the facilities that process
4.15.4 scrap plutonium are aging, as are most facilities in the defense complex, and therefore are as fragile as our reactors. Therefore, for DOE to meet long-term plutonium goals, **THE SIS MUST BE BUILT! NOT TO BUILD WOULD BE TO ENDANGER OUR COUNTRY'S ABILITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATELY FOR OUR NUCLEAR DETERRENT.**

So once again, let me repeat: The purpose of these hearings is
2.8.2 not to debate whether or not the SIS should be built. The purpose of these hearings is to decide whether the Idaho National

Engineering Laboratory meets environmental guidelines so that the project may be built there. The arguments by many dealing with whether or not we need a nuclear deterrent, whether the Russians or the U.S. have more or less bombs and so on, is simply not relevant to these hearings. The SIS will be built. That is the national will. The question is where it will be built -- here in Idaho, or at another location.

I believe the SIS should be built in Idaho. I believe most residents want it built in Idaho. I believe it can be built and 1.1
operated safely here without posing a threat to the public, the workers, or the environment. I could not endorse this project if 6.1.2
that were not so. Fortunately, my belief is supported by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement we are reviewing here today.

THE EIS tells us the preferred site for the SIS is the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). Without question, the 5.24.23
INEL safety and environmental record is exemplary; the best in the DOE system, and three times better than the national average. This record will only be enhanced with monitoring by the 3.2.31
Environmental Protection Agency and an independent safety oversight board.

2.1.1 The EIS has addressed every conceivable environmental concern, from storage and transportation of nuclear waste, to discharge of liquid effluents; impact on groundwater and atmospheric emissions, and let me briefly address the findings:

5.12.1 First, our Snake River Aquifer will not be contaminated by any liquids discharged form the SIS, for **NO RADIOACTIVE OR HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS WILL BE DISCHARGED FROM THE FACILITY.** All liquids that are discharged must meet a long list of federal drinking water standards and go into existing percolation ponds, not the aquifer. 5.16.4 Only 460 acre feet of water per year -- three hundredths of one percent of annual irrigation withdrawal -- will be taken from the aquifer for the SIS;

5.8.1 Second, the facility is designed to withstand ground accelerations from an earthquake 8-10 times greater than those experienced at INEL during the Mt. Borah earthquake of 1983. That earthquake, by the way, hit 7.3 on the Richter scale. Even though the probability of a tornado occurring at the INEL is one in 12,800, the SIS is designed to withstand one of the worst possible, and it will be constructed above the most probable flood plain at the INEL;

5.30.3.1 Third, INEL has excellent waste handling and storage facilities; low-level waste from the SIS will be stored with the rest of such material produced at the INEL. The waste contaminated with plutonium -- transuranic waste -- will be shipped to DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico;

5.29.95 Fourth, all shipments of waste and plutonium will be done in accordance with requirements from the Department of Transportation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE after being sealed in certified shipping casks. Even though I am aware that the INEL excels at handling shipping tasks such as these, I found it most reassuring to read that no one has ever been killed in an accident with a safe secure transport -- the type of transport in which the plutonium will be shipped.

5.1.21 The thoroughness of the EIS is perhaps best demonstrated by the calculations made of off-site consequences from a "virtually incredible" accident scenario. This hypothetical accident included a building-wide fire in the plutonium facility, with the fire suppression system in the building and all air particle filters failing, 25 kilograms of plutonium at risk (not put in protective storage) and no emergency response from the fire brigades. The calculated exposure to anyone at the site boundary

would be somewhat less than a yearly dose of naturally-occurring background radiation.

6.1.2 I must agree with the conclusion of the DRAFT EIS that the SIS will not affect Idaho's environment or its citizens in any harmful way.

5.27.6.1 But the SIS will affect eastern Idaho and the entire state in beneficial ways. The total project cost will be around $900 million, with $600 million of that for construction. It will provide jobs for up to 440 construction workers for four or five years. Over $160 million in procurement contracts will be let, a good part of which should come to Idaho businesses. When the SIS is operating, it will provide jobs for 750 people, putting about $65 million annually into the State's economy.

5.27.9.2 The initial mission for SIS will keep it operating for 7 to 8 years. After that, it will be available to purify other, less abundant DOE-owned material. The laser technology used in the SIS is state-of-the-art. It has the potential to expand Idaho's economic development in unforeseen ways, such as increasing the high technology research and development at INEL and creating satellite businesses and industries around Idaho.

4

It should be pointed out that not too long ago, DOE was ready to decommission the Power Burst Facility reactor. We have since discovered that reactor is ideally suited for a new and exciting treatment for brain tumors, and we are developing a cancer treatment center at that site that holds great promise. With the many applications that lasers have in all aspects of our lives, I'm willing to bet that the technology used in the SIS will have applications we can't even imagine today.

4.15.4 The very first sentence of our Constitution demands that we "provide for the national defense." There is no question that the SIS is an integral and very necessary part in "providing for (America's) common defense." SIS is needed. It will be built. I believe it should be an integral part of INEL. To those who question whether defense projects should be a part of the INEL landscape, let us not forget that America's nuclear navy began in Idaho, at the INEL, and remains, to this day, an integral part of that facility. In Idaho, our commitment to our nation's security and defense is still strong.

1.1

Let me close with an admonition, both to those of you who are presiding over this hearing and, I hope, to all Idahoans. That is that when you decide for yourself whether you think the SIS

should be built in Idaho, look beyond the rhetoric and examine the facts.

It's been almost two years since Idaho was chosen as the preferred site for the SIS. And during that time, the organized opponents of this project have been extremely skillful in manipulating public fears, saying that the worst-case scenarios could be the order of the day if this facility is built.

Ladies and gentlemen, fear sells. And the organized opponents of this project have been the merchants of fear, playing to the public's worst nightmares and preying on their fear of the unknown. That is not only incorrect; I believe it is irresponsible in the extreme.

There is one way to overcome that, and that is for the people of Idaho look beyond these scare tactics and examine the facts. Examine the conclusions contained in the Environmental Impact Statement. Examine what it says about the safety of this project. Examine the conclusions of scientific and safety experts, compared to the charges and claims of self-styled interest groups. Then, I believe, people will understand what this debate is all about.

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TESTIMONY OF LARRY E. CRAIG

ON

THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE HERE TODAY, TO TESTIFY ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT. AS WE ARE ALL AWARE, THE DRAFT STATEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S PROPOSED ACTION TO CONSTRUCT THE SIS AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY. AS WE ALSO KNOW, THE DOE'S PREPERRED ALTERNATIVE IS TO BUILD THE PROJECT AT INEL RATHER THAN TWO OTHER LOCATIONS STUDIED -- THE HANFORD SITE AND THE SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT.

I AM CERTAIN A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PLACEMENT OF THE SIS IN IDAHO WILL BE RAISED AT THIS HEARING. ALL OF THEM DESERVE TO BE ANSWERED. AND YET, FROM READING THE DRAFT EIS, IT APPEARS MANY OF THE CONCERNS REGARDING THE TRANSPORTATION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL, WASTE DISPOSAL, SAFETY OF THE UNDERGROUND AQUIFER AND WORKER SAFETY ALREADY HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLORED. RADIATION DOSAGE AND HEALTH RISKS DURING NORMAL OPERATIONS HAS BEEN DETERMINED AS INCONSEQUENTIAL. 2.1.1

I ALSO WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THE INEL'S LONG AND SUCCESSFUL HISTORY. SINCE ITS HISTORIC FEAT IN 1951 OF USING NUCLEAR FISSION TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY, INEL HAS ENJOYED GREAT ATTENTION BY THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY. IN THE PAST, THE SITE HAS BEEN A TESTING GROUND FOR NUCLEAR POWER FUELS. THIS RESEARCH WAS 5.24.23

3.3.1 CONDUCTED AT THE POWER BURST FACILITY, WHICH IS CURRENTLY ON STANDBY, PENDING NEW PROGRAMS. THE SITE IS ALSO KNOWN FOR ITS EXTENSIVE RESEARCH IN FUEL DAMAGE TESTING AT THE LOSS-OF-FLUID-TEST REACTOR. AND A NEW FUEL RECOVERY PROCESS HAS BEGUN OPERATION AT THE SITE, AS HAS A CHEMICAL PROCESSING LABORATORY. THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF A GREAT MANY EXPERIMENTS AND PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRESTIGIOUS HISTORY OF INEL.

THE SITE CONTINUES TO EXPAND ITS PROGRAM BASE AS FEDERAL AND PRIVATE COMMUNITIES RECOGNIZE ITS CURRENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES. INEL IS CURRENTLY A STRONG CONTENDER FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS, INCLUDING A NUCLEAR LASER PROGRAM AND A SMALL ROCKET MOTOR EXPERIMENTAL FACILITY.

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I BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WE MAINTAIN THIS HEALTHY AND VIABLE

5.27.12.7 RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, THE U.S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND PRIVATE FIRMS UNDER CONTRACT. THE SIS PROJECT IS THE PERFECT VEHICLE FOR CONTINUING THIS VALUABLE

6.1.2 RELATIONSHIP. IT IS A SAFE OPERATION AND A NEEDED FACILITY FOR THE REFINEMENT OF PLUTONIUM, AND IT WOULD MAKE THE INEL A WORLD LEADER IN LASER TECHNOLOGY. HOW SAFE WILL IT BE FOR IDAHOANS TO PLACE THE SIS AT INEL? I THINK THE DOE'S

5.27.9.5 EIS STATEMENT ANSWERS THAT QUESTION. FURTHER ASSURANCES, I BELIEVE, CAN BE FOUND BY LOOKING AT THE UNPRECEDENTED HISTORY OF SAFETY AT THE INEL SITE OVER ITS 39 YEARS OF EXISTENCE. STATISTICS BY THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL OVER THE

MOST RECENT FIVE-YEAR PERIOD SHOW INJURIES AT THE SITE ARE 65 PERCENT BELOW THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.

AS INDICATED BY THE EIS, THE SIS PROJECT WOULD HAVE MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES FROM ITS CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION. IDAHO CAN ONLY STAND TO GAIN FROM THIS PROJECT. AS I HAVE MENTIONED BEFORE, ALL THE COMPONENTS FOR EXPANSION OF INEL ARE APPARENT. ITS TREMENDOUS SAFETY RECORD, ITS HISTORIC SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES AND ITS CAPACITY TO SERVE THIS SPECIFIC NEED ALL MAKE THE INEL THE IDEAL LOCATION FOR THIS PROJECT. THE SIS IN IDAHO CAN ONLY ENHANCE OUR ECONOMY WHILE CAUSING NO HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT. 6.1.2

E162

STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
BOISE 83720

JIM JONES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

TELEPHONE
(208) 334-2400

March 25, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Special Isotope Separation project (SIS) and find it to be a reasonable and credible piece of work, particularly as it pertains to the preferred location at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. It appears that construction and operation of the project in accordance with the proposed procedures and safeguards set forth in the draft EIS would not pose serious health or safety consequences for Idaho citizens. Therefore, I would urge that the EIS be finally approved and adopted and that the project move forward. 2.1.1

As Idaho Attorney General, I have taken an active interest in nuclear transportation, safety and storage issues over the last several years. For a period of two and half years I served as chairman of the Energy Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG). As a result I became acquainted with transportation procedures required under federal law for transportation of high level and transuranic nuclear wastes and with issues relating to high level waste storage. While I have generally been a supporter of the nuclear industry, particularly the work at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, I have also been concerned with safety issues. When it appeared that the proposed Hanford high level repository might pose unacceptable transportation and storage risks, my office instituted litigation to bring about a reconsideration of the Hanford site. This background is provided to indicate that I have reviewed the draft EIS with a critical eye for safety issues. 6.1.2

My review of the draft EIS indicates that construction and operation of the SIS facilities at the INEL in accordance with the proposed procedures and safeguards would not pose serious health or safety risks. It appears that adequate safeguards are proposed for handling and transportation of nuclear materials and disposal of waste products. I note that the amount of transuranic waste that would be generated each year by operation of the SIS would represent a maximum increase of 10 percent of the volume of transuranic waste presently generated at the INEL. The report states that under all normal transuranic waste handling, processing, and storage conditions, the potential environmental consequences of the additional quantity of transuranic waste generated by SIS operation would be neglectable. This conclusion appears to be reasonable and supportable. The report indicates that a maximum of nine additional rail shipments per year of transuranic waste would be transported from the INEL to the WIPP storage facility in New Mexico. 5.29.2 5.30.3.8 5.29.97

The EIS indicate that there would be no significant exposure of Idaho citizens to risk either from operation of the SIS facilities or from transportation of materials to and from the INEL. My review of the document leads me to concur.

Going beyond the safety considerations, it appears that the construction and operation of the SIS facilities at the INEL would produce significant benefits for Idaho. Estimates indicate that it would provide up to 400 jobs during the peak construction phase. It is predicted that plant operation will provide 410 direct jobs and 340 support positions. The project would add a new dimension to technological advancement at the INEL, putting Idaho in a leadership position in the application of this advanced laser technology. 5.27.6.1 5.27.9.2

Based upon my review of this matter I would support proceeding with the SIS project at the INEL. I would appreciate it if you would make this letter part of the record with respect to the draft EIS. 1.1

Sincerely,

JIM JONES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

JTJ/tg

Idaho State Senate

SENATOR JAMES E. RISCH
President Pro Tempore

SENATE CHAMBERS
CAPITOL BUILDING
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

March 25, 1988

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity in this forum to express my opinion. 2.8.3

I commend the Department of Energy for the public hearing process, as well as the fact that because someone may not be able to attend any hearings, written statements receive the same weight or consideration as verbal statements.

Idaho has played an important role in the development of many firsts. Idaho has played a very important role in the development of nuclear power as evidenced by the fact that the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory sets on the site that saw many of the key developments in the commercial nuclear power program and the birth of the Naval nuclear power program.

5.27.9.2 And now once again, Idaho has the opportunity to be selected, by you the professionals, for a project that will provide flexibility and contigency from now into the next century.

This high technology laser energy project will not only benefit INEL but the state of Idaho through advanced technological areas with potential spin-off applications 3.3.1 in other commercial/research contexts. The national defense of our country is of paramount importance and the INEL has been involved for many years in nuclear testing for this defense.

Exhibit #163

How much is needed in nuclear weapons? Well, let me say that I believe the President. I believe the National Security Council and Congress when they establish those needs. They know the needs of the armed services. The nuclear weapons stockpile memorandum is prepared annually by the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense and then passed to the parties I have mentioned. I accept the fact that the nuclear weapons stockpile memorandum is a classified document that recommends the number and composition of nuclear weapons and material required to defend the United States. 4.9.1

Let me say again, that I believe in a strong defense. The national defense of this country is very, very important. I am also concerned about maintaining a flexibility because of the aging reactors complex problem. INEL is a national lab. I appreciate the fact that INEL is willing to follow that national mandate. INEL has a history of safe and responsible management of nuclear activities. There is a proven tract record of INEL's ability to meet the demanding requirements while maintaining the highest standards of safety and reliability. 4.7.1 5.24.21

The SIS project, through the latest laser energy will provide the capability to cleanup DOE-owned defense plutonium not currently usable for defense program applications. The SIS project does not produce additional plutonium, but rather, through this high technology modifies the composition of existing plutonium. 5.27.9.3

The nuclear weapons stockpile memorandum identifies the need for the nuclear materials. It is DOE's responsibility to provide the facilities to meet this need. 3.4

The INEL is a significant contributor to eastern Idaho's economy as well as the state's economy. The INEL has been a good national laboratory which makes its facility and personnel national assets and should be applied to national needs as determined by Congress and the President. 5.27.12.5

I am confident INEL can handle this SIS project. I recommend and encourage the siting of this project and that the Department of Energy is requested to designate Idaho as the location for the facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. 1.1

Thank you.

Senator James E. Risch
5400 S. Cole Road
Boise, Idaho 83709

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY IN THIS FORUM TO EXPRESS MY OPINION.

2.13.1 I COMMEND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES TO ASSURE THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT ARE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE PUBLIC FORUM.

5.24.23 IT IS MY BELIEF THAT IDAHO PEOPLE HAVE PURSUED THE BENEFITS AT INEL BECAUSE THERE IS A HISTORY OF SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES. THERE IS

3.2.2 A PROVEN TRACT RECORD OF INEL'S ABILITY TO MEET THE DEMANDING REQUIREMENTS WHILE MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF SAFETY AND RELIABILITY.

6 5.29.108 IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THOSE HIGH STANDARDS OF SAFETY AND RELIABILITY NOT ONLY INCLUDE ACTIVITIES AT INEL BUT ALSO IN TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS TO AND FROM INEL. THE PRIMARY GOAL, I BELIEVE, OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS PUBLIC SAFETY. I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED WITH THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS WELL AS THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION. TRANSPORTATION SAFETY RECORDS ARE EXCELLENT

5.29.95 AND CLEARLY SHOW TO ME THAT THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ENVIRONMENT IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE. I KNOW THAT

5.29.73 LIAISONS HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED WITH STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS FOR YEARS. AND NOW AS TRANSPORTATION SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS HAVE EXPANDED AND MORE FORMAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE ESTABLISHED AT THE GOVERNORS' LEVEL AND STAFFS AS WELL AS THE STATE POLICE STAFFS. ESCORTS ARE ARMED AND

TRAINED TO SPECIFIC CRITERIA. I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED WITH THE TRACKING SYSTEM, THE QUALIFIED CARRIERS THE RIGOROUS MAINTENANCE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE. 5.7.9

INEL HAS BEEN A GOOD NEIGHBOR AND CITIZEN FOR ABOUT 35 YEARS. THEY HAVE OFTEN PLAYED THE PART OF THE "GOOD SAMARITAN" IN A VARIETY OF WAYS. THEY HAVE 5.7.22 RESPONDED AS A GOOD NEIGHBOR FOR EXAMPLE ON HIGHWAY SPILLS EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE NOT INVOLVED BUT RESPONDED TO A REQUEST FOR HELP BECAUSE OF THEIR EXPERTISE.

INEL HAS RESPONDED TO GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS WITH ORIENTATIONS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

INEL IS AN OUTSTANDING PARTNER. I AM IMPRESSED 3.2.2 BY THE OPENNESS OF INEL MANAGEMENT WITH DATA THAT IS REQUESTED FROM THEM.

I AM CONFIDENT INEL CAN HANDLE THIS SIS PROJECT. I RECOMMEND AND ENCOURAGE THE SITING OF THIS PROJECT 1.1 AND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IS REQUESTED TO DESIGNATE IDAHO AS THE LOCATION FOR THE FACILITY AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

THANK YOU.

Mark G. Ricks

Senator Mark Ricks
3348 S. 1400 W.
Rexburg, Idaho 83440

E165

Exhibit #165

JACK C. KENNEVICK
DISTRICT 20
ADA COUNTY

HOME ADDRESS
1 MESA DRIVE
BOISE, IDAHO 83705

COMMITTEES
STATE AFFAIRS
BUSINESS
WAYS AND MEANS

MAJORITY LEADER

House of Representatives
State of Idaho

March 26, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Environmental Impact Statement on the Special Isotope Separation Project being considered by the U.S. Department of Energy.

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1.1 I support 'alternative 1', as stated in the Executive Summary. This alternative would place the project at the Idaho National Engineering Lab (INEL) near Idaho Falls. The existing facilities at the site have been a positive factor in the community and the state. We value the expertise and social concerns of the professionals there.

5.27.6.1 I feel that the SIS project would be a contribution to the stability and growth of our state's economy. Of the estimated $937-million budget, the actual facility cost is projected at $505-million. The estimates are that a peak construction workforce of 440 direct and indirect personnel would be required. Since Idaho can readily supply this workforce, the in-migration of construction workers would not be necessary.

5.27.11.3 It is my understanding that construction of the project would entail a Laser Support Facility consisting of a Laser Support Building, a Dye Pump Building, a Load Center Building, a Plutonium Processing Facility with a Plutonium Processing Building and an Administrative Building. We would be most pleased to see construction of these facilities begin in Idaho in June of 1989.

Idaho welcomed the initial research facilities many years ago and was proud to be the location for the first production of electricity from nuclear power. We have found the safety level enforced at INEL in both construction and operations superior to the national averages for construction and nuclear industries. 5.24.23

We would be pleased for the opportunity to participate in the development of this project. The economic benefits and the scientific information that will be gained from the various components of the project will have a beneficial impact for many years. I encourage the selection of Idaho as the site for this project. There are many reasons why Idaho is the best site for the SIS, I hope your decision will be to place the facility here. 5.27.6.1

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Kennevick
Majority Leader
Idaho House of Representatives

JCK:db

Exhibit # 166

ANN RYDALCH
DISTRICT 33
SUGARVILLE, BUTTE, CLARK, CUSTER, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, LEMHI, MADISON, AND TETON COUNTIES

HOME ADDRESS
3924 E. 17TH STREET
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
COMMERCE & LABOR
VICE CHAIRMAN
HEALTH & WELFARE
JUDICIARY & RULES

Idaho State Senate

CAPITOL BUILDING
BOISE

March 25, 1988

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY IN THIS FORUM TO EXPRESS MY OPINION.

IDAHOANS, FOR THE MOST PART I BELIEVE, HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PROUD CONCERNED CITIZENS. WE HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANY FIRSTS. THAT ROLE HAS BEEN LED BY A WORK FORCE THAT IS SECOND TO NONE.

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5.27.12.5 THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY CONTRACTORS IN EASTERN IDAHO ARE THE LARGEST PRIVATE EMPLOYERS IN IDAHO, PROVIDING MORE THAN 8000 JOBS. TEN THOUSAND PLUS PEOPLE WORK AT INEL - THAT'S ABOUT 2 1/2% OF IDAHO'S TOTAL WORKFORCE.

5.27.12.2 IF I MAY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT A BIT MORE AS TO WHAT INEL DOES FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO. APPROXIMATELY $50 MILLION ANNUALLY IS AWARDED BY DOE IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS TO IDAHO FIRMS.

EG&G IDAHO, THE LARGEST SITE CONTRACTOR, SPENDS ABOUT $30.5 MILLION ANNUALLY WITH 900 IDAHO BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

5.27.7.3 THE SIS PROJECT IS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE A PEAK CONSTRUCTION WORK FORCE OF ABOUT 440 PERSONS AND A LONG TERM OPERATING WORK FORCE OF ABOUT 750 PERSONS.

5.27.12.5 THIS BECOMES AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR WHEN YOU STOP AND THINK THAT DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, SOME OF THE MAJOR PROJECTS AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITHOUT FOLLOW-ON MAJOR PROJECTS TO TAKE THEIR PLACE. NEEDLESS TO SAY, THAT DOES CAUSE CONCERN AND DOES CAUSE THE POTENTIAL FOR LOSS OF A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF JOBS.

5.27.9.2 ONE OF THE FOREMOST CONCERNS OF MANY IDAHOANS IS THE CREATION AND RETENTION OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES. THE ATOMIC VAPOR LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROCESS USED IN THE SIS PROJECT IS A NEW HIGH TECHNOLOGY WITH POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL APPLICATION WHICH COULD BE TRANSFERRED TO INDUSTRY IN IDAHO AND OTHER STATES.

LASERS ARE NOT NEW, WE ALL KNOW THAT. LASERS WERE INVENTED IN 1960. HOWEVER, THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SEEMS TO BE TAKING GIANT STEPS. OVER A BILLION DOLLARS WAS SPENT ON LASER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN 1985. WE ALL SEE LASERS AT WORK TODAY - SUPERMARKET SCANNERS, LASER PRINTERS, MISSILE GUIDANCE, CORNEA SHAPING, REPAIRING DETACHED RETINAS, COMPACT AUDIO DISC PLAYERS - JUST TO MENTION A FEW.

WHAT ALL IS IN STORE FOR THIS TYPE OF LASER OR ITS SPIN OFFS? WE KNOW A FEW OF THE ANSWERS, BUT I SUSPECT WE DON'T KNOW THEM ALL.

I SUSPECT WHEN THE PBF REACTOR WAS FIRST BUILT YEARS AGO AT INEL THEY DID NOT KNOW THAT IT WOULD BE EVENTUALLY USED FOR THE BNCT PROJECT WHICH IS A

POSSIBLE BRAIN CANCER RADIATION THERAPY THAT JUST MAY HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR SAVING THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES EVERY YEAR.

3.2.22 IDAHO AND INEL HAVE A STRONG RELIABLE PARTNERSHIP. IT IS MY BELIEF THAT INEL WILL DO ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING TO MAKE SURE A STRONG PARTNERSHIP IS MAINTAINED. AND EQUALLY, I BELIEVE IDAHO WILL DO ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING TO MAKE SURE A STRONG PARTNERSHIP IS MAINTAINED.

1.1 I AM CONFIDENT INEL CAN HANDLE THIS SIS PROJECT. I RECOMMEND AND ENCOURAGE THE SITING OF THIS PROJECT AND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IS REQUESTED TO DESIGNATE IDAHO AS THE LOCATION FOR THE FACILITY AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

THANK YOU.

Ann Rydalch

Senator Ann Rydalch
3824 E. 17th Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

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March 26, 1988

Marsha G. Lucchesi
Robert J. Lucchesi
4211 N.Jennifer Pl
Boise, Idaho 83704

Untied States Department of Energy
Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402-1133

Dr. Nichols,

We wish to make a statement in opposition to construction of any Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Facility anywhere, but especially not in Idaho. 1.1 The United States has enough nuclear weapons stockpiled to destroy the world. 4.15.2 The more nuclear material and or weapons available, the chances of having a nuclear accident is multiplied. The promotion of this facility in Idaho so that 750 "Idahoans" can have jobs is ludicrous. If one life is lost, or one part of this world is contaminated for tens of thousands of years, the price is too high. 6.1.2 Are we going to sell our moral values for twenty pieces of silver and promote the current military approach? We say no! The reasoning that the Soviet's are building more weapons is a 'tit-for-tat' philosophy that may destroy the world. We have no control over the Soviet's, but we do have control over ourselves. If we stand up today and say no to more nuclear weapons, it will be us showing the world that one nuclear weapon is one too many. 4.14

Marsha G. Lucchesi

Marsha G. Lucchesi

Robert J. Lucchesi

Robert J. Lucchesi

E168

March 26, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I would like to express my opposition to the SIS project location at the INEL facility here in Idaho.

6.1.10 5.29.85 I object to the projected increases in radioactive vapors and wastes in Idaho's environment. I object to transportation of plutonium over Idaho's highways. I question the necessity for SIS when the Reagan administration and the Department of Energy have said that the plutonium stockpile that the U.S. already has is sufficient to meet the demands for new weapons. I also question the possibility that if the SIS project is placed at the INEL, if INEL would become a waste dump for other nuclear plants.

4.15.5 5.30.2.5 5.27.7.3 The number of new jobs that would be created is actually only about 250-300, not the 750 the Department of Energy is projecting. This lower number of new jobs would mostly be in support personnel such as janitors and other low wage-earners since INEL already employs many of the technical personnel needed. At the cost of one billion-plus dollars to the taxpayers of the U.S., I feel that the risks vastly outweigh the benefits.

6.2 6.1.2 I urge that the SIS project not be placed at the INEL facility. The potential risks to our environment and standard of living Idahoans enjoy is not worth the costs of this billion-dollar albatross.

A concerned taxpayer and parent,

Karen L. Silva

Karen L. Silva
504 Warren St.
Boise, ID 83706

cc: Governor Cecil D. Andrus
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

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E169

Subject: SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR. S I S

1.1

I am opposed to the construction of the S I S, in Idaho or any other place or location. I request that you consider me reasoning and those of others who are here to testify today and decide against proceeding with the proposed S I S construction.

This is a complicated world and the problems increase daily in number and magnitude. Accordingly I believe it is necessary to establish priorities that will better enable us to reach a proper decision as to the S I S, and its future or lack of a future. It is your responsibility to determine the environmental impact of the S I S.

Now let us consider the environmental impact from other areas as well as that of the S I S.

On the same page of the Idaho Statesman dated March 16 there is a very complete article concerning the unexpected drop in the protective ozone layer. Possible result: More skin cancer.

Famine in Ethopia: Millions starving account drouth caused by destruction of the water shed.

Large scale cutting of timer and destruction of the rain forrest in South America. This for land development. Result; decreased rainfall and interruption of one link in replacing oxygen in the atmosphere.

I refer to these other problems in order to impress upon you that there is more than the problem of the S I S. The seriousness of polution is far greater than we admit.

There are many other threats to the environment and each may have a legitimate reason for the act that created them. Many of these acts that have a hazardous effect on the environment apply to totally unrelated programs. Creation of jobs; land development; national defense;

housing construction; industrial expansion and the profit motive. These are arguments for the development and expansion of many activities. There is nothing wrong with any of these goals, but they are rated too high when priority and importance is considered. We place a high priority on Education, Transportation, Recreation, Entertainment, Health, and many others but there are three things that are first on my list as being number one. These three things should be considered as one for all three are of equal importance and are dependent one upon the other. They are CLEAN AIR-PURE WATER-PRODUCTIVE SOIL. Unless we protect and improve our air, water and soil none of the other items mentioned can exist. The very future of the earth depends on clean air, pure water and productive soil. We have reached a point where I believe we have done more damage to the environment than we can afford. We should not permit any furtner destruction to the environment. Certainly the S I S does not promote clean air, pure water and productive soil.

6.1.2

5.12.1

Certain information from magazines and articles leads me to believe that the S I S will eventually contaminate our underground aquifer. That aquifer is so important that we must not even think of endangering it. Now is the time for us to give clean air, pure water, and productive soil the number one priority. Jobs, the stock market, transportation, education, health and all endeavors that we accept as every day occurrence depends on clean air, pure water and productive soil.

Foreget the S I S Just say No.

Statement of: Alvin W. Joslyn
Meridian, Idaho
Formerly of Glenns Ferry.
Former member of the House of Representatives from Elmore County.

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E170

2601 TERRACE WAY
BOISE, IDAHO 83702

MARCH 23, 1988

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HEARINGS
BOISE, IDAHO

I STRONGLY OPOSE THE SIS PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEPARTENT OF ENERGY FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: 1.1

1. ACCORDING TO THE DOE'S OWN STATEMENT IN JUSTIFYING THE CLOSURE OF THE HANFORD REACTOR, THERE IS NO NEED IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MORE WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM, AS THERE IS PRESENTLY A SUFFICIENT STOCKPILE. 4.15.5

2. THE RECYCLING OF THE PLUTONIUM IN THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO BE ELIMINATED UNDER THE INF TREATY AND THE PROPOSED 50% STRATEGIC FORCE CUT BACK WILL PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL SURPLUS FAR BEYOND ANY IMAGINABLE NEED. 4.3

3. THE ESTIMATED COST OF THIS PROJECT OF NEARLY ONE BILLION DOLLARS IS AN EXPENDITURE WHICH CAN ONLY BE CLASSED AS A "PORK BARRELL" PLUM FOR THE STATE TO BE SELECTED FOR ITS LOCATION, AND THIS IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUED WASTE OF TAX PAYERS MONEY. 5.2.7

4. IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE COST OF CLEANING UP THE NOW EXISTING NUCLEAR WASTE AT THE I.N.E.L. WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY $30 MILLION, AND ACCORDING TO JOSEPH SALGADO, UNDERSECRETARY AT DOE, THE NECESSARY CLEAN UP OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANTS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY MAY COST AS MUCH AS $100 BILLION. WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PROJECTING A FISCAL BUDGET DEFICT OF $157 BILLION FOR 1988, HOW CAN WE POSSIBLY JUSTIFY THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANOTHER SUPERFLOUS FACILITY WHICH WILL ONLY ADD TO THE NUCLEAR WASTE PROBLEM? 5.30.4.14

PLEASE, IN THE NAME OF REASON, USE YOUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIS PROGRAM -- IN IDAHO OR ANYWHERE ELSE. IT IS A PROJECT WHICH CAN ONLY CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO OUR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, TO THE BUDGET DEFICIT IN OUR COUNTRY, AND TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE INSANE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IN OUR WORLD. 1.1

RESPECTFULLY,

Charles Fisher

DR. CHARLES M. FISHER

E171

SAFETY ISSUES RELATED TO SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION (SIS) TECHNOLOGY*

A Critical Analysis of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Energy

by

W. JACKSON DAVIS, PH. D.

Executive Director
Environmental Studies Institute
2309 Empire Grade
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
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and

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*COMMISSIONED BY THE NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL
*ISSUED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES INSTITUTE

March 1988

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) has proposed the construction of a new facility for Special Isotope Separation (SIS) to produce weapon-grade plutonium. The present report analyzes the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the SIS technology, with particular focus on safety issues. The following specific flaws in the DEIS are documented.

5.24.18 *First*, the DEIS does not make it clear that the proposed SIS facility is based upon a technology that is only partially developed, and is experimental in nature. The technology entails handling large quantities of highly toxic plutonium by untested technologies in an experimental context. The intrinsic level of hazard associated with the proposed SIS facility is therefore high in comparison with mature nuclear technologies such as nuclear power generation.

5.1.3 *Second*, design basis criteria that could provide a foundation for accident sequence analysis do not exist at the present stage of SIS technology development. Therefore, the design basis accident (DBA) scenarios evaluated in the DEIS are highly speculative at best.

5.1.1 *Third*, several critical assumptions underlying the modeling of accident scenarios in the DEIS are highly non-conservative, i. e., they understate accident consequences significantly. Non-conservative assumptions include:

5.1.10 • the assumption of extremely low plutonium source terms (i. e., the assumption of extremely small amounts released to the environment under accident conditions). This underestimate results from a combination of several factors, including: a) probable underestimation of the dispersible plutonium inventory; b) the assumption, in most instances, of highly efficient filtering of airborne plutonium prior to release to the environment under accident conditions; c) misrepresentation of release fractions in response to fire (Table 1); d) unjustifiably optimistic assumptions regarding containment and plate-out. These factors result in effective release fractions for SIS accidents that are up to one hundred million times lower than accepted or obtained values for accidents in the nuclear power industry (Table 2).

5.1.26 • dismissal of propagated (sequential) accidents—i. e., accidents in which one event triggers another accident scenario. For example, a scenario involving an explosion followed by fire is not considered. Such an omission is significant owing to the requisite proximity in SIS technology of flamable liquids (thousands of gallons of ethanol) and gas (hydrogen) with powdered, metallic and vaporized plutonium.

5.1.19 • inadequate consideration of external initiators of accident sequences, including especially large seismic events and associated ground shear.

5.1.31 • omission of significant accident scenarios, such as collapse of vacuum in interconnected separator boxes leading to air influx and subsequent fire; and explosion followed by fire.

• use of out-of-date computer codes for consequence analysis and resultant understatement of accident consequences.

In order to provide an independent assessment of the level of hazard associated the SIS technology, the dispersion/consequence analysis methodology of the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was applied to a hypothetical severe accident at the proposed SIS facility. 5.1.6 This analysis permits partial evaluation of the offsite consequences of a severe accident under conservative assumptions.

5.1.13 Such an analysis shows that a severe accident would, under the most likely meteorological conditions at the site, contaminate downwind locations with plutonium at levels up to one million times the NRC limit for unrestricted public use. Contamination of downwind locations would exceed the NRC limit by more than 1,000 times up to 30 km (approximately 18.3 miles) from the accident site, and remain approximately one hundred times higher than existing limits at 105 km (approximately 63 miles) downwind from the site—the farthest distance for which

calculations have been made here. Linear extrapolation of the deposition curve indicates significant contamination (i. e., in excess of NRC limits for unrestricted public use) to approximately 210 km (128 miles) from the accident. Even under much less conservative assumptions, plutonium contamination would remain several times above the allowable limit out to 105 km from the source.

The DEIS notes that most agricultural land lies northeast of the site, in the path of the most common wind direction. In the event of a severe accident of the kind modeled briefly here, contaminated farmlands downwind would have to be abandoned or decontaminated prior to rehabitation. The economic and social costs of such contingencies are not addressed in the DEIS. 5.27.2

Major population centers and ski resorts are located within the accident radius from the SIS site. Rexburg, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot and Pocatello, for example, are all located approximately 80 km (50 miles) from the proposed SIS facility. Boise is likewise within range of such an accident (approximately 160 km or 100 miles from the site). Ski resorts such as Sun Valley are likewise well within range of such an accident. The human and economic costs of such an accident are outside the scope of the present report, but should be considered in cost/benefit comparisons for the SIS facility.

INTRODUCTION

Author's Background

I am W. Jackson Davis. I received the B. A. degree in zoology with honors from the University of California at Berkeley in 1964; the Ph.D. in biology in 1967 from the University of Oregon; and I studied as a postdoctoral fellow at Stanford University for two years before joining the faculty at the University of California at Santa Cruz. I am currently full Professor of Biology at the University of California, Santa Cruz Campus. I have been licensed as a radiation biologist by the University of California. I have published more than 100 scientific papers in the biological and behavioral sciences, and I am Chair of the Psychobiology Program at the University of California at Santa Cruz. My *curriculum vitae* is attached.

As part of my University activities, I have taught courses for the department of Environmental Studies at the U. C. Santa Cruz campus, and I have written a textbook on the subject. Also as a part of my University activities, I co-founded the University's Nuclear Policy Program—an official Organized Research Activity (ORA) of the University that is, in turn, a campus branch of an official Multi-Campus Research Unit, namely, the Institute for Global Cooperation and Conflict (IGCC). The purpose of the Nuclear Policy Program is to provide scientific and technical analyses of nuclear issues insofar as they relate to the formation of public policy.

As part of my involvement in the Nuclear Policy Program, I have researched such issues as the transport of radioactive materials through ocean food webs and the dispersion of radioactive materials following various hypothetical nuclear accident scenarios. I have analyzed accident scenarios involving the incineration of spent nuclear fuel during transport; the incineration of plutonium contained in nuclear weapons; criticality accidents within naval propulsion nuclear reactors; and meltdown scenarios in commercial nuclear power plants. I have recently published

an article on these topics entitled " Nuclear Dispersion Modeling as a Tool of Nuclear Policy Analysis" in a scholarly collection that is currently in press (University of California Press, # 137 on *curriculum vitae*.

As indications of my experience and expertise in the nuclear area, I have: performed a study of the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station at the request of the State of Massachusetts; testified before the U. S. Congress on nuclear issues on several occasions; performed a study of nuclear safety in Australian ports at the invitation of the government of Australia, and testified on the findings of my study before a Select Committee of the Australian Senate; and performed a study of nuclear safety at power stations and in the transportation of spent nuclear fuel at the invitation of the Italian government.

As further indications of my experience in the nuclear area, I was appointed as Scientific Advisor on nuclear issues to the Association of Chief Executives of the Pacific Basin by Governor Paul Calvo of Guam in 1982. I represented the Republic of Kiribati as Scientific Advisor on the issue of radioactive waste dumping at sea at a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna in 1982. I am currently Scientific Advisor to the Republic of Nauru, whom I represented at the Third Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in Geneva in 1985. On the same issue, I have served as Scientific Advisor to the Republics of Nauru and Kiribati at the past six annual meetings of the international treaty known as the London Dumping Convention (LDC) at the U. N. headquarters of the International Maritime Organization in London. On the basis of a study I performed in 1982 documenting the uncertainties and hazards of radioactive waste dumping at sea, the LDC imposed a global ban on this practice in 1983 that remains in effect today.

I am the founder and Executive Director of the Environmental Studies Institute, a non-profit corporation begun seven years ago and dedicated to scientific research and public education on environmental issues in general and nuclear issues in particular.

Owing to my expertise in the nuclear area, I have been commissioned by the Natural Resources Defense Council to prepare this analysis of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) written by the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) on the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) project.

Background of the SIS Technology

The SIS project entails the construction of a plutonium purification facility at one of three locations, with the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) designated as the preferred site. The stated purpose of the facility is to provide a redundant, flexible, rapidly expandable and inexpensive source of weapon-grade plutonium for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The proposed facility would be based on the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS) technology that is still in the developmental stage at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratories in California.

According to the DEIS prepared by the DOE, the SIS process would entail processing fuel-grade plutonium from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington State. The fuel would be processed at Hanford and transported in the form of plutonium dioxide to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratories (INEL), where the SIS technology would be implemented.

At the INEL, the plutonium oxide would be reduced to plutonium metal, which would serve as feedstock for the SIS process. This plutonium metal, containing several isotopes (plutonium 238-242), would be heated and vaporized in a vacuum by electron beam bombardment. The resulting collimated vapor stream would then be accelerated to supersonic speeds by an electric field and passed through a beam of laser light generated by remote dye lasers. The laser light would be selectively tuned to photoionize all isotopes except plutonium-239. The vapor stream containing uncharged plutonium-239 and its ionized isotopes would then pass between charged byproduct collector plates, to which the photoionized isotopes of plutonium would

adhere. The stream of uncharged (neutral) 239-plutonium would pass between the byproduct collector plates and condense upon a product collector plate. This purified plutonium-239 would then be removed from the collector plates by hydriding and dehydriding processes, melted and casted, and transported to Rocky Flats for fabrication into nuclear weapon components. Byproducts (the other isotopes of plutonium) would be stored on site for possible future use. Waste products would be stored on site, or transported to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) site at Carlsbad, New Mexico.

SPECIFIC SAFETY ISSUES

Intrinsic Hazard Level of SIS Technology Is High Compared to Mature Nuclear Technologies

It is important to recognize that the action proposed in the DEIS is to build an experimental facility to implement an intrinsically hazardous nuclear technology that is not yet fully developed or even proven. The SIS technology would, if implemented at the present time, be developed as a "concurrent" project, in which the conceptual development proceeds in parallel with its technical implementation. Because the technology is still in the developmental phase and the SIS facility has not reached the design stage, the risks associated with the facility cannot be predicted with the quantitative accuracy suggested in the DEIS. 5.1.3 5.24.18

It is also important to recognize that the proposed technology is intrinsically hazardous—perhaps moreso than any nuclear technology yet developed. Plutonium metal, the proposed feedstock of the SIS process, is among the most toxic materials known. Plutonium is highly pyrophoric (burning readily in air), and highly toxic (causing fatal cancers in microgram doses). Three kilograms (6.6 pounds) of plutonium would, if evenly distributed to each U. S. citizen in respirable form, be sufficient to kill the entire American population. The SIS technology proposes to vaporize several feed-casted slugs of metallic plutonium *simultaneously* in several 5.24.27 5.24.28

serially redundant separator boxes in two separator lines. The more finely divided plutonium is, the more flamable it is. Vaporized plutonium is therefore maximally pyrophoric. The vaporization and separation process would take place in a vacuum which, if accidentally collapsed, would assure the influx of oxygen in air and render the plutonium within vulnerable to fire.

5.1.27

In the same facility, under the same roof as the separator lines in which plutonium is vaporized, the condensed plutonium would be recovered by hydriding/dehydriding processes that employ large quantities of highly flamable hydrogen gas. The DEIS notes that the hydrogen would be mixed with an inert gas, that the concentration of oxygen gas (which would render the hydrogen flamable or explosive) would be monitored continuously and automatically, and that gas sources will be controlled by trained and certified personnel. These safety procedures notwithstanding, the potential for human error and catastrophic accident involving accidental incineration and dispersion of plutonium is obvious.

5.24.3

5.24.14

In a separate but necessarily adjacent facility, copper laser chains would be used to drive tunable-wavelength dye lasers to produce the requisite tuned laser light for the photoionic separation process. Copper lasers are highly inefficient from an energetic viewpoint; that is, most of the electrical energy needed to drive them is dissipated in heat, which must be effectively removed to avoid destruction of the laser. These copper lasers would be used to drive adjacent dye lasers, consisting of dye dissolved in large quantities (4,000 gallons total) of highly flamable ethanol. The facility would, according to the DEIS, be equipped with emergency cooling systems for the copper laser arrays. But the clustering of large heat sources with large, flamable ethanol sources adjacent to a facility in which large quantities of plutonium are deliberately vaporized has obvious safety implications.

5.24.2

Even a cursory comparison of the SIS technology with other, mature nuclear technologies reveals unprecedented levels of hazard. A typical commercial nuclear power reactor, for example, contains uranium dioxide as its fuel, encased in metal cladding and contained within a

5.24.4

strong core that is in turn housed in an engineered steel-and-concrete containment facility. The fission and activation products that accumulate within the reactor fuel contain plutonium, distributed homogeneously among the other nuclear isotopes. In contrast, plutonium in the SIS facility would be contained not in carefully packaged fuel matrices encased in metal and surrounded by strong containments, but rather in the form of powder, exposed metal and as a high-flux vapor stream in several large, evacuated chambers. Such a brief comparison indicates that the proposed SIS technology, even when technically mature, would be much more hazardous than current nuclear technologies such as power generation.

The SIS facility is rendered still more dangerous by design features that may, under certain conditions, rely upon administrative controls, rather than engineered features, to exclude potentially hazardous contingencies. In the plutonium processing building, for example, the risk of fire will be mitigated in part by "administrative controls".

> "Combustible loadings in the PPB [plutonium processing building] will be administratively controlled." (DEIS, p. 4-21)

5.1.15

A more important case involves criticality accidents. A report by the Batelle Northwest Laboratories—quoted by the DEIS as its source of estimated plutonium release fractions (Selby et al., 1973)—cites criticality accidents as "one of the major safety considerations in a fuel fabrication plant" (p. 67), and notes that four such events had occurred in the U. S. at that time (1973).* The same report notes that engineered barriers are more effective than administrative controls, which increase the possibility of human error. And yet, the SIS DEIS suggests that under certain circumstances** administrative control could be the *sole* barrier to a criticality

5.1.14

*This accident history results in a probability of occurrence of a criticality accident of 0.0009 per year, or about one in one thousand per plant per ten years.

**These circumstances entail no more than formal analysis and approval in a "Safety Analysis Report"; DEIS, p. 4-22.

accident (DEIS, p. 4-22).

5.1.1 These general safety considerations suggest the need to examine specific accident scenarios with special care. In the absence of detailed engineering specifications for the SIS facility (see below), highly conservative assumptions must be made—that is, assumptions which deliberately overstate the possible impact. As will be shown below, the DEIS fails to identify significant accident scenarios, and the underlying assumptions for those scenarios that are identified are both unjustified and far from conservative.

Design Basis Criteria for Accident Scenario Analysis Do Not Exist

5.1.3 The primary accident sequences examined in the DEIS are depicted as postulated "Design Basis Accidents" (DBAs) (DEIS, p. 4-20), i. e., accidents whose impacts can be successfully controlled within the design and engineering criteria of the facility in question. Specific design and engineering criteria for the SIS facility do not exist, however. The DEIS itself concedes this, as follows:

> The accidents described in Section 4.1.3.1 and the releases of radionuclides in the event of these accidents are based on the best available data, given the preliminary design of the facilities, and on the basis of experience gained from similar plutonium facilities and operations. (DEIS, p. 4-19)

A 1983 study issued by Rockwell Hanford Operations stated the same conclusion more directly:

> "The current state of the SIS facility design permits only partial completion of the [risk] analysis." (Vogt, 1983, p. 4)

and

> "Block 5 accident sequence probabilities [dealing with non-DBAs] are not fully determined in this analysis. Estimates quoted from references are based on gross operational experience and *may not reflect the experimental nature of the facility*." (ibid., emphasis added)

and

> "Block 6, a precise determination of plant risk, must await completion of accident probability determination." (ibid.)

In short, the preliminary design of the facility does not provide an adequate basis for assessing the boundaries of DBAs. And according to information released by the DOE, there are no similar facilities known anywhere. Therefore the experience gained from similar plutonium facilities is necessarily non-existent. It follows that the information necessary to formulate and specify DBAs (and their associated consequences and probabilities) does not exist at the present time. 5.24.18

This is not to say that accident scenarios cannot be modeled usefully. It is to say, however, that the portrayal in the DEIS of design-based accidents is necessarily inaccurate. As a consequence of the present lack of design and engineering criteria for design basis accidents, there is no justification for the non-conservative assumptions that underlie the accident scenarios modeled and briefly reported in the DEIS. Specific assumptions that are non-conservative are highlighted in the following sections. 5.1.1

DEIS Assumptions Underlying Accident Scenario Analyses Not Sufficiently Conservative

Source Terms for Accident Analysis are Unjustifiably Small. One of the most significant weaknesses in the DEIS accident analysis scenarios is the assumption of a very small source term in the event of an accident. Source term is defined as the product of two values: the inventory of plutonium available for release in the event of an accident ("dispersible plutonium"), and the assumed release fraction. The DEIS understates both the inventory and the fractional release, resulting in source terms that are too small to be considered credible. The remainder of this section will document this point in greater detail. 5.1.10

For Postulated Accident 1, for example, namely a single-area fire in the plutonium processing building, it is stated that the *average* amount of plutonium that is vulnerable to fire in any

single process area is three kilograms. The total amount of plutonium available in any single process area is not stated, however, nor does the DEIS justify the assertion that only 3 kg is vulnerable to fire at any one time. Such unjustified and apparently arbitrary restriction of the effective plutonium inventory could result in a significant understatement of the actual consequences of an accident. For comparison, the amount of plutonium-239 contained in a typical operating pressurized water nuclear reactor (3200 mWT) is 336 kg (calculated from the PWR nuclide inventory in NRC, 1975). The quantity of plutonium in-process in a "reference" fuel fabrication facility is estimated at "a few hundred kg of plutonium", with about one-half in dispersible form (Selby et al., 1973, p. 77).

For Postulated Accident 1 the release fraction assumed by the authors of the DEIS is 0.05%, or 0.0005 of the available inventory (DEIS, p. 4-21). Three separate cases are then analyzed in the DEIS, entailing three different assumptions regarding filtering efficiency. In Case 1 it is assumed that two sequential filter systems operate perfectly, resulting in a sequential, dual-filtration to near-perfect efficiencies (99.9 and 99.8%, respectively) (ibid.). These assumptions reduce the effective release fraction to the environment from 0.05% to 0.0000001%---one ten-millionth of one percent.* These fractions are then reduced by a factor of 2 in the DEIS, under the assumption that some half the plutonium will plate out prior to release to the environment. Therefore the effective release fraction is reduced further, to 0.00000005%.

The assumption that two filters in sequence each have the same efficiency (case 1 above) seems logically implausible; if materials pass through the first filter, they should pass through the second filter with no further mitigation.Case 2 considers this more plausible condition, by assuming that the first filter operates at 99.9% efficiency, and the second filter does not provide additional filtration. In this case, the effective release fraction to the environment is reduced

*0.0005 [(1 - 0.999)(1 - 0.998)] = 0.0005 × 0.001 × 0.002 = 0.000000001 = 0.0000001%.

5.1.1

from 0.05% to 0.00005%---five one hundred thousandths of one percent.** Assumed plate out reduces this fraction to by a factor of 2, to 0.000025%.

Case 3 assumes that the first filter operates at 90% efficiency and the second filter fails. This is equivalent to reducing the effective release fraction from 0.05% to 0.005%—five one thousandths of one percent.† Assumed plate-out reduces the effective fraction to 0.0025%.

In the case of a criticality accident (DEIS, p. 4-22) and also an uncontrolled chemical reaction (DEIS, p. 4-24), a 1% release of particulate matter is assumed (0.01 the original inventory). Three different filtering conditions are again analyzed, each of which reduces the effective release fraction as above. In Case 1, for example, near perfect filtering prior to release is assumed, reducing the actual release fraction to the environment to 0.000002%—two-millionths of one percent.‡ Case 2 and Case 3 result respectively in reduction of the effective release fraction to 0.00001% and 0.001%. Plate-out is evidently not considered for criticality accidents.

In the case of the design-basis earthquake, a release fraction of 0.05% is again assumed. Each of the three filtering cases is again considered (DEIS, p. 4-28), resulting in respective effective release fractions of 0.0000001%, or one ten-millionth of one percent (case 1); 0.00005%, or five one hundred thousandths of one percent (case 2); and 0.005%, or five one thousandths of one percent (case 3). Plate-out of 50% is assumed within the reactor building prior to release, resulting in a halving of the above release factors, to 0.00000005%, 0.000025%, and 0.0025%, respectively, for cases 1-3.

The "severe facility accident" postulated in the DEIS alleges to extend beyond the design-basis accident. The assumptions of this analysis, as described in the DEIS (p. 4-30), are:

5.1.8

**0.0005 (1 - 0.999) = 0.0005 × 0.001 = 0.0000005 = 0.00005%.

†0.0005 (1 - 0.90) = 0.0005 × 0.1 = 0.00005 = 0.005%.

‡0.01 [(1 - 0.999)(1 - 0.998)] = 0.01 × 0.001 x 0.002 = 0.00000002 = 0.000002%.

"in the worst case 25 kilograms of plutonium might be unprotected against fire involvement."

and

"A fraction of 5×10^{-4} of the involved plutonium becomes airborne within the building/room complex (PNL, 1975)."*

and finally,

"In the process of leaving the building, 50 percent of the airborne material falls and/or plates out (LLNL, 1986)."

Release fractions for this accident are determined in the DEIS assuming filtering efficiencies of 90%, 50% and 0, resulting in effective release fractions of 0.005%, 0.025%, and 0.05%. Assumed plate-out reduces these values by half, to 0.0025%, 0.0125% and 0.025%.

In assessing the credibility of this "worst-case" scenario, it is instructive to examine the original document from which the DEIS estimate of release fraction is quoted (Selby et al., 1973). With regard to the plutonium inventory and the fraction that is vulnerable to fire, this document notes that in a typical mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility (capacity of 1 MT per day), the total plant inventory of plutonium will be of the order of 1,000 to 3,000 kg (p. 9). Of this quantity, it is estimated that a few hundred kg of plutonium will be in process, of which approximately half is in dispersible form. On this basis the amount of plutonium vulnerable to fire in a "reference" fuel fabrication facility might be 100 - 200 kg.

The credibility of the claim that only 25 kg of plutonium will be at risk in a facility-wide fire involving the entire SIS facility is, at best, impossible to evaluate. Proper, independent evaluation of this claim requires comparing the dispersible (vulnerable) fraction with the total inventory of plutonium in the facility. Independent evaluation of this claim also requires a complete description of the facility processes, so that the underlying assumptions can be made explicit. The total plutonium inventory in the SIS facility is not reported in the DEIS, and the

*The assumed fractional release of 5×10^{-4} is equivalent to 0.05%.

fraction of this inventory that is allegedly vulnerable to fire is neither reported nor justified.

With regard to the release fraction in the event of a fire, the same document (Selby et al., 1973) indicates that plutonium exists in many different forms, and "Each of these involves different preparation techniques and different safety characteristic." (ibid., p. 1) In other words, the hazard associated with a plutonium facility (such as the proposed SIS facility) depends entirely on the form of plutonium used in different processes, and on the total inventory of plutonium in each of those forms. The DEIS notes that the SIS facility will contain plutonium in several forms, including oxide powder, hydride powder, salts of various forms (chloride and fluoride), molten metal, metal "buttons", milled metal particles, scrap and scrap salt, cast metal, and various other chemical forms (DEIS, pp. 2-13 through 2-15). Each of these forms of plutonium has its own separate release fraction, which in turn varies according to the exact accident conditions.

The literature source that is quoted by the DEIS in support of its choice of 0.05% as the release fraction is Selby et al. (1973, revised in 1975, and quoted in the DEIS on p. 4-30 as PNL, 1975). Examination of the original document yields a somewhat different conclusion regarding release fractions than the one portrayed in the DEIS. For purposes of discussion that follows, Table 13 of Selby et al. is reproduced here as Table 1.

5.1.11

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMINED AND ESTIMATED AIRBORNE RELEASE FRACTIONS OF PLUTONIUM UNDER VARIOUS THERMAL AND AERODYNAMIC STRESSES (From Selby et al., 1973)

Stress Imposed	% of Source *Initially Airborne*
FIRE	
METAL	
Ignited airflow less than 100 cm/sec (2.2 mph)	0.01[a]

Partial disruption of molten metal, airflow greater than 100 cm/sec	1.0[a]
DIOXIDE POWDER	
Airflow less than 100 cm/sec	0.5
Airflow 100 cm/sec	1.5
Airflow greater than 100 cm/sec	15.0
Involved with flammable material, natural convection	0.05
Involved with flammable material, forced draft	40.0
OXALATE POWDER	
Airflow less than 100 cm/sec	1.0
FLUORIDE POWDER	
Airflow less than 100 cm/sec	0.1
NITRATE SOLUTION	
Airflow less than 100 cm/sec	0.5
Airflow greater than 100 cm/sec	1.0
Gasoline fire, stainless steel surface, 20 mph	10.0
Involved with flammables, natural convection	0.2
Involved with flammables, forced draft	10.0

EXPLOSION

Any explosive mechanism of sufficient magnitude to completely destroy the integrity of containment is assumed to make airborne all the source material directly involved or fill the available air space with an aerosol which has a mass concentration of 100 mg Pu/cm^3 after 10 minutes.

OTHER

If air at a velocity greater than 10 mph is directed upon or through a finely divided powder (particles less than 50 microns AED), 100% of the powder is assumed airborne.

a. Percent of source airborne associated with particles less than 10 microns Aerodynamic Equivalent Diameter (AED).

Table 1—the alleged basis of the release fractions in the DEIS—shows that the actual release fractions given in this document range from 0.01% to 100%, depending upon the form of the plutonium and the nature of the dispersing incident. For release by fire, as assumed in the worst-case scenario in the DEIS, the range of release fractions shown in Table 1 is from 0.01% to 40%. The *average* release fraction for fire in this Table is 5.78% -- approximately 115 times higher than the estimate of 0.05% used in the DEIS, and approximately one hundred million times higher than the effective release fraction following the near-perfect filtering and the 50% plate-out that is assumed by the writers of the DEIS for the *least* conservative estimate.

A more recent survey of the literature on release factors for various forms of plutonium under different accident conditions (Walker, 1978) likewise paints a much different picture than that given in the DEIS. According to this report,

> "Large release fractions, > 10 percent, appear likely for liquid or particulate systems, whereas small fractions, < 0.01 percent, appear to result from solid systems."(Walker, 1978, p. 17)."

Actual release factors shown in the Tables of this report (Walker, 1976) range up to 70% for plutonium dioxide (Table 4-5; value reported from Mishima et al., 1968); 8% for plutonium dioxide in a different experimental condition (contaminated flammables; Table 4-8, sheet 1 of 2; value reported from Mishima, 1978); "< 10%" for plutonium lodged in a cooling line (Table 4-8, sheet 2 of 2; value reported from USAEC, 1966); 10% for plutonium involved in an explosion/fire resulting from dropping a can of plutonium chips into a carbon tetrachloride bath (Table 4-9; value reported in USAEC, 1970); and 14% for explosion of a cation exchange resin column (Table 4-9; value reported from King and McCarley, 1961.

To place the release fractions assumed in the SIS DEIS in perspective, it is instructive to examine the assumed release fractions utilized by the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in overseeing the U. S. commercial nuclear industry, as well as the actual release fraction at nuclear

accidents such as Chernobyl. In the case of nuclear reactor accidents, the radioactive materials

5.1.10 are contained much more securely than would be the case for the SIS facility, and hence release fractions would be expected to be substantially smaller. Instead, they are considerably larger.

Assumed release fractions for plutonium in the case of nuclear power reactors range up to 0.3% in the older Rasmussen Report (PWR-1 level accident, WASH-1400; NRC, 1975). The actual release fraction to the environment for plutonium (whole-core) in the Chernobyl accident, as reported by the Soviet Government to the International Atomic Energy Agency, was 2.3 to 3.2% (SCUAE/USSR, 1986; INFAG, 1986). "Modern" nuclear accident analyses assume a plutonium release fraction of up to 4.5% for a severe nuclear reactor accident (Powers, 1987). The release fractions assumed in the SIS DEIS are compared with those assumed or obtained in the commercial nuclear industry in Table 2.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF PLUTONIUM RELEASE FRACTIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE SIS DEIS AND COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Postulated SIS Facility Accident (from DEIS)	Effective Release Fraction from SIS (percent)	Nuclear Industry Literature Source or Event	Comparable Release Fraction From Nuclear Power Plant (percent)
1. Single-Area Fire		1. WASH-1400	
(case 1)	0.00000005%	(NRC, 1975)	0.3%
(case 2)	0.000025%		
(case 3)	0.0025%		
2. Criticality Accident		2. Chernobyl	
	nuclear accident		2.3-3.2%
(case 1)	0.000002%	(INFAG, 1986,	
(case 2)	0.00001%	SCUAE/USSR, 1986)	
(case 3)	0.001%		
3. Design-Basis Earthquake		3. "Modern" accident	
(case 1)	0.00000005	analyses	4.5%
(case 2)	0.000025%	(Powers, 1987)	
(case 3)	0.00025%		
4. Severe Facility Accident			
(case 1)	0.005%		
(case 2)	0.0125%		
(case 3)	0.025%		

Inasmuch as metallic plutonium is highly pyrophoric and also highly exposed inside the recovery area of the SIS facility, it is not clear why a release fraction substantially smaller than that assumed and obtained in nuclear power reactor accidents is used. Inasmuch as plutonium would exist in many different forms within the SIS facility, exhibiting release fractions up to 70%, it is not clear why a single, small release fraction (0.05%) is actually used in the DEIS. Nor is it clear why the authors who have made this and related assumptions in the DEIS consider them "conservative" (DEIS, p. 4-21).

A genuinely conservative analysis for the SIS facility would assume a potentially larger inventory of plutonium available for release than the 25 kg assumed in the DEIS. A conservative analysis would also assume a much larger release fraction than the 0.05% that has been assumed in the DEIS. A genuinely conservative analysis would also assume no mitigation by filtering, to account for the possibility that fire would destroy or disable the filtering system or an explosion would breach the containment provided by the building and its intact filtering system. A genuinely conservative analysis would also assume no plate-out (owing to breach of containment or resuspension). Such an analysis, described below, suggests a significantly greater offsite impact than has been suggested in the DEIS.

5.1.26 *Propagated Accident Sequences Are Unjustifiably Dismissed.* Given the close proximity of the laser facility with the plutonium separation and recovery facilities, and the independent hazards associated with each (as described above), an obvious possibility is that an accident event in one facility will propagate to another. For example, a hydrogen explosion in the plutonium recovery area could cause collapse of the vacuum in the separator lines of the separator facility housed in the same building. As another example, large external initiators (earthquake, tornado; see below) could damage the laser facility, leading to an ethanol fire that affects the plutonium separator/recovery facilities. Such "propagated" accident scenarios—i. e., sequential or chain accidents in which one causes another—are typically taken into account in probability risk assessments of nuclear power plants, and there is documentation of such propagation at nuclear accidents such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl.

Propagated accident sequences are dismissed in the DEIS, however, as follows:

> The SIS facilities (i. e., DPB [Dye Pump Building], Stand-Alone Storage Vault, and PPB [Plutonium Processing Building]) are physically separate, and studies indicate that accidents in one facility would not propagate to adjacent facilities. (DEIS, p. 4-19).

Such summary dismissal of a major class of accident scenarios on the basis of unreported, uncited and unattributed studies is not credible, and far from conservative. This major class of accident scenarios—namely propagated accidents— is therefore unjustifiably ignored in the DEIS.

5.1.27 In particular, an explosion followed by a fire is a scenario that should be evaluated. The data contained in Table 1 suggest that a release fraction of 100% characterizes explosions; and if a fire should follow, the potential exists for dispersing large quantities of plutonium. Probability estimates for explosions and fires at the SIS facility are in the neighborhood of one in one thousand per year (Vogt, 1983), or one in one hundred in ten years—an incredibly high probability for an accident with such severe consequences.*

5.1.19 *Hazards Associated with External Initiator Events Are Underestimated or Ignored.* External Initiators—large events whose origin is extrinsic to the process technology—are mentioned in the DEIS, but their extent does not appear to be adequately documented, and their impact on accident scenarios is dismissed without analysis. For example, seismic activity is noted (p. 3-8 through 3-12), and the historical record is at least partially presented (Table 3-1 in the DEIS). This table shows that a massive earthquake (Richter Scale 7.3) occurred [illegible] as fifteen years ago approximately one hundred kilometers (approximately 61 miles) from the [illegible] site.

This table, however, describes only those earthquakes that have been recorded in [illegible] times. The geological perspective on seismic activity—from which an estimation of the likelihood of near-term seismic events could be ascertained—is not considered. Is the INEL itself in

*For comparison, the probability of a severe nuclear reactor accident is calculated at three in ten thousand per reactor year of operation, and measured at seven in ten thousand per reactor year of operation, including only Chernobyl and Three Mile Island as severe accidents.

an area of high historical seismicity? Has recent activity been sufficient to release elastic strains that could result in large seismic events? Or is the area overdue for such events now? These crucial questions are not addressed in the DEIS.

5.1.24 The DEIS does note that significant surface accelerations are likely to accompany large seismic events near the proposed site of the SIS facility (p. 3-11). And the DEIS appears to indicate that even larger accelerations could be expected in other regions encompassed by the INEL. Such large surface accelerations can be associated with substantial ground shear. If such ground shear were to occur at the proposed SIS facility, what would be the impact on the internal process systems and functions? Could vacuums in separator boxes collapse, raising the probability of plutonium fires? Could hydrogen supply lines in the recovery facility be broken, resulting in uncontrolled release of flamable hydrogen into an oxygen-rich environment in the presence of flamable plutonium? Would propagated accident sequences then become more likely? What consequences would accrue if plutonium were released in large quantity to offsite areas? And how far away would significant impacts be felt?

The DEIS ignores such questions, and instead deals with the "Design-Basis Earthquake" (p. 4-26). The possibility of stronger earthquakes, ground shear, resultant propagated accident sequences, etc., are all dismissed in statements such as the following:

5.1.19

> Systems important for mitigating offsite consequences would be seismically qualified for a DBE [Design-Basis Earthquake] (DEIS, p. 4-26).

The magnitude of a DBE is not given, however, and hence the adequacy of the DBE scenario cannot be ascertained. And in any case, and as noted above, design-basis accidents (DBAs) cannot be specified at present owing to the absence of a specific design basis. Therefore, the section on earthquake analysis is not meaningful. Similar conclusions can be drawn regarding tornado-induced accidents, terrorism, nuclear attack, etc.

Even simple and relatively predictable external initiators, such as electric power losses, appear to be dealt with inadequately. For example, the DEIS states that: 5.1.24

> Emergency electrical power would be provided by a diesel-driven generator. (DEIS, p. 2-24).

It is not reassuring to know that a facility of this size, technical complexity and intrinsic hazard, will be supported by a single diesel-generator for back-up power in the event of a power loss. Absent is any consideration of the possible impacts of power loss on internal functions. What if the power were interrupted and the diesel generator and any other backup systems failed? What are the possible accident sequences that should be considered under such circumstances? The DEIS dose not address such questions.

Significant Accident Scenarios are Omitted. Several possible scenarios are not considered in the DEIS. For example, it is notoriously difficult to maintain a good vacuum in a chamber that can be easily disassembled, such as the proposed separator boxes. What will happen if the vacuum collapses on rapidly vaporizing plutonium? What effect on accident propagation or probability does the proposed interconnection of vacuum chambers imply? In the event of an unanticipated loss of vacuum, would the sudden influx of oxygen ignite the plutonium vapor stream? Is the plutonium metal feedstock heated by the electron beam to temperatures that would cause ignition or explosion in the sudden presence of oxygen? Of special concern is the interconnection of separator boxes by a vacuum system, raising the possibility of propagated or widespread coupled vacuum collapse ("common mode failure"). It is difficult to assess the likelihood or severity of such accident scenarios given the paucity of information in the DEIS regarding engineering details, but they would seem significant from first principles. 5.1.21 5.1.31

Additional accident scenarios that are not considered adequately in the DEIS include widespread structural damage caused by large ground shear associated with great earthquakes. possible accidents associated with extensive use of untested robotics, propagated accident 5.1.19

sequences such as those discussed above, hydrogen explosions in the hydridizing/dehydridizing facility, etc.

Dated Computer Codes Used To Calculate Accident Scenarios Understate Hazards. The dispersion/consequence analyses reported briefly in the DEIS rely upon an older computer code, called CRAC (Calculation of Reactor Accident Consequences). This code has been supplanted, however, with the more modern and updated computer code termed MACCS (Melcore Accident Consequence Calculation Sequence). The CRAC code underestimates the health consequences of a nuclear accident by at least a factor of three in comparison with the MACCS code. The improved MACCS computer code is now the official basis for regulating the U. S. commercial nuclear industry (overseen by the the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission). The DEIS consequence analysis, therefore, is flawed by the use of an outdated computer code that understates the consequences of analyzed accident scenarios.

5.1.6

5.1.7

In addition the DEIS relies on Dose Conversion Factors (DCFs) from the outdated Rasmussen Report (NRC, 1975). These have been replaced and updated with DCFs that indicate substantially greater harm from inhalation of plutonium-239 (Wilson et al., 1986).

Comparable Accident Analyses Utilizing Conservative Assumptions Indicate Substantially Greater Risk

In order to obtain a general idea of the magnitude of effects that might be expected from a significant accident at the SIS facility, I performed a set of calculations using the accepted NRC dispersion/consequence methodology, combined however with genuinely conservative assumptions. These assumptions were: 1) a total dispersible plutonium inventory of 100 kg (instead of the 25 kg assumed as a "worst case" value in the DEIS); a release fraction of 5% (instead of the 0.05% assumed in the DEIS); breach of containment and consequent absence of filtering (rather than the dual filtering to near-perfect efficiencies assumed for many accident sequences in the

DEIS); and absence also of plate-out (rather than the 50% plate-out assumed in the DEIS). Under these assumptions, 5 kg of plutonium would be released to the environment (5% of 100 kg).

Figure 1 shows the offsite consequences for downwind plutonium deposition, assuming no thermal lofting of the resultant radioactive cloud and thermal lofting to 100 meters (approximately 328 feet). As shown in the figure, surface deposition of plutonium exceeds the limits established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for unrestricted public use by up to one million times near the source, and by more than one thousand times up to approximately 30 kilometers (approximately 18.3 miles) from the source. The ground concentration remains nearly one hundred times above the NRC limit up to 105 km (approximately 63 miles) from the source (spatial interval 30 in Figure 1). Linear extrapolation of the deposition curve for 100 m of thermal loft and the most stable atmosphere indicates that contamination in excess of the NRC limit would occur to a distance of approximately 210 km (128 miles) from the accident site.

5.1.13

Even under substantially less conservative assumptions, downwind plutonium contamination would far exceed existing NRC limits for tens of miles from the accident site. For example, a 1% release from a dispersible inventory of 25 kg of plutonium would result in the offsite release of 0.25 kg of plutonium—one twentieth of that assumed in the above analysis. Downwind surface depositions would therefore be one-twentieth of those shown in Figure 1. That is, surface contamination would exceed existing NRC limits by 250 times up to 30 km from the source, and would remain well above the NRC limits out to the farthest distance calculated in this study (105 km or 63 miles from the source) for the least favorable accident conditions.

What would the consequences of such an accident be? The DEIS itself notes: that the atmosphere is stable 58% of the time (DEIS, p. 3-17), which is the most consequential condition for offsite effects (Figure 1); that the commonest wind direction is from the southwest toward the northeast (ibid.); and that:

5.27.2

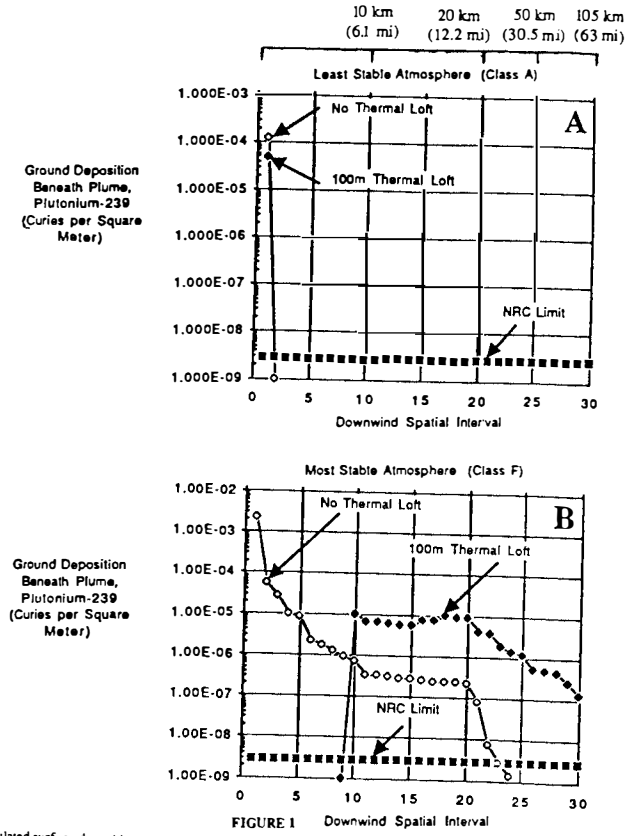


FIGURE 1 Calculated surface deposition of plutonium-239 following a severe accident at the proposed SIS facility at the EL. Surface deposition is graphed against downwind spatial interval (note corresponding distance scale).

The area immediately surrounding the INEL is either desert or agricultural land. Most of the nearby land used for farming is concentrated to the northeast. DEIS, p. 3-4).

In other words, an accident of the magnitude considered in Figure 1 would, owing to conditions at the INEL, have maximal impact on agricultural productivity in the area, with untold regional economic impacts. Agricultural areas contaminated to these levels with plutonium would have to either be abandoned or decontaminated—either of which option would be extraordinarily costly. The DEIS does not address such economic aspects, concentrating instead on health effects. The health effects suggested by the DEIS, however, are based on unrealistically low release fractions, as demonstrated above. Therefore, they are significantly underestimated. Actual health consequences under more appropriately conservative assumptions have not been calculated here. 5.27.2

Major population centers and ski resorts in Idaho are also within the radius of significant effects for a severe accident at the SIS facility. Cities such as Dubois, Rexburg, Rigby, Menan, Ririe, Iona, Idaho Falls, Ammon, Shelley, Firth, Chubbuck and Pocatello are all approximately 80 km (50 miles) from the proposed SIS site. Boise is about 160 km (100 miles) from the site, well within the radius of significant impact. Ski resorts such as Sun Valley are likewise well within the range of severe impact. The cost, both in terms of humah health and economics, of a severe accident has not been adequately addressed by the DEIS. Such costs are essential components of a rational policy decision, which must weigh costs against benefits in arriving at a decision regarding such a facility. 5.1.39 5.27.2 5.13.11

The analysis performed here is based on "idealized" accident conditions, in which the radioactive smoke plume generated by a fire is transported simply in a straight line, without taking into account atmospheric complexities that in reality exist. In the case of the Chernobyl accident, the plume was lofted several hundred meters into the atmosphere, and then touched down unpredictably throughout Western Europe, sometimes hundreds of miles from the accident site. Real accidents are "messier" than the one briefly modeled here, and could have unexpected 5.1.13

site. Real accidents are "messier" than the one briefly modeled here, and could have unexpected and unpredictable impacts on major population and agricultural centers in the midwest.

Such issues are outside the scope of the present report. Unfortunately, they have also been left out of the Draft DEIS prepared for the SIS facility by the Department of Energy. If such issues were adequately engaged, and coupled with genuinely conservative assumptions about accident conditions and release fractions, the environmental and health impacts of a severe accident at the SIS facility would probably be hundreds to thousands of times greater than those suggested in the DEIS.

5.1.13

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND NOTES

I am grateful to other members of the Environmental Studies Institute, and especially Ms. Devon Bates, for assistance and support in the preparation of this report. The analysis, conclusions and views expressed herein are those of the author alone. Identification of the author's institutional affiliations is intended only as an indication of professional background and qualifications, and in no way implies the direct involvement, endorsement, support or warranty of those institutions for the analysis, conclusions or views expressed in this report.

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SIS EIS PUBLIC HEARING

March 26, 1988

James V. Hawkins, Director
Idaho Department of Commerce

The economic impact of the SIS project appears predominantly positive. The project will create new markets and opportunities for Idaho that will reach into the next century. Success in these markets will go a long way toward making Idaho a competitive player in the arena of world technology. 5.27.6.1

The SIS project will produce many jobs and opportunities for business, education, research, and vocational training. Conservative estimates show the following on-site and off-site regional employment gains:

Annual Construction: 350-650
Annual Payroll: Exceed $8 million

During Operation: 1,040
Annual Payroll: Exceed $23 million

We also estimate there is the potential for increased technical support and spin-off business that could lead to additional regional employment of 600 jobs with an annual payroll of $20 million by the year 2000. 5.27.9.1

To realize these opportunities, the Department of Commerce will pursue cooperative arrangements between the private sector and government at all levels.

The Department of Commerce continues to enjoy a true spirit of cooperation with the INEL. This relationship will have positive results in enhancing the economic development and technological diversification efforts for the State of Idaho.

In closing, I would like to say that prospects for substantial employment should not detract from efforts to alleviate environmental concerns. I am certain my colleagues from other state departments will assure these efforts are successful.

Richard P. Donovan, Director
Department of Health and Welfare
Testimony on the U.S. Department of Energy
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
to construct and operate
a special isotope separation facility

For presentation at public hearing
March 26, 1988
City Hall
Boise, Idaho

Good afternoon. My name is Rich Donovan. I'm speaking today as director of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. My comments will cover issues related to public health, the environment and the proposed Special Isotope Separation Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The Department has not analyzed alternative sites or the option of not building the facility. Those are federal responsibilities.

Now, I will offer some preliminary findings and observations from the Department. We are planning to submit more detailed comments in writing before April 21.

Our concerns lie in three major areas. Those are emergency planning and response, SIS monitoring and oversight, and the need for technical and financial assistance.

5.7.1 In reviewing the draft environmental impact statement, we have identified many questions and concerns about emergency planning, training and response.

We are particularly concerned about the need to coordinate and develop appropriate responses to potential off-site accidents and off-site impacts from on-site incidents. Response plans should involve federal, state and local personnel. That may require an explicit SIS agreement for training and response to incidents inside and outside the boundaries of INEL.

Likewise, there should be comprehensive monitoring on and around the site during each phase of the SIS project. The Division of Health is concerned about ongoing exposure to radiation and its cumulative effects. We need assurances that releases do not exceed projections. Regular monitoring of animals, aquifer, vegetation, emissions and discharges will be required to provide that assurance. 5.19.4

State staff will seek maximum involvement in monitoring every phase of this project, both on and off the site. 5.19.6
In addition, we will seek maximum disclosure of information and data to our staff and to the public.

If the SIS project is approved, it will place great demands on state agencies. We will need to negotiate agreements for technical and financial assistance from the Department of Energy. 5.31.7

I have given you an overview. Now I will turn to more specific concerns. In the environmental area, we think waste 5.30.5.6

minimization is an essential management policy for the SIS. Reducing the amount of wastes generated must be emphasized over waste disposal and storage.

5.30.5.6

Other issues still under scrutiny include routine and accidental atmospheric emissions, by-product storage, aquifer contamination, mixed wastes, percolation ponds and injection wells. We believe every effort should be made to preclude any future use of injection wells.

5.17.3

The Department of Agriculture has brought another omission to our attention. The draft EIS does not contain enough information about the effect of radionuclides on animals, birds, and fish in areas around INEL. There is some question about the impact on people who would eat those animals.

5.23.25

Plans for monitoring domestic and wild species in the INEL impact area could allay that concern. Those plans should be spelled out in the final EIS.

5.19.3

What I have given you today is merely an outline of how we view the draft EIS at this time. As you can see, we will continue to scrutinize this project. We will pay close attention to the information presented in public hearings -- and we will be in close contact with DOE as the project develops.

Thank you.

5A

I want to emphasize the Governors Request, that the Dept of Energy consider the Establishment of a permanent Commission which will enable the State to be a full partner in managing the potential Einvironmental and Health Consequences of this project

3.2.31

Memdum to Rich
Donaldsons testimony

ORAL PRESENTATION

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

MACK RICHARDSON, JR. DIRECTOR,
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

5.29.108 UPON REVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, AND SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, OUR INTERESTS ARE LIMITED TO THE TRANSPORTING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND TO THE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AS FIRST RESPONDERS TO ANY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING THESE MATERIALS. IT APPEARS THE TRACK RECORD ESTABLISHED THUS FAR BY DOE IS IMPECCABLE, THERE HAVE BEEN NO MAJOR PROBLEMS, AND WE WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO ANTICIPATE ANY.

5.29.73 SHOULD THIS FACILITY BE LOCATED IN IDAHO, THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL BE CONSULTING WITH DOE ON THE FOLLOWING:

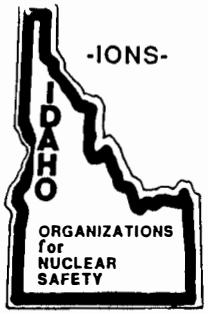
1. INFORMATION ON DOE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES WITHIN IDAHO;
2. INFORMATION REGARDING TRIP SCHEDULES; AND
3. INFORMATION ON TRAINING FOR IDAHO STATE POLICE AND LOCAL AGENCIES THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO AN ACCIDENT INVOLVING A TRANSPORTER.

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT DOE RESPONSE TO THE FIRST TWO POINTS MAY BE SKETCHY BECAUSE OF SECURITY COMPROMISES. THIS IS ACCEPTABLE AND WE WILL BE QUITE WILLING TO WORK WITH DOE RELATIVE TO MAINTAINING SECURITY OF ROUTES AND TRIP SCHEDULES.

5.7.2 FAMILIARIZATION AND RESPONSE TRAINING FOR STATE POLICE AND LOCAL AGENCIES IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. WE BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PROVIDE EXPERTISE WHICH COULD BE CALLED UPON IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT; TO EDUCATE LOCAL RESPONSE UNITS TO THE ACTUAL RISKS INVOLVED IN RESPONDING TO SUCH AN ACCIDENT; TO REDUCE PANIC IN EVENT OF AN INCIDENT BY MAKING PEOPLE AWARE OF THE WAYS THEY CAN HELP THEMSELVES; AND PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO "DE-MYSTIFY" SOME OF THE RUMORS REGARDING DOE TRANSPORT ACTIVITY.

SHOULD THIS FACILITY BE LOCATED IN IDAHO, THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT WOULD EXPECT TO MAINTAIN AN ON-GOING WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH DOE AUTHORITIES TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF FURTHER SAFEGUARDS IN TRANSPORT OF THESE MATERIALS.

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COMMENTS

ON

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TO THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SUBMITTED

MARCH 26, 1988

BOISE, IDAHO

EMPTY PROMISES

The DOE promises to run its nuclear weapons production facilities safely. They promise in the SIS Environmental Impact Statement that the health and safety of the general public and facility workers will be protected.

The truth of the matter is that the Federal government established the Atomic Energy Act which exempts them from any liability due to injuries sustained by their nuclear weapons production and testing. The Price-Anderson legislation goes on to exempt contractors working for DOE from liability even if injuries are caused by gross negligence or failure to follow safety regulations. 3.1.1 3.6.1

Witness the 10th US Circuit Court of Appeals decision to overturn US District Judge Bruce Jenkins finding in 1984 that the government negligently failed to warn or educate downwind residents of radiation hazards from tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission at the Nevada Test Site from 1951 to 1962. Jenkins' earlier ruling came after a trial of 24 "bellwether" claims which represented nearly 1,200 plaintiffs suing the government for some 500 deaths and injuries. 3.2.23

There was no question that the government was negligent in conducting the tests and that it gave false and misleading information at the trials. The legal bottom line is that Congress created laws which specifically exempt the government and any contractors who work for the government from liability.

Radiation victims from INEL can find no compensation for their injuries. Not only can they not sue the government or the contractors whom they worked for but Idaho law does not recognize long term radiation injuries. Typically it takes 10-20 years for radiation related injuries to surface after exposure. Again the legal bottom line exempts even the state Workman Compensation Commission from covering long term radiation injuries. 5.27.7.15

Promises made in the SIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement must consequently be viewed as hollow promises. Individuals or communities have no legal standing in court. Safety would by definition have a low priority because there is no accountability. Production goals for the government and profits for the contractors will dominate the priority lists. 3.2.1 3.2.2

EFFECTS OF MILITARY SPENDING

The report "Empty Fork Barrel: Employment Costs of Military Buildup 1981-85" estimates Idaho lost 14,490 jobs because the Federal Government invested in an unprecedented peace time military buildup. Employment Research Associates, a Lansing, Michigan based economics consulting firm compared the actual number of jobs created to the number that would have been created "if this money had been spent on normal civilian economic activities." The DOE annual budget for 1981 was $3.6 billion. In 1986 it jumped to $7.2 billion. DOE manages the nations nuclear weapons production facilities. Government spending on the military has been at the expense of domestic programs.

2.7.4 Idaho has felt the loss of Federal revenue sharing in the following areas:

1. Education
2. Agriculture assistance
3. Welfare and public assistance
4. Research and development of new industries
5. Road construction and maintenance
6. Energy conservation and mass transit development

State revenues have dropped drastically in recent years requiring cut backs at all levels of public services. Local governments who are also dependent on Federal revenue sharing have been equally stressed due to cut backs. Witness the record number of homeless people not seen since the Great Depression.

Idahoans must recognize that the source of the revenue squeeze is in Washington with the spending priorities of the Reagan Administration.

5.27.6.11 The country as a whole is running a $176 billion trade deficit not to mention a equally large national debt. Put together, the two debts and related interest on these debts is an awesome burden to put on future generations. The Reagan Administration has added more debt than all previous administrations put together.

The real threat to our national security currently lies with our internal disintegration due to inappropriate allocation of our resources. Other countries have invested in education, production capacity and development of new industries which will put them in the lead in future growth.

6.3 Therefore the SIS Draft Environmental Statement must evaluate the relative allocation of scarce resources and justify the expenditure of $1 billion on the SIS as apposed to domestic needs.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

INEL has a earthquake zone 3 rating. That is the same seismic category as San Francisco. The strongest earthquake of recorded history called the Yellowstone quake occurred in 1959. This quake had its epicenter only 100 miles from INEL where DOE wants to build the SIS. 5.10.5

The SIS will be processing the most deadly substance known to humankind - plutonium. Plutonium burns when it comes into contact with air. This makes the production process very sensitive to maintaining vacuum conditions during processing. An earthquake could compromise the facilities ability to maintain its operating conditions. A plutonium fire similar to those at the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado would send lethal plumes of radiation into the air and contaminate the region. 5.24.27 5.24.5 5.1.20

The SIS will use lasers to separate plutonium from other isotopes. These lasers could further complicate the fire scenario by being dislodged or misaligned from its focal point causing fires during an earthquake. Appropriate provisions are not considered by DOE in its Draft EIS on these considerations. 5.1.22

The AVLIS procedures (use of lasers to separate isotopes) involve vaporization of plutonium in vacuum chambers, where it could accumulate undetected in invisible areas. Over time, a supercritical amount might accumulate causing an explosion and/or fire with a flash of radiation contaminating the facility and surrounding area. There would be several kilograms of plutonium involved. Inhalation of 100 microcurie (less than 2 milligrams) is lethal as the residents around Rocky Flats found out. 5.1.27

Scale prototype for the AVLIS process under construction at Lawrence Livermore will not be completed before construction is to begin on the SIS. Design deficiencies revealed during testing of this facility would not be able to be included in the SIS. DOE's construction of the SIS prier to completion and thorough testing of the prototype reveals the DOE's lack of concern for safety and credible management. 5.24.18

INEL has had nine meltdowns in its history of operations. Four of these meltdowns were accidents. Experimental meltdowns to test the radiation releases were conducted without regard to the emissions exposure to workers and surrounding residents. One accident resulted in three deaths and serious exposure to workers. With such a grim safety history little confidence can be generated in DOE's ability to manage even more sophisticated and potentially dangerous facilities such as the SIS. 5.1.46 3.2.2

ERRATA SHEET

VOLUME 5

PAGE 36, RIGHT HAND MARGIN,

SECOND REFERENCE NUMBER, 5.30.3.1 SHOULD BE 5.30.3.6

TRANSPORTATION RISKS

5.7.12 High level nuclear wastes will be transported from Hanford to INEL for processing at the proposed SIS facility and then on to Colorado s Rocky Flats. Idaho is not prepared today to deal with existing hazardous materials on its roads. Emergency Response Teams with adequate training and equipment are virtually non-existent. Due to powerful trucking and industry lobby the state is unable to generate hazardous materials permit fees to provide funding for appropriate enforcement or emergency response services. The state has seen a 70% increase in hazardous materials accidents.

5.29.64

5.29.33 The SIS would dramatically increase hazardous materials traffic without any DOE provision for increasing the safety net necessary to protect the general public. The casks DOE uses to transport plutonium and other radioactive materials have flunked even the

5.29.42 lenient Department of Transportation and Nuclear Regulatory Commission criteria. DOE continues to use the casks because by law it is not required to comply with any other agency regulations. If even one percent of the contents of an irradiated fuel cask were to escape in respirable form in an urban area, according to the latest and most authoritative

5.29.89 federal health effects studies, thousands of latent cancer fatalities could result, as well as $2 billion in decontamination costs.

High level nuclear wastes used and generated by the SIS must be transported either by rail or by road. To date DOE has been unable to build a cask that will pass any criteria other than its

5.29.45 own. Included is its most recent $100 million Trupact design which gradually leaks gases that build up due to radiological bombardment within the wastes.

5.29.49 The DOE's actions expose its dangerous and mistaken view that nuclear transport safety is not a serious issue. Such an agency cannot be allowed to oversee the next generation of cask design, testing and handling, as delegated under present policy. It is

5.29.2 essential that all cask certification powers be removed form DOE and vested in the NRC to avoid repetition of these dangerous events. Similarly the SIS must not be built until such transportation risks are adequately addressed for both road and

5.30.2.1 rail shipments and a final geologic repository is built and tested to receive the wastes.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Due to the recent failure of the Waste Isolation Project in New Mexico which was to receive SIS wastes, INEL will presumably continue to be a defacto nuclear dump. One fourth of all military nuclear wastes are dumped at INEL as well as all of the Three Mile Island contaminated reactor components. Over 7.1 million cubic feet of radioactive waste has been dumped here on top of the Snake River Aquifer. Over 69 billion gallons of radioactive water was injected directly into the aquifer between 1953 and 1974. These discharges contained 7,577 curies of radioactive materials according to federal reports. Officials estimate that .008 of a curie would kill a person within a month if ingested.

5.30.2.5

5.30.3.1

5.30.4.11

Even the timid Environmental Protection Agency was forced to find INEL in violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which was originally established to police private industry waste management. Substantive corrective action is yet to occur because EPA will not shut down any INEL facility. Consequently violations are interpreted as a peer review without being binding. No civilian industry would be allowed to operate a single day under current Federal environmental law using INEL waste management practices.

5.30.3.5

5.30.3.4

There is no historical evidence which would lead any discerning Idaho citizen to believe that the SIS waste management will be any different. Even with EPA monitoring and with subsequent notice of violations, conditions have not significantly changed.

5.30.4.14

Government estimates for cleanup of existing radioactive waste dumps runs in the 10's of billions of dollars. Some of the wastes were dumped in cardboard boxes and pose such a significant threat to workers during excavation that DOE considers it "impracticable".

Waste bins built at the New Waste Calcining Facility to store wastes at INEL do not meet earthquake activity standards. Steel that did not meet NRC standards was used in the construction of the bins. Quality control testing of the steel reinforcement was not properly preformed. Rejected metal structures have been used. Improper placement of reinforcement has caused concrete strength problems. Inspite of these disclosures DOE intends to use the bins.

5.14.2

5.30.5.15

Clearly DOE's present management is incompetent to manage any further facility development such as the SIS and would best direct its efforts toward correctinq previous blunders.

3.2.2

STATE MONITORING DISCONTINUED

Most Idaho citizens and people throughout the Northwest assume that state health and environmental agencies are monitoring DOE facilities. Most people believe that there is a safety net which enforces safety and environmental laws.

3.2.30
5.31.9

The sad reality is that state budgets have been drastically reduced and environmental monitoring cut. Idaho and Washington have agencies mandated to monitor nuclear activities but existing budget restraints have forced staff layoffs.

5.31.2

States have no authority to regulate Federal nuclear facilities. DOE up until a few years ago denied state officials access to its nuclear facilities. Today DOE has limited agreements allowing state officials restricted access but actual regulation lies solely with the Federal government. Idaho exempted INEL from ground water quality regulations because it is a Federal facility. As the single largest employer in the state it is no wonder INEL swings a lot of political clout.

6.4.5

5.17.2

Idaho was able to persuade INEL to stop injecting 100 million gallons per month of radioactive and chemical wastes into the aquifer. Now the wastes are dumped into ponds which allow the wastes to peculate more slowly into the aquifer. Radioactive tritium already has been detected in the Snake River Plain Aquifer at INEL's southern boundary according to a 1983 study by the US Geological Survey. By the year 2000 the tritium waste plume is expected to migrate up to six miles south of the INEL property line, according to a mathematical model developed by the US Geological Survey.

5.21.4

5.30.1.6

5.30.1.16

What most of these estimates do not take into account when scientists predict the speed with which contaminates come back to the surface is irrigation. Agriculture in that region is expanding rapidly. As a warm desert ecology, farming relies solely on irrigation to produce very high yield products. So much water has been drawn from the aquifer that the water table has been dropping dramatically. Municipal water for 41 communities also adds to the drain on this aquifer.

5.12.1

5.12.6

The irrigation of over 3 million acres of farm land and rapidly growing municipal water needs will pull INEL's pollution back to the surface much faster than anyone predicted. Snake River Aquifer springs feeding the Snake River provide the entire river flow West of Twin Falls. The river flow East of Twin Falls is almost entirely diverted for irrigation. The Snake flows into Northern Idaho where it turns West at Lewiston and joins the Columbia Near the Tri-Cities. Any radioactive and chemical wastes which INEL puts into the Snake River Aquifer will eventually reach Northern Idaho, Southern Washington, and Northern Oregon.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF INEL OPERATIONS

Over its history the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory has built 51 nuclear reactors - 16 are operating or operable today. This represents the largest concentration of reactors in the world. In addition to these reactors are facilities which process large quantities of radioactive and chemical materials. Emissions from these operations have had significant health effects on the surrounding human and wildlife populations.

5.6.5

5.13.13

"Radioecological Effects on Animal and Human Populations Near the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory" by Michael Blain, Phd., Carl Johnson, Md., Carol Kreider, BS., and Robert Nicholas,BS. and presented to the American Association for the Advancement for Science annual meeting in New York, N.Y. May 1984 states:

"The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory has released millions of curies of radionuclides in exhaust plumes and in liquid waste discharges in the past 35 years (since 1952) form 51 reactors and a chemical processing plant. Environmental contamination with radionuclides has been confirmed by on site studies of soil, water, plant, and animals, but not of local populations. Federal data on cancer mortality and state data on cancer incidence in the six counties near INEL were analyzed. When the Idaho state population was employed as a control group, there was an excess number of deaths (1950-69) from cancer of the more radiosensitive organs (17 observed, 9.4 expected)[80.8% increase] and an excess of cancer cases (1971-80; 11 observed, 8 expected)[37.5% increase] in Clark county, Idaho downwind of INEL. The excess is due to a lower than expected number of male cancers (2 observed, 2.8 expected) and a higher than expected number of female cancers (9 observed, 5.2 expected)[73% increase], particularly female breast tumors (6 observed, 2.8 expected)[114% increase]."

5.30.4.8

5.13.13

"Mormons have a 23% lower rate of cancer than other populations and the six counties have large Mormon populations (range = 40-80%). When the cancer incidence in the counties is compared to a Mormon control population, there is an excess cancer incidence (1971-80) in Bannock (659 observed, 485.7 expected)[35.6 % increase], Bonneville (547 observed, 447.9 expected)[22.1 % increase], Butte (47 observed, 34.5 expected)[36.2% increase], Clark (11 observed, 6 expected)[83.3% increase]. There is a need for a comprehensive cohort study (1952-present) that considers membership in the Mormon Church."

The evidence is clear that past-present operations pose a significant health hazard to Idahoans. DOE is obviously unwilling to operate safe facilities. There is no evidence that the proposed SIS facility which will be processing several hundred billion microcurie per year will operate differently. Less than one microcurie of plutonium will cause lung cancer and death.

3.2.7

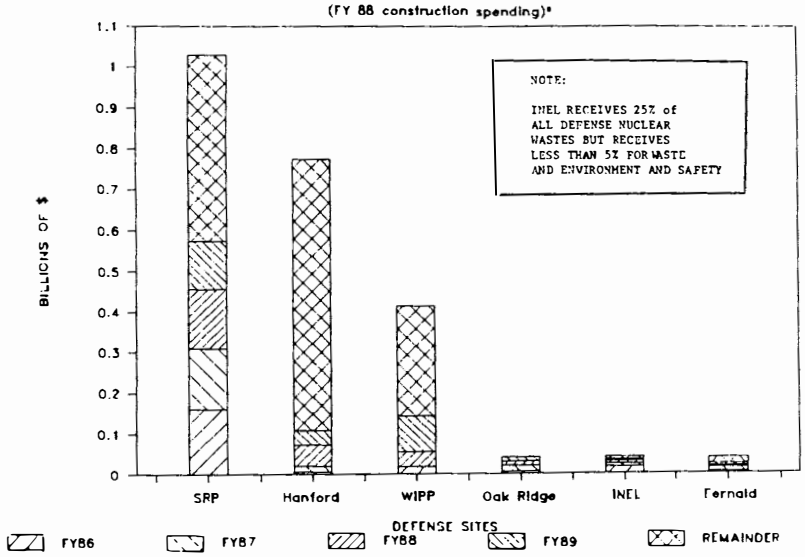
5.24.27

5.30.5.11

FIGURE 5.

DOE NUCLEAR WASTE SPENDING AT WEAPONS SITES

(FY 88 construction spending)*

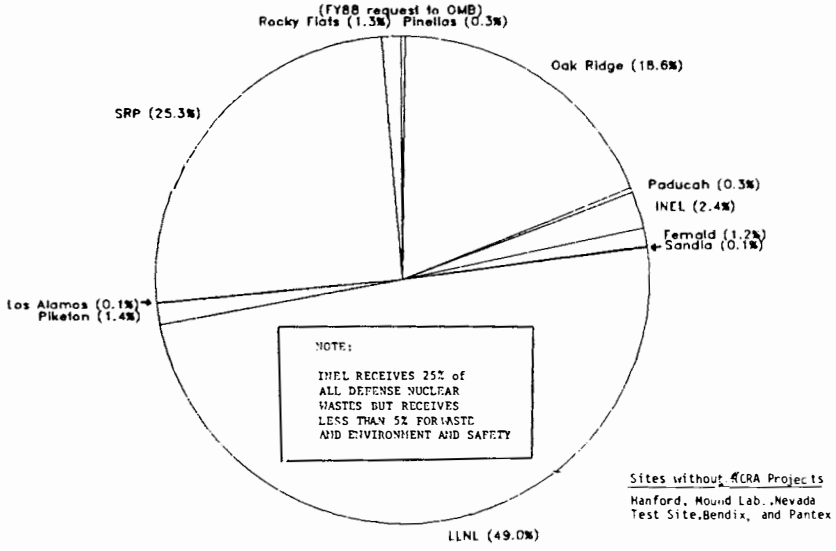


*Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Congressional Budget Request, Atomic Defense Activities, Vol.I, (DOE/MA-0274), January 1987.

FIGURE 7.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

RCRA SPENDING AT DOE NUCLEAR WEAPONS SITES



Source: USEPA, Office of Federal Activities, Pollution Abatement Needs at Federal Facilities, September 1986.

TESTIMONY OF
GREGORY S. CASEY
PRESIDENT, IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
MARCH 26, 1988
BOISE, IDAHO

RE: LOCATION OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

Good afternoon. My name is Greg Casey. I am President of the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry, or IACI. IACI is a statewide business association formed by a 1974 merger of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Industries of Idaho, the Idaho Safety Council and the Idaho Potato Processors Association.

Today, the association has about 300 members, including all types of commerce from throughout the state. Membership also includes 27 separate trade associations and 18 Local Chambers of Commerce.

Our membership, excluding associations or chambers, employs roughly 70,000 Idahoans with an annual payroll of approximately $2 billion. In 1986, the Idaho-only economic activity of our membership was about $7 billion. That is roughly equivalent to 50% of the state's total sales for 1987, as estimated by the Idaho Department of Commerce. The association is governed by a 30 member Board of Directors elected by the membership.

In March of 1987, our Board voted without dissension to endorse and actively support location of the SIS project at the INEL site, barring any unforeseen major problems that might arise from the DEIS. 1.1

Subsequent to issuance of that report, we have reviewed the DEIS and now support the project's location at the INEL site without reservation. I am here today to represent that support on behalf of IACI.

IACI has not been an idle bystander in this process.

Last summer, IACI formed a Technology Committee that, among other things, visited the site and reviewed the entire project. We have also attended briefings regarding the transportation of material to and from the site and appeared at public forums regarding the SIS that were organized by both proponents and opponents.

RATIONALE:

The National Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM), submitted by the Secretaries of Defense and Energy to, and subsequently approved by, the President of the United States, addresses the need for additional, non-reactor redundancy in the production of weapons grade plutonium. Based on the findings of that 4.9.4

5.30.5.11

DOE E, S & H SPENDING AT ATOMIC WEAPONS SITES

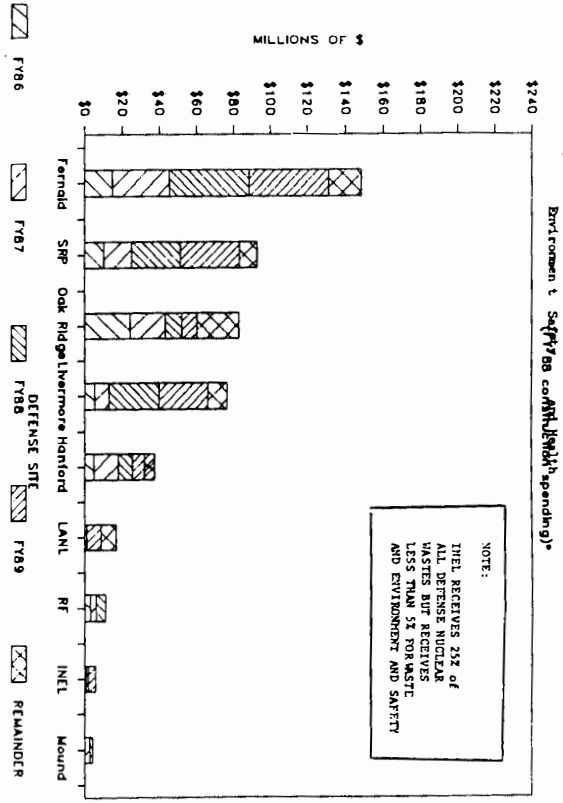


FIGURE 1.
Environmental Safety & Health spending)*

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Congressional Budget Request, Atomic Defense Activities, Vol.I, (DOE/MA-0274), January 1987.

4.9.4 classified document, the U.S. Congress has authorized and appropriated monies to further the project.

2.8.2 Therefore, we believe that the question is not whether to proceed with the SIS, but where. Questions dealing with the findings of that memorandum seem outside the scope of these hearings.

After a careful review of the DEIS, it seems clear that the Department of Energy's preferred choice of the INEL for the SIS is both environmentally and economically sound.

5.27.12.4 Naturally, we are very enthusiastic about the economic benefits to be derived by location of the project in Idaho. The INEL has long been one of Idaho's largest and most stable employers. This project will continue to afford us that employment stability and thereby add to the stability of the Idaho tax base.

5.27.6.1 We see very minimal, if any, economic ill effects relating to the location of the SIS at the INEL. (We concur with the findings of the DEIS in that regard.)

Environmentally, the site is well suited for location of the project. Its obvious advantages are enhanced by the relatively small surrounding population. That factor is one of many that makes the INEL preferable over the Savannah River Site.

6.1.2 We have also determined that the non-reactor nature of this project, combined with the relatively small amounts of plutonium used at any one time, and the impressive nature of the containment procedure, means the addition of this project to the

5.24.22 INEL poses little additional on-site dangers to either the environment or the work force.

5.29.108 Our concerns regarding the transportation of material from Hanford to the INEL site or from the site to Rocky Flats Plant in Colorado have been minimized by a better understanding of the procedures already in use by the Department of Energy. It is evident that transportation of this material is something that

5.29.32 the Department must deal with effectively no matter where the SIS might eventually be located. We are satisfied that all that can be done to ensure safe transportation is being done. Also, it seems evident that the material will occasionally be transported through Idaho even if the SIS were to be built elsewhere.

5.27.9.2 We are also excited about the down stream potential of this project on the state's economy and educational system. The technology that accompanies the SIS will no doubt bring with it additional scientific and educational spin-offs beyond what either the state or the INEL can presently provide. For that reason, we think the alarm expressed by some at the relatively

5.27.9.3 short project duration is, itself, shortsighted. For example, the Boron-Neutron Capture Therapy, presently under development at the INEL site, uses facilities never intended for use in furthering medical research and treatment. We believe the new SIS technology brings with it similar opportunities.

If Idaho is in need of anything, it is increased opportunities.

We believe the DEIS makes appropriate and adequate use of the existing NEPA regulations in developing this document, and that the drafters are to be commended for providing a DEIS that is clear, concise and understandable. We are deeply troubled by recent attempts to propagate rumors that the addition of the SIS to the INEL site will damage the reputation of Idaho agricultural crops. There is absolutely no evidence that would justify that assertion.

2.1.1

5.27.3.1

In conclusion, let me again state that the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry and those we represent, urge that the SIS be built and be built at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls.

TESTIMONY OF AFL-CIO PRESIDENT

JAMES E. KERNS

S.I.S. HEARING - BOISE, IDAHO

MARCH 26, 1988

MR. HEARING OFFICER EIGUREN --

GOOD AFTERNOON. MY NAME IS JAMES E. KERNS. FOR THE RECORD, MY HOME ADDRESS IS 1612 NORTH 21ST STREET, BOISE, IDAHO. I AM HERE REPRESENTING THE 16,126 UNION MEMBERS WHO BELONG TO 117 LOCAL UNIONS AND COUNCILS THAT JOINED TOGETHER TO ESTABLISH THE IDAHO STATE AFL-CIO, AND I AM IT'S ELECTED PRESIDENT.

OUR FEDERATION OF UNIONS SUPPORT THE SITING OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR (SIS) AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY (INEL) IN SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) HAS DESIGNATED THE INEL AS THE PREFERRED SITE FOR THE SIS PRODUCTION FACILITY. 1.1

AS YOU HAVE HEARD AND SEEN YESTERDAY -- AND TODAY -- AND CERTAINLY NEXT MONDAY, THE SITING OF THE SIS IN IDAHO IS AN EMOTIONAL ISSUE, AND BEING SUCH AN EMOTIONAL ISSUE, I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE COMMITTEE AND THE PUBLIC TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE IDAHO TRADE UNION MOVEMENT ARRIVES AT OUR POLICY DECISIONS.

EACH YEAR, DELEGATES REPRESENTING THEIR LOCAL UNIONS ATTEND THE IDAHO STATE AFL-CIO CONVENTION. AT THE CONVENTION, RESOLUTIONS ARE INTRODUCED, ASSIGNED TO THE GERMANE COMMITTEE WHERE HEARINGS ARE HELD ON THE RESOLUTIONS. AFTER THE HEARINGS, THE COMMITTEE CHAIRS REPORT TO THE CONVENTION FLOOR THE RESOLUTIONS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS; THE RECOMMENDATION BEING DO PASS, NO RECOMMENDATION OR DO NOT PASS. THE RESOLUTIONS ARE THEN DEBATED ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION UNTIL THE ISSUE IS VOTED UPON. A MAJORITY OF VOTES, EITHER PASSES OR REJECTS THE RESOLUTION. THE IDAHO STATE AFL-CIO HAS PASSED AND ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTING THE SITING OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS AT THE INEL, INCLUDING THE SSC PROJECT, WHICH IDAHO WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN ATTRACTING, AND THE SIS. AGAIN, WITH THE DOE

DESIGNATING THE INEL AS THE PREFERRED SITE FOR THE SIS FACILITY -- WE BELIEVE WE HAVE A CHANCE TO WIN THE PROJECT FOR IDAHO -- AND WE URGE THE DOE TO AWARD THE PROJECT TO THE INEL SITE WITH THE PROPER FUNDING.

IT HAS BEEN SAID BY SOME THAT LABOR SUPPORTS THE SIS BECAUSE OF THE CONSTRUCTION JOBS, THE OPERATION SUPPORT PERSONNEL JOBS AND THE SPIN-OFF JOBS FROM LASER TECHNOLOGY TO ADDITIONAL SERVICE JOBS THAT WILL BE CREATED ON THE SHORT TERM AND LONGER TERM. SO, IT SHOULD COME AS NO SURPRISE TO ANYONE -- ORGANIZED LABOR IN IDAHO IS FOR GOOD PAYING JOBS, SAFE JOBS AND UNION JOBS. 5.27.7.3

WE ARE FOR JOBS THAT PAY WELL ENOUGH SO THAT IDAHO WORKING FAMILIES CAN HAVE A SENSE OF FINANCIAL SECURITY; WE ARE FOR SAFE JOBS SO THE AGONY OF INJURY OR DEATH DOES NOT STALK THE WORKER AND THE FAMILY WHEN THAT WORKER GOES TO WORK; WE ARE FOR UNION JOBS THAT INSURES AND SUPPORTS THE PREVIOUS TWO JOB REQUISITES AND GIVES THE WORKER A SOLID AND LOUD VOICE IN DETERMINING THEIR WORKING CONDITIONS.

WE BELIEVE THE LONG TRACK RECORD OF EXCELLENT LABOR/MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AT THE INEL BETWEEN IDAHO CONTRACTORS AND IDAHO WORKERS REINFORCES OUR SUPPORT FOR THE SIS FACILITY TO BE SITED IN EASTERN IDAHO. 5.27.12.6

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT IDAHO CONTRACTORS ARE ALREADY IN PLACE AND CAN DO THE JOB. 5.27.11.3

A POOL OF HIGHLY SKILLED AND TRAINED IDAHO WORKERS ARE AVAILABLE TO MAN THE PROJECT AND CAN DO THE JOB.

A STABLE RELATIONSHIP EXISTS, AND HAS FOR YEARS UNDER A STABILIZATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT.

THIS STABLE RELATIONSHIP DOES NOT EXIST EVERYWHERE IN IDAHO -- AND I CAN SAY WITH SOME CONFIDENCE -- THAT IF THIS PROJECT WAS GOING TO BE BUILT IN -- LET'S SAY, BOISE -- IDAHO TRADE UNIONS PROBABLY WOULD LOOK AT THIS PROJECT WITH A SOMEWHAT JAUNDICED EYE. 5.27.12.6

LET ME DRAW YOU A COMPARISON BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN BOISE AND THOSE AT THE INEL, OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

NOW, BEFORE I AM ACCUSED OF STARTING A SECTIONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN SOUTHWESTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO -- I WILL TELL YOU THAT THERE ARE HIGHLY SKILLED AND TRAINED WORKERS IN BOISE READY TO DO THE JOB -- AND TO DO THE JOB SAFELY -- IN FACT MANY OF THE WORKERS IN BOISE AND THOSE AT THE INEL ATTENDED THE SAME APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOLS, FUNDED BY THE WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS AT NO COST TO THE STATE. BUT, THE CONSTRUCTION PHILOSOPHY IN BOISE, HAS, OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, BEEN TO HIRE OUT-OF-STATE CONTRACTORS, USING PREDOMINANTLY OUT-OF-STATE WORKERS AND PAYING NON-UNION SUBSTANDARD WAGES. THE RESULT -- FIVE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE DEAD -- AND MANY INJURED, SOME PERMANENTLY DISABLED -- IN FACT A BOISE CITY BUILDING INSPECTOR FELL 15 FEET THROUGH A HOLE AND INJURED HIS BACK LAST WEEK AT ONE OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITES.

I SAID EARLIER, ORGANIZED LABOR IN IDAHO WANTS GOOD PAYING JOBS, SAFE JOBS AND UNION JOBS. ALMOST NONE OF THESE PREREQUISITES EXIST AT THE CURRENT CONSTRUCTION SITES IN BOISE OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS.

WHAT'S THE RECORD AT THE INEL FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, WHERE WE HAVE IDAHO COMPANIES EMPLOYING IDAHO WORKERS?

NOT ONE CONSTRUCTION DEATH -- ONE DEATH DID OCCUR TO A PROTECTIVE FORCE EMPLOYEE WHEN HIS WEAPON ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED.

HAVE THERE BEEN ACCIDENTS AT THE INEL? CERTAINLY, CONSTRUCTION WORK IS DANGEROUS WORK, BUT DEATH AND INJURIES DO NOT HAVE TO BE COLD-BLOODEDLY ADDED INTO THE COST IF PROPER CARE, CONSIDERATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF SAFETY IS A PRIORITY -- AS IT IS AT THE INEL. THE LOST WORKDAY ACCIDENTS AT THE INEL IS 1.1 PER 200,000 MANHOURS WORKED -- COMPARED TO 3.6 LOST WORKDAY ACCIDENTS IN THE INDUSTRY, NATIONWIDE.

5.24.23

THE IDAHO STATE AFL-CIO FIRMLY BELIEVES THE PRIORITY OF SAFETY WILL REMAIN NUMBER 1 AT THE SIS SITE.

5.24.21

WE BELIEVE, SINCE THE DOE HAS SELECTED THE INEL AS THE PREFERRED SITE, IT SHOULD BE BUILT THERE.

WE BELIEVE THE CURRENT STABLE LABOR/MANAGEMENT RELATIONS WILL CONTINUE.

WE BELIEVE THIS NEW PROJECT AT THE INEL WILL PROVIDE GOOD PAYING JOBS, SAFE JOBS AND UNION JOBS FOR IDAHO WORKERS.

5.27.7.3

IN CONCLUSION, MR. HEARING OFFICER, IT HAS BEEN MY HONOR AND PRIVILEGE TO ADDRESS YOU AND URGE YOU TO CONVEY TO CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT IDAHO'S UNION WORKERS RECOMMEND THAT THE SIS BE PROPERLY FUNDED AND BUILT AT THE INEL IN SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO.

THANK YOU.

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Medical terms used in testimony--provided for spelling.

Schizophrenia
Thorazine
Amitriptyline
Antabuse
Osteogenic sarcoma

TESTIMONY OF

LINDSAY AUDIN
nuclear transportation consultant

TO THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CONCERNING ISSUES RELATED TO THE

TRANSPORTATION OF PLUTONIUM

TO AND FROM THE

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PLANT

MARCH 26, 1988

(revised edition)

For further information:
Lindsay Audin
Inc Events
Ossining, N.Y. 10562
914-941-0568

Executive Summary

5.29.33 DOE plans to install a facility to process plutonium obtained from reprocessed nuclear fuel. Doing so will increase the number of plutonium shipments in the nation by 50% or more, but the traffic will
5.29.41 be concentrated in the Northwest if the facility is placed in Idaho. One existing type of container will be used to move both powdered
5.29.42 plutonium oxide from Hanford and refined plutonium metal to Rocky Flats while an entirely new container will be developed to handle plutonium-contaminated waste shipped to WIPP. DOE claims that only
5.29.6 containers certified by NRC or DOT will be used and that they will be shipped only in special transport vehicles. But one of the three containers used in the past has been recently withdrawn because of a serious design deficiency, a second suffered a serious manufacturing or maintenance failure causing leakage and the third may suffer from several problems not addressed in the DEIS. Past plutonium shipping experience, while not yet involving many serious accidents, has had several close calls due to container deficiencies not addressed in the DEIS. Much of DOE's analysis is therefore speculative and may not be supported by past experience in shipping plutonium, and handling plutonium-contaminated wastes and waste from accidents.

5.29.1 While the SIS DEIS does address some transportation questions, it is both incomplete and misleading in these (and other) areas:

5.29.38 - the Safe Secure Transport vehicles (SST) may not necessarily be used for all shipments, and the accident analysis should not assume so; use
5.29.110 of other vehicles could increase risk in an accident

5.29.49 - DOE may decide not to use NRC-certified containers, again increasing risk

5.29.43 - crush/criticality questions and discrepancies exist for the 6M container and should be resolved

5.29.27 - the risk analysis fails to address human error despite prior DOE studies in this area

5.27.2 - the risk analysis does not look at economic/social consequences of accidents and thus obscures the possible impacts of a serious accident

5.29.34 - the safety implications of "other fuel stockpiles" should be delineated; they could involve both increased risk and more shipments

5.29.33 - total numbers of shipments may be seriously underestimated in a number of ways and is never compared to present shipping rates

5.29.103 - specific shipping routes should be designated, made public and checked for any specific problems; failure to do obscures the hazards and invites danger

5.29.25 - DOE should make available the background risk calculations involved in its risk assessment for closer review.

My name is Lindsay Audin. I am employed as a mechanical engineer with the private consulting firm of Goldman Copeland Batlan and Oxman, where I head the Department of Studies and Surveys. I am appearing here today as a member of the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Technical Review Board.

I received my engineering education at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and several New York area colleges. I was a participant in the federal Office of Technology Assessment's (OTA) Nuclear Materials Packaging Workshop (1985) and edited a portion of OTA's study on hazardous materials transportation. Since 1981, I have served as the nuclear transportation consultant to the City of New York and to the Nebraska Energy Office, 1986-87. I am presently contracted in a similar capacity to the State of Nevada and the Center for Technology, Environment and Development at Clark University. I am also a research fellow of the Council on Economic Priorities, a private, non-profit public interest research organization that published "The Next Nuclear Gamble," a 1983 study on nuclear waste shipping and handling that I co-authored. I have also served as a consultant on nuclear materials transportation to members of the U.S. Congress and the legislative bodies of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and counties in several states.

NRDC requested a review of issues stemming from transportation of plutonium and plutonium-bearing wastes and examination of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Special Isotope Separation Plant. My statement today serves both those functions and focuses on the SIS as it is presently planned for installation at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL).

DEIS DOES NOT ADDRESS PLUTONIUM SHIPPING PROBLEMS

Hazards of Plutonium in Transit

Under the DOE's proposal to construct the SIS facility in Idaho, plutonium would be shipped to INEL after being processed at Hanford into powdered plutonium oxide, from INEL to Rocky Flats as metal (in the form of "buttons," i.e., shaped like thick pancakes) and from INEL to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility near Carlsbad as waste materials contaminated by plutonium powder and particles.

The major concerns surrounding transport of plutonium relate to atmospheric dispersal in an accident. Routine radioactive emissions are generally not a problem since they are normally quite low, except in the case of the concentrated isotopes presently slated for 20-year storage on site. While no shielding is required for the containers involved in transport of plutonium rich in the isotope Pu-239 between INEL and Hanford and Rocky Flats, shielded casks may be needed to handle the Pu-238, 240, 241 and 242 that is to be separated by the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS) process and later shipped as waste to WIPP. 5.29.45

While the EIS discusses the toxicity of plutonium, it does not indicate the potential hazards involving its reactivity and criticality (i.e., propensity for spontaneous nuclear chain reaction) while in transit. 5.29.54

5.24.5 Plutonium oxide can cause release of gases, heat to temperatures over 500 degrees F and react with moisture when not properly dried.

5.29.41 Plutonium metal yields heat and oxidizes to a fine powder in contact with air, in effect burning at its surface. Plutonium metal particles (such as those resulting from machining warheads) are of special concern because their exposed area allows very rapid oxidation, thereby heating their surroundings and possibly pressurizing their containers.

5.29.54 Both types of plutonium must also be handled and separated in discrete quantities to avoid criticality. Uncontrolled criticality can result in an extremely rapid nuclear reaction that could lead to a small explosion, breaching the containers, dispersing the plutonium and irradiating nearby personnel. It should be noted that the fuel-grade plutonium feedstock detailed in the DEIS has a Pu-240 content of 18.5%, while the weapons grade output will have 6% or less Pu-240. Since Pu-240 is a neutron absorber, this makes the metallic weapons-grade shipments relatively more prone to criticality (compared to fuel-grade plutonium).

5.29.41 Unrelenting attention to careful packaging is absolutely essential to avoid problems that could compromise packaging integrity. Unfortunately, several past incidents indicate that there is a need for safety improvements before the DEIS's optomistic forecast of safe transit can become a reality.

Plutonium Packaging Licensing

5.29.49 All radioactive materials containers are licensed under federal regulations. Three agencies are empowered to issue "certificates of compliance": the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), which has final authority over the transportation activities of DOE and NRC. The general procedure to attain a license involves design development followed by a Safety Analysis Report for Packaging (SARP) which must demonstrate how the proposed design complies with federal rules.

5.29.46 Depending on the cargo, container designs must be able to withstand tests of varying intensity. For the quantities of plutonium involved in the SIS operation, all shipments will require Type B packaging, which must withstand tests involving impact, puncture, fire and submersion in water. In addition, a crush test has recently been generally accepted as a good idea (though not instituted in the regulations). One important concept to remember, however, is that only container designs are

5.29.58 licensed, not the containers themselves. The manufac- ture and maintenance of the containers are subject to much less scrutiny that the design analysis and are usually handled by a quality assurance (QA) program enforced with spot checks.

Containers, Past and Future

The primary packages used in the past to ship solid plutonium were the FL-10, the 6M and the LLD-1. All have been used to ship both powder and buttons. While other containers exist, most are restricted to smaller quantities of materials and are not likely to serve the SIS operation.

5.29.45 Transport of plutonium-contaminated waste, commonly called transuranic waste (TRU), has been a part of the Rocky Flats operation for a number of years since it uses INEL as a temporary storage facility for the waste produced in warhead manufacture. The containers used in such transfers are now considered obsolete or inefficient. The advent of the WIPP fostered the need for a Transuranic Package for Transport, or TRUPACT. Conceived as a large box with insulation and structural reinforcements, TRUPACT is still in the design development stage, and will probably not be available for several years.

5.29.42 The DEIS states that only NRC- or DOT-approved containers will be used for SIS shipments, though there is no regulatory or statutory requirement to do so. There have been problems with DOE's container certifications (the LLD-1,certified by DOE, has been withdrawn from service) so at the moment I believe it is safe to assume that the bulk of future shipments of both plutonium oxide and metal will be in the 6M (approved by DOT) and the FL-10 (approved by NRC). TRU wastes may be shipped in an NRC-approved container since DOE's contract with the package designer requires that NRC approval be obtained. Note, however, that DOE's February, 1988 "SIS Production Plant Technical Information Report" does not mention such approval for a TRU waste container.

Vehicles and Carriers

5.29.38 Plutonium shipments of the quantities required for the SIS will involve carriers qualified to handle Strategic Special Nuclear Materials (SSNM). In the past, several private trucking companies fulfilled this need but the lack of a commercial spent nuclear fuel reprocessing industry (banned in 1978) caused the loss of the major market for such specialized trucking. DOE developed a fleet of special vehicles to ensure the capability to move its own materials and eventually qualified 40 vehicles, known as Safe Secure Transports (SST).

5.29.110 The DEIS assumes use of the SST for all shipments and, while this would significantly reduce the hazards and increase security, it is not mandated by any statute and may not be a realistic assumption. The only remaining carrier qualified to handle SSNM announced in mid-1986 that it was leaving that part of the business, thereby increasing competition for DOE's fleet. A fair number of plutonium shipments enter the U.S. from foreign countries and will now require use of DOE's SSTs, so I do not believe that use of SSTs for all SIS-related shipments is guaranteed. While use of alternative vehicles will still require maintenance of the security inherent in handling SSNM, the added level of accident resistance that occurs with the SST may well be occasionally absent in the future, unless use of the SST is made mandatory.

Routing

Quantities of plutonium involved in SIS operations are considered "highway route controlled"; i.e., they fall under DOT rules that mandate several special requirements, among them being:

- avoidance of urban areas when available bypass routes exist

- preferential use of interstate highways, whenever possible
- filing of the route with DOT (after shipment)
- analysis of the route's security
- driver training in handling radioactive materials.

Instituted in 1982, these rules parallel NRC's requirements for shipments of spent fuel from nuclear power plants. Enforcement by DOT, however, has been less strict than that of NRC. An examination of routes filed for highway route controlled shipments indicates that some
5.29.103 non-interstate highways have been used when interstate routes were also available. Interstate highways (indicated by the letter "I" preceding the route number) are built to much higher and generally uniform minimum standards and have significantly lower accident rates than most state and older federal roads.

The attached route maps (following the "References" section) show the actual highway route used for plutonium shipments between Hanford and INEL, projected rail and highway routes to WIPP (a portion of the highway path is an existing route already used to ship to Los Alamos National Laboratory, also in New Mexico) and a presumed highway route from INEL to Rocky Flats ("presumed" because DOE does not release specific routes used for classified shipments carrying weapons-grade materials).

Routing and control of radioactive materials shipments has been a bone of contention between federal and state bodies in the past. While the dust has not yet settled on this conflict, several items appear clear at this point:

5.29.101
- DOT has exercised its administrative authority to restrict or overturn state and local laws governing nuclear shipments;
- there are definite roles, however, for states in routing, inspection, fees, emergency preparedness and other forms of regulatory oversight;
- DOE has sought to severely limit coverage of its transportation activities by any other agency, be it state or federal.

Note that rail routing has received far less attention than highway routing and is not covered by the previously mentioned 1982 rules. In
5.29.74 some cases, this has resulted in use of rail lines passing through densely populated areas and involving poor quality track.

DEIS UNDERESTIMATES FUTURE SHIPMENT RATES

Past and Future Plutonium Shipping Patterns

While many plutonium shipments in the U.S. have involved very small laboratory quantities, past surveys (starting in 1970) indicate that about ten thousand large (i.e., several kilogram) plutonium packages have been transported, many of them across the Northwestern states.
5.29.42 Several hundred of them involved liquid plutonium nitrate (which is no longer shipped); the others were oxide powder and metal buttons. The primary containers involved have been the 6M and the LLD-1, while the FL-10 has come into greater use in the last decade. Almost all TRU shipments have been in containers no longer considered appropriate for efficient movement of such materials (most such shipments were from the

Rocky Flats plant to INEL, which has served as a temporary TRU-waste storage facility for many years).

To understand the comments to follow, it is important that the jargon of nuclear shipping be more sharply defined at this point:
- a "container" or "cask" is one enclosure, usually a cylinder
- a single "package" is one container shipped once
- a single "shipment" has often consisted of dozens of containers.

Thus, a single shipment may represent movement of 40 or more packages.

Therefore, ten thousand shipped packages may actually represent only several hundred truckloads of plutonium and several hundred re-usable containers. DOE at one time owned almost a thousand containers qualified to hold large quantities of plutonium, but that inventory has dwindled considerably as containers have been taken out of service for various reasons.

These numbers should be compared to the proposed number of shipments indicated by Carl Gertz of DOE and the quantities indicated in the DEIS. 5.29.33
If the same shipping patterns continue (i.e., the same number of packages per vehicle, similar sized vehicles, speed, turn-around time, etc.) the State of Idaho should expect, on average, a plutonium shipment (not including TRU shipments) about every 10 days, perhaps once a week, depending on how full each vehicle is packed with containers. This number covers shipments entering and leaving SIS; other states can expect a shipment every two to three weeks, since none are subject to both entering and leaving shipments. Based on my analysis of past plutonium shipping records, SIS will increase the present national plutonium shipping rate by approximately 50% or more.

Future TRU Waste Shipments

The TRU waste shipments are slated, according to the DEIS, to be moved by rail. At the assumed rate of generation (26 cubic meters a year), 5.29.35
this will require 9 shipments a year. The DEIS notes, however, that INEL presently generates 2004 cubic meters of TRU annually, necessitating another 77 shipments a year, if WIPP opens and a TRU container becomes available. Finally, the massive backlog of INEL TRU waste (76,000 cubic meters) would require, if it were to be alleviated over a decade-long shipping campaign, an additional 293 rail shipments every year.

Taken together, a TRU rail shipment could be expected every day for 10 years, followed by one every 4 or 5 days thereafter. Such a feverish pace is unlikely, however, so one would expect perhaps 2 or 3 shipments per week for the next 30 to 40 years. The SIS facility would therefore be responsible for only about 6% of the annual TRU waste shipments 5.29.74
during its lifetime, assuming DOE's projections on TRU generation are correct. (Note that this percentage is low only because the non-SIS TRU waste backlog is immense.) It would be useful to track such generation should it occur, since past projections of nuclear waste generation have 5.30.5.7
been notoriously inaccurate. At some commercial power plants, for example, actual low-level waste generation has sometimes been as much as

0 times greater than projected in the plant's EIS.

Shipments Due to Decommissioning

5.5.1 The DEIS assumes that waste from decommissioning (i.e., dismantling the plant when obsolete) will yield only 2400 cubic meters of TRU waste. Assuming that this is also sent to WIPP (over a period of 5 years) it would generate about 19 shipments a year, or twice what is to be expected during the SIS's operational years. There is almost no experience in decommissioning plutonium processing plants so, like the TRU waste shipments, DOE's projection on decommissioning waste is, at this time, also somewhat speculative. The DEIS should contain some indication of the amount of waste removed from the few sites that have been dismantled in the recent past (e.g., at Pawling, New York and ChesWick, Pennsylvania) to give a perspective on its estimate.

Shipments Due to Accident Cleanup

5.29.34 One item missing from the DEIS is any consideration of the impact on transportation of the waste from possible SIS accidents. It is instructive to note that two past accidents (both fires) at Rocky Flats and an experimental facility in Pawling, New York both yielded large quantities of contaminated trash, much of it in forms (e.g., wetted furnishings) not easily packaged. Processing such waste created even more waste. Similarly, the accident at Three Mile Island has yielded much more waste than envisioned in past EISs. It would be useful to assess the difficulty in cleaning up a large plutonium accident from both an economic and a transportation perspective. For example, would a major accident require commandeering rail lines in order to expedite removal of massive quantities of contaminants to put the plant quickly back into operation? DOE's press statements on the importance of SIS for national security certainly lead one to assume that nothing would be allowed to delay its restart after an accident.

Shipments Due to "Other Stockpiles"

5.29.34 If one assumes SIS would handle only the existing 12 metric tons of plutonium at the rates indicated in the DEIS, it seems safe to say that the entire venture would be over in a decade. Note, however, a statement (3/30/87) by former SIS Project Manager Carl Gertz that when present stockpiles of fuel grade plutonium have been processed, driver fuel from a new production reactor "and other stockpiles of fuel grade plutonium that become available by the year 2000" will be fed into SIS. Driver fuel resides in a production reactor for a short period of time and therefore would not be expected to contain high concentrations of the beta- and gamma-emitting plutonium isotopes, but what about those "other stockpiles"? Depending upon the source of spent fuel, plutonium refined from it may have significantly higher levels of radiation than the fuel-grade plutonium presently slated to come from Hanford. A different type of container would likely be necessary, due to the need for radiation shielding. The added weight of such casks would reduce the number that could be shipped on one truck and the SST might no longer be appropriate: it can presently handle a cargo of about 10 tons but shielded containers are either much larger, or contain only perhaps

a tenth as much plutonium (or both) when compared to the 6M. One could therefore expect a greatly increased number of more hazardous shipments if less desirable fuel stockpiles become available for SIS processing. This possibility should also be addressed in the DEIS. 5.29.34

Shipments Due to a "Clean-Up" Program

Another item not discussed in the DEIS is the impact of a "clean-up" program to reduce the concentration of beta- and gamma-emitters in the plutonium contained in existing nuclear warheads. Such an effort would entail removal of the metallic plutonium from bombs (probably at the Rocky Flats plant) and shipment of the material to INEL. While some DOE officials have denied that the SIS facility would be involved in this activity, such a venture would be possible using laser isotope separation. Since there are literally thousands of warheads containing plutonium contaminated by undesirable isotopes, a "clean-up" program could add hundreds of shipments to those already projected, all of them involving the more criticality- prone form of plutonium. All such shipments would be classified, so there would be no advance notification of emergency preparedness personnel or state police, further adding to the potential hazard.

DEIS UNDERESTIMATES AND OBSCURES SHIPMENT RISKS

Risk Assessment Methodology

The accident safety record with plutonium shipments shows no deaths due to radiation contamination, but this is partially due to the lack of any serious shipping accidents. The only serious accident known to this writer occurred in December 1980 when a plutonium- bearing SST skidded on ice and flipped over while traveling on Rt. I-25 in southern Colorado. No leakage occurred: little stress was placed on the containers in the truck, and there was no fire. There is, therefore, no serious accident history to analyze because there have been relatively few shipments. All risk assessment must thus be theoretical, based on general truck accident rates. 5.29.28

But how is risk quantified? The generally accepted equation involves multiplying probabilities times consequences to attain a comparative number for various activities, be it for flying, climbing a ladder or crossing a street. The probability of a vehicle accident is proportional to the number of vehicle miles driven, so the previously projected 50% increase in plutonium shipments due to SIS will yield about a 50% increase in vehicle miles and, thus, in risk. The percent increase is approximate since DOE does not release data on its classified shipments of weapons-grade materials. Note, however, that this increase in the national shipping rate will be concentrated in the Idaho region, not spread across the country. The DEIS should define the increased risk that will occur along the specific shipping corridors and not try to dilute the danger among all routes used to ship plutonium in the United States. 5.29.18

The usual method for assessing transportation risk is to determine the probabilities of accidents of varying severity (in accidents per million

vehicle miles) and multiply them by the consequences of each accident. The total risk is then the sum of these multiples. The final number allows comparison between activities with high probabilities and low consequences (having a tire go flat) and actions with low probabilities and high consequences (hitting a stone wall at 80 miles an hour).

The DEIS analyzes various transportation scenarios and correctly finds that minor accidents, while common, lack the severity to cause a plutonium container to leak. Similarly, it examines extremely severe accidents that are very rare and finds that they could lead to a plutonium release. Since the population along most of the routes is fairly sparse, however, the likelihood for any public contamination is quite small. This general finding is not in dispute. There are, however, at least two items missing from the analysis: proper accounting for human error and some measure of environmental damage other than health effects.

Human Error Effects Neglected

5.29.64 Human error is, to a degree, handled by use of realistic accident rates, but such data only reflects error by the driver and perhaps the vehicle maintenance crew. It is also essential to factor in the possibility of error in package design, manufacture, maintenance and handling. One
5.29.58 study (performed under DOE contract by Battelle Northwest Laboratories at Richland, Washington) did examine ways in which the containers could be compromised by maintenance and handling errors. By surveying receivers of plutonium packages for problems, BNWL-1846 (April, 1975) was able to combine the effects of such errors with other events (e.g., head on collision of two vehicles followed by a fire) to assess the ways in which some types of human error could complicate an accident.

There is no indication that the DEIS similarly examined human error. There is thus some question about its quantification of risk. In real life, we have seen how human errors at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl greatly increased the chances of a serious accident, perhaps by a factor of 10,000 to 100,000, so failure to address it could be a serious flaw. While BNWL-1846 was flawed in its data collection and completeness, it was at least a starting point that should be pursued in the DEIS. I will discuss specifics in a moment.

Measuring Environmental Damage

5.29.89 The absence of any other measure of environmental consequence beyond health effects seriously obscures the potential danger of a plutonium spill, especialy in an urban area (many of which are near the likely routes involved). In contrast, an analysis of nuclear transportation performed by a DOE lab for the NRC in 1980 (NUREG/CR-0743) demonstrated how a plutonium accident that caused few radiological deaths and health effects could lead to billions of dollars in decontamination costs, large evacuations, social disruption and possible land abandonment in a city due to the difficulty and expense of such a cleanup. Similarly, some actual toxic spills have not caused any loss of life but did lead to very costly cleanup or abandonment of land and water supplies to avoid any health effects. The chaos and confusion involved in a toxic

Insert to page 9, after 3rd full paragraph:

Source Term Underestimated

The amount of plutonium released during an accident is referred to as the "source term." The DEIS makes numerous assumptions regarding 5.29.10
the factors that reduce the amount of plutonium (especially in powdered oxide form) that would escape. While it is true that not all of the material released from the containers would successfully escape 5.29.7
the carrying vehicle, the DEIS is not conservative with respect to assessing the effects of fire following an impact that could breach a container. It refers to tests done on dispersals of similarly dense materials during simulated accidents, but those tests involved air movement much calmer than would occur in a major gasoline fire, or one involving collision with a vehicle carrying highly flammable materials (such as liquid plastic or solvents). Similarly, 5.29.12
the percentage of oxide powder releasable in the size range of 10 microns or less (considered aerosable, or breathable) is underestimated. The DEIS assumes only 50% will be small enough to lodge in the lung, but a past study (BNWL-1846) supplied a graph indicating that nearly 80% could be 10 microns or smaller. Such an error increases the DEIS source term by 60% ((80% - 50%)/50% = 60%). Other factors (such as dispersal effects by fire extinguishing) are also ignored. The DEIS needs to be more realistic and conservative in its approach to transportation accident source terms.

5.29.81 release accompanying an accident can lead to precautionary (but possibly unnecessary) evacuations, panic and injury, none of which are addressed in the DEIS risk analysis.

Finally, the fear and stigma associated with an accident, even one not causing immediate deaths, can lead to permanent property devaluation, loss of tourism and economic failure. It took several years, for example, for the Philadelphia hotel that hosted the first outbreak of Legionnaire's disease to recover from that incident. Despite the resolution of the problem, the hotel was unable to attract customers and went bankrupt, being sold at a fraction of its value to speculators. Similarly, compensation for social and commercial disruption of a state capital may be difficult to either quantify or manage. In any case, some attempt to assess the potential damage due to contamination would make the transportation hazards more readily understood, especially to the local governments that have to handle much of the emergency preparedness expense.

DEIS AVOIDS DISCUSSING PAST CONTAINER PROBLEMS

Previous Container Surveys

Two prior surveys of plutonium containers found that most of them were properly handled and sealed. BNWL-2288 (which updates the container survey in BNWL-1846), demonstrates, however, that there is a great deal of room for human involvement (and, thus, human error) due to present container designs. For example, simple procedural changes between the two surveys appeared to eliminate problems with bolts, missing gaskets and loose or missing vent caps. But other problems cropped up even after better package handling efforts were employed: tamper seals were found broken, "O" rings missing, and a large number (61) cases of contaminated inner vessels were noted,

5.29.27 This survey depended upon packaging receivers noting down the problems, and tacitly assumed that all such problems were caught the first time they occurred. In cases of other types of radioactive shipments, this assumption has proven to be erroneous. In a study done in 1986 for the Nebraska Energy Office, this author determined that a similar survey of

5.29.58 receivers of spent fuel containers failed to find numerous defects in maintenance and manufacturing until the containers had been used in many hundreds of shipments. The importance of this fact lies in the methodology used to factor in human errors in past risk analyses. By assuming that a container defect is caught as soon as it is found, instead of after being present in 100 shipments, the effect of this error is neglected by a factor of 100. In the case of spent fuel shipments, some of the errors could have had serious consequences: the containers were permanently removed from service. No such risk analysis has ever been performed, to this writer's knowledge, to determine the impact of this generic analytical deficiency.

5.1.5 In regard to plutonium containers, there have been at least two serious cases of container deficiencies with potential safety implications, both occurring after the last plutonium package survey, so neither has been evaluated for its safety implications. A proper DEIS should address

these problems and any others available in the literature or with potential for occurrence.

The First Near Miss: The FL-10 Incident

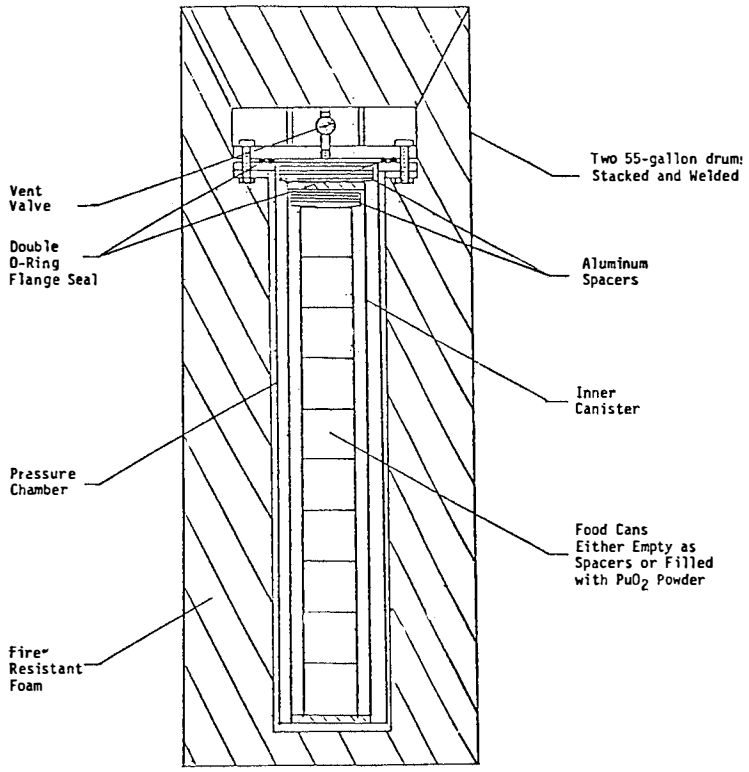
The first case occurred in late 1979 and involved the FL-10, an NRC-certified container. This container consists of an inner welded cylinder that holds cans of plutonium (similar to small paint cans) and an outer cylindrical chamber that is pressurized prior to transport. This cylinder-in-a-cylinder assembly is in turn contained in a steel drum lined with a hard, fire-resistant foam (see sketch 1). Unknown to the packers of the container at the Westinghouse Plutonium Fuel Development Laboratory (PFDL) near Pittsburgh, the inner cylinder had cracked along a defective weld sometime during the container's lifetime. 5.29.42
When the outer cylinder was pressurized with helium (a standard test procedure), the gas forced its way through the crack into the inner cylinder and gradually pressurized (over several days) the cans of plutonium (which are quite often not airtight), as well as several empty spacer cans used to fill the inner cylinder.

As the container was being opened at the Savannah River Plant, the lid blew off, the pressurized cans popped out, in most cases swollen and deformed due to the sudden pressurization, and plutonium oxide powder puffed out. Out of the ten cans in the FL-10, seven were swollen, one was crushed (fortunately an empty can) and one full can was breached. Five workers were contaminated before they evacuated the lab, but none received more than an "acceptable" dose of plutonium, according to DOE.

5.29.52 During the subsequent examination of the leaking can, human error caused additional problems. While the initial examination indicated that the can had not leaked, it was later found that the trained technician had been studiously examining the bottom of an upside-down can, proclaiming it to be intact. Further examination found that the lid was loose and plutonium oxide powder was escaping. The exact impact of this defect during a transportation accident was not determined, but NRC felt it to be serious enough to suspend all plutonium shipments under its control for two months while the details were sorted out. DOE issued a memo stating that "it is possible that such a burst during transport might remove one or two barriers containing the fuel" (i.e., the plutonium oxide powder). In the FL-10, there are really only three containment barriers.

DOE's administrative response several months later is also noteworthy. In an eight-page legal memorandum, DOE made a point to DOT on this incident regarding DOE's independence from NRC's actions: DOE felt it 3.2.16
did not have to comply with NRC's suspension of shipments. Citing its "vital programs associated with weapons work, research and development activities and capsules for medical application," DOE complained that "there would have been a two month interruption of DOE contractor shipments of plutonium oxide if DOE was not exempt." One wonders how DOE would deal with a similar problem during the SIS shipments.

The Second Near Miss: LLD-1 and Criticality



SKETCH 1

CROSS SECTION OF THE FL-10-1 SHIPPING CONTAINER

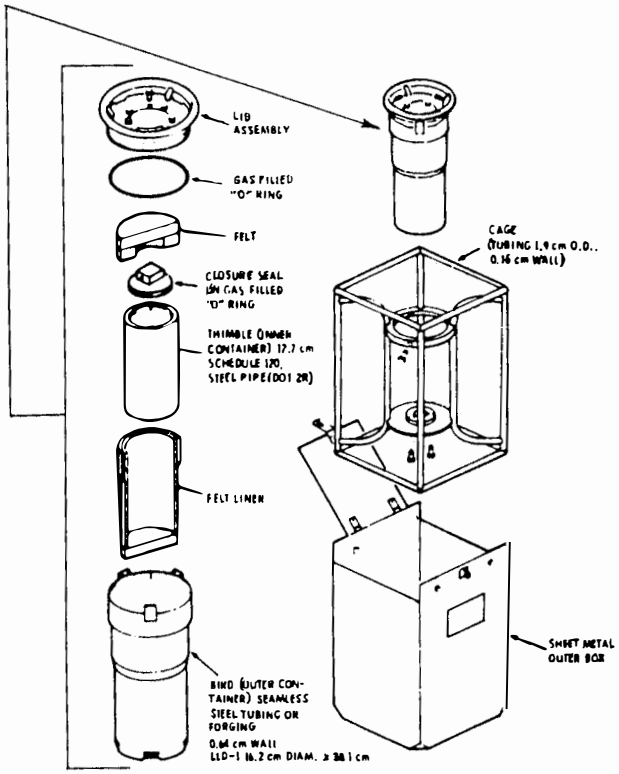
The second and more serious of the two cases of safety-related container deficiencies relates to the LLD-1 container, certified by DOE several times during the container's 10 year lifetime. The LLD-1 consists of an inner cylinder (called a 2R) held in a framework of tubes inside a steel box (see sketch 2). It gained notoriety in 1975 when it was used to fly plutonium oxide into New York City from Europe, en route to the Westinghouse lab near Pittsburgh. City officials eventually banned such shipments (which were being taken across the center of Manhattan), and Congress halted air shipments of plutonium until a container could be designed that, unlike the LLD-1, could withstand a plane crash. This writer was closely involved in uncovering those shipments and recalls numerous pronouncements from federal officials stating that the containers could handle any punishment resulting from a truck accident. Furthermore, they were insistent that <u>under no circumstances</u> could a nuclear reaction happen during any accident. Even I believed them. 5.29.44

They were wrong. In tests done in late 1976, the support structure holding the inner cylinder collapsed, allowing it to land on the bottom of its box-like outer container. The support structure and box are designed to maintain a safe distance between inner cylinders in adjacent LLD-1 containers. Direct contact among several inner cylinders could, in the opinion of the NRC, have led to an accidental criticality. This would result in an extremely rapid heat-up of the plutonium and any air or gas in the cans holding the powder or metal. The cans would explode, the inner cylinders would burst and the plutonium would escape in a blue flash, lethal to bystanders not shielded by buildings. Such accidental criticalities have occurred at DOE facilities and have led to injury and even death.

This container design error was determined not by DOE but by NRC in 1980, when NRC was routinely asked to co-certify the LLD-1 so its licensees could also use it. NRC declined to do so, based on the criticality problem and several other design deficiencies. Had this request not been made, the LLD-1 would likely still be on the road today.

DOE eventually (in November, 1982) issued a memo citing the criticality problem and called on its labs to begin phasing out the LLD-1. Once again, however, human error arose as DOE headquarters inadvertently failed to notify <u>all</u> of its divisions to cease use of LLD-1. This writer verified at least 9 shipments, continuing for 19 months after the container's termination, involving 170 packages. DOE headquarters indicated that the LLD-1 was finally fully recalled (at least 150 copies were in circulation) by mid-1986 with the issuance of a new catalog of approved containers which did <u>not</u> include the LLD-1. This withdrawal of DOE's own plutonium containers is the reason only NRC- or DOT-certified containers have been considered in the DEIS. 5.29.44

The LLD-1 is also not an isolated example of a flawed design. Numerous other DOE-certified containers (mostly for shipping spent fuel) have, in the last two years, been pulled out of service after many years of use (fortunately without a serious accident to place them under stress) 5.29.42



LLD-1 Package

SKETCH 2

because of deficiencies in design. Hundreds of shipments occurred with these vulnerable containers (many of them through urban areas), but no risk analysis was ever performed to assess the hidden hazards they carried with them on our roads.

The 6M: Near Miss in the Making?

The LLD-1 problem raises questions about the third major workhorse for plutonium shipments, the 6M container, certified by DOT. The DEIS discusses a crush environment in extremely severe accidents (category VII or VIII) and states that "crush forces on packages in the immediate vicinity of the impact point could exceed the 6M threshold." Nowhere does the DEIS indicate the impact on criticality if the inner cylinders (the same 2R as in the LLD-1) of several 6M containers were pressed together in close proximity even before they were breached by the crush. This item, if not addressed by DOE in calculations not discussed in the DEIS, could represent a serious error by the DEIS authors. There is also a discrepancy between the DEIS and a prior 6M analysis: the DEIS claims a failure threshold of 70,000 pounds, but BNWL-1846 (produced by Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs at Richland, Washington under DOE contract in 1975) utilizes a value of only 54,000 pounds, 23% lower than the DEIS value. This difference could affect the aforementioned crush/criticality problem and should be resolved in the final DEIS. 5.29.46 5.29.54

The 6M container may have other problems, as well. It was designed under the same loose direction as the LLD-1 and was never reviewed by NRC. (A much different version of the 6M has been approved by NRC, but it is authorized to hold only a small fraction of the plutonium normally moved in DOT's 6M.) And DOE, in a 1979 memo, stated that "there have been some problems in the past [with the 6M] resulting in bulging of product cans inside the 2R pipe." Shades of the previously mentioned FL-10 problem, perhaps? DOE recommended that "contractors take special care in preparing plutonium oxide for shipments in the 6M packaging." 5.29.42

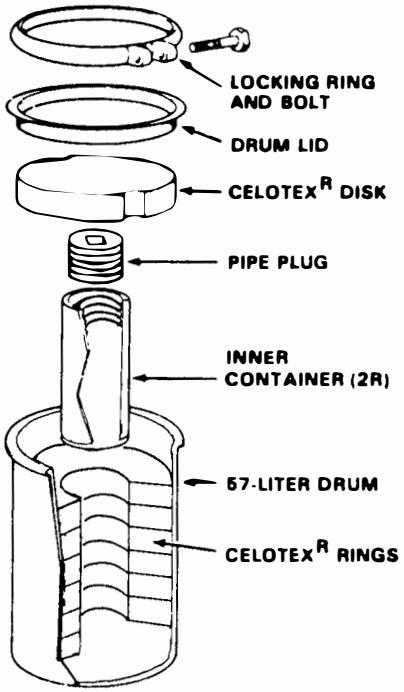
DEIS FAILS TO ADDRESS DOE's CONFLICTS WITH EXISTING SHIPPING REGULATIONS

The Sorry Tale of TRUPACT-1

The last container needed to handle SIS's immediate needs is a TRU waste package. DOE had initially spent nearly a $100 million on its development of a TRUPACT design that required venting of gases generated by radiolytic decomposition of plutonium-contaminated wastes. Developed out of DOE's Albuquerque office, this design did not comply with DOT rules on container leakage, so DOE sought a special waiver from DOT. New Mexico officials and environmentalists created such an uproar that DOE denied the request and TRUPACT-1 died a quiet death. DOE has now contracted with a private firm to develop a new TRUPACT design that will adhere to DOT rules and be certified by NRC. Note, however, that this requirement is strictly voluntary on DOE's part and could be lifted at any time. 5.29.45

It is also noteworthy how this case revealed conflicts between DOE's field offices and its central headquarters. Such internal divisions are

6M CONTAINER



6M Package

SKETCH 3

16

rarely seen and could affect the safety of SIS operations, both at the plant and during transit. In 1985, DOE began reorganizing its container certification system (previously left up to individual field offices) due to problems with designs of past containers (such as the LLD-1). I was informed by one DOE official that TRUPACT was being pushed so hard by the Albuquerque office that DOE's own new central certification office was bypassed and the application to DOT for the special waiver was done without approval of DOE's technical staff. Such action raises questions about DOE's ability to guarantee control over containers should it later decide to co-certify any SIS-related package designs to avoid troublesome "interruptions" by NRC regulatory actions. The only way to avoid such problems is to mandate NRC-certified containers by law (as has been done in recent amendements to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act for spent fuel shipments) or else to eliminate DOE's certification power altogether. 5.29.49

Shipment Security

One other disturbing area that receives minor attention in the DEIS is the safeguarding of shipments. While use of the SST and its security systems is gratifying, it is not mandatory. DOE is only required (under DOT rules) to match NRC rules were they to be applied to the same shipment. In practice, however, DOE has sometimes chafed at this requirement. When planning the shipments of damaged fuel from Three Mile Island to INEL, for example, it felt that a security plan for highway shipments would suffice for the slower and more vulnerable TMI rail shipments. Local officials along the rail route were disturbed by this, however, since DOE, unlike NRC, does not require armed guards on the shipments when they pass through cities. DOT has not sought to enforce its rules requiring equivalency between NRC and DOE security plans and would not be expected to do so in the case of SIS shipments, unless pressed vigorously by local and state action. 5.29.110

DOE's way of handling the situation is by "courtesy" (i.e., voluntary) measures, such as notification of local officials when a shipment is expected shortly. Such actions may be withdrawn at any time, however, with no legal recourse. Perhaps the best summary of DOE's attitude toward tighter safeguards rules was stated in a 1980 memo by its Assistant Secretary for the Environment, Ruth Clusen, when she wrote: 5.29.73

> "DOE has also experienced difficulties with some NRC safeguards requirements which require prior state and locality route notifications from spent fuel shipments. This could seriously impede some DOE shipments and at the same time increase attention to such shipments and provide more opportunity for intervenor actions which could be contrary to the national interest."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

There are several ways to reduce (but not eliminate) the hazards of SIS-related shipments. While I would not expect all of them to be delineated in the DEIS, some of them deserve attention in that document.

17

5.29.72 1. The NRC should have full authority over DOE transport of nuclear materials

5.29.49 All containers, routes and safeguards procedures should follow NRC rules; DOE should be treated as any other licensee. This action would eliminate many questions regarding container qualifications, route safety and security while offering the NRC regulatory review framework for cooperation and involvement by interested parties. NRC is not perfect, but it has shown greater attention to detail than DOE and greater willingness to work with non-federal officials. SIS should be inspected by NRC as though it were a private party in order to guarantee that maintenance and quality assurance programs are adequate.

5.29.46 2. Full-scale containers should be subjected to full-scale loads while containing materials closely simulating plutonium
Design errors cannot be allowed to slip by, via computer simulations or designer miscalculation; all containers should be rigorously tested under real world, not laboratory, conditions.

5.29.103 3. The safest shipping corridors should be designated, made public, and then enforced by state police inspections
DOT is too lax an enforcer to be allowed the only regulatory oversight on route enforcement. Deficient roads or railbeds should be avoided, or else improved prior to any shipments. The safest time of day and year should be determined to avoid traffic and bad weather, both of which complicate shipping and accident handling.

5.29.67 4. Once corridors are designated, local and state emergency preparedness teams along the routes should be equipped and trained to handle the worst case accident

3.2.32 Too often past training has been a cruel joke, with fire and police personnel being told how to handle only minor accidents and not those that could directly threaten them or the public. States should consider a shipment tax (as enacted by Illinois) to pay for such preparedness.

5.29.53 5. Vehicles should be equipped with on-board fire suppression systems to extinguish or mitigate fires until local fire departments can arrive

Some past accidents involving hazardous materials have been accompanied by intense and lengthy fires that could compromise integrity of damaged containers.

5.29.76 6. Regular (and unannounced) vehicle and container inspections should be undertaken by trained state officials to enforce appropriate state and federal regulations

This may require some states to adopt chapter 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations and train law enforcement officials to handle such inspections.

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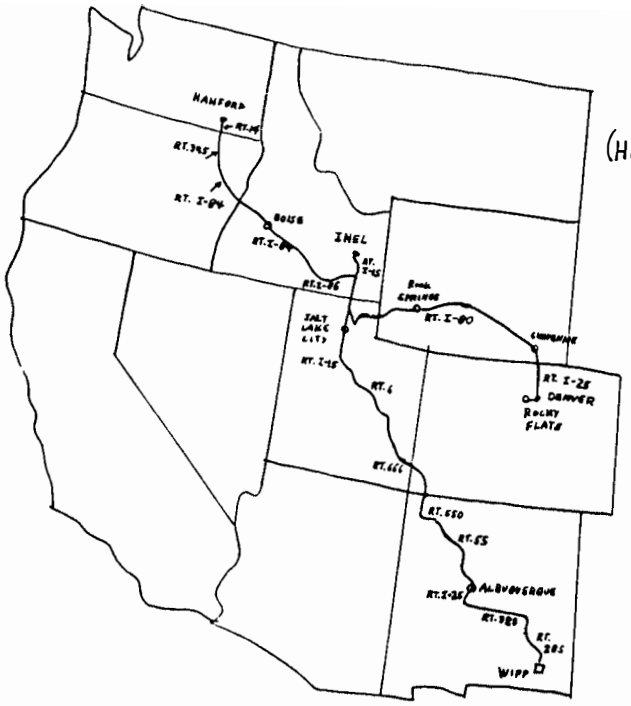
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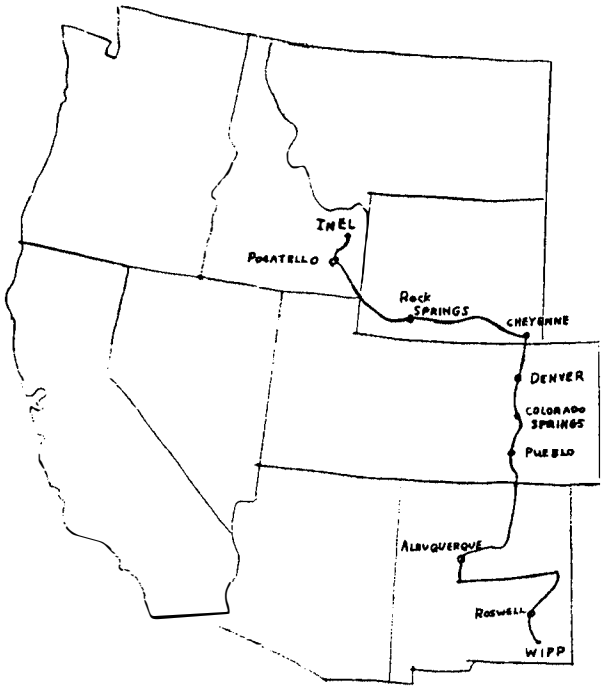
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(HIGHWAY ROUTES)



Department of Energy Hearing on Locating the Special Isotope Separation Project at Idaho's Nuclear Engineering Laboratory

March 26, 1988

Marilyn Bauman, Northwest Regional Coordinator, Church Women United in the United States

1.1

(CHURCH WOMEN UNITED represents thousands of Christian Women from twenty-eight Protestant and Catholic faith groups. Our forty-eight year history includes the adoption (by the Common Council of State Presidents) of more than twenty-five separate Proclamations and Policy Statements calling for end to the production, testing, deployment and exportation of (Atomic) Nuclear weapons,) and advocating in behalf of a clean and safe Environment through the development of benign energy resources. (Today we say, "No SIS in Idaho!") or Tennessee, Washington, Texas...

(How sad that our government chose not to heed the warnings from the mothers and grandmothers of this nation...and every person in the world who share concerns of peace and justice. How powerless we feel when that which we feared, and spoke against, has come to pass.)

6.3

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITITURES ON WEAPONS SYSTEMS PROLIFERATION CAUSES WORLDWIDE SUFFERING, AND THE DIVERSION OF U.S. MONEY FROM SOCIAL PROGRAMING SUCH AS JOB RETRAINING, SCHOOL LUNCH AND IMMUNIZATION IS AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THE INCREASING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES LIVING WITH HUNGER, HOMELESSNESS AND INADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE.

The Human Cost Connection between the Arms Race and poverty among the world's children has been well documented.

The poor child no longer resides "over there". One of every three children in the U.S. is poor.. because their family is poor. America's women and their children are full of rage over our nation's priorities; is this POVERTY AND RAGE in the best interests of our national security?)

6.2

So now, our military hog, under the guise of the Department of Energy, wants taxpayers to bribe Idahoans with dollars and a few temporary jobs, to accept a plutonium reprocessing plant, to be located on an earthquake-prone rift, a natural sieve of fractured basalt, above one the greatest underground aquifers in the world. Fed from vast surface drainage, this underground water is the source of life to arid land, our people and animals.

5.19.4

For part of it's journey from the highest and most pristine areas of Idaho, this precious resource flows underground at the rate of a foot a year, making pollution-monitoring impossible (and polluting in itself), until it is irreversible.

Where were the geologists when INEL was positioned over this liquid gold? There is much tragic-comedy in the reported plan of Superfund expenditure of $30 million dollars to clean-up the soil and groundwater pollution from INEL's past projects. We should invite the world, and charge admission, to veiw that futile venture.

5.30.4.12

Prevention of pollution is our only rational policy option,

5.12.1 and a committment to a non-degradation groundwater policy for ALL of Idaho's water must be the next item on our agenda.

{There is no evidence that the nuclear industry, the DOE and NRC knows what it is collectively doing! Like a crazed carrier of a deadly disease, it has run amuck contaminating every partner with which it becomes intimate. Now the sick partners know the truth, Nuclear condoms leak! The offsping of these sick alliances are being kept alive on the Department of Energy respirator of government subsidies and out-right bribes of money and jobs to states willing to prostitute themselves and their environment.} The government-granted immunity from liability, and the classified status of information for government and proprietory industrial projects, tells us that our government knows that it is up to ears in dangerous business, that would be scrapped if only the public knew!

3.6.1

3.2.25

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission no longer pretends it is an objective regulator, and is scandalized by a pattern of nuclear accidents and cover-ups spanning decades. The NRC acts to protect nuclear industries, rather than public safety, according to NRC commissioner James Asselstine, who has since been replaced by N.J. Rogers, who is a board director of a utility with ownership in five nuclear power plants.

3.2.24

Even as our Governor speaks hopefully of more public oversight, a "Nukegate" unravels, NRC has proposed sweeping changes in a number of areas that endanger public safety. NRC has proposed streamlining of emergency evacuation planning rules to override state and local conerns. It has proposed rules to allow disposal of certain low-level radioactive wastes in municipal landfills designed to hold solid wates only, and to redefine certain high-level wastes as low-level. It has moved to roughly double permissible radiation exposure levels for nuclear plant workers, despite increasing evidence of health damage from radiation levels previously considered safe.

Through the Price Anderson Act no one can collect damages from the DOE indemnity fund unless they are able to prove "negligence" as cause. Further, the taxpayers pay into an accident fund that has been capped at a ridiculously low level. Never is there an opportunity to receive damages from a careless or poorly operating industry. Not even sabatours are liable to the citizens for willful acts of harm.

3.6.1

In reply to my letters asking for repeal of Price-Anderson Act, Senator Larry Craig wrote "I am concerned about safety, as you are, but I believe we must not make the nuclear power industry liability so prohibitive that it discourages electric utilities and equipment manufacturers from entering the field. I realize your letter dealt primarily with the legitimacy of the privilege of limited liability that the nuclear power industry currently enjoys. However, since the survival of the nuclear power industry and this Act are inextricably linked, I think it important to share with you my veiws of nuclear power." The profound absurdity of such a veiw, 'Encouragement of the Nuclear industry at any cost', was evident in Senator McClures response also, where he points out that "contractors performing work for DOE are indemnified by the Department of Energy for any third-party liability resulting from a nuclear accident."

{GOVERNOR ANDRUS IS NAIVE IN HIS HOPES THAT THE STATE OF IDAHO WILL BE A PARTNER IN ON-SITE MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS.} And as far as making sure Idaho does not become a Nuclear Waste Dumping Ground, it is too late to worry about that. We are the repository for Three Mile Island Waste already, under the guise of "testing". I don't remember being invited to a public hearing on that, do you? Trainloads have been arriving for years, with more to come.

5.19.6

Governor, how do you expect to be given any consideration when the Washington State Public Research Interest Group has been lobbying for independent oversight of the DOE's activities in Washington State and for funding to cover the costs of cleaning up wastes dumped at the Reservation by the DOE over the past 40 YEARS, without much success.

5.30.3.6

3.2.18

{One of the most threatening items on the NRC agenda is the effort to "curtail effective citizen input by narrowing state jurisdiction".} Clearly, we need a president and a senate that want to appoint regulators who will do their job and eliminate the NRC "coziness" with the industry.

One example is the case of the "Reed Report", a self-critique by GE Company detailing 25 generic safety problems in their new Mark III nuclear reactor design. This document was marked "proprietory" by DOE has never been released, in spite of concern by three GE Engineers, and in spite of NRC calculations that GE's Mark I,II,III containment designs (now used in 39 U.S. reactors,) stand up to a 90% chance of failure. Circuit brekers connected to crucial safety systems at the Salem safety plant in New Jersey were estimated to have a One 33,000 chance of failing. Yet, two circuit breakers malfunctioned in one week. Reduntant systems, which are included to decrease probability risks, have been destroyed by fire shutting down the control room and threatening catasrophe.

3.2.17

PROBABLE RISK, REDUNDANCY SAFEGUARDS AND ALL OTHER PROGNOSTICATIONS ARE CONCEDED TO BE INVALID IN THE LIGHT OF ANTIQUATED DOE MILITARY REACTORS, POORLY-TRAINED MANAGERS, THE ABSENCE OF REQUIUREMENT OF INDUSTRY LIABILITY BY THE CONGRESS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, AND THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION POLICIES OF IGNORING SCIENTIFIC CRITICIZM EVEN FROM ITS OWN MEMBERS AND SENATORS. Probable Risk Assessments and other predictions by experts have been blown out of the water by the "man-machine interface", accidents assume catastrophic proportions because all the negative aspects of reactor design can be brought about by the operators. U. S. and German Government sponsored studies estimated that with the expected 500 Nuclear Reactors in place in 1990, we could expect one core-damaging accident every 20 years; that estimate has been revised upwards to one every 8 years. Swedish and West German scientists estimate a 70% probability that another Chernobl will occur in the nex 5.4 years.

5.24.14

American Nuclear Plants have been plagued with problems, pearly 3,000 plant mishaps and 764 emergency shutdowns in 1985, up 28% from 1984. The average U.S. plant was shut down six times in 1985 and the industry as a whole averaged two shutdowns per

day. At least 18 of these accidents could have led to core damage. More than just a sign of trouble, emergency shutdowns are sudden, violent procedures that stress a nuclear plants's inticate and crucial plumbing, and further impair safety. Significant nuclear incidents have been initiated by hungry field mice, a worker's loose shirttail and an improperly used candle.

Because many countries do not report accidents at nuclear installations, and consider all nuclear issues to be state secrets, it is obvious that the list of reported incidents remains incomplete.

5.2.14 Aging U.S. Military reactors may present more immediate hazards than their commercial counterparts, a point reinforced by their similarity in design to the Chernobl reator. After C;hernobl, tthe DOE which runs the military's nuclear programs, was forced to temporarily shut down all the reactors and processing plants that produce plutonium for nuclear warheads. Independant reveiws showed the plants were antiquated, poorly mangaged, largely unregulated, and a danger to workers and the general public. For example, circuit breakers connected to crucial safety systems at the Salem nuclear plant in New Jersey were estimated to have a one in 33,000 chance of failing. Yet, 6.5.3 two circuit breakers malfuntioned in one week.

(NOWHERE IN THE INDUSTRY IS THERE A WORSE SCENARIO THAN IN THE TYPE OF PROJECT IDAHO HAS BEEN OFFERED. Reprocessing has been one of the most failure-ridden of DOE projects, which explains why it might be offered to a sparsely-populated, expendable-in-the-eyes-of-some, not terribly-economically-viable Idaho; Contaminating forever the land and aquifers at Hanford and Savannah River, the DOE continues its promiscuous way.) The contamination at the hanford site is extensive.

5.30.4.14 *200 billion ga;;ons of toxic and radioactive liquids have been pumped into the soil, and

*One half million gallons of high livel radioactive waste have leaked into the soil from corroding tanks.

This contamination has occurred becouse the DOE is exempt from important environmental regulations. If the DOE were 3.2.18 subject to independent oversight and forced to comply with environmental protection laws just like any other industry, Hanford would be less dangerous.

5.29.97 The transporting of the spent fuel and waste from which we will process weapons grade plutonium has many other dangerous elements besides the plutonium. Concerned scientists call transportation of Nuclear materials "the Achilles Heel of the industry". The apolgists who wrote the DOE Environmental Summary indicates that the containers for the reprocessed waste have a life of 30 years, so that we may have the privilege of playing Russian Roulette for thousands of years with tons and 5.29.41 tons of dangerous radioactive material.

In the late 1940's, this dangerous industry was going nowhere because of its inability to purchase insurance, at any cost. In order to promote research, The U. S. Congress, through the Price-Anerson Act in the 1940's, gave immunity from liability 3.6.1 to the most expensive, most non-productive research experiment in the history of man. Putting the entire Nuclear Industry beyond the law, beyond the Constitution, and beyond the Government of the People. The price for this Frankenstein has been paid many times over by each of us, in secret tests which endangered our sons in the military, as well as civilians and animals of entire states and regions. THE UNITED STATES CAN NOT AFFORD TO ALLOW THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS OF PRICE-ANDERSON TO CONTINUE

Billions of taxpayers dollars spent on useless, wasteful military hardware. $185 Billion, alone, spent by taxpayers to subsidize unneeded and cost-over-ridden-with-fraud Nuclear Plants, now rotting on the landscape and at enormous (more billions) cost to utility ratepayers who had no choice in the matter.

We are being held hostage by the Department of Energy. 3.2.2
There is an inverse relationship between liability and responsibility, those who had the least to say, have wound up paying the most. Based upon the legal experiences of Three Mile Island, in the event of a major nuclear accident in Idaho, the involved corporations can bankrupt each other to recover losses, but the public is strictly denied the right to sue anyone.

The state of Idaho has a history of advocacy in behalf of 6.5.6 it's people and resources, as in the cases of the White Clouds and the coal-fired electrical plant, Pioneer. In both cases, time proved the people of Idaho to have SUPERIOR VISION AND INCREDIBLY GOOD JUDGEMENT. Today we have confidence in our better judgement and ask that we not be forced to sell our environment for a "redundantcy". Senator McClure, a ranking member of the Energy Committe, puts more value on unneeded weapons programs of the DOE than on Idahos resources, its water, 6.5.1 land and people. The citiens are on our own in this battle, but we have the confidence of in our history of ggod judgement to say "NO" once more.

"It is not mere life we value, but quality living--for all creatures." When we hear arguments for a few jobs for a few short years as reason for selling our environment, we read Lester W. Milbrath, who speaks of morality as conformity to what 6.5.2 is "right" or "good" or "fitting"---goes beyond individualism and self-interest.

"Pollution and impoverishment result from the exercise of power without respect and love for earth and people. They follow from the drive to dominate and control, for the sake of a self-centered, unattainable security, which inevitably leads to the violation and and oppression of nature and humanity, the biocommunity and, within it, human society."

"When we say we believe in the sanctity of individual life, we really mean the sanctity of 'carrying capacity.' If we as a community, try to sanctify every individual human life, we are likely to destroy the carrying capacity of the biocommunity.

"No one has the right to take an action, or make a living in such a way that it injures other humans--or in a way that injures the biocommunity. Quality of life is only achievable in the context of a well functioning bioommunity and a well-functioning social community. Those communities can only function well if we particpate in guiding their development.

Idahoans have a history of restraining the policies and actions of those who would manipulate the biocommunities in such a way as to injure them. Therefore, we can act politically to help our society perceive the complex integrity of biocommunities and follow that perspective.

In 1987 Church Women United supported the Wyden amendment to the Price Anderson Act which would have established civil penalities for Energy Department nuclear contractors who violate safety regulations and to recover limited damages from such contractors who, through gross negligence or willful misconduct, cause a nuclear accident. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193-226, a result of too many pending military contracts and nuclear projects waiting in the pork barrel and of too-few persons performing politically as necessary social and moral community.

2.7.8 (Idaho people do not even know where their nuclear children are; 52 reactors, who has used them? And for what purpose? Who is using those active 15 now? And what harm is being created on our soil, above our precious water? (All is classified information, you are not ever going to know.) Whose children will be killed by products made in our state? Our children? Our enemies children? Does it really matter whose? There is only one child, Everychild.)

Attached are selected references which I ask to be included in the record.

Marilyn Bauman, 910 East Ash, Caldwell, Id 83605 208-459-1227

A Call to Action; PETITIONING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY TO ENACT STRONG STATES RIGHTS LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL POLICY WHICH WILL INCLUDE: LIMITING THE TRANSPORTING OF, REQUIRING ON-SITE DISPOSAL METHODS, AND MANDATING INDIVIDUAL-STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TOXIC AND RADIO-ACTIVE NUCLEAR HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES. 5.31.9

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES

Whereas; the United States Constitution does strongly set forth the concept of the rights and responsibilities of individual states to determine a political, economic and social lifestyle for it's citizens. Inherent in those rights and freedoms is the accepted responsibility of a state for the activities within it's boundaries.

Whereas; the United States Constitution does not infer that any one state's environmental quality should be more or less valuable or more or less expendable than any other; or that one state should receive economic benefits of an industry and expect the undesirable wastes of that industry to be received by another.

Whereas; responsible scientists and officials describe transporting of the hazardous materials to be the weakest (known) link in the chain of toxic and radioactive waste management. 5.29.95

Secret agreements with foreign governments and the classified nature of research projects within the states make it impossible for state and government employees to know what the hazards are and how to handle accidents. 5.7.8

Whereas; the general accounting office of Congress conducted a survey of nuclear utilities in 1986 which found that a majority

of utilities are willing to have greater responsibilities in at-reactor storage and waste disposal preparation functions. The four utilities that have been demonstrating at-reactor storage

3.1.5 and waste preparation technologies are all advocates of this method (over Monitored Retrievable Storage facilities, for example); proving that there are many advantages of At-Reactor Waste Preparation and Storage.

Whereas; by replacing the need for a centralized repackaging amd storage with on-site facilities, states would make more honest

5.31.10 appraisals of the economic and environmental effects, of the nuclear and hazardous projects which they attract into their boundaries, to their own quality of living,

Therefore; citizens of the United States do have the right to determine just what hazards they are willing to live with in their own state. Each state should be allowed to determine, through public hearings, what type of living quality they want.

Therefore; neither the Department of Energy, or the Congress of the United States has the right to determine that any one state should be the dumping ground of hazardous materials for another; and the interstate transporting of radioactive and hazardous toxic wastes should be immediately curtailed.

Therefore; waste preparation and waste storage should be independent of political uncertainities about the repository, including the interstate conflict developing over who gets the positive benefits of industry vs. who gets the waste.

3.1.5 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESPONSIBILITY

Whereas; At-reactor and on-site waste preparation and storage would not only be safer and less expensive, but would make the industry more responsible.

Whereas; By replacing the need for a centralized repackaging and 3.1.5 storage with on-site facilities, states would make more honest appraisals, of the economic and environmental affects to their own quality of living, of the nuclear and other projects which they attract into their boundaries.

Whereas; the general Accounting Office of Congress conducted a survey of nuclear utilities last year and found that a majority of them were willing to have greater responsibilities in at-reactor storage and waste disposal preparation functions. The four utilities that have been demonstrating at-reactor storage and waste preparation technologies are all advocates of this method (@ over Monitored Retrievable Storage facilities).

Whereas; there are many advantages of At-Reactor Waste preparation and Storage, including:

1. Waste preparation and waste storage would be independent of political pork-barrel maneuvers, and high-handed bribery.
2. DOE could accept title to the waste at the time of its storage and lease on-site storage space from the utility or industrial plant. This would accelerate waste acceptance prior to operation of the repository.
3. The integrated waste sysytem would have greater reliability and flexibility, having scientists and engineers nearby who understand the nature of the waste (which highway users and truckers do not).
4. The repository would have simplfied operations.

3.1.5

5. Expensive and uneeded Monitored Retrievable Storage facilities would not have to be built.

6. Most importantly, we would eliminate a portion of the highly controversial hauling of hazardous materials on every highway and through every city in this nation.

Therefore be it resolved that Church Women United advocate to the Congress and the Department of Energy, through it's staff, units and action planning committees, in behalf of more a responsible Toxic and Radio-active Hazardous Waste Policy, which shall include the following:

1. That the Department of Energy should develope, test and license standardized dual, and if possible universal, casks that can easily interface with repository requirements. Any new generation of shipping casks need to meet all the requirements of a safe transportation system, as well.

2. DOE should pursue development, testing and demonstration of at-reactor rod consolidation.

3. DOE should provide funding through the Nuclear Waste Fund to utilities for development of at-reactor and on-site waste preparation and storage technologies.

4. DOE should work with utilities to upgrade rail access and cask handling facilities.

5. DOE needs to arrive at a standardized waste package design that can be used in any geologic media.

6. DOE needs to fully analyze an optimized No-Monitored Retrievable Storage option.

March 1, 1988

U.S. COUNCIL FOR ENERGY AWARENESS MISLEADS THROUGH ADS

Full page color cartoons run in National Geographic, Business Week, the New Yorker, the Atlantic Monthly (shame on all of them for being ignorant!) would have Americans beleive that Nuclear Power will save us from "(OPEC).. oil dependence that again threatens Americas national energy security"...

Writing in Harrowsmith Magazine, Jan/Feb 1988 issue; Donella H. Meadows, a former chemist for the Atomic Energy Commission, uses USCEA's own information to debunk ads which are intended to restore public confidence in nuclear power, but which are patently untruthful and "which show a determined confusion between oil and electricity."

Meadows writes "The U. S. imports about one-third of the oil it uses (nearly half from Mexico, Canada ,the Caribbean and Britain). The percentage from Arab OPEC countries has risen from 4 percent to 7% since 1985, because this period of low oil prices has shut down much U.S. domestic oil production, and because every federal energy-saving policy, from automobile efficiency standards to weatherization tax credits, has been rescinded or weakened.

If one years budget for the Rapid Deployment Force, which exists to protect the flow of oil from the Middle East, were put into well-designed weatherization programs for American houses, our dependence on Mideast oil could be reduced to zero. If the average mileage of our car fleet, which has gone up since 1973 from 13 mpg to 18 mpg, were raised to 30 mpg, we wouldn't have to import oil from anyone." (And what did raising the speed limit from 55 to 65 do to mpg?)

Nuclear power provides 17% (in 1986) of utility generated electricity. However, Nuclear power is just not relevant to our energy security, if energy security means oil from the Persian Gulf as only .4% of our electic energy is produced from Arab oil.

America's electric utilities have ordered no new nuclear power plants since 1978 and have canceled orders for 75 plants. The average new nuclear plant produces electricity for 12 cents per kilowatt-watt hour, while new coal plants produce it for 6 cents per kilowatt-watt hour.....and three-quarters of the electricity we use could be saved by efficiency measures costing 1.5 cents per saved kilowatt hour.

Nuclear power is our most expensive form of energy despite federal subsidies far greater than those to any other energy sector. Subsidies to nuclear power are about equal to the value of all the electricity produced by nuclear plants. Per unit of energy provided or saved, they are 25 times higher than subsidies to renewable sources of energy.

Since 1973, energy conservation has saved the U.S. five times more oil than coal has, and ten times more oil than nuclear has; and to get away from oil and back to electricity,...if all the lights in the U.S. were replaced by the most efficient ones now available, we could save enough electricity to shut down half the nuclear power plants in the nation."

Ms. Meadows received some interesting information from a group which formed for the purpose of exposing nuclear-industry propaganda, the Safe Energy Communication Council. "SECC's entire budget of $120.000 is equivalent to to the price of one USCEA ad in National Geographic. The SECC filed a complaint with the major TV networks about a USCEA ad which depicted nuclear power as a "homegrown" industry--when 50% of its uranium fuel is imported." The ads were dropped because the charges could not be refuted. Additionally, 60 utilities have dropped their USCEA memberships as a reult of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce's investigation (requested by SECC) into public relations (political activity) expenditiures which found 26 undisclosed or misclassified payments.

"After Chernobl, USCEA put out an ad blitz claiming that the Chernobly reactor did not have a containment structure, that American reactors do, and that the U.S. industry "used the Three Mile Island experience to enhance the safety of all U.S. plants. The SECC countered by pointing out that Chernobl did have a containment vessel, that some U.S. plants don't, and that eight reactors of the same design as the one a TMI are still operating without safety modifications ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

Unfortunately, the untruthful ad campaign has been effective. Polls show that most Americans beleive that Russian reactors are inherently inferior to U.S. ones, and that a Chernobyl can't happen here.

"Score one for USCEA," says Meadows, " Sometimes, money does count...To me the real question is not whether the nuclear industry can keep the truth suppressed, but for how long. The answer to that question is up to us. USCEA ggoes to great pains to "inform" us, because we are the ones who pay the subsidies, who live near the plants, who plug in inefficient appliances, whose children and grandchildren will have to deal with the horrendous wastes. The future of nuclear power depends on our approval, or at least our silent complicity. That complicity is what USCEA is trying to buy with every one of those maddening ads."

REVIEW OF GEOLOGIC CONSIDERAITONS RELATIVE
TO THE
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

by
Monte D. Wilson
Professor of Geology
Boise State University

March 26, 1988

My name is Monte D. Wilson and I am a Professor of Geology at Boise State University. I am presenting this statement as a member of the SIS Technical Review Board.

I hold a Ph.D. in Geology and a Master's degree in Zoology. I have been employed in geological and geophysical research both theoretical and applied to geological resource development. I have served on the geoscience faculties at Boise State University, the University of Idaho and the University of Salzburg (as a Fullbright visiting professor). I am a registered professional geologist (#11 in the State of Idaho) and I have done numerous geological consulting projects dealing with natural resources, land use planning and geological hazards. I hold membership and am active in several educational and scientific societies. I have published the results of several of my research projects and I have made professional presentations at numerous scientific meetings including several of national and international scope.

SUMMARY

5.10.2 1. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) includes an unrealistically low estimate of potential impact of earthquakes. There is a substantial risk of high magnitude earthquakes along major faults which bound mountains north of the Snake River Plain and extend southeastward beneath the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). Epicenters of such earthquakes could be very

5.8.6 close to the proposed SIS facility. The Design Basis Earthquake (DBE) in the DEIS should be increased to one that produces bedrock accelerations at least 50 percent greater than those used in the DEIS.

2. The unprecedented 1981 downgrading of the Uniform Building

5.10.6 Code (UBC) Seismic Risk Zone for the INEL from zone 3 (major damage) to zone 2 (moderate damage) is inappropriate in light of seismic risk in the area. In the interest of public safety and fiscal responsibility the Department of Energy should manage the

INEL as being in Seismic Risk zone 3 and therefore re-evaluate whether SIS should be built there.

3. The DEIS understates and misrepresents important facts and interpretations relative to volcanic hazards at INEL. The area 5.10.1 in which the INEL is located has experienced much volcanic activity in the very recent geologic past and it will almost certainly be the location of future volcanic eruptions. Within a restricted area which includes the proposed SIS site, the frequency of volcanism has been determined to be one eruption every 3,000 years, and not the 30,000-100,000 years cited by the DOE. 5.10.9

4. It is unacceptable that the DEIS and supporting documents do not realistically evaluate the volcanic hazards nor do they 5.1.32 even develop a volcanic "accident" scenario. Should the DOE build the proposed SIS facility at INEL, the facility would be subject to major volcanic hazards including lava flows, violent steam eruptions, clouds of steam, hot ash and cinders. These 5.10.10 hazards could cause explosive dispersal of radioactive materials and severe pollution of an extensive area. In addition, the DEIS states that radioactive waste from SIS may be stored, at least on 5.10.21 an interim basis, at INEL. The possible consequences of an earthquake and/or a volcano on a waste facility must also be examined.

5.10.1 I. Geologic Hazards and the SIS, General Comments

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), on the Eastern Snake River Plain, is in an area with both seismic and volcanic hazards.

The mountain ranges adjacent to INEL are bounded by extensive faults, many of which extend well into the Snake River Plain. Movements on these faults have produced large earthquakes, some of which have damaged INEL facilities, (Gorman and Guenzler, 1983) and such movements will almost certainly be the source of major earthquakes in the future. Volcanism produced most of the bedrock beneath INEL; much of this volcanic activity occurred during very recent geologic time and future volcanic action can be expected in the area.

A. Seismic Hazards

5.10.7 The Eastern Snake River has long been considered (Embree and others, 1982, p.333) to be a downdropped block of the earth's crust, known as a structural graben, bounded by northeast-southwest trending faults. Mabey (1982, p.147) points out that in the INEL area geophysical data support interpretations made from surface geological studies indicating that the margin of the plain is marked by a large normal fault. A segment of this fault south and east of the Lemhi and Beaverhead Mountains is coincident with the Blue Creek Caldera (Embree and others, 1982) which underlies eastern and northern portions of INEL. The Snake

River Plain has dropped about 300 meters along this fault (Sparlin, 1982) relative to the mountains north of the plain.

Mountain ranges both north and south of the Eastern Snake River Plain are bounded by extensive fault systems trending generally in the northwest-southwest direction which is normal to the axis of the plain. Among these fault systems are those along the Beaverhead, Lemhi and Lost River Ranges in the vicinity of the INEL.

Harold Malde of the U.S. Geological Survey has studied the Quaternary History of both the Howe Fault, along the western margin of the Lemhi Range, and the Arco Fault, along the western margin of the Lost River Range (Malde, 1971 and 1985). He reports (1985, p.207) that Quaternary displacements along the Arco Fault have totaled at least 12 meters and that about half of that total was caused by a single event of fault movement. Malde (1985, p.207) also reports that vertical movements along the Howe Fault totaled at least 15 meters during the Quaternary with a single event causing at least three meters of offset.

Quaternary fault movements documented by Malde's field studies must have generated very large magnitude earthquakes. An important comparison can be made between Malde's data and similar information from the Borah Peak Earthquake of 1983 which had a magnitude of 7.3. The Borah Peak Earthquake produced a maximum fault offset of 2.7 meters (Crone and Others, 1985, p.43) at a distance of about 80 kilometers from the INEL. A single offset on the Arco Fault is between 4.6 and 6.1 meters at a distance of

about 18 kilometers from INEL and there is a single offset of over 3 meters on the Howe Fault only 11 kilometers from INEL. The earthquakes associated with these movements on the Howe and Arco Faults must have produced extreme ground motions at what is now the INEL because their epicenters would have been much closer to INEL and their magnitudes significantly greater than the Borah Peak Earthquake.

A detailed study of the timing and sequence of movements on the Arco Fault during the Quaternary Period was done by Ken Pierce of the U.S. Geological Survey. He reports (1985, p.195) that, in the area of his study, a total displacement of about 19 meters has occurred on the Arco Fault during the past 160,000 years. Further, he states that "No fault displacement has occurred in the past 30Ka, (30,000 years) which suggests fault movement is well overdue if strain buildup is assumed to be relatively constant." If movement on the Arco Fault occurs and matches the earlier single episode displacements of 4.6 - 6.1 meters determined by Malde, the effects could be devastating at INEL.

5.10.7

Because of similarities in their fault systems and other geologic structures, most of the nearby mountain ranges west, north, and east of INEL are considered by seismologists and structural geologists to be part of the northern Basin and Range or Great Basin structural province. Stain and Bucknam (1985, p.vii) list six historical earthquakes of magnitude 7.0 or greater with epicenters in the Great Basin; five of these

earthquakes have occurred during this century.

It is obvious from these facts that the geologic environment surrounding INEL is characterized by active faults and large earthquakes. In light of this knowledge it seems inappropriate that the International Conference of Building Officials acted in 1981 to modify the Uniform Building Code (UBC) by downgrading the INEL and adjacent areas from seismic risk zone 3 (major damage) to seismic risk zone 2 (moderate damage). The request for this change was initiated by people affiliated with EG&G, Idaho, Inc., the prime contractor at INEL.

5.10.6

It might appear that a reduction in the UBC standards would not be important at INEL because those are not the standards used in design and construction of nuclear reactors. However, revision of the UBC seismic risk zone did, in fact, bring EG&G Idaho, Inc., as prime contractor at INEL, two definite advantages. First, it considerably reduced the design standards and construction costs for ancillary buildings and other non-reactor structures on the facility. Secondly, it enhanced the chances of landing major fusion projects for INEL because such projects are not allowed in zone 3 seismic risk areas. It appears that personnel of EG&G Idaho, Inc. and their consultants were motivated by these potential corporate benefits when they proposed and successfully lobbied for the revision in the UBC seismic risk zone.

Figures 1 and 2 on the following pages, show the pre- and post- 1982 UBC Seismic Risk Maps of the United States. Except

for the obvious "gerrymandering" of seismic risk zone 3 to exclude INEL, the maps are identical. Figure 3 shows the epicenters of historical earthquakes in the region of this UBC zone 3 and the INEL. In the interest of public safety and fiscal responsibility, DOE decision makers should consider INEL to be in seismic risk zone 3.

B. Volcanic Hazards

Associated with the faults which bound mountain ranges in the vicinity of INEL are many fractures which extend into, and in some cases nearly across, the Eastern Snake River Plain. From some of these fractures there have been voluminous eruptions of basaltic lava (King, 1982; Kuntz and Others, 1979, 1982). The fact that these fractures have functioned as conduits for volcanic eruptions is cited by Mabey (1982, p.149) as evidence that they extend to great depth.

Within the INEL these fractures are concentrated in four rift zones which are also the loci of many volcanic vents in the area (Kuntz, 1978). These rift zones cut across INEL with northwest-southwest trends that are aligned with range-margin faults of the Lost River, Lemhi and Beaverhead Mountains. These volcanic rift zones are interpreted by Mel Kuntz (1978, p.9-11) to be the surface expressions of continued activity along faults that have been buried by lava flows which erupted through them. Although most volcanism in the area has emanated from vents along these rift zones it is important to keep in mind the established

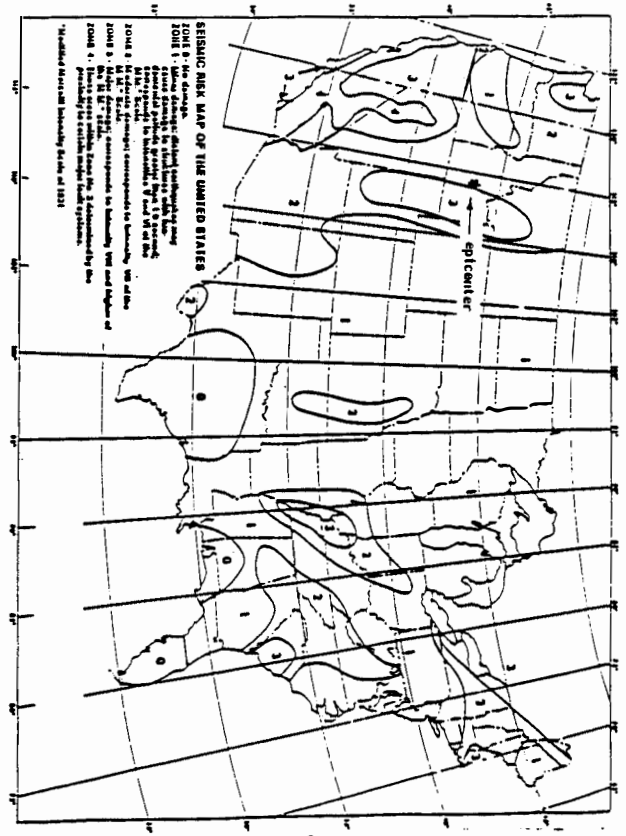
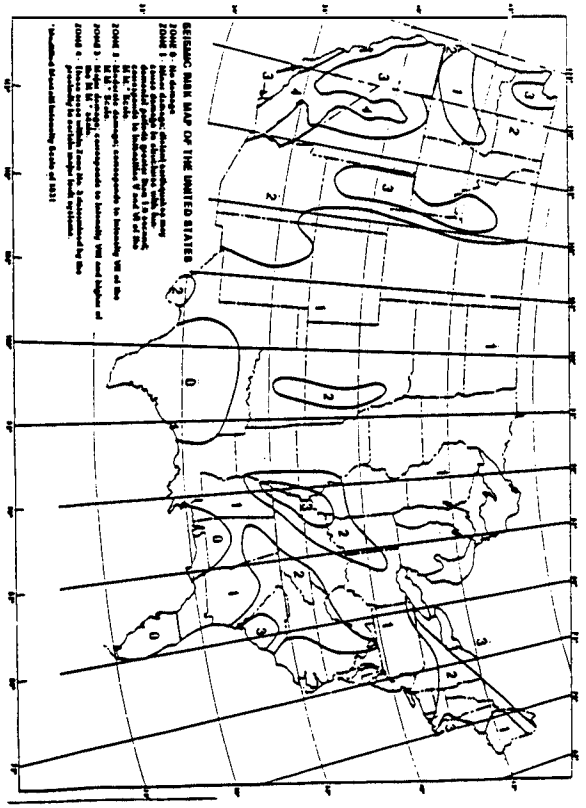


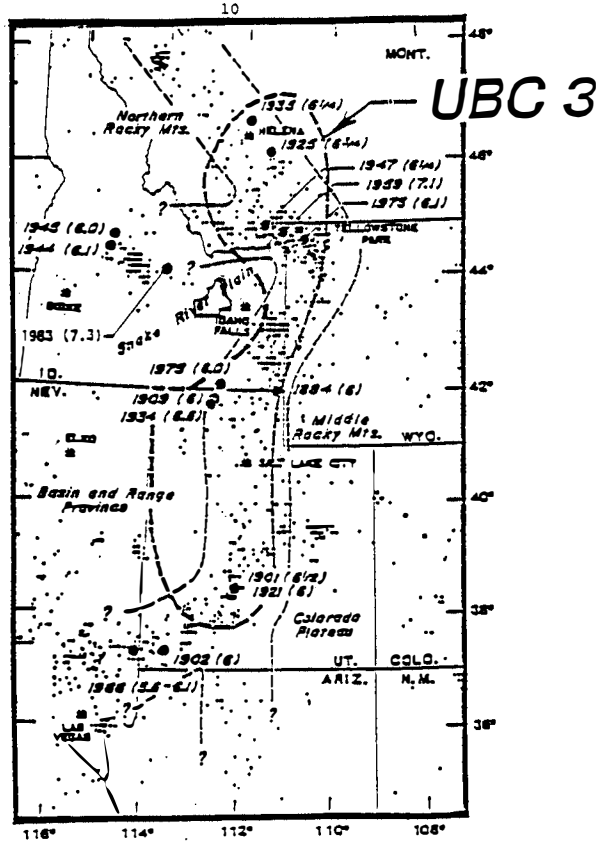
FIGURE 1. Pre-1982 UBC Seismic Risk Map with epicenter of 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake shown (from Gutmann and Gwinnler, 1983)



6

FIGURE 2. Post-1982 UBC Seismic Risk Map (from Gorman and Guenzler, 1983)

10



Regional location of historical epicenters with current UBC seismic zone no. 3 superimposed (epicenters M ≥ 6 highlighted).

FIGURE 3. (from Gorman and Guenzler, 1983)

fact (Kuntz, 1978, p.11) that volcanic activity has also occurred between rift zones.

The Eastern Snake River Plain has experienced a great deal of volcanic activity during recent geologic time, and volcanic eruptions must be expected in the future. In addition to the obvious volcanism, Leeman (1982, p.161-2) points out several lines of evidence for a "significant thermal perturbation within the crust and upper mantle" beneath the Eastern Snake River Plain. These lines of evidence include high near-surface heat flow values and geophysical investigations using magnetotelluric and magnetic variometer soundings.

5.10.8 In a study of volcanic hazards in the Arco - Big Southern Butte area, Kuntz (1978, p.27) concluded that ... "the Arco Rift and adjacent areas comprise an active volcano-tectonic region for the last 400,000 years and that this region has been the focus of much of the recent volcanism in the ESRP (Eastern Snake River Plain)". Kuntz draws the conclusion that future volcanism and tectonism (i.e., fault movements and earthquakes) are likely to occur in this area. It has also been determined (Kuntz, 1978, p.30) that the Arco-Big Southern Butte Area has a mean occurrence rate of one volcanic eruption every 3,000 years. Boundaries of the INEL encompass part of the Arco-Big Southern Butte volcanic area. Existing INEL facilities within this area of high frequency volcanism include the Central Facilities Area (CFA), the Naval Reactors Facility (NRF), the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) and the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant

(ICPP). The Special Isotope Separation Project is proposed to be built within this area.

II. Geologic Hazards and the SIS. Comments in Response to the Draft EIS

A. Seismic Hazards

On page 3-6 it is stated that the Eastern Snake River Plain adjoins the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountain provinces on the north and east respectively. The writer is apparently unaware that these areas are considered to be parts of the Basin and Range by most structural geologists, seismologists, and volcanologists (Kuntz, 1978; Scott and others, 1985; Reaveley, 1985; and others), see Figure 4. This is significant in terms of the frequency of major earthquakes and general crustal instability of the Basin and Range. 5.10.7

On page 3-8, in both the first and fourth paragraphs, it is suggested that the northeast-southwest trending fault between the Snake River Plain and the mountains to the north, may not exist. Two references (King and Doyle, 1982; and EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984) both published by the prime contractor at INEL, are cited in support of this suggestion. It is important to know that most workers in the area believe that such a fault does exist (Bonini and Lavin, 1975; Mabey, 1982; Taylor and others, 1985; and others). This fault which is a regional geologic fracture is believed to underlie INEL along the margin of the Snake River

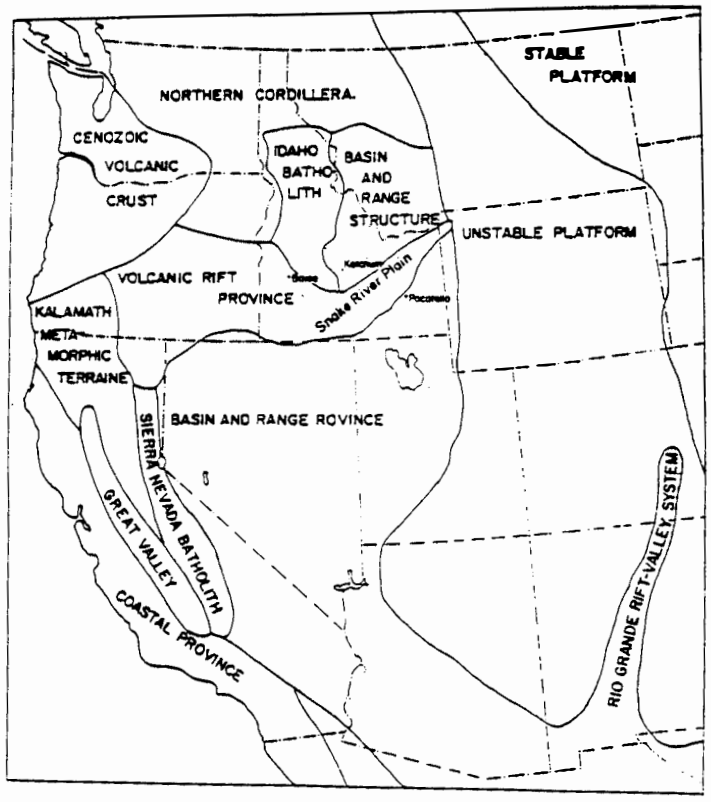


FIGURE 4. Tectonic Provinces
(from Dahl and Niccum, 1973)

Plain, but it is not mappable because it is covered with geologically very young lava flows and sediments.

The second paragraph of page 3-8 states that three rift zones are "postulated" to exist in the area. In point of fact, there are four of these volcanic-tectonic rift zones that cut across INEL.

With reference to the fourth paragraph on page 3-8, it is important to keep in mind that both the Arco and Howe Faults extend into the Snake River Plain, beneath INEL, and that both of these structures must be considered as active faults. Movements of these faults could be accompanied by major earthquakes with epicenter locations proximate to INEL facilities. 5.10.7

The first full paragraph on page 3-11 reports that there have been only four earthquakes with epicenters on the Eastern Snake River Plain and that just one of these was in INEL. Presumably this refers to the time since seismic monitoring was initiated on INEL. Two relevant facts need to be made here. First, the record of seismic monitoring on INEL began only in 1971 (Dahl & Niccum, 1973, p.107) and such a short record does not provide an adequate data base for predicting the absence of future earthquakes in the area. Secondly, it must be remembered that this is an active tectonic area and as Pierce reported (1984, p.194) in his study of the Arco Fault, there is some evidence ... "that episodes with multiple fault displacements are separated by intervals of quiescance; in this case the next offset on this (fault) segment could occur either soon or not for 5.10.20

tens of thousands of years."

B. Volcanic Hazards

The fourth paragraph on page 3-11 includes the very misleading statement that "the mean rate of occurrence of

5.10.9 volcanic eruptions is estimated at between 30,000 and 100,000 years" and cites Kuntz 1978 as well as Kuntz and Dalrymple 1979 as providing support for this statement. In fact, the cited paper by Kuntz reports (1978, p.30) a volcanic eruption occurrence rate of one eruption every 3,000 years for the Arco-Big Southern Butte area; this includes the site for the proposed SIS project. The most recent volcanic eruption within this area occurred about 2100 years ago (Kuntz and others, 1982).

The last sentance in the fourth full paragraph of page 3-11 cites an in-house publication (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984) to support

5.10.10 the statement that .... "problems due to lava flows are not anticipated." This statement is not realistic in light of established knowledge that the area has a recent geologic history of frequent and voluminous lava flows and that the area is characterized by high heat flows.

For a good discussion of potential volcanic hazards in this area, the reader is referred to pages 36-40 of the 1978 publication by Kuntz. The following paragraph is patterned after Kuntz's report to relate some of its main points to the SIS.

5.1.32 A major hazard to the SIS of volcanic eruptions would be damage to containers of radioactive materials and the

possible explosive dispersal of these radioactive materials. Clouds of volcanic ash and steam contaminated by plutonium and other radioactive toxins could cause severe pollution of the air, soil, surface water and groundwater. Radioactive contaminants could be carried tens of kilometers by lava flows or ash and cinders. Another distinct hazard is partial burial of SIS and other INEL facilities by lava flows or deposits of volcanic ash and cinders. Materials engulfed by lava flows could be subjected to temperatures in the 1,000°C range; there would probably be melting and possible volatilization of radioactive materials with ensuing dispersal that could be extensive. Violent steam eruptions could occur if subsurface magma moves into near-surface saturated zones, such as along the Big Lost River. An eruption of this kind could distribute ash over several miles in layers several meters thick and hot enough to damage facilities.

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1.1 I am speaking in favor of the Special Isotope Separation facility being constructed - preferably in Idaho - for 3 primary reasons: (1) National defense, (2) economic considerations for the State of Idaho and (3) transfer of SIS laser technology to private enterprise.

First, if all nations were willing to live together in peace, we could all get rid of our sticks and stones AND our nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, this is not the case and as we all know, one country has as its goal, world domination. Secretary of Defense Carlucci recently stated that Russia has been increasing its military strength - not reducing it - a clear indication of its intent.

3.4 We must maintain a strong defense to help maintain peace and protect ourselves from being dominated by another country. By necessity, that requires the availability of nuclear arms as a deterrent. However, it is my understanding that, contrary to statements made by some factions, there would

3.3.2 be no "nuclear weapons factory in Idaho" since no nuclear weapons would be constructed in Idaho.

Secondly, to say that Idaho's resource-based economy of timber, mining and agriculture is stagnant would be an understatement! This has been referred to very recently by both

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the executive and legislative branches of our state government pertaining to funding for education in Idaho.

It is mandatory that we expand our economic base and create more jobs if we ever hope to improve our economic climate. An article in the Friday, March 25, 1988 edition 5.27.12.5 of the Twin Falls Times-News quoted Mr. Chuck Skoro, head of the economics department at Boise State University as saying, "the risks for financial disaster are greater than the minimum economic benefits the project would bring." My question is - how many minimums does it take to make a maximum? If we kick 20 projects out of Idaho, each with a "minimum economic impact", are we not now talking "major economic impact"?

The article further quotes Mr. Skoro as stating that the 440 jobs created at the site wouldn't go to Idahoans since we 5.27.7.4 don't have a lot of out-of-work nuclear engineers and also that the more than 300 spinoff jobs would be service-oriented and therefore low paying. First, I find it hard to believe that all 440 jobs would be for nuclear engineers. Next, the point that seems to be missed is that these approximately 770 5.27.7.16 jobs, in addition to those during construction, employ people - employ people who pay taxes -- people who pay taxes in Idaho!

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Page 3

TWIN FALLS — If Richard Pryor and his hapless silver screen family are moving to Idaho, they should have a clear path, because the majority of traffic is going the other direction — out of Idaho.

TWIN FALLS Times-News, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 19[illegible]

According to a survey of 165,000 interstate moves by Allied Van Lines, Idaho is the fourth most 'outgoing' state with 61.9% of the people relocating going out of Idaho rather than in. We need to have jobs in Idaho to stem this outward migration.

5.27.7.16

Thirdly, the SIS would bring the possibility of transferring the laser technology for use by private enterprise in commercial applications. That could also bring about the possibility of more new jobs. The use of lasers in commercial applications was recently documented in an article entitled "Lasers used to repair damaged eye tissue" which was published in the Monday, February 29, 1988 issue of the Twin Falls Times-News.

5.27.9.1

72

Is there a risk with the SIS facility? Possibly, there is, but I am confident those risks would be minimized. But is there not also a risk each time we get into our cars? Considering that approximately 40,000 people are killed in vehicle accidents in our country each year, I would say yes. Yet, we still take the risks of driving for whatever reasons and try to minimize those risks.

5.24.21

At some point in time, we may very well have to take some risks to get ahead. I strongly suggest that that time is now and that the SIS facility be constructed and be constructed in Idaho.

1.1

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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

I appreciate having this opportunity to express my views on the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) so important to this country and our state of Idaho.

1.1

The purpose of SIS is to produce weapons grade plutonium in the interest of national defense. Defense of this country from enemies both foreign and domestic just happens to be a legitimate function of our federal government, mandated by our Constitution. The Department of Defense, more than myself and the opponents of this project know what is required to defend our country.

4.9.4

Is there a need to defend this country with nuclear weapons? Sadly, there is. Because of Lend-Lease, aid and trade, loans, grants, technology transfers, sales, espionage, and give aways, the Soviet Union is the threat they are today.

Is the Soviet Union the enemy and are they a threat? Listen carefully to what Mikhail Gorbachev said on November 2, 1987 before 6,000 Communist Party officials at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. "In October 1917, we parted with the Old World, rejecting it once and for all. We are moving toward a new world, the world of Communism. We shall never turn off that road."

There goals could not be clearer.

We need the defense capabilities to protect us from this threat-- we need SIS from a national point of view.

5.27.6.1

On the other hand, from a local, state perspective, the economic benefits are immeasurable.

The residents of eastern Idaho who are more at risk because of their proximity to INEL than those in Sun Valley or Boise have weighed the risks and benefits of the SIS project. They have chosen to accept those health and environmental risks because they are so insignificant compared to the enjoyment of the benefits of the increased employment and improved economies that SIS would bring.

6.2

It is important and should be noted that this is not the first time the citizens of Idaho have been asked for their views on a nuclear issue. The voters of this state enthusiastically endorsed a pro nuclear initiative on the 1982 ballot by over 60%.

The majority of Idahoans are not paranoid about nuclear power, nuclear research, or nuclear production. We do realize and demand that these activities have to be carried out with respect for their risks and safety for everyone. I feel that the DOE in their EIS has carefully addressed these risks and I find them acceptable.

2.1.1

Idaho wants SIS.

Matthew C. Mathias

Matthew C. Mathias
7707 Wesley Dr.
Boise, ID 83704

E184

Testimony of [redacted] Paul Montgomery

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS Exhibit # 184

STATE OF IDAHO

Dr. Clay Nichols
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 21, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichols:

3.4 For the record, I am Paul Montgomery, the State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, representing the State of Idaho. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, is an organization of 2.4 Million Men and Women whom have served this country overseas in time of Hostile Operations.

For many years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has, and continues to pursue all avenues of a great and peaceful Nation. Those who have served overseas during War time, have witnessed the many atrosities and horrors of war torn nations. We never want to see these things in this wonderful country of ours. We have always strived to assist our leaders in maintaining peace. Each year, at our National Conventions, we pass resolutions to this effect. However, it has always been and seems it will always be, that to have a nation in peace, a nation must be strong in it's National Defense.

4.15.4 With that thought in mind, this is the reason that I am appearing before you this afternoon in behalf of the building and operating of the S.I.S. in Idaho. From all of the testimony, news releases and information that has been released, the S.I.S. will provide a very valuable link in the National Defense of the United States of America, and will help us to maintain a strong defensive posture.

5.24.22 We are strongly convinced, that with the long viable record of safety and operations at the Idaho National Laboratory, that the Department of Energy can and will maintain a safe and strong operating facility. From the record at the Idaho National Laboratory, which is availiable to everyone, in it's safety, operations and development for the past 35 years it has been far above reproach compared to other similiar Facilities or Industries.

1.1 As the State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Idaho, which is over 7,400 members strong, I have heard this project discussed many times, both pro and con and it is the vast majority opinion of the Idahoan's in this great organization of Patriotic Dedicated Men and Women, that the S.I.S. is a valuable and necessary project and should be in Idaho. We believe also that the Department of Energy has completed large and full scale evaluations in all aspects, and we further believe that the I.N.E.L. is the most logical place for it's construction. We therefore strongly urge the people to stand behind the Department of Energy, that they may commence construction as soon

2.1.1 as possible at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Thank you for providing me the opportunity to appear before this group to express the views and full support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and all it's members in Idaho for this project.

73

E185

NAME: Virgil Lee Jones
ADDRESS: 9866 Sunflower Ln.
CITY: Boise, Idaho 83704
OCCUPATION: Laborer

I would like to speak in favor of building the S.I.S. project at the I.N.E.L.

I have lived in Idaho for 23 years. I have never seen construction work so depressed. I don't think there is a family, that has not been effected by having some family member, or their children forced to leave the state because there was no work. Or they left because the work they had paid so little, they could see no future in Idaho. 1.1

If the S.I.S. is going to be built somewhere, are we going to say "no" to over (400) construction jobs, "no" to (410) direct and (340) indirect permanent positions, and are we going to say "no" to (1,050) supporting jobs within the community at large? Count them, the possibility of over (2,200) jobs. Do I want the S.I.S. project to come to Idaho? Yes, I want to be able to work for a change. 5.27.7.3

March 26, 1988 Unit
Boise, Idaho #186

Patricia Corke
SIS Testimony

March 26, 1988
page 2

1.1 I, Patricia Corke, citizen of Boise City, Idaho, and taxpayer, am against the SIS project proposed for Idaho because:

5.29.63 1. Idaho's roadways present a threat to the safe transport of toxic materials,

6.1.10 2. the risk of damage to the land from plutonium and other materials is high, and,

6.1.2 3. I value highly the natural beauty of Idaho and the health of myself and all creatures and plant life.

5.29.63 Idaho's network of roadways has been neglected by the Federal Government whose responsibility is, I believe, to maintain transportation in a safe and efficient manner. Many of our roads leading from out of state which would carry radioactive materials from all over the United States to the proposed SIS site are two lane and especially dangerous in Winter, when they are not salted sufficiently to prevent ice building and slick conditions. Due to inadequate federal funding for maintenance and enforcement, the roads

5.29.80 are hazardous anytime of year, but especially in Winter. An example is the recent accident from which toxic chemicals dumped into a river, killing fish. What would plutonium do?

It is my belief the United States prospers by the individual's ability to own and develop land for profit, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness. The technology presently used is not sufficient to insure the land's protection from contamination from plutonium and other radioactive products of an SIS project. The site will become unusable for any development other than toxic material storage. Once it is doomed that way perhaps it will become, conveniently for other states and the federal government, a permanent toxic storage/disposal site, well beyond the eight project years, to say 250,000 years, or so. Idahoans won't get to utilize it. I keep remembering that eight years is a relatively short period of time, and that 250,000 years may be relatively short compared to the age of Earth, but not to me. 5.30.3.1 5.30.2.5

Regarding Idaho's natural beauty and its quality of life enjoyed by citizens, animals and plant life, these concepts are fragile and currently exist, encouraging tourism and growth independent of potential warfare. To expose ourselves and our fellow life forms 6.1.1

Patricia Corbe
SIS Testimony

March 26, 1988
page 3

to such a risk as I believe the SIS project is,
6.1.1 is my definition of a "crime against nature."

In conclusion, I believe the SIS project should not be located in Idaho because of transportation inadequacies, potential accidents and land exclusion to the citizens and life of Idaho, and the threat to our lands' beauty and marketability.

Please imagine how our consciences will accept a risk spill; a project shutdown similar to many nuclear energy plants which stand dormant but potentially lethal, the further bancrupting of the federal government which can not even afford to improve our roads; and the monetary costs which we will be forced to pay for clean up because this project, once built, will be a permanent fixture on Idaho land. It is our conscience which must continually remind us of nuclear accidents and any failure on our part to use this beautiful state and land for productive and positive development. Idaho is too great to falter.

Patricia Corbe
1400 Lewis Street
Boise, Idaho

75

PUBLIC COMMENT SIS PROJECT INEL LOCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DEAR COMMITTTEE MEMBERS;

As a Boise businessman and Idaho resident I would like to go on record as opposing construction of the SIS at INEL and favoring a no action alternative. 1.1

The areas of my concern are many. The ones I wish to address here now deal primarily with saftey.

First is the transportation of feed plutonium into Idaho and waste and product material out of Idaho. This, I feel, is the time of greatest exposure to accidents. The name coined by DOE for its transport vehicle , the SST or Safe Secure Transport has a nice ring to it but so did the name Titanic. A name that gave its passengers a truly false feeling of security. Accidents are just that, unpredictale happenings. With SST vehicles traveling roadways shared by a huge crossection of drivers with varying driving skills, the DOE drivers skill alone is far too narrow a margin of insurance against the many possibilities for accidents. Causes ranging from a sleepy commercial trucker to a DUI motorist veering off course to weather related accidents all could bring about a worse case scenario. 5.29.92

In my next area of concern I direct you to the DEIS section three, characterizations of the INEL, sub heading seismic and volcanic activity page 11 second paragraph. I quote "Because the INEL is located in a province bulit principally by volcanic eruptions, there is a potential for resumption of volcanic activities Volcanic processes that might affect facilities at the INEL are lava flows, earthquakes associated with volcanism, ground deformation, and explosive eruptions". Then in the summary sentance of the following paragraph it says "saftey-related problems due to lava flows are not anticipated." The next paragraph ends stating "saftey-related problems due to sympathetic tectonic earthquakes and earthquakes due to magma movement are not anticipated." Must we test Mother natures patience by not anticipating saftey related problems caused by her always unpredictable nature? 5.10.3 5.10.1

With a DEIS document which sports a disclaimer for complete, accurate or useful imformation printed on the inside of 2.3

its cover how can the DOE expect us to hold it as a credible source for saftey predictions.

I urge those persons in our government with decision making powers to consider the testimony of concerned citizens vying for the no action alternative.

2.7.10 In closing let us Idahoans not forget that a nuclear weapons production facility such as SIS at INEL places us in the Enemy's crosshairs as a strategic target for nuclear agression.

Robert Stauts
3317 Morris Hill
Boise, Idaho 83706

re: SIS Project 3-26-88

My name is Glenn A. Starkey, residing at Nampa Idaho & a member of the silent majority.

I support the proposal in the best interest of our country & the state of Idaho. 1.1

Glenn A Starkey
333 Burke Ln.
Nampa, Id
83651

Written Comment
from
Lynn V Burkholder
3710 Rosalia
Boise ID 83709

I oppose citing SIS at
1.1 INEL in Idaho.
Testimony heard today from outside
2.1.1 experts suggests that DOE
has not done a thorough enough
2.1.2 job in its research. I fear
Idaho is being sold a twisted bill
of goods.
I plead for carefull research
& adresse, scientific testimony

77

In 1808 Thomas Jefferson said, "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

What we're considering in the SIS cannot be judged to be a decision in the interests of the life and happiness of the people. It is economically tenuous, environmentally hazardous, psychologically harmful and morally wrong. 2.7.2

Each of us must struggle throughout our lives with what is good or bad, what is right or wrong. Often we must take a closer look when we make decisions. It may seem good for the economy to have a billion dollars added to Idaho. It may seem good to have these jobs available for the unemployed. It may seem good--but only at a first and cursory glance. 6.2
In the private sector one billion dollars could mean 59,000 jobs instead of a few hundred. Not only is the SIS a temporary and short ranging boost, it jeapordizes Idaho's two strongest economies because it is an accident waiting to happen, either at the site or on the highways. So, it may seem good to have this money spent here, but looking closer, it's not good.

Not only is it not good, it is morally wrong. To manufacture more plutonium for weapons when we already have enough to destroy the entire creation forever, to fund an arms race in the face of growing problems and opportunities for advances in medical and social arenas, this is wrong. We are not a strong country when we divert funds from social programs, we are not a strong country when our people are hungry and homeless. We have an incredible federal deficit, mainly due to the demands of security hunger that is out of control, that will not be satisfied by more nuclear weapons. 4.13 2.7.4

We are not a strong country when we ignore the eternally disastrous effects on the global environment. The DEIS indicates wishful thinking that borders on deceit when it suggests that the risks of transporting, processing and storing plutonium contaminated material are minimal. 2.1.2

statistically insignificant and within the acceptable range. Clay Nichols states the SIS is "like a hospital, not a grubby factory." Mr. Nichols, what are you thinking of--a Nazi hospital, where patients were experimented with regardless of their unwillingness to be there, to die? This is a very peculiar comparison-one that endeavors to conceal the nature of this factory of war and death, a production plant with one purpose: producing the deadliest component of nuclear bombs. It is not at all like a hospital, it is only a death factory, an industry we don't need. We already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy all of life, all of us, all of our children, all of the Russians, all of their children, all people on earth, all of the children of earth, all animals, all plants, all life.

4.13

Please don't pretend to yourselves that using one billion dollars in Idaho and creating a few hundred temporary jobs is worth adding to the already intolerable burden of fear that we have created with our misguided priorities.

6.2

The DOE could live up to its name-Department of Energy-and spend a billion in our state on renewable energy research, contribute to a future for our state and our children, avoid the risk of permanent contamination of our environment, and answer with confidence to the moral imperative of living in the nuclear age.

6.3

The Rev. Shelley Russell

Shelley Russell
PO Box 1045
McCall ID 83638

STATEMENT FOR HEARING MARCH 26, 1988

1. Why begin SIS before the demonstration facilitly has been successfully operated and a final plant design prepaired and approved? 2.2.4

2. What emergency plans have been developed in the event of an accidental spill of radioactive material enroutae to INEL or from INEL? 5.7.10

3. Why risk such serious transport contamination when the N Reactor at Hanford could process "on site" and millions have been spent at Hanford on the N Reactor. 5.29.31

4. What about storage problems? Will the SIS waste remain at INEL along with the existing waste, stored at INEL for over 20 years on a temporary basis? 5.2.14 5.30.2.5

I oppose SIS in Idaho until these questions are satisfactorily answered. 1.1

Dee Brazil
PO Box 1330
McCall

E192

Exhibit 192 3-7-1988

~~Dear Sir:~~ STATEMENT

1.1 I am writing to express my opposition to the SIS.

5.12.1 I oppose the SIS on two primary grounds. The first is environmental: To contaminate the Snake River aquifer for 20,000 years of future generations with deadly plutonium waste would be unconscionable and the chances of doing so are rather high. This, combined with the chance of enviornmental contamination while

6.2 transporting extremely hazardous materials accross the state make the SIS far too risky for the handful of jobs it would create.

2.7.9 My second objection is perhaps a "moral" objection. The U.S. already has enough bombs to end the world in a nuclear winter over 100 times. This civilization ending capacity in itself is immoral, ridiculous, extremely dangerous and should be stopped and certainly not accellerated via even more production of weapons grade plutonium. In addition, I oppose the use of tax money for this purpose.

6.2 I hope Idaho doesn't want to trade a mere 750 jobs for both the very real threat to its environment (perhaps forever), and

3.3.2 becoming the host for the production of even more bombs to end this planet. I hope Idaho can be known for something more worthwhile.

~~Sincerely,~~

Richard Platt
PO Box 1330
McCall. Id 83638

E193

Statement for presentation at SIS meeting in Boise on March 26, 1988.

We oppose the SIS project because the nation is awash in plutonium and there is no logical reason to process more. 1.1

And we certainly do not need it for more weapons production considering the fact that this country's nuclear weapons stockpile is sufficient now to wipe out the world several times over. 4.2.1

We do not want the State of Idaho to become a waste dump. Neither do we want the highways of Idaho to be used for transporting dangerous waste disposal thru our communities. 4.15.5 5.30.2.5 5.29.85

Robert E. Newcomer Emily C. Newcomer

Robert E. Newcomer
Box 411
McCall, Idaho
83638

I am not an expert. I am a mother of 3 children and I'm here today because of them. Like all mothers, I want to keep my children safe. I worry about things like wrecking coach when they're little and drugs when they get older.

I am here because I feel a need to speak out not only for my children and grandchildren and great grandchildren, but for the next 600 generations. I arrived at that figure by assuming that a family has about 3 generations in a century and the half-life of plutonium is 24,000 years. Actually, of course, plutonium is a hazard to humans for a much longer time than that.

5.29.85 We are a conservative family, like most Idahoans. We love our state and are teaching our children to love and enjoy the wonderful natural beauty of this great land. Trucking of plutonium across our state poses an immense hazard, to us, our children, and the 600 plus generations I mentioned earlier.

We are told that our safety will be guaranteed in the transport of plutonium. We are told to put our faith in technology. But I wonder. Our civilization is based on wonderous technologies that have made us healthier and wealthier than any people in history, yet sometimes there are mistakes: sometimes the vaccine that is meant to prevent a disease instead causes death, paralysis, or retardation; sometimes the color TV explodes and causes a fire; sometimes a new car malfunctions and parts have to be recalled. Once a Challenger shuttle exploded after take off.

80 6.1.1 Each of the mistakes I mentioned above harms individuals. But a mistake with plutonium poses risks to the people of Idaho for a longer time into the future than we can imagine. I personally am totally

6.2 opposed to the SIS for the reason that I can not put my faith in technology. I can not stand by and see my children and the state I love be endangered by a project that will provide only a few jobs for a few years.

2.7.9 I am opposed to the SIS for another, deeper reason. I am a Christian and my faith calls me to seek peaceful, nonviolent solutions. I therefore can not support the production of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons material in Idaho, or anywhere. I cannot support any project which proposes to improve the short term economy of our state through production of material whose only goal is the total destruction of everything I hold dear: my children, the entire human race, and indeed perhaps all life on this planet. I oppose the

1.1 SIS!

Anne Stites Mauerman
1000 N. 7th St.
Boise, Id. 83702
March 25, 1990

TESTIMONY ON THE SIS PROJECT SITING AT THE INEL

The Draft Environmental Statement for the SIS project is concerned with economic, environmental, and safety concerns. I am satisfied with the conclusions in that document. In addition, I am in favor of siting the SIS project at the INEL for the following reasons: 2.2.1 1.1

1. The Legislative and Executive branches of the Federal government have determined that a need for additional military-grade plutonium exists. The AVLIS process is the least expensive method of providing for that need. 4.9.4 5.2.1

2. The INEL contractors have amassed an excellent record for safety in their handling of nuclear materials. I believe that WINCO will manage the SIS project with at least the same degree of concern and safety. Furthermore, the project represents only a small increase in the amount and burden of nuclear materials handled at the site. 5.24.21

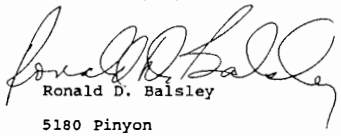
3. The jobs represented by the operating staff of the SIS will be replacements for jobs that are being phased out as projects end. Without the SIS, total employment at the INEL will decrease and the already depressed economy of Southeast Idaho will suffer. 5.27.12.5

4. The SIS offers a significant opportunity for the manufacturing economy of the region. Some of the parts and subassemblies for the project are within the current capabilities of the state's firms. With this opportunity, and with federal and state cooperation and assistance, Idaho vendors can upgrade 5.27.12.8

their capabilities to supply more, not only for this project but others.

5. Laser isotope separation, upon which the AVLIS technology is based, holds great promise for industrial and commercial use. This project represents the first use of the technology in a production situation. Individuals and organizations involved at this early stage should have a significant competitive advantage as the technology grows toward commercialization.

5.27.9.2



Ronald D. Balsley
5180 Pinyon
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

81

L196

EXHIBIT 196
SIS Testimony Pg 1

I do not come to these hearings to speak for the economic impact, nor the environmental affect of the SIS project to the State of Idaho. Neither do I come to bear testimony as to the military relevance of SIS to the national security of the Nation. Rather, I come to bear testimony to the impact of this project on the soul of the nation and specifically Idaho.

2.7.10

The soul is the moral fiber which binds people together. It is the communal sense of right and wrong in a society. To "sell ones soul" as the cliché goes, implies one has lost or given up the int egrity of choosing rightness and wrongness. It is the soul or the conscience which is violated when certain atrocities are committed such as child abuse, violent killings, gross negligence in business when environmental concerns are ignored.

2.7.9

I believe very deeply that the construction of this plant, with its primary purpose being to further the proliferation of nuclear arms, will be a deadly blow to the soul of our state.

4.13

No pe rson can, with integrity and conviction and faith in a divine creator, argue for the production and deployment of nuclear arms. There is a fundamental contradiction in terms between having faith in a divine and building one more nuclear weapons facility.

This contradiction is no more plainly evident than in the insignia printed on each of our coins. IN GOD WE TRUST is printed boldly for a national reminder, and yet the reality is: IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS WE TRUST.

When a nation and state lives with this contradiction there begins a loss of intregity with our soul.

The passion by which proponents argue for the need of the SIS production can be compared to the passion by which Hindues in Benglidesh worship their primary God, VISHNU. The dedication to Vishnu is so great that a huge replica of this god is built and mounted on huge wheels. Devotees tug and pull this replica around shouting praises and paying it homage. All is fine until Vishnu and this huge wagon begins to roll by its own motivation down a hill. Hundreds are crushed under its wheels. But thats OK since it is a sacrifice to Vishnu. Most of us look at this worship as primitive.

The reality is that this worship of Vishnue is a direct parallel to our own national obsession with security and preservation through nuclear weapons production.

Arnold J Toynbee has said "the cult of national sovereignty has become mankinds major religion. Today the national state is God."

Military strategists, like the worshipers of Vishnu, are perfectly willing to offer up lives of the innocent for the god of military preparedness. Terms such as "acceptable losses" are used to describe the thousands who would die innocently in nuclear war.

We have become dehumanized and lost the elementary sense of horror and anguish that nuclear war would bring to this country and the world. Psychologists would call this failure to look realistically at our condition as denial. Most have a mental block to the reality of the consequences of an SIS project and the link to nuclear war.

Thirty years ago a huge tidal wave approached the Hawaiian islands. People were warned of the 30 foot wave approaching. Many fled. But many stayed refusing to believe. One school teacher even took her class to the waters edge to watch.

I get the distinct feeling, when I hear of the great resource this plant will have to Idaho, that people are refusing to listen to the voice of their soul and are rushing to the water's edge of nuclear disaster. Does Idaho want to be a part of this tidal wave and rolling jaggernaut of nuclear proliferation? I, for one, do not, and neither do many of the people in the Christian tradition I represent. 1.1

Larry Hauder, pastor
Hyde Park Mennonite Fellowship
1520 N. 12th
Boise, Idaho 83702

SIS Testimony: Boise Hearing, March 26, 1988

Gail Kirgis
1809 N. 24th Street
Boise, ID 83702

I have a riddle for you -- What one word will Idahoans respond to, almost automatically? -- My answer is, "Jobs" -- and after reading the Draft Environmental Statement (DES) and listening to the public relations work the Department of Energy has been doing in the past few weeks I have to think that the Department of Energy answered the riddle the same way.

5.27.6.9 Jobs -- Yes, our state economy is depressed right now. We all know that agriculture, lumber, and mining have been hit hard. And so when someone wiggles the offer of jobs in front of us, we tend to act like a trout going for a fly. However, as those of you who are fishermen -- or fisherwomen -- know, a smart trout is a wary and suspicious creature. So we would do well to look at the supposed job opportunities from the SIS project like a trout inspecting a fly, and ask some questions.

Questions like how many jobs will this project really open up for Idahoans?

5.27.7.3 Well, the DES says that at peak construction time they will require about 440 workers and one-half or 220 of those will be skilled construction workers. So, for those in the construction trades, such as electricians, carpenters, SIS offers about 220 jobs -- for about two years. And they estimate that about one-fourth of those will be brought in from out of state. That leaves us with 165 new jobs -- for about 2 years. For the rest of the time, the rest of time being 7 or 8 years since that's the expected life of the SIS plant, SIS would employ about 150 workers in construccion -- and when we subtract the out-of-state workers, that leaves us with 112 jobs for about 7 or 8 years.

So what does SIS really offer the construction workers of Idaho? 165 jobs for two years and 112 jobs for about 7 years.

5.27.7.4 Well, what about operating personnel when the SIS is up and running? In the DES, they estimate that plant operation will require 440 people. And guess what -- they estimate in the DES on page 4-6 that all, every one, of these jobs will be filled by out-of-state people.

5.27.1.5 Well, the SIS promoters have also been telling us to consider all the jobs that will be created because of economic boom started by the SIS. The number used by the DOE to guess how many extra jobs will be created is, in fact, a most hopeful if not totally inaccurate number. I won't bore you with statistics -- that was my major in college but I have come to appreciate that not everybody is fascinated by statistics -- Let me just say, that the number the DOE uses to produce their figure on new jobs might be the right one if -- and only if -- the Idaho Falls area had no available housing, had already crowded schools, and had shopping and service industries just barely adequate for the people who already live there. However, that is hardly the case.

5.27.7.3 So when we look carefully and a little suspiciously at the SIS proposal, it appears to offer us slightly over 100 jobs for about 7 years, and perhaps between 100 to 200 more service jobs for that period of time. Well, as Senator Symms has often said, there aren't any free lunches around here. So what do we have to give up in order to get these jobs?

5.27.6.11 Well, as taxpayers we have to help pay for this plant -- at the moment, the price tag is set at about $1 billion. And considering the size of the national deficit, building the SIS makes about as much economic sense as a family buying a Ferrari on their way to bankruptcy hearings.

6.1.1 And, more importantly, we Idahoans have to be willing to expose those who live in the INEL area as well as those who live along the transportation routes used to carry the plutonium feed and plutonium-contaminated wastes to all the possible dangers that come with working with plutonium. We have to be willing to risk losing our recreational industry in southern Idaho if there is <u>one</u> trucking accident like the one last year near Riggins. We have to be willing to risk losing our agricultural industry if there are any contamination accidents. And we have to pray for a very long time, like about 20,000 years, that there are no severe earthquakes in the INEL area.

5.27.2

Well, the trout who lives long knows he doesn't have to go for every fly he's offered. And frankly, this is one Idahoan who is willing to take the time to search for some other offers that look at little less poisonous and perhaps a little more honestly dressed.

1.1

I would like to go on record opposing building the SIS at INEL and favoring the "no-action" alternative.

Gail Kirgis

E198

The nuclear genie has been out of the bottle for a long time. No one is going to put it back in. The quest for scientific knowledge should be encouraged by society. As citizens we do have the obligation and the right to question the uses that the knowledge is put to.

4.2.1 SIS is a production facility to produce weapons grade plutonium. At the present time there is a 'glut' of plutonium in the U.S. If we limit the number of strategic weapons by
4.3 treaty, there will be even more plutonium available. If the facility is to be an admitted 'redundancy', why build it?

5.30.3.1 The nuclear genie has not been trained to handle its own waste effectively. If, as our state officials tell us,
5.30.2.5 "Idaho is too great to litter" then why are they willing to litter it with nuclear by-products. I don't want Idaho to become an ever-expanding waste dump location for some of the nastiest stuff on the face of the earth. If the materials
5.29.85 are not stored in Idaho, then they will be travelling our highways along with the plutonium oxide raw material from Washington and the weapons grade plutonium going to Colorado. A highway accident could have a serious environmental impact.

6.3 The earth is an enclosed system where everything we do affects not just ourselves but the entire system. We need to look beyond what is good for Idaho Falls, the State of Idaho toward the good of all the world. The Chernobyl disaster showed that we can be affected by a disaster half a world away. Nationally we are cutting funding for social programs in order to balance the budget. Can you justify the expenditure
5.27.6.10 for SIS in terms of long term benefit to civilization through improved quality of life, scientific advances, protection from death in a nuclear war? Is the short term financial gain to the State of Idaho worth the possible long term cost?

Dorothy B. Hansen
2415 Eldorado
Boise, Idaho 83704

E199

March 26,1988

Members of the panel, my name is Jerry Carter and I live at 1224 E. Bannock here in Boise. I'd like to offer my thanks for your being hereto listen to the testimony concerning the SIS project. Were this forum not mandated by law, I doubt you would grace us with your prescence or time, and I hope you will be able to truly comprehend th feeling of the majority concerning this matter, so again welcome.

I'd like to read a quote from the draft EIS. " If the SIS project is not constructed and operated, the flexibility and contingency in the production of weapon-grade plutonium that would be provided by the SIS project would not be achieved. The operation of DOE's nuclear materials production complex for weapon-grade plutonium would continue to be delineated on an annual basis. The no action alternative would not result in changes to continuing operations at the Hanford site, the SRP, or any other DOE site. Blending fuel grade plutonium with newly produced plutonium of higher than weapon-grade purity will continue to provide an option for the production of weapon-grade plutonium irrespective of whether the SIS project is constructed and operated". When the DOE list no action as a viable option, it is beyond me why we need the SIS in Idaho or anywhere. Are there no other outlets in our country to spend one billion dollars? Are there no more useful projects for scientific minds under our employ than to develop a technology whose only use can result in death and destruction? Are we as a nation so paranoid and insecure about our national defense that we have to bury ourselves ever deeper in the rut of nuclear proliferation in our world? If you or anyone else can answer yes to any of those questions, we might as well all jump out the window because our situation is totally hopeless.

5.2.6

6.3

3.4

Our Govenor as well as our entire congressional delegation backs the SIS project as some sort of golden egg for our state, forgetting it seems the morality behind what this stands for and the potential for disaster and the short term benefits for the state compared to the long term drawbacks. Organized labor backs this project in an attempt to regain some dignity after the right to work slap in the face, and see only their own narrow benifits concerning this issue. While the general populace statewide stans to gain very little from any of the supposed benefits of this project, and the highly questionable spin-off jobs that are projected.

6.2

5.27.6.2

5.27.9.1

E200

Exhibit 200

I must applaud the DOE's attempt to reassure an unjustly I'm sure hypersensitive public that there is little danger in the transportation across our roads of one of the most deadly agents known to mankind. In fact the risk of radiological exposure from these shipments is less than 1/1000 of a percent of an annual dose from natural background radiation. Under optimum conditions, that sounds very safe, but what worries me is the need to proceed at all cost of the safe secure transports and the DOE couriers. It's enough to share the road with plutonium, but when the DOE can operate above the law with license to kill to insure that these transports proceed, ther is something deadly wrong with such policy and practices. I don't feel safe for myself or my family with any assurance of the DOE given their past history, and our shadow government has shown that it has no qualms about putting its own interests ahead of an unknowing public whether those interests be legal or not.

5.29.111

3.2.2

1.1

So I must vehemetly oppose the construction of the SIS project with hopes that reason will win out for a change. Thank you.

Mary E. McMurtrie

343 2nd Street • Eagle, Idaho 83616 • (208) 939-8850

Testimony - Public Hearing, S.I.S. - Boise, Idaho, March 26, 1988

12 and 13 year olds file into my classroom everyday.
150 or so of them.

We study words, ideas and ideals.
We look at the world around us, past and present. We try not to look at the future.

A simple unit of study called, "Earth as Home" - required for the 7th grade.

Yes, they say, it is our home, but we're afraid to live in it.
Yes, they say, we know we share it with the creatures, but they don't seem to be surviving.
And what of us? they ask. Can we survive?
Is this really home?

They ask the questions, but not too loudly.
They turn instead, to the newest hair-do or shade of denim.
They talk of movies and music and parties.

Want to take the pulse of America tomorrow?
Live in an adolescent classroom today.
Notice the skeptical expression of a distrusting generation.

We teach them about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
We read to them from the great thinkers and writers of the world.
We ponder the poetry of visionaries.

They look up from their books and ask,
Why, then, do we build the bombs to blow it?

We stand with lesson plans at the ready - ready to move on to the next chapter.
We dare not stay too long to ponder those questions.
We don't have the answers.

They see and smell our fear...
Then return to the hair-do,
The movies and the music.

They do not believe in preparing for the real world. It is too fantastic.
They are not concerned with the future. They are not convinced there is one.

And all this time,
They know there is nothing they can do about it.
It doesn't matter how many spelling words they memorize,
The isotopes still are separated.

The algebraic formulae seems to be quite clear,
But what difference does it make
Compared to water we can't drink?

They listen to our lectures on drug abuse and overuse
Then turn to see us pollute their home.

They know there is nothing they can do about it,
And they don't see that any of us is trying.

E201

March 25, 1988

To: D.O.E. concerning S.I.S.

From: Suzanne Lewis
Wholistic Body Therapist
217 Hillview Dr.
Boise, Idaho 83712 208-338-9129

As a Wholistic Health Therapist, I assist individual's to take responsibility for their personal well being. I speak today to ask that the government, which represents the people, take responsibility for this GOOD EARTH's health and well being.

In my studies and trainings, I have been greatly influenced by the EARTH and its' HEALING capacity. In fact, I call IDAHO -- A Healing State. WHY? Because of its' waters. The Native American went so far as to indicate that the rocks, wind, plants, four legged, winged, trees and water are all parts of the Earth's family. It is as if this globe earth and all who comprise and inhabit it are interconnected. Cellularly we are common.

My understanding of Health is greatly affected by my parallel knowledge of the quality of the Mother Earth's WATER Systems. The human being is over 90% water. If the water we consume is infected, we are infected. There is no accident that within NATURE the WATER disorders involved with the lymphatic/immune systems such as ADES, CANDIDAS, and GIARDIA are growing at an epidemic pace. The COUSTEAU Society has gone so far as to report that the ATLANTIC OCEAN willbe DEAD in 12 years unless massive changes occur at both the industrial and the individual basis. It is the time to be intelligent and well informed about water and not blinded by just "plutonomiun glutony" for some future time.

6.4.3 Currently at the INEL location, nuclear wastes are not being properly disposed of. We have a lot of chiefs who want to use only their brains to understand the impact of nuclear systems, but few

5.30.4.1 conscientous cleaner-uppers actually removing the dangers from our prescious water systems. The pure location of the INEL site over our vital water batholith should automatically necessitate relocation of such earthly hazards, not building them up.

2.7.2 As a health consultant, I know of the ills plaqueing many of my two-legged brothers and sisters which direcly relate to impure waters. Why are we so unable to have hind sight/ Our waters must be protected NOW. As a fifth generation Idahoan, with roots stemming to SE Idaho, I know of the pyschological wounds which were incurred by many of my peer groups as a result of seeing the mushroom test bombs which exploded in the skies above Nevada.

The nightmarish rememberings hurt still. Children today are waking, startled with preoccupied thoughts of nuclear-type wasting of this earth.

5.10.7 We should view our lands and the waters below as SACRED. One further insult to intelligence concerns the fact that the INEL is located on an earthquake fault line. Our water quality is of primary

Some say we have inherited this earth from our parents;

Actually we are borrowing it fromour children/

We are responsible for tommorrow. We cannot live without CLEAN water.

6.3 As you consider assigning the responsibility for active creation of a substance that indiscrimanantly kills. . . all theEarth's family . . . .study the statistic of wife abuse, sexual misconduct with children and the DEPRESSION AND RAGE. found outrageous evident in our SE Idaho communities. . . Why not first heal this first?

PEOPLE WHO ARE SENSITIVE, PATRIOTIC, FREEDOM and LOVERS feel with that earth, with the VIOLENCE related product that with one Natural phenomena that man CANNOT CONTRol occurs. . . .

6.2 If it's jobs and money that equates acceptance of the SIS its not WHOLISTICLY it is imperative to FEEL what's it's like to not be able to DRINK the Waters.

For Health's Sake
Vote NO.

1.1

86

309 Holly Nampa Id. 83651

Exhibit 202

1.1 YES YES SIS

5.27.6.1 THE SIS Project will bring close to 1200 jobs to Idaho.

THE INEL site is the only thing that is KEEP ING EAST Idaho going.

5.27.7.16 WE ARE HAVING A Hard time in Idaho Right Now and WE NEED The Money AND THE Jobs to come into Idaho.

This is where WE live and this is where I want my kids to grow up.

I DonT WANT Idaho to fall off the MAP!

5.27.15.1 AND BESIDES All this the SIS has MANY possabilitys that will KEEP Idaho going for My Kids AND for My GRANDkids to HAVE A Good Education and a good job when they grow up.

THANK You!

Lucy Baldwin

HEARING
Boise, Idaho--March 26, 1986
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

Senator McClure, Dr. Nichols and the Department of Energy:

I am Nelle Tobias, McCall, Idaho 83638

It is reported that there is enough available plutonium to trigger the planned nuclear weapons, of which the world is trying to rid itself. So why are we considering this dangerous SIS facility? Regardless of where it would be build, the Nation would be contaminated by it. There is no such thing as "away". The INEL, reportedly operating for peaceful purposes, would be violated by this munitions factory, the research having been done elsewhere. 4.15.4 3.3.1

Last fall the town of Riggins lost tourist dollars when there was a chemical spill up the Little Salmon River. Idaho's tourist industry is thriving and we look forward to continued growth, but what tourist would knowingly put him or herself and family in jeopardy from radiation mishaps, and mishaps there are. 5.27.3.3

Mishaps grew from over 2300 in 1979 to over 5000 in 1983. Since that time the operating groups are permitted to report only those mishaps they see fit to consider serious. I have learned to have no faith in these self-serving evaluations. We are all at risk as this material is hauled in unmarked vehicles on secret various highway routes and wasted into our streams and aquifers. 3.2.2 6.1.3

It is beyond reason that the submitted DEIS would ask us to accept as "insignificant", its predicted increase in radioactive vapors and waste, along with increased transportation of this material with a killing half-life of 24,000 years. 2.13.3 5.3.11

To offer the SIS as beneficially lucrative to community and state amounts to camouflaged lure to hook the jobless and those predators with dollar signs in their eyes. Only a small proportion of the jobs would go to new local people and the "boom", if any, would repeat the "boom and bust" cycle of other short-term projects. 5.27.7.4

People deplore the threat of ABM. They go to great lengths to promote the "right to life" and dig deep for a cancer cure. To reward their concern for life by fouling their nest with the SIS is a savage way to solve the over-population problem. 5.27.10

March 25, 1988
Steve A. Neff
[illegible]

This Country Isn't Worth Our Children Anymore

As a combat disabled veteran of the Viet Nam war and Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans I was thinking about this SIS project the other day. Why do we need it, if we do, and what is the purpose of all these nuclear weapons we are building. Is it to
4.13 protect us from the Soviet threat that we perceive? Is it to retaliate in case of an attack from some nation that we are not getting along with? Why would we need all of these missiles, when we already have enough to kill the world many times over. It has caused me a lot of lost sleep worrying about how we can afford to spend $101,000,000,000 on it. We cannot afford to take care of the veterans we have now yet we have the money to create massive amounts of new ones.

There are so many needy things to be done in this world, without building bombs that we are supposedly never going to use. We
6.3 could repair roads, help the farmers out of the financial crunch they are in, build manufacturing plants that create needed food and clothing, at reasonable prices, for all the folks who aren't doing so well at this time in our countries history. We could use it to pay off the massive national debt that will encumber our children's children and then some.

I've got a pair of spurs at home. They aren't fancy or anything, but one of my kinfolk on my mothers side wore them with General George Washington at Valley Forge, that cold winter, when our country was trying to get free from an oppressive king in faraway England. How would he feel about where we are headed today with all of these terrible weapons? He was from a little town called Culpepper in present day West Virginia. It isn't much as towns go, but it was the home of my kin from as far back as the early 1700's, owns a trucking firm now that his son is taking over for him.

My Uncle Dick joined the Navy and fought on a Destroyer through the Pacific campaign. He died a few years ago at an age when he should have been thinking of retirement. Some of the problems he had kept him in the VA hospital off and on for years.

My Uncle Bill was also a sailor. He still has coral scars on his legs where he had to crawl over the stuff to get to land after his ship was sunk during the night battles of Midway. I've never heard him say one word about what it was like to be shot out of the water on a dark night by a Japanese battleship. He operates a store in California now.

My Uncle Pete fought in Korea with the Army. He says it wasn't bad. If it wasn't so bad, why won't he talk about it? I can remember when he came home from there, and the news broadcasts we listened to at night in hopes we'd hear about his outfit and how they were doing. He's a dairy farmer like my Grandfather now. His sons are going to be third generation farmers in this great state of Idaho.

Then came Viet Nam. It was my turn to go and I joined the Marines. I went in-country in 1965. I served for 14 months as a radio operator. After coming home I found I couldn't deal with life back home very well. Three marriages later and a hundred different jobs I found out my mind hadn't dealt with the horror of war very well. I finally figured out why my kinfolk wouldn't talk about the wars they had been involved in. It was to terrible to recall. All of the lost lives and friends that came home all messed up. I know what I think about a nuclear war. No one would be safe from the effects.

The one thing we all had in common before was that we believed, rightly or wrongly, that our families were safe at home while we did the fighting in some far off place.

My kinfolk have been fighting this countries wars for 200 years and have never questioned the validity of our doing so. We

We had some peace for a while and then the Great Civil War came along. Once again the clan enlisted for the great noble cause. Our country was being torn asunder and my Great-Great grandfather Tawny died at Gettysburg fighting for the north. On the Southern side my Great-Great Grandfather Cole was killed at a little place called Vicksburg. They both died fighting for a belief and a cause that could not be settled by diplomatic means. They weren't famous men, by historical standards, but I still have the letters they wrote to their families. What would they have thought of all this?

Some of my kin joined Teddy Roosevelt's men and fought in the Spanish American conflict. Now we find it was a newspaper war that got all of those folks killed for nothing. What would they have thought?

Then in 1917 my Grandfathers brother joined the American Expeditionary force and sailed off to France to fight for Freedom once again. After he came home he coughed out his lungs from some new-fangled stuff called Mustard gas that was being used so much over there. What would he have thought of all of this that is going on today?

Then World War II came along and my kin once again ran out to join up. They felt they could help keep the world free and to help our allies in need across the great water. My Dad fought as a Tail-gunner in a B-17 over Germany. He flew 25 missions, including the Schweinfurt ball bearing oil field raid, the shuttle missions to Africa, and many others. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross. He also learned what it was like to have 5 planes shot out from under him. He was one of the lucky ones, in that he came home in one piece. He still can't talk about a lot of it because of the tears that come to his eyes at the memories. He is a retired electrician now.

My Uncle Norm joined the Army and was a flamethrower operator in the island Pacific campaigns. To this day he throws up if he smells a piece of burned meat. He can't talk about it either. He have always taken great pride in the fact that we went to do our countries bidding. But what is there now. There are no more great causes. Our country has lied and cheated us for many years. We have bled for a financial consideration.

In the Guadalcanal campaign the Navy ships that shelled the beach for the Marines ended up paying Goodyear Rubber for the trees that they blew up. While everyone else was making sacrifices. In Viet Nam I rode shotgun on convoys that had no purpose except to guide Shell Oil trucks safely up and down route one. The Johnson family owned 51% of all the Shell oil rights in Southeast Asia and it was cheaper to let American soldiers and Marines guard the trucks than to pay taxes to the VC.

Well you have lied to us before, and I am convinced you are lying to us now as to the need for this SIS plant. All we, as taxpayers, are doing is to allow a few more rich people make a few more bucks on our misery. I for one am saying no to you and your project. We do not need more nuclear weapons, nor do we need more projects like this one.

If the best this country can do to create jobs is spend 350 million dollars per job, then there is something that we as citizens aren't doing. We cannot continue to fund these pork barrel extravaganzas at this rate. It is a sham and a shame to have this country continue to not be able to provide jobs for people that want them, cloth people that need clothes, feed people that are hungry, and to eliminate the hugest debt this country has ever seen.

I personally am ashamed of my country. We need jobs very badly in this state and you people are well aware of it. You use and manipulate these facts to your own benefit. The state of Idaho and her people will not benefit from this project. All we will be left with in the long run is a 100 billion dollar bill for the clean up and a poisoned atmosphere and aquifer. Your safety record is abysmal at best and you expect us to let you in to further your own aims. You have no place left to go in this country and I for one do not want

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you here. Take your garbage and go away. Come back when you can show a little respect for the people and the country.

My son has decided not to serve his country in the military. I for one am very proud of this. My country doesn't deserve him nor does it deserve any of our sons. We have given and bled till we are white and our hearts are sore with the loss. We have been cheated and lied to until I am ready to throw up with the thought of it all. Be careful gentlemen. We revolted back in 1776 and if you continue to take us for granted and to go ahead with you projects you may find yourselves in the unemployment line with the rest of us. You can't have my sons and daughters, and you can't have me. We can't be bought. You don't deserve us anymore.

"I Would Rather Burn Candles"

OEIS Testimony

~~For~~
~~Social Problems~~
~~Dr. Richard Duker~~

By
Rickie Neff
Boise, Idaho
March 26, 1988

I Would Rather Burn Candles

2.7.8 The little girl lifts her head from the debris she once called her home. Her arms and legs, burned severely in the blast, are already losing their skin. Her eyes are burning as she desperately searches the destroyed room for her mother. Just minutes ago, they had been laughing together. Everything about their small farm near the tracks seemed so safe. The child's heart rate accelerates as the radiation begins to take its relentless toll on her small body. "Mommy," she cries, "Where are you? I need you." Her unanswered questions met the deathly quiet like a cold slap of reality.

What has happened here? Can this young life be ending after such a healthy beginning? It doesn't have to. This could be the scene associated with an accident involving the transportation of

91 5.29.85 nuclear material. Will it take a tragic accident, such as this one, before corporations and governments will not be allowed to use our public railways, airways, and highways to move nuclear products and by-products from other states and even other nations to and through Idaho? Why Idaho? Have we enjoyed a healthy environment far exceeding the national norm for too long? If it's not nuclear reactor waste high in plutonium and radioactivity being shipped to the proposed SIS project for nuclear bomb manufacturing, trains are carrying essential parts for the Trident submarine. Known as the Missile Motor Trains, these trains already pass through Ada and Canyon counties two to three times per month carrying the three-stage solid fuel rocket motors which propel nuclear warheads into space. The motors are transported from the Morton-Thiokol plant in Utah (also the makers of Morton Salt -- what diversity) by train to Bangor, Washington where the nuclear powered submarines await their dangerous and life threatening cargo. Trident's stage one and two missile motors are classified as class A explosives. They require a one-mile evacuation in event of an accident. the solid fuel propellant (U-235, a fully "enriched" uranium) is so flammable that no fire suppression is recommended and there is no way to put it out. the powdery brown radioactive substance (U-235) resembles instant coffee in appearance, but that's where the resemblance ends. Should these particles be allowed to escape their containment by means of an accidental collision, the explosion that would occur would destroy anything in its path within a one-mile radius of the accident.

Train accidents have been and still remain a reality we must contend with. I recall waking abruptly from a deep sleep on early morning (3:00 a.m.) and, although I had lived in close proximity to Union Pacific's Boise Station for sometime, I did 5.29.60 not associate the quaking house to be the result of a few freight trains passing. As our home is very near the tracks, I became concerned as the tremendous speed with which these trains were travelling. After contacting the U.P. Transportation Office at that early hour, I was assured there was no need for concern. The freight trains (five in number) had been re-routed past our home due to a collision and freight train derailment southwest of Boise. This is the same track that carries the Missile Motor Train. I shudder to think of the ramifications had that accident

involved nuclear fuel or waste.

Idaho is not the only state subjected to health and safety risks associated with the shipment of high-level nuclear material. Uranium, as found in nature, is mined, milled, extracted as metal, and then processed into U-235 at diffusion plants. The only American diffusion plant now producing fully enriched uranium is at Portsmouth, Ohio. The material in its solid form is shipped from Portsmouth to conversion plants that turn it into uranium oxide or uranium metal -- depending on the "customer's" preference. Each ten-litre bottle contains seven kilograms of U-235 and there may be twenty bottles per shipment. Conversion facilities are located in Hematite, Missouri; Apollo, Pennsylvania; and Erwin, Tennessee. From the conversion plants the powerful oxide or metal is shipped by air or truck to fuel-fabrication plants throughout the United States. As oxide or metal, the explosive material travels in small cans that are placed in a cylinder that is braced with welded struts in the center of an ordinary fifty-five gallon steel drum. The criticality factor is why the uranium is placed in the center with the airspace of the drum around it. If too much U-235, in any form, were to come too close together, nuclear fission (atomic explosion) can occur and irradiate the surround countryside and its inhabitants.

5.1.33

6.5.1

Some people -- engineers, executives, people in the nuclear business who stand to monetarily profit by such ventures -- argue that the transportation of these hazardous materials is necessary for national safety and if we question their sanity, our patriotism is questioned. I believe national safety is at risk alright; it's at risk if this insanity is allowed to continue. National safety, in the true sense, would involve an extreme concern for the safety and well-being of a nation's citizens. Technology has taken great strides in making the production of nuclear energy more efficient with the invention of the H.T.G.R. (High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor). These new reactors use less fuel that their predecessors (the light-water reactors, which are currently littering the world in dangerous prominence), but the fuel required to run them must be fully enriched "weapon-grade" uranium. Keeping in mind the possibility of human error or mechanical malfunction, consider the fact that this fuel is being moved from coast to coast in one form or another each day, everyday throughout the year at an ever increasing rate -- and now they want to create Idaho's own "weapons-grade" uranium factory and calling it SIS. A harmless enough name, I mean who mistrusts their own "sister?" This would allow the stepping up of transportation of nuclear waste for further refinement at this proposed nuclear bomb factory from various nuclear power plants throughout the nation and even the world. Is this the legacy we want to leave our children?

2.2.8

2.2.7

5.26.2

After engaging in a panel discussion in December, 1986 with several executives from the nuclear business, I am convinced that all safety precautions humanly possible are being taken in the transportation and disposal of nuclear material. The problem being that it is not humanly possible to safely dispose of nuclear waste. Time goes on as time will. Is our legacy to

3.2.1

5.30.3.1

6.5.1 future generations to be irrevocable damage to the earth and our environment for the monetary profit of a "clever" few? We have no right!

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has almost total control over all technological policy on nuclear power, but it has little other than advisory influence in the public policy sector, outside of very refined advertising ploys selling a product that

4.13 no one needs "more nuclear bombs", we only have 50,000 nuclear warheads on earth right now! Who are those with influence over national policy? Several major decision-makers can be identified: Congress, the President, state legislators, governors, and the military-industrial complex. The politicians respond to pressure; constituents, public-opinion polls, and lobbyists on both sides of the issue. Public hearings are our national right as a democratic society. We must speak up, we cannot allow this nuclear madness to continue. Our time is running out.

Both opponents and proponents of nuclear power engage in lobbying. The Union of Concerned Scientist has a full-time lobbyist in the nation's capital and press-relations staff that publicizes its criticism of nuclear power. It also publishes pamphlets and books, one of which, "The Nugget File," contains examples from public NRC files of astonishing safety lapses at the nation's 70 nuclear power plants, according to a spokesman for the group.

3.2.24 The Nugget File, says Robert D. Pollard, a nuclear safety engineer who was formerly with the NRC and is now on the staff of

the Union of Concerned Scientists, "is unmistakable proof that official safety requirements are being flagrantly violated by the electric utility companies.

Bryce Rich, Scientific Specialist in Health Physics at EG&G, 5.30.3.1
Idaho Division feels strongly that, given our present demand for electricity and nuclear powered equipment (submarines, space exploration and weaponry) the transportation of uranium is necessary and the strictest practicable measures are being taken to avoid disaster. Rich further described the precautions now being taken to control nuclear waste materials being brought into Idaho. The material is being stored in stainless steel containers, placed in concrete tombs, and stored in old missile silos above ground. The containment of this hazardous material will be effective for approximately thirty years, at which time it will be re-packaged. Technology is working on a better method of decontamination. Radioactive nuclear waste can remain active and a health threat for up to 250,000 years. Just think of all the jobs re-packaging nuclear waste alone will create! That is an argument the Bryce Rich's of the nuclear industry would like us to consider. How can we, as realistic human beings predict the level of responsibility future generations will assume even 5.30.5.12
1,000 years from today? I believe this to be a real problem of the methodology being used for the "safe" packaging of nuclear waste today. Should we all survive these trials of our times, and future generations are produced, it is not fair to burden them with such high-levels of destructive pollution. Has technology gone too far? Has our demand for microwaves and

electric toothbrushes blinded us to the effects we are having on biological life as we know it? If the production of electricity means the pollution of our water and earth, not to mention the direct threat to human life, I'd rather burn candles!

Personally, I feel the threat is not worth the product. Although the world is running out of fossil fuels, there are
6.2 other methods of producing electricity through soft technology (solar energy for example) that are not pollutants. I know we have a sufficient amount of nuclear bombs to destroy the world
4.13 ten times over already stashed across the globe. This fact should eliminate the necessity of transporting more nuclear waste for refinement or Trident missile motors through Idaho or anywhere else.

We, as concerned citizens can, with effective legislation, prevent the transportation of high-level explosive nuclear materials from threatening our families' safety. Let's not let a tragic loss of life, as described in my introduction, occur before we take action. I feel the production of nuclear fuel should come to an abrupt halt, at least until a true method of disposing nuclear waste is discovered. Maybe then we could all breath a little easier and for a little longer.

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Snake River Alliance Newsletter, December, 1986

Panel Discussion, Thursday, December 4, 1986, Sponsored by the Idaho Section American Nuclear Society: Guest Panelists - Al Wilson, Professor of Engineering at Idaho State University; Jack Liebenthal, Manager of Chemical/Process Engineering for EG&G; Bryce Rich, Scientific Specialist in Health Physics at EG&G; and John Sackett, Associate Director of Engineering, EBR-II, Argonne National Laboratory

E206

March 26, 1988
Boise, Idaho

Hello my name is Becky Nebelsick-Carter. I live at 1224 East Bannock in Boise. I'm a bookkeeper and homemaker.

I'm here today thankful to participate in these hearings and grateful to live in a country where I can exercise my democratic rights.

I'd like to introduce my children, Gabriel, he will be seven in April and Rachael who is 1 1/2 .

1.1 I am opposed to building the Special Isotope Seperator plant here or elsewhere in part because of my children.

Yes arms are for hugging, yes the nuclear legacy is too great already, yes children shouldn't have to live in fear of nuclear war.

2.7.2 But my children have taught me a more basic, common sense but very important lesson.

I said before that I am a homemaker. I choose to be very serious in my pursuit of building a happy, safe and secure place for my children.

And as chief engineer on site with my motto as "Safety First" try as I may accidents do happen.

Even in the best of circumstances with the best laid plans, with the most carefully chosen toys, accidents do happen.

5.1.36 Why? Because even under very controlled situations there are variables.

Now generally accidents on the home site can be dealt with in one way or another and usually without major ramifications that affect no more people than the family members.

But we all as members of a larger family need to honestly look at all the variables that this plant holds in it's proposed form, not to mention the potential for variability if it were to be built.

To mention a few;

Transportation of plutonium across our highways 5.29.87

-adequately trained emergency response personnel
-decaying roads and bridges 5.29.66
-drunken drivers
-trucks to always be in good repair
-truck drivers using controlled substances

Disposal site for waste from this plant 5.30.3.1

-a site is not secure at this time nor is it likely to be in the near future
-transportation questions for moving this waste 5.30.2.1
-existing unresolved storage problems at INEL
-the nuclear waste pile in this country is at levels beyond our ability financially or otherwise to deal with 5.30.3.1

Money to build this plant

-will we deficit spend to build this plant? 5.30.4.14
-what is the true price tag

And if these variables are not sufficient reason for us to choose the 4th alternative of no action there is of course the nuclear weapons issue. 5.27.6.11

Let's not do exactly what we accuse others of doing; talk peace on one hand while the other hand is building a nuclear arsenal big enough to destroy all of us, how many times? 5.31.16

Let's be honest to ourselves and the rest of the world and choose no action on this proposal. 4.14

Exhibit 207

Tim M Brewer
307 Hot Springs
Boise Id 83712

I support the creation of new jobs in our state, But very much special

1.1 As a businessman and taxpayer, I am against construction of the Isotope Separation Project. ~~This~~, many objections can be raised concerning the social, environmental, psychological, moral and ethical issues of this proposal. But from an economic view point, the question is not whether to locate the project in

4.15.2 Idaho, Washington or South Carolina, but rather, why we need it at all. The answer lies in an analysis of the supply and demand of weapons grade plutonium.

4.13

1. The U.S. has approximately 120 tons of weapon-grade plutonium with a shelf life of about 20,000 years.

2. We currently have 25,000 nuclear weapons. Enough to destroy the world, several times over.

3. The DOE ~~is~~ publicly admits that ~~there~~ is no current demand for this plutonium.

96

5.27.6.11 With such strong efforts to reduce the budget deficits, ~~it makes no economic~~ we should not ~~sense to~~ pour American taxpayers dollars into manufacturing a product with no current ~~very low~~ demand.

4.3

1. Not only is there ~~a low~~ no current demand for this product, but we are actively engaged in arms negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons.

~~There~~ is no public information supporting ~~the~~ theory of an increased need for plutonium in the future.

In essence, we are ~~also~~ working towards reducing the future demand for this product.

By applying a simple supply and demand approach to this proposal, it is obvious that we will be producing a product that is in high supply, low current demand, and has a future outlook of a further reduction in demand.

The SIS project makes no economic sense. The DOE should choose option #4 and not build this project at all.

In fact, I believe that the American people are sick and tired of having our tax dollars spent on governmental boondoggles that benefit no one. 6.3

It's time for our government to become more fiscally responsible and stop throwing money down a hole. ~~No pun intended~~.

Thank you.

The people of Id have been misled by the DEIS in overstating the effects of the SIS project on the job market for Idahoans. Their estimation of indirect job creations, is based on assumptions that are often incorrect and inaccurate. 5.27.1.4

Yes, I'm for more jobs in Idaho. But production construction of nuclear weapons is not an industry that is welcomed in our state. 5.27.7.17

Date

SIS STATEMENT FOR HEARING 3/26/88 - - - - - Jean Odmark, McCall

Economic Objection

With the return of plutonium filled arms from Europe and the supposed reduction in this country's need for nuclear weapons, it is not proven that the production of more plutonium is needed. The National Debt has now reached $2.45 TRILLION DOLLARS and I object to the additional spending of $1 BILLION DOLLARS for the construction of a controversial nuclear facility in this state or any other state.

4.3

5.27.6.11

The tourist industry is one of Idaho's brightest economic hopes. The advertising and pursuit of the tourist has been done by creating the image of our high quality of life in a pristine area. The image of nuclerar waste, potential storage and/or accident problems, along with the use of our highways for the shipment of lethal substances, is a negative approach to a long term economic investment plan for Idaho's future development.

5.27.3.3

I wonder if anyone ever thinks of spending a vaction boating or fishing near 3-Mile Island???

97

5.27.6.9 I am appalled that the politicians I worked hard to elect seem willing to sell Idaho's future down the drain for a few jobs - I don't agree with them

6

2f.Mar.88

Boise Hearings on Special Isotope Separator 14:00 session

Woody Hesselbarth
P.O. Box 815
McCall, Idaho 83638
(208)634-2701

Thankyou for this opportunity to testify.

I'd like to preface my remarks by saying that I oppose the proposed SIS facility being built at all. Anywhere. I do so on moral grounds as an evangelical Christian. My understanding of the call of Jesus to be peacemakers precludes supporting the construction and use of a facility that is dedicated to the production of components for nuclear weapons.

1.1

4.13

I'm concerned that the backers of the SIS are selling Idaho short in the realm of economics. The proponents say that the project will consume about one billion taxpayer dollars over its operating life. That works out to about 1.3 million dollars expended for each job supported by the plant when it is functional.

It is a fact that fewer jobs are created by monies spent on capital intensive defense related projects than by the same amounts spent outside that industry. As one currently unemployed, who has spent the past 25 years working in the outdoor recreation and natural resource fields, I m outraged at the suggestion that the SIS will help the people of Idaho economically in the long run.

5.27.6.5

In fact, the potential damage to our traditional industries of tourism, agriculture, and forest products would be devastating should a plutonium related accident occur or even be rumoured to have occurred. No one wants to play in a contaminated landscape, eat radioactive food, or build with forest products they fear are potentially deadly. Having lived downwind of your Rocky Flats plant, I know what kind of damage plutonium leaks are capable of creating. A single plutonium related transportation accident in the vicinity of McCall would turn it into an economic ghost town.

5.1.40

6.1.5

Please Do Not Build This Plant. Select alt. #4

Thankyou

Woody Hesselbarth

STATEMENT OR COMMENT Exhibit 210

1.1 I AM AN ARTIST AGAINST THE S.I.S. PROJECT. I URGE OTHER ARTISTS TO BECOME ACTIVE AGAINST DETRIMENTAL AND SEEMINGLY MISGUIDED GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

WE DO NOT NEED MORE PLUTONIUM. WE DO NOT NEED MORE NUCLEAR WEAPONS. REALLY!

4.13 TAKE A BOARD AND BEAT YOUR HEADS, McCLURE, SYMMS, and CRAIG, AS WELL AS ALL PROPONENTS OF SUCH ANIALYSTIC INDUSTRY.

[illegible]

YOU ARE EXTREMELY SHORT SIGHTED, AND PARANOID! - YOUR SCOPE AND VISION IS MINIMAL, IMPERFECT, AND SO 20TH CENTURY. STOP MAKING SENSE (TO YOURSELVES). IT MAKES NO SENSE TO ME!

Elaine Durbin

Testimony March 26, 1988 re: Special Isotope Separator

My name is Elaine Durbin. I live at 2121 North 17th Street, Boise, IDaho 83702. I'm 65. 1.1

The Special Isotope Separator project should be scrapped.

The argument that we need it for national defense is phony. We are being conned when we are told that. Secretary of Energy John Herrington testified February 25 before the House appropriations subcommittee that closing the nuclear reactor at Hanford, Washington was based solely on the declining need for plutonium. The Seattle Times quoted him as saying "We're awash in plutonium. We have more plutonium than we need." I can't believe that was a quote out of context. The Department of Defense can and does produce weapons grade plutonium from field grade plutonium through another process called "blending," which is much cheaper than the laser beam technology to be used in the SIS project. Further, it seems likely that under the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) treaty the US will dismantle nuclear weapons which have been based in Europe. The plutonium from those weapons is the equivalent of years of SIS production. 4.2.1 4.14

The risk to the environment and to the public health of the people of Idaho is not acceptable. Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known. It burns when exposed to air, and a piece the size of a pinhead can cause cancer. Accidents at the plant and in transporting the material could cause extraordinary harm to this and future generations of Idahoans and also contaminate the Snake River plain and acquifer for generations. That risk is not acceptable. 6.1.1 6.5.5

The jobs offered by this project would primarily be short term construction jobs or high tech jobs to be filled primarily by people from out of state. Do we really want to sell our soul for a pittance of a few jobs, when the funds invested in those jobs could have been invested in some peaceful, productive enterprise which could fulfil human needs? 5.27.7.2 5.27.7.4

Thank you.

Elaine Durbin

(phone 208-343-1139)

E212

Exhibit 212

Ole Cram
aginat the S.I.S.

1.1 I am full in faith aginst the S.I.S for the reasons I am about to give. I have found more Cons aginst the S.I.S. than for it. Hear is one of the reasons for keeping it out of Idaho.

Few years back Idaho had the Invirosafe plant built. The plant was to hold chemical waste that was produced in and out of Idaho. The goverment garenteed 5.30.4.7 Idaho the plant would not leak. The goverment ate there words becouse the plant did leak. The chances of this plutonium plant leaking is there and I am not willing to take that chance. If it did leak it would destroy some of 3.2.4 the wild life and maybe even some people. It would be even more devistating because the goverment would attempt to cover it up.

Not only is leakage a problem but the transpartation of the plutonium to Colorado. This would create a chance of a spill, because we have already had two chemical spills one in Filer Idaho and the other upon the Samon river which destroyed millons of fish. If one tea spoon of plutonium was spilt it would kill millons of living 5.29.85 organisms. The plutonium we are dealing with has at the least a 20,000 year life. That means that that aria would be devistated for 20,000 years.

Another part that plutonium plays in destroying is human life. There is a chance of the workers in the plant being exposed to the rakiation from the 5.20.2 plutonium. If exposed to the radiation The chance of survival is very slim; for you will most likly show up with cancer, lucimia, or lung deases which is

Now everyone is so happy about getting jobs in Idaho that it has come to this. Now I am asking a question to the people who are for this are you willing to give up your ivtroment and fellow citisins for a few jobs. If you don't think the plutonium plant will leak, well is all I will say is if it does come to Idaho and 6.2 does leak we may loses alot of wild life and some of your friends to.

So is a job werth more to Idaho then there wild life and beautiful nature.

E213

Exhibit 213

NAME: VIRGINIA DEFOGGI

BORN: 1938, IN POCATELLO, IDAHO; 3rd GENERATION IDAHOAN. LIVED IN IDAHO ALL BUT 2½ YEARS.

1.1 I DON'T WANT THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR IN THIS ~~STATE~~ WORLD NOW OR EVER.

VIRGINIA DEFOGGI
1210 N 16th
BOISE ID 83702
345-8409

100

E214

Exh. 214 3/26/88

My name is Barry Dow; I live in McCall, Idaho.

I've lived and worked in Idaho for the better part of thirteen yrs. I am a licensed guide working in the whitewater, fishing and skiing areas of outdoor recreation.

I'm very concerned by the negative impacts, both physical and psychological, of continuing radioactive pollution of the Snake River Plain Aquifer that could occur at the INEL site if the Special Isotope Separation project is built there. 6.1.1

Documented evidence indicates radioactive contamination, including strontium, has been found at six hundred feet below ground level and as far as seven and one half miles from the INEL facilities. This is pollution is a direct result of the deliberate dumping of some 16 Billion gallons of chemical and radioactive wastes that were injected into dry wells overlying the Aquifer at INEL between 1952 and 1970. 5.30.1.6 5.30.4.9

It is no longer a question of if we have contaminated the largest source of groundwater within Idaho; it is more importantly a question of to what degree and will these potentially life threatening pollutants show up in our surface waters.

INEL has demonstrated its ability to pollute our ground, our air and our water with radioactive waste, both intentionally, and by error. I definitely cannot support a project that may further jeopardize our environment and potentially ruin the growing recreation businesses that depend upon our environmental desirability for their success. We cannot afford to have the possibility of a new Love Canal, a Three Mile Island or a Chernobyl in Idaho. 5.30.4.5 5.27.3.3 6.1.1

Barry W. Dow

Barry W. Dow
P.O. Box 1692
Mc Call, Id.
83638

E215

IDAHO CHAPTER
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.

NECA

6729 USTICK ROAD BOISE, IDAHO 83704 (208) 322-4744

March 26, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

RE: SIS Project - INEL, Idaho Falls

1.1

On behalf of the Idaho Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association and its membership, I wish to express support of having the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project built and operated at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) Site in Idaho.

101

The INEL has been an integral part of Idaho's economy for many years--the amount of work at the Site determines the livelihood of many employees in the immediate area and ultimately people and businesses throughout Idaho. It has become a prominent regulator of Idaho's economy.

5.27.6.1

The addition of the SIS Project will bring much-needed new jobs and a boost of millions of dollars to Idaho's families and its economy. It also brings an exciting new technology with side benefits of attracting other related business and educational opportunities. The project meets the environmental impact standards and is a "clean" industry.

5.27.9.2

We welcome the Special Isotope Separation Project and look forward to being a part of the growth it will bring to Idaho and its people.

Sincerely,

Patsy Chase

PATSY CHASE
Office Manager

E216

Exhibit 216

MY NAME IS DIANE RONAYNE. I LIVE AT 746 Santa Paula Ct., BOISE.

I AM AGAINST CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT ESPECIALLY AT THE INEL IN IDAHO. DURING MY WORKING WEEK, I PROMOTE THE STATE OF IDAHO AS A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE COME TO LIVE BECAUSE OF THE OUTDOORS, BECAUSE OF OUR FABULOUS HUNTING AND FISHING AND THE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY THESE ACTIVITIES IN A CLEAN, PRISTINE STATE. HOW CAN WE EXPECT IDAHO'S TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ECONOMY TO GROW -- AS IT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, WHILE OTHER ASPECTS OF OUR ECONOMY DECLINE -- IF WE HAVE RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONTAMINATING OUR RIVERS AND STREAMS FROM SPILLS OR LEAKAGE INTO THE UNDERGROUND AQUIFER? HOW CAN WE TELL PEOPLE IT'S SAFE TO EAT THE FISH FROM THESE STREAMS, OR THE WATERFOWL THAT SWIM IN SURFACE WATERS? HOW CAN WE EXPECT TOURISTS TO WANT TO SHARE HIGHWAYS AND REST AREAS WITH TRUCKLOADS OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE? THE FEW CONSTRUCTION JOBS THAT WILL BE GIVEN TO IDAHOANS ARE NOT ENOUGH TO OFFSET THE LONG-TERM LOSS TO THE STATE'S PROMINENT IMAGE AS "THE UNDISCOVERED AMERICA" WHERE PEOPLE COME TO GET AWAY FROM IT ALL. SINCE THERE IS NO NEED FOR MORE NUCLEAR ARMAMENT CAPABILITY, IT IS FOOLHARDY RISK LOSING THE CLEAN, SAFE ENVIRONMENT WE ALREADY HAVE. REJECT THE SIS!

1.1

5.27.3.3

5.27.2

6.2

4.15.4

Diane Ronayne

DIANE RONAYNE
746 SANTA PAULA COURT,
BOISE, ID. 83712

Exhibit 217

Barb Fyke McCall, Id

All day I have been listening to pro SIS speakers commenting job, jobs + more jobs. Money money, + more money. Economies (thats money) seems to be the priority.

Do we want plutonium

5.27.7.9

4.1 Money in our state? I say

102 Yes. It's unsafe - it's immoral.

We certainly do not need any more warheads.

Or trucks with toxic material

5.27.7.9 on our highways.

Lets not be so shallow.

Chernobyle created jobs, and so did 3 Mile Island.

We don't need these kinds of jobs here.

1.1 Come on Idaho - Say no.

We're affecting future generations.

Exhibit 218

Darcy Williamson
P.O. BOX 1928
McCALL IDAHO 83638

Public Comment on the Special Isotope Separation Project Draft Environmental Incpact Statement

5.1.45

Last Thanksgiving a group of North American Indians, peacemakers and healers went to the Soviet Union to meet with the Peace Committees in Lenigrand and Moscow. My husband and I were among the fortunate invited to attend these meetings.

While touring the schools, speaking with children, visiting people on the Metro, talking with guests at parties given in private homes in our honor and meeting with the committees, one stark fact stood out from all others--that the citizens of the Soviet Union are more dedicated to the promotion of peace than citizens of the United States. But then, the Russians have had more first hand experience with dealing with the disasterous effects of nuclear energy gone awry.

5.30.5.10

Which brings me home to Idaho. With the realization that humanitie's greatest fear is not aids, or drought or starvation--or even the crash of the stock market--but the dread of man-made holocast, why locate a platonium producing facility in Idaho. Or in any area of our county. Does the United States really need another fear factory funded and constructed in the name of "peace"? And with all the deficits and financial woes plaguing our country, can we afford such a controversial facility. Can Idaho risk the dangers of housing even greater amounts of nuclear wastes? Is the possible contamination of the ground water which area agriculture is dependent upon worth the few hundred temporary job generated by the risk? No.

5.27.3.1

1.1

Darcy J. Williamson

E219

Exhibit 219

ROCKY
MOUNTAIN
RIVER TOURS

26 March 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Dept. of Energy
750 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Gentlemen:

1.1 My name is Dave Mills. I was born in Idaho as was my father. I am a licensed Idaho River Outfitter for ten years.

4.15.5 I say no to the S.I.S..

There is no logical reason for this plutonium plant. There is enough plutonium to defend the United States for the future. Spending money unnecessarily when our nation has a huge deficit

5.27.6.11 makes no sense. The storage of nuclear wastes at Department of Energy sites deplorable all around the country.

The land at the I.N.E.L. has too many potential problems.

3.2.4 The aquifer feeds the Snake River and the whole area lies on a geologic fault.

5.2.7 The future of Idaho is at stake here. Stop the maddness!

Thank you,

David Mills

cc: Governor Andrus
Congressional Delegation

DAVID and SHEILA M...S
POSTOFFICE BOX 255
BOISE, IDAHO 837...

E220

Exhibit 220

CARLYLE W. BRIGGS
CONSULTING ENGINEER

CIVIL
DESIGN, APPRAISALS
INVESTIGATIONS, REPORTS
CONSTRUCTION, SUPERVISION

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY
IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE
HYDRAULIC INSTALLATIONS
SEWERS AND SEWAGE

ROADS—STREETS—AIRPORTS

STRUCTURES OF CONCRETE,
TIMBER, EARTH AND ROCK

BRIGGS ENGINEER BUILDING
610 GROVE STREET
TELEPHONE (208) 343-3381
BOISE, IDAHO 83702

BRIGGS and ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers
ESTABLISHED 1921

REGISTERED:
IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON,
UTAH, NEVADA

MINING—GEOLOGY

MECHANICAL

LAND PLANNING

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS
COMMERCIAL AND
INDUSTRIAL SITES

March 18, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Idaho Operations Office
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1133
Tel. (208)526-0306

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Subject: Special Isotope Separator Facility Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Hearing at Boise City Hall, March 26, 1988. 1.1

I would like to register my support for locating the subject facility at the INEL near Idaho Falls, Idaho, and request that this letter by made a part of testimony received at the subject hearing.

It is my belief that this facility would be a tremendous boost to the economy of all of Idaho, as well as surrounding areas. 5.27.6.1

I have been assured that my Congressmen and legislators support and are promoting this project strongly. As a consulting and city-county engineer, dealing with pollution and water products and underground waters in Idaho for more than 40 years, I see no adverse environmental effects from implementing the project.

I am available to help implement the success of this proprosed project in any way possible. 6.1.2

Very truly yours,

Carlyle W. Briggs, P.E.
Consulting City & County Engineer.

cc: Senator Symms
Senator McClure
Congressman Craig
Congressman Stallings

may be here for 3/29 hearing continuation.

Exhibit 221

FOR THE HEARING RECORD, DOE/EIS 0136,
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROPOSAL

MARCH 26, 1988

I AM DAVID SIMMONDS, 1105 McCALL AV.,
McCALL IDAHO. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY
TO SPEAK.

1.1 I RECOMMEND THE NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE, HOWEVER:

QUITE FRANKLY, I CAN'T SPEAK SERIOUSLY OR IN
GOOD CONSCIENCE IN RESPONSE TO THIS PROPOSAL.
IN FACT, I'D NO MORE LEND CREDIBILITY TO
2.2.7 THIS BOMB FACTORY THAN I WOULD GIVE
CREDENCE TO RACISTS OR TERRORISTS
BY DEBATING THEM ON THEIR OWN TERMS

I HOPE WE TAKE THIS DEBATE BEYOND THESE
HEARINGS, INTO OUR HOMES, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS,
AND THAT WE HAVE THE GUTS TO TELL IT LIKE
2.1.4 IT IS: NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE IMMORAL,
A CAUSE AND A SYMPTOM OF SOCIAL INSANITY,
AND WE DON'T WANT TO MAKE THEM IN IDAHO.

BY THE WAY, THE DEIS FAILS TO SERIOUSLY
ADDRESS THE RISKS OF THIS PROPOSAL.

THANK YOU.

Exhibit 222

Daniel P Osterwiller M.D.
PO Box 741
McCall ID 83638

SIS Public Hearing
26 March, 1988

To the people of Idaho, Governor
Andrus, Senators and Congressman
of Idaho.

Please say no to SIS! 1.1

I am a fourth generation Idahoan
and a physician in McCall, Id.
I love Idaho and its people
and believe that SIS is a
significant danger and economically
imprudent for this state. 5.27.6.9

The danger can be seen, felt
or tested, but if radiation leaks 5.30.4.7
occur the danger is real,
causing carcinoma years after
the exposure. As a resident
physician in Spokane, Wa. I
have memories of a well
known hematologist oncologist, who 3.2.8
noted an increase in leukemia
in the ~~early~~ 1970's that was linked
to an atmospheric leak @
Hanford, Wa. His results are

5.30.3.1

statistics were read. The danger was felt by the people of Spokane over one hundred miles ~~to~~ from the source of the radiation. This is one example of probably many.

Is Idaho to ~~have~~ become the next repository of nuclear waste? There is no permanent storage available in the nation. Every temporary site has leaked. I feel that INEL will become the next storage site to leak.

Economically the SIS plant is imprudent. It creates employment for eight years, only leaving the towns and cities to pay for unneeded improvements after that.

cities

5.27.11.1

It is a real danger for

5.27.3.3

agribussiness and tourism. Who will want to eat potatoes that are grown in the same state where a radiation leak has occurred? Who will want to visit a state that is considered such a desert as to invite a plant like SIS? Would you eat produce grown near Three-Mile Island or visit the scenic waterways of Three-Mile Island.

5.27.3.3

We could certainly change the mottos on our license plates ~~to say~~ from "Scenic Idaho" to "Radiated Idaho" and from "Famous Potatoes" to "Nuclear Potatoes". Instead of being known as the "gem state" we can be known as the "plutonium state."

What an immoral business to invite into Idaho to purify plutonium to build nuclear bombs that are already stockpiled to the point of destroying the world many times over. Our stockpile of plutonium takes 23000 years for 1/2 of it to decay! The EIS states, "the SIS is needed to be reduced in our production of plutonium" it should read "ridiculously reduced." What an immoral business we are condoning.

4.13

4.1

Exhibit 223

1.1 Please say no to SIS!

The dangers, ~~economics~~ economics and reality of SIS far
6.2 outweigh a redundant and
obsolete usefullness.

End

3/26/88

My name is Connie McClaran from McCall. I've made a special trip for these hearings with my son Tristan because I am concerned for his future as an Idaho + world citizen. The SIS project represents planning for the destruction of humankind. The consequences of using its final product, the nuclear weapon, or of an environmental accident are unconscionable + horrifying. 5.30.3.1
History's lessons tell us that there's never been a ~~nuke~~ storage facility that hasn't leaked, + there's never been a weapon that hasn't been used. We are fooling ourselves to think "it can't happen to me". It's just like the drunk teenager climbing into his car who believes he's immortal.
In 1946 Albert Einstein said, "The splitting of the atom has changed everything, save the way we think. Thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe." Manufacturing plutonium for nuclear weapons is part of the dangerous old way of thinking that carries us on the drift to unparalleled catastrophe. It's time for us to start planning for the future of humankind, rather than the destruction of humankind. Remember the stories of our forefathers struggling to make the future a better world for their children + their children's children? 6.5.1
We've lost that! SIS will bring short term improvement in the economy for benefit of a few, + long term health + environmental headaches, not to mention potential agony in the promotion of nuclear war. Is this the legacy we wish to leave? When there are already 2.7.8
90 tons stockpiled in weapons, 10 tons freed ~~for~~ from the INF treaty, another 15 ~~tons~~ potential tons from the START accord — how much more do we need when it takes only a coffee cupful to make a nuclear warhead? 4.15.5

E224

Exhibit 224

how many times over do we need to be able to destroy the world before we feel secure? In fact, do nuclear weapons truly make us more secure? Senator McClure - is your granddaughter's future in this world more secure by ensuring escalation of the nuclear arms race, or by developing international relations of trust + mutual security for all? I ask every one of you in this room to consider the values you teach your children of responsibility to the future, resolving conflicts without fighting, to do unto others as you would have done to you, + apply them to yourselves + your politicians. Say yes to their future - Say NO to SIS.

1.1

- Connie McClaran

Connie McClaran
Box 1794
McCall Id 83638
(208)634-4353

107

STATEMENT OF: LISA OSTERMILLER
PO BOX 741
MCCALL,ID 83638
(208)634-2428

Hi,my name is Max Daniel Ostermiller and I live in McCall. Hi, my name is Lisa Ostermiller with My son Max here and I live in McCall too. There are several reasons why I oppose the SIS and the most important reason is standing right here next to me. I cannot claim to be an expert on plutonium,nor on the econimics of Idaho, but I can look at some of the facts and make my statement. 1. There are 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world today. We have many tons of plutonium already stockpiled,ready to make more bombs...why would we want to build more at a time when we are trying to reduce the number of nuclear weapons? 2. My husband is a fourth generation Idahoan,I have wanted to live in Idaho for at least ten years,and now here we are-but has my dream really come true? I love Iaho for many reasons...the beautiful mountains,lakes and streams...it's a place to raise a family--maybe. Fact...the INEL site sits on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer,the source of fresh water for much of southern Idaho. This area is also geoligically active. We already have evidence that "temporarily" stored wastes at INEL have leaked into the sediment beds. Do the shortlived economic benefits out-weigh the potential for environmental disaster? Would you raft or fish on a river knew it was contaminated with Plutonium?The Draft EIS is sorely inadequate. I am in support of the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE for the SIS. Idaho's future is more than plutonium,Max's future is more than plutonium. Let's face it, There just isn't a future in a world where we solve our differences with violence. Thank you.

1.1

4.15.5

4.14

5.12.1

5.12.7

6.1.8

5.27.3.3

Lisa Ostermiller

E225

Karen Gudgell — was read into hearing — Exhibit 225

#17 — by Lisa Osterhoudt March 25, 19.

1.1 I am in strong opposition to the SIS project. My reasons are many and time is short so I will mention only a few.

Just one mistake, one accident... and it will be forever..

5.29.63 Idaho highways are in need of repair in order to provide safer travel for domestic needs let alone for materials of a catostrophic nature.

5.27.3.3 Idaho welcomes thousands of tourists each year to her pristene forests, abundant lakes and waterways. They come to fish, hunt, and enjoy what they may not have in their state or country. How will these people feel about a project such as the SIS?

5.30.3.1 Until we can safely neutralize toxic waste why support it? Is the short-lived economy boost worth the overall cost to us as a people of one earth?

6.2 I hope and pray the people making this decision on the SIS have the integrity and the guts to say "NOT IN IDAHO"

Let the people of our state live in pride, knowing we are contributing to world peace. And for the world to know that Idaho will remain [illegible] and safe for generations to come

E226

Exhibit 226

3/24/88

My name is Don McClaran and I live in McCall, Idaho and I am against the S.I.S. IN IDAHO OR anywhere on this plan 1.1

There are [redacted] IN IDAHO reasons for and against the SIS. The yes SIS proponents strike me as short sighted, interested 6.2 in short term gains and void of any concern for a tone future. The elected officials in this state are not an adequate barometer of the true feelings of alot of Idahoans. This present administration is one glazed towards short term gains and very limited long range vision. Politicians need goins - even at the expense of our future. 4.15.2

The No SIS proponents are making a more difficult choice. These people are willing to say no in spite of the obvious potential for direct + indirect gains. The facts are we have 90 tons of the stuff - a cupful make a bomb - 20 or 30 cups destroys the world as it is. So we need more?

I take issue with Sen McClure that with all the knowledge he possesses we need more plutonium. Enough is Enough I say no more plutonium. Let Idaho take a stand against the nuclear mentality

Exhibit 22-

BETSY ALBINSON
Manager

NAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P.O. Box A
Nampa, Idaho 83653

THE CHAMBER

March 22, 1988

To: Dr. Clay Nichols, Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy

From: The Board of Directors and general membership of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce

Re: Support of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (I.N.E.L.) Special Isotope Separation (S.I.S.) Project

1.1 The Nampa Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors went on record June 3rd of 1987 in unanimous support of the Special Isotope Separation (S.I.S.) Project being located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

110

Exhibit 22p

WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM REFINERY AT INEL - SAY NO
Patricia Hall

I read in the current **Treasure Valley This Week** an article Concerning the SIS hearings. It stated, "Idaho is considered the leading contender in the Department of Energy's search for a home for the SIS, in part because of the existing support facilities at the INEL and part because of the lack of any significant anti-nuclear movement in the state."

I would like to point out to our distinguished Hearing Panel that there is a very significant grass roots anti-nuclear movement in Idaho. Idahoans not only support Snake River Alliance, but such organizations as Beyond War, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Better World Society, Sane-Freeze, Ground Zero, Nukewatch, American Peace Test, Plowshares, and many other church and socially concerned endeavors that promote peace and justice. Ada County Citizens for Peace and Justice has a mailing list of 250 supporters. 2.7.2

The possibility of a nuclear weapons plant in Idaho raises serious moral and ethical questions which I will attempt to address.

If you will reflect for a moment, you will realize all living things are inter-connected and inter-related through our planet home. We all have the same life support system. No matter what culture, religion or political beliefs, all humanity survives because we breath the air surrounding our Planet, drink the Earth's water and live from our World's resources.

There now exists the real possibility of ultimate human and ecological disaster - through the impending use of nuclear warheads. We have enough to destroy our world many times over. The stock piling of these weapons has created the real potential for the death of our Mother Earth, her total destruction.

We continue to strive for our rights and freedoms. Our most fundamental right is the right for continuing life, which is totally tied to the survival of the Earth. The proliferation of nuclear arms threatens this right. We must vigorously demand our right to life and strive to nurture it, so we can realize our goal for the future - a dignified existence for all humankind, with adequate food, housing, clothing, medical care and educational opportunities. 4.13

This goal can be attained by acting on the positive human qualities of generosity, good will, wisdom, compassion and love. The antithesis of these qualities are greed, paranoia, ignorance, and hatred. We know that each person has the potential for all these qualities. We need to strengthen the positive side of our nature and to recognize the negative for what it is.

III

I believe the nuclear weapons proliferation is an expression of our negative qualities. The continued development, production and testing of these deadly bombs is a crime against humanity and our beloved Earth. We have a moral obligation to resist the forces that perpetuate these activities.

We need to recognize the complexity of our humaness and understand our limitations and shortcomings, as well as our strengths. We need to recognize that we, as tax-payers are responsible for supporting the nuclear weapons build up and the possible eventual demise of our planet.

6.5.5 Those we place in political leadership are also responsible. Some use their power for questionable motives instead of the greater good. Some think primarily of short term economic gain rather than the welfare of future generations. Norman Cousins, a professor of Medical Humanities at the Univ. of Calif., said, "The weapons merchants have a strong hold on U.S. policy. They have an open channel to the U.S. Treasury and have no intention of letting go." (Christian Science Monitor, 1/27/87)

6.3 The SIS will cost we taxpayers $862 million.

I believe our tax money would be better spent on humanitarian projects.

5.2.1 According to Dan Reicher, project attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, "SIS is perhaps the poorest alternative available to meet whatever need for weapons-grade plutonium that may exist. There are other alternatives cheaper and safer....Plutonium is an extremely toxic material and risks of radiation exposure to workers and the public may be relatively high because it is difficult to handle and process....Plutonium reacts with both air and water to form oxides which can easily enter the environment."

5.24.27 The serious danger to the environment is addressed by Liz Paul, Director of the SIS Education Project in Ketchum. She says, "The marketability of our agricultural products will be threatened because of a world market that is increasingly
5.27.3.1 sensitive to low-level radioactive contamination. Tourism, one of Idaho's few growth industries, will be adversly affected by the proximity of a nuclear weapons factory.
5.27.3.3 Craters of the Moon National Monument, 20 miles from the INEL boundary, is on Highway 20, which will be heavily traveled by plutonium transport vehicles. World famous Sun Valley is just 60 miles from the INEL.

4.15.1 I don't think we need any plutonium refinery.

"The Reagan Administration's budget requests $8.2 billion for developing new nuclear weapons. Spending for nuclear weapons systems has more than doubled (from $3.7 billion in Fiscal Year 1981) since Reagan took office. The Administration has received Congressional approval for a new $1.9 billion program to expand and upgrade the nuclear weapons production facilities. This program lays the foundation for building more and more bombs for decades to come. The Pentagon is planning to produce 17,000 new nuclear bombs in the next ten years." (Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 2/87) 2.7.8
No one will survive a nuclear holocaust. It would mean the extinction of our species. Millions of people would be destroyed in a fraction of a second, the remaining would die slowly and painfully of radiation sickness. The entire life support system of the Planet would be destroyed. We must stop playing this suicidal game. The thinking that has created this reality is absolutely insane. What can we do to put a stop to it?

We can say NO to the plutonium refinery in Idaho. My friend Kerry Cook said,"By saying NO to the SIS, we are saying that we will not accept a polluting industry that is risky to human and environmental health, grossly expensive, and an escalation of the nuclear arms race." (Kerry Cook, Boise YWCA, 2/87) 1.1

Thank you, Patricia Hall

Patricia Hall
410 parkway Drive
Boise, ID 83706

SIS Testimony
March 26, 1988

My name is Gwynne McElhinney. I am a representative of the Boise Peace Quilt Project as are these women. We come here tonight to express our unqualified opposition to the proposed SIS Project. We stand united in affirming our common responsibility for bequeathing a positive legacy to future generations. The inheritance we wish to leave includes: fertile soil, clean air, pure water, and a balanced, healthy ecosystem. We wish to leave safe highways, a sound economy, and peace of mind--the peace of mind that comes with the global security created by de-fusing nuclear arsenals.

1.1

6.5.5

Six years ago a small group of us began to wage peace from the quilting frame. Now, 18 quilts later, hundreds of local quilters share our commitment to create a peaceful and secure future for our children.

The quilt you see here tonight--from its initial design through its completion--represents an international cooperative effort. This quilt was hand-stitched by Soviet and American women. These are the faces of real American and Soviet children. Women carried this quilt to Geneva to speak to the negotiators at the bilateral arms talks in 1986. Afterwards, the quilt travelled the world, hanging in a wide variety of forums from Westminster Cathedral to tiny country schools. Everywhere it has been seen we have discovered women and men who share our concern for the physical and psychological well-being of our children. With this background in mind, let me describe to you why we members of the Boise Peace Quilt Project adamantly oppose the SIS project. We object to construction of the SIS because it is antithetical to all we cherish as worthy of our children's inheritance.

We affirm our children's right to inherit fertile soil which will produce abundant nutritious food. 5.27.3.1

The SIS project threatens contamination of agricultural products and the soil from which they spring. 6.1.2

We affirm our children's right to inherit clean air to breathe and pure water to drink.

The SIS project could jeopardize both of these natural resources. Across the country other communities which host DOE sites are discovering contamination rates which cause increased cancer incidence and higher mortality rates. 5.13.13 The DEIS does not adequately address waste disposal for the SIS project itself. In addition, locating the SIS here could cause Idaho to become the permanent toxic waste dump for other national facilities. 5.30.1.4 The INEL proposed site of the SIS is located directly above the Snake River Aquifer, the major source of drinking water and irrigation for southern Idaho and our agriculture industry. 5.30.2.5 Based on their record, the DOE cannot be depended upon to protect these vital natural resources. We must do it ourselves.

We affirm our children's right to inherit a balanced and healthy ecosystem which can only be guaranteed if adequate protection for soil, air and water quality are maintained. 5.12.1

3.2.4 The SIS project destabilizes all of these critical parameters. The DOE has a poor safety record at sites nationally. The INEL is no exception. Millions of curies have been released into the air, groundwater and soil in eastern Idaho to date.

We affirm our children's right to inherit a sound economy that affords reasonable growth without sacrificing the quality of life which we treasure here in Idaho.

5.27.10 The SIS project would induce a boom-bust economic cycle which would not be in the best interest of Idahoans. An influx of people would
5.27.11.1 cause taxes to go up to support additional public services, including expanded school systems. Yet, the limited seven to eight year life of the SIS project would preclude any lasting economic benefit to the state. The impact of the SIS shutdown on local and regional economies would be undoubtedly negative. Additionally the DEIS does
5.27.5.3 not address the potential cost of lost economic opportunities for Idaho because of the presence of a nuclear bomb factory. We feel the
5.27.9.4 DEIS has failed to support its claims that the SIS could provide economic spinoffs or technology transfer. The editors of the Wood River Journal have stated it well: "What's left is the question of whether the 750 jobs created by the SIS are worth furthering the arms
3.3.1 race and changing the role of the INEL from scientific to military...What's left is for the people in this financially-strapped region to acknowledge that there is such a thing as 'bad jobs' and
5.27.6.9 that the DOE is offering a handful of them to Idaho at a very high price."

We affirm our children's right to inherit an Idaho upon whose highways 5.29.104
it is safe to travel.

The SIS project would threaten the safety of Idaho's highways because the DOE has said that every road between Hanford and the INEL is a 5.29.80
potential plutonium truckway. Had the truck spill of Vitavax into the Little Salmon River last December been plutonium, Riggins' water would not have been fit to drink for 24,000 years and the fish kill could have extended throughout the entire Salmon and Columbia Rivers. Liz Paul, Project Coordinatoor of Life Guard Idaho, makes a compelling 3.3.1
observation when she states that, "750 eight year jobs is an impoverished prosperity indeed when the potential cost is 24,000 years of dead fish and bad water."

We affirm the right of our children to inherit the peace of mind which comes from the global security of de-fusing existing nuclear arsenals.

The sole mission of the SIS is the production of plutonium for use in 2.7.2
nuclear weapons. If constructed, the SIS would transform the INEL from a facility focused on peaceable research to a factory producing bombs capable of destroying the earth. The DEIS does not adddress the moral and psychological impact, especially on children, of living in a state or community which is built around weapons production. Children should be free of the fear of nuclear destruction and contamination. Our children can never know peace of mind if they are living in a nuclear shadow cast by the SIS.

The children pictured on this quilt and all of their brothers and sisters deserve to inherit a world in which they can develop to their

full potential. This can only happen if cooperative efforts such as this quilt are nourished and allowed to bear fruit. President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev, backed up by their peoples' desire for accord between the superpowers, have given us hope that one day we will develop more sane and secure methods for resolving our conflicts. Even if deterrence remains an issue, the White House and the DOE, in a press release on February 17, 1988, stated that adequate supplies of plutonium for future strategic defense needs exist at present, without the development of the SIS.

4.13

4.15.1

We of the Boise Peace Quilt Project are here to bear witness for the inheritance of our children.

We charge you and all the men and women who will decide the fate of the SIS to reject construction of this project in Idaho or anywhere else; as unnecessary, unwarranted and immoral.

Protect our children and this precious planet.
Serve the generations of our future, the lifeblood we cherish.
Transform your power to preserve the earth in its wholeness and beauty.
Heal a race torn by warfare and the machinery of death.

6.5.5

We each--
We all must meet the wise eyes of our children.
We share this responsibility.

The children are waiting.

Gwynne McElhinney and the
Boise Peace Quilt Project
P.O. Box 6469
Boise, Idaho 83707



Exhibit 230

E231

Idaho Conservation League
Box 844 Boise, Idaho 83701

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY MAGGIE B. COON, THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE, ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT, MARCH 26, 1988

My name is Maggie B. Coon. I am here today representing the Idaho Conservation League, a statewide conservation organization with approximately 1200 members. I hold a bachelor of science degree in geology and geophysics from Yale University and a master of forestry degree from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. For the past ten years, I have worked as a natural resources consultant in the Pacific Northwest, with a special focus on water quality issues. I have extensive experience in analysis of technical environmental impact statements.

2.1.1

I would like to discuss two major flaws of the Draft EIS including 1) its failure to meet full disclosure requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and 2) its failure to acknowledge the true uncertainties and hazards associated with transuranic waste disposal.

115

5.30.1.11

I. LACK OF FULL DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

5.30.3.1

The Idaho Conservation League stands for the right of all Idaho citizens to a healthful environment. We also firmly uphold the importance of informed decisionmaking. Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969 to insure full disclosure of environmental consequences of important agency actions. By requiring the "responsible official" (and I emphasize "reponsible") to prepare an environmental impact statement, Congress clearly meant to give laypersons as well as technical experts the basis for intelligent comment on the proposed action.

The document now before us falls short first in its failure to take full responsibility for an unnecessary and dangerous project and second in its serious information gaps.

2.3

a. An unprecedented disclaimer invalidates the EIS.

Attached to the Draft EIS is an unprecedented disclaimer, the likes of which I have never seen in all the time I have worked with such documents. This disclaimer states, among other things, that neither the DOE nor any other federal agency is responsible for the accuracy of the EIS. It also says that the document does not necessarily represent the views of any federal agency.

Incredibly, the public is being asked to comment on an EIS for which there is no responsible agency and to accept as factual several hundred pages of quite technical information for which noone is answerable. What is the DOE hiding? In my view, this disclaimer invalidates the entire document as satisfying requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

4.1

b. The underlying need for the SIS is not revealed.

The most egregious omission of data from the EIS is openly admitted by the DOE. Failing completely to explain the need for the SIS project, the agency relies on the classified nature of Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum and the following vague and contorted statement:

> "The SIS Project is needed by DOE to provide redundancy in production capability and technological diversity with respect to the current dependence of weapon-grade plutonium production on reactor availability, and to provide a timely response to potential increases in approved needs for weapon-grade plutonium in the period commencing in the mid-1990s"(DEIS at 1-2).

4.7.1 This is just a fancy way of saying "We want to have more weapon-grade plutonium around in case we decide to build more nuclear warheads!" Surely the public is entitled to a more thorough explanation than this. After all, the decision to build the SIS would dramatically influence decisions to construct more nuclear warheads.

4.11.1 At a minimum, the EIS should include reference to a classified appendix which addresses in detail the question of need for this facility. Congress should have access to this information in deciding whether or not to fund the project.

II. FAILURE TO ACKNOWLEDGE WASTE DISPOSAL PLANS AND HAZARDS

In terms of long term safety of the proposed SIS, one of the Idaho Conservation League's gravest concerns centers around waste disposal. According to the EIS, an unspecified amount of very concentrated plutonium byproducts (primarily 238, 240 and 241) must be dealt with. 5.30.3.8 This extremely toxic byproduct material would be stored onsite in specially designed stand alone storage vaults "until such time as DOE evaluates its potential applicability for other possible missions" (DEIS at vi). If the DOE discovers no other use for them, these wastes are supposed to be deposited at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, N.M. 5.30.3.1 along with the other transuranic wastes. In effect, the DOE is asking the public to sanction proliferation of some of the most dangerous substances known to mankind without even specifying their eventual destination!

INEL has long been the recipient of other types of transuranic waste from around the country and now holds huge quantities in supposedly temporary storage. These await shipment

to the WIPP facility. If the SIS is built, it would add an estimated 440 tons annually to this stockpile. Yet the WIPP plant is not even in full operation and is suspected to have serious leakage problems. Unless difficulties at WIPP are resolved or an alternative site located, INEL could well continue to house the nation's nuclear refuse. 5.30.2.1

From our perspective, de facto long term storage of both the highly concentrated and other transuranic wastes at INEL is totally unacceptable. 5.30.2.5 First of all, this scenario is not discussed as part of any alternative in the EIS. 5.30.3.1 Nevertheless, plenty of evidence suggests the folly of such action. The document admits major earthquake activity (ranking 7.3 on the Richter scale) has been experienced as recently as 1983 in an adjacent seismic belt just 40 miles from the site. 5.10.2 This was close enough to cause perceptible tremors at INEL (DEIS at 3-8). 5.10.3

Situated in a region built by volcanic action, INEL has the potential to reexperience earth movements at any time. Brushed aside as "low magnitude" and "localized" in the EIS (at 3-11), these dangers remain latent in the terrain.

Even if transport of wastes to a facility of uncertain safety in New Mexico were possible, it solves nothing. 5.30.2.3 It merely translocates a terrible hazard from one state to another, with a deadly trail in between. 5.29.91

The Idaho Conservation League believes the DOE should know with certainty how wastes will be disposed before turning a single spade of earth for new facility construction. 5.30.2.5 Neither Idahoans nor New Mexicans nor Washingtonians nor Georgians can accept the undocumented assumptions upon which this ill conceived project is founded.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Exhibit 232

Roger Rosentreter's Statements on the Draft EIS on the special Isotope separation project:

5.6.8 My expertise is in plant ecology and Idaho's rare flora. This EIS does a good job of addressing rare plants in the area of the construction. They have had good surveys of the area and are well aware of the status and distribution of rare plants in the area. They should be commended for the coverage of this aspect of the EIS.

5.27.2 My only additional comments are to alert Idahoans of the effects that a nuclear accident could have on the livestock industry. I have two articles "A" + "B" which I will at this time present to the hearing judge as part of my testimony. Article "A" describes the disastrous effect of the nuclear accident, Chernobyl had on the grazing economy of North Wales. I will briefly outline the sequence of events that occurred in North Wales. Below is an Outline of the article 5.11

1st - livestock consists mostly of sheep grazing
2 - fallout was mostly in the form of
iodine-131 (short lived)
cesium-134 (physical ½-life 2 yrs)
cesium-137 (physical ½-life 30 yrs)

3- livestock ingested surface cesium deposits on the foliage
4- cesium was concentrated in the livestock muscles + kidneys
5- contamination of lambs greatly increased due to ratio of intake to body weight
6 — the govt. banned the sale of sheep ≈ 2.5 million sheep involved.
7 - At first the govt. believed that the disruption would be minimal. Their computer models proved to be very inaccurate and the degree of contamination was much greater than expected.
8- As the season progressed the livestock moved to higher elevation pastures and continued to pick up more contaminated grass. The Computer models did not anticipate this change in pastures.
9- Markets for meat were unsure of the quality of that meat so all sales were down, even meat from un contaminated areas.

10- This Article has several suggestions for management of livestock that are contaminated and the Dept of Energy should be aware of these suggestions.

The second article is about "Lapp Life after Chernobyl"

It tells of how the Northern Lapp tender society is impacted by the contamination of their Reindeer herds.
The govert. had had to subsidize the diets of a society which before was self-sufficient.

I caution Idaho's to replace the diversified livestock industry with another industry which could spell disaster to the vegetation and the animals that graze on that vegetation.

1.1 In closing I strongly oppose the S/S

Roger Rosentreter PhD.

Total Ranch Planning should increase with experience and understanding. Traditionally, we have trained ranchers in Animal Science, Range Management, Wildlife Management, Agricultural Economics, etc. All of these disciplines must be molded in a logical framework. Total Ranch Benefits can only be obtained by thinking and acting in a Total Ranch context. Over-emphasis in any phase detracts from the ranch operating as a unit and often over-extends some resources while under-utilizing other resources. The manager becomes a resource manager rather than a cattleman, sheepman, rangeman, etc.

The Total Ranch Management concept provides an integrated approach to ranch management. Success or failure still depends on management. Technologies, computers, and other "advancements" cannot replace management. They are simply tools and alternatives available when and where needed.

Roger Rosentreter

Article: A

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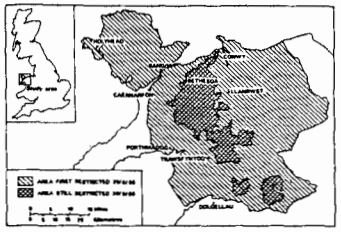
Nuclear Accidents and Rangelands: The Effect of Chernobyl on the Grazing Economy of North Wales

William A. Kerr and Sian Mooney

Fortunately our experience with the effects of leakages of radioactive materials resulting from accidents at nuclear power stations is extremely limited. When such an accident does occur, as was the case in Chernobyl, USSR, on April 26, 1986, it provides information which can be utilized to reduce the consequences of any future accident. A substantial quantity of radioactive material was released into the atmosphere as a result of the explosion at the reactor. It was almost a week later on May 2 that radioactivity from Chernobyl was detected in the United Kingdom, some 2,000 km from the site of the accident. Over the weekend of May 2 and 3 some areas of North Wales, Scotland, and Cumbria in northwest England received a heavy rainfall which washed a considerable amount of the Chernobyl material out of the atmosphere and deposited much higher concentrations of radioactive substances on the ground than were experienced in most of the remainder of the United Kingdom. Sheep and cattle grazing are the predominant form of agricultural production in the areas of heavy contamination. Increased radiation levels had a major and long-lasting effect on both the existing grazing system and the local livestock economies. British officials attempting to deal with the problem were hampered at the outset by poor or non-existent information. The experience gained, however, provides considerable insights into the likely effects of future low level nuclear contamination of rangelands and the types of policies which should be implemented to minimize the resulting disruption.

The areas of North Wales affected by radiation include the island of Anglesey and parts of the Welsh counties of Gwynedd, Clywd and Powys, an area of approximately 100 km west to east and 90 km north to south. Within the area there are approximately 5,100 farms. Livestock raising is the predominant agricultural activity. Dairying is conducted on the better land with sheep or mixed cattle and sheep operations concentrated on the poorer uplands and hills. It is the latter areas which were directly affected by the Chernobyl radiation. The grazing system is known by its Welsh name of "hafod a hendre" and involves the seasonal movements of animals from lowland winter pastures to "rough" grazing on largely unimproved hill areas in the summer (Owen 1981). *Agrostis* spp. is the major plant in the grazing areas. On improved pastures either rye-grass or *Agrostis*-rye-grass mixtures are also common. Fescue-*Agrostis* pastures constitute the main communities of unimproved hill grazing areas

The authors are associate professor of agricultural economics, Department of Economics, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada and research assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. At the time of writing the senior author was on sabbatical leave at UCW Aberystwyth.



(Stapledon 1936). Most farms have varying combinations of improved pasture and rough grazing along with small amounts of erable land used to produce root crops or grain silage for supplemantal winter feeding (Jones and Green 1984).

Between 1977 and 1984 the size of the Welsh sheep breeding flock increased from 3.1 to 4.4 million ewes. This large increase in animal numbers has meant that the grazing lands have had to be more intensively managed (Johns and Haines 1984) and a finely balanced system has developed to maximize the returns from the grazing resource. In general, animal management is dictated by the forage cycle. From early September to late October ewes finish up the remaining forage on the high rough grazing areas and then are brought down onto improved pastures for breeding. The in-lamb ewes receive a root crop diet supplement to help maintain condition until just before lambing in late March. Lambing takes place over the next month with continuing diet supplements, likely silage-based. The ewes with lambs at foot are kept on rested improved pasture until the first flushes on the hills in early May. When possible these lowland pastures are rested for a year to eliminate intestinal worm parasite infestations in the young lambs (Rutter 1975). It is particularly important that lambs not be put on these pastures late in the year as this will lead to high levels of infestation. From early May until early September the ewes and lambs are moved to open mountain grazing. At this point a delicate matching of animals to available forage takes place. Grass productivity peaks in mid-June before the lambs are weaned and ready for slaughter. As the lambs grow their forage requirements increase. To prevent overgrazing, selective sell-offs of lambs take place in late summer and early fall. Over the last few years there have been considerably higher returns from carrying lambs to finish (Johns and Haines 1984) and the strategy of Welsh farmers has been to finish as many lambs as possible. Early lambs are finished light and sold to maximize the remaining forage for late finishers. In addition, those lambs which are likely to be extremely slow finishers are progressively sold (as stores) to be finished on lowland pastures in England and Walea. Again, this is in aid of freeing up additional forage so that larger numbers of lambs can be finished. Currently 60% of lambs are sold in finished condition compared to 20% in the late 1950's (Jones 1984). When all non-replacement lamba are sold off, the ewes are left on the high pastures until late October and the grazing cycle begins again. This lengthy description of the grazing syatem ia necessary to underline the balance between available forage and animal numbers. Basically a system has developed which has two objectives: (1) to maximize the number of ewes which can be successfully over-wintered and (2) to maximize the number of lambs which can be finished on the farm. Hence, there is little margin for disruptions to the system such as resulted from the Chernobyl radiation.

Although a number of radionuclides were detected in the Welsh samples of Chernobyl fallout, those of major concern were iodine-131, cesium-134 and cesium-137. As soon as the escape of radioactive material was confirmed, the British government instigated a comprehensive monitoring program. Initially, attention was focusad on fresh fruit and vegetables plus concentrations of iodine-131 in milk. Although levels rose in the period immediately following the passing of the nuclear cloud, recorded levels were well within those established in government eafety guidelines. By the end of May the Miniatry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) was able to report that "levels of iodine-131 in milk and vegetables in England and Wales are now very low and are continuing to fall." Attention was concentrated on the longer-lasting cesium isotopes, particularly cesium-137 with its physical half-life (the period it takes to lose half the activity) of 30 years. Cesium-134 has a physical half-life of two years (O'Flaherty 1986). Although there are a large number of relatively confusing measures of radioactivity (Willis 1986), the one upon which policy decisions are based in Britain is the becquerel (Bq). A becquerel is one radioactive disintegration per second. The pre-Chernobyl background levels for cesium-137 on vegetation were generally lass than 5 Bq per square metre. In the aftermath of the rain showers on May 2 and 3 readings as high as 1,785 Bq per square metre were recorded in North Wales. Radioactive fallout is initially deposited on soil, root mats and foliage. It may enter the plants either by absorption from the plant's surface or indirectly from the soil. Perennials and permanent pastures are contaminated more through the plant-base than the leaves as a mat of organic material exists on the soil surface which traps contamination.

The immediate problem in the wake of Chernobyl was, howaver, ingestion by livestock of surface cesium deposits on the herbage. Radioactive substances enter the body primarily through the gut but uptake also occurs in the lungs and through skin absorption. With steady intake, the concentration of the isotopes in tiasue will initially increase and then reach a plateau. When ingestion ceasas it is gradually eliminated. Once absorbed in the bloodstream cesium is rapidly distributed all over the body with resultant accumulations in the kidney and muscle. The biological (as opposed to the physical) half-life is a measure of the period after which an animal's body contains only half the amount of a particular ingested radioactive element, through excretion. Based on existing models the British government expected the half-life of cesium in lambs to be about 15 days and for cattle and sheep 40 days. It was these estimates upon which policy decisions were initially based.

As part of its general monitoring program for food, the government began sampling slaughter animals for radiation levels in early May. Given the larger relative body size of cattle and mature sheep, concentration levels were never considered sufficient to warrant any policy action. Throughout May, however, lamb samples showed increasing levels of cesium concentration. These high levels were the result of the smaller initial weight of lambs relative to forage intake and additional accumulations due to the young animal's rapid growth rate. By mid-June sufficient lamb samples in North Wales, Cumbria and parts of Scotland were in excess of the Ministry "trigger" level of 1,000 Bq per kg and the government invoked the powers of the Food and Environmental Protection Act of 1985 to protect consumers. On June 20, 1986, the government issued an order which prohibited the movement and slaughter of sheep in designated areas of North Wales for 21 days. The disruption was expected to be short lived.

So began a wide range of policy initiatives which were to affect Welsh sheep farmers and their grazing economy for the next six months and which may have repercussions for their grasslands into the future. It is important to note, however, that the government believed that the disruption would be minimal, that most of the effect would take place before the need to market lambs to retain the balance between animals and forage, and that the policy was based on the projections of a relatively short half-life of cesium in lambs. In the light of the subsequent experience it would seem unlikely that such a policy would again be initiated.

Some 2.5 million sheep were affected by the movement ban in North Wales. Initially the situation unfolded as the government expected. Contamination levels fell sufficiently so that the restrictions were removed from 1,000 farms on July 3 and 750 additional farms on July 10, all within the government's original 21-day period. However, even by July 3 it was clear that in some areas the levels of radiation would not fall below the "trigger" levels and the ban was extended for a further 21 days. As this would extend well into the period when farmers needed to sell some lambs to ensure sufficient forage, the Welsh Office Agriculture Department (WOAD) began advising farmers to alter their husbandry practices. Lambs which were near sale weights were to be separated and put on areas with only sufficient forage for maintainance to prevent them from becoming over-fat while late lambs were to be allowed to finish out as normal. A further 1,300 or so farmers were released in the next banning period but it became clear that a number of areas would not reach safe levels by the end of July and the ban was extended indefinately on July 31. Monitorings continued and all through the late summer and fall areas were released from the ban as their contamination levels fell below the trigger level. By the end of the fatstock season in late October there were still 315 restricted farms.

It is not yet clear why the computer models used to project declining radiation levels were so inaccurate. One possible explanation is that the models were constructed using data from continually grazed pastures. Hence, once the first growth was consumed, subsequent growth was not contaminated and ingestion virtually ceased. The rough pastures of North Wales cannot be continuously grazed and hence sheep were progressively moving into new ungrazed areas of contaminated forage. Again, however, given the limited experience with nuclear contamination no data for such a grazing system was available.

By early August the disruption to the grazing system could no longer be ignored. Some farms unable to sell off fat lambs to reduce stocking densities, were carrying twice their normal number of sheep (Davies, 1986). Land heid for winter grazing was being used to maintain lambs in condition. Further, stock was being forced onto rotation land where worm infestations were high, requiring costly additional handling to dose the sheep. Winter feed and silage were being consumed in some cases. Other farmers were hurriedly seeding late crops of rapeseed to supplement fall and winter feeding and the need to import feed was imminent. In other words there was a total disruption to the grazing system. On August 13 the government introduced measures to alleviate the pressure on grazing.

The policy introduced was known as a "mark and release" scheme. Sheep could be moved and sold from restricted areas if they were marked on the top of the head and neck with long lasting paint provided by the government. Such animals could be sold for further feeding but not slaughter and once removed from the restricted areas, could not be returned. Areas were categorized according to the severity of contamination. Sheep from "low deposit areas" (LDA) were to be marked in green while those from high deposit areas (HDA) were to be marked with blue. As sheep are not individually identifiable by the use of ear tags or tatoos, no sheep from either LDAs or HDAs could be slaughtered until all areas with the same designation were de-restricted. In other words as the place of origin of individual sheep could not be identified, no sheep from, say an LDA could be slaughtered until all LDAs were declared safe. Clearly those purchasing such sheep were taking a considerable risk. First, it was not clear how long such lambs would have to be held, thereby putting their own grazing systems at risk. Second, as many of the lambs from the restricted areas were already in fat condition, holding them longer could only lead to overfinishing and price discounts. Of course individual purchasers assessed these risks and marked lambs were heavily discounted in the market. The government did offer sellers compensation for the discounts but these were poorly structured to encourage good grazing management. In any case, farmers, especially in LDAs, were now faced with a difficult choice--either mark and sell their lambs and wait for the, as yet, poorly defined compensation or hold on to the animals, not mark them and hope that their areas would be de-restricted quickly. In fact this choice was explicitly put to farmers by the government in its statement of August 13 whereby "farmers should consider very carefully whether they should apply for consent (to mark and release) now or to wait until the area in which their flocks are located is cleared from restriction". Such a lack of clear direction no doubt encouraged some farmers to hold on to their stock and to continue overgrazing. It was not until September 29 that all of the LDAs were declared to be within the guidelines and green marked lambs could be slaughtered. At year's end some HDAs were still restricted.

Initially there were concerns about feeding contaminated silage but quick and extensive testing allayed any fears by the end of September and farmers were able to reduce some of the pressure on the grazing land by early feeding of silage. By the end of September there were still an estimated 135,000 sheep which had not yet been removed from restricted areas. Testing of live sheep scanners—known as scintillation detectors—had been ongoing and by mid-October live monitoring of sheep was undertaken on a limited basis. Priority was given to areas with near safe levels and individ-

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ual flocks were tested and safe sheep marked and released. By early December almost all animals which needed to be moved had been tested and sufficient monitors were available to undertake the final act, to scan those sheep sold off the HDAs which were outside the restricted areas and had been awaiting slaughter clearance since, in some cases, mid-August. Clearly the radiation policy had been overtaken by events and the persistent high levels of contamination in some areas required continued modifications to the scheme. Given the constraints to manpower and equipment and the sheer magnitude of the administration of the sheep movement regulations the apparent slowness of the government reaction is understandable and in and of itself probably not excessively damaging to the range resource. However, combined with the deficiencies of the compensation scheme, considerably more damage was done than was probably necessary.

It should be made clear that the British government was under no obligation to pay compensation to farmers as a result of the Chernobyl accident. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 and according to the Minister of Agriculture, it is the established principle that the "polluter pays." Given, however, that the polluter was the USSR, the need to compensate farmers was recognized from the earliest statements of the government. Under such circumstances compensation became a much more discretionary matter. The adequacy of the compensation is disputed but it is clear that the methods of compensation and their administration were selected primarily on considerations such as equity, simplicity and budget rather than the encouragement of activities to better manage a stressed resource. Compensation had three elements. The first provided a payment for the price loss resulting from lambs which become overfinished due to the restrictions. The second provided compensation for the discount received for marked sheep after the instigation of the "mark and release" scheme. The major problem with these two schemes was the lag between marketing and payment. The marketing delay caused considerable cash flow problems and the delay until payment made it more difficult for operators to bring in additional feed to alleviate the pressure on grazing resources. In the case of the second program this cash flow delay further encouraged farmers to hold on to their sheep in the hope that their area would be de-restricted and they would be able to receive the full market price immediately. This led to continued overgrazing. It would seem that some means could have been devised so that the subsidies were received within a day or two of sale. It is, however, the third aspect of compensation which was the least desirable in terms of resource management. This payment was to compensate for extra costs incurred-especially expenditures on feed. To encourage good resource management such compensation should have been implemented very early and it should have been tied directly to the importation of additional feed. This would have encouraged such imports and had the direct effect of reducing grazing pressure. In the end a headage payment was decided upon, no doubt for administrative convenience. Further, the government was exceedingly reluctant to undertake such a commitment and no announcement was made until September 24 with the actual levels not set until the details had been negotiated with the farmers' unions. Hence, farmers were left from late June until early October with no assurance that any feed costs incurred to reduce the stress on the grazing resource would be recoverable. It is not surprising that this, combined with uncertainty regarding prices and severe cash flow problems, caused many farmers to reduce expenses as far as possible and put most of the burden of the Chernobyl disaster on the grazing resource.

It remains to be seen what the long-term ramifications for the grazing economy will be. It will be the spring of 1987 before the effects on ewe condition and lambing rates of a winter on less forage will become apparent. Further, whether or not there will be carryover effects of the radiation into the summer of 1987 cannot be as yet assessed. However, some clear lessons are already suggested for any future nuclear contamination of rangelands wherever they occur.

First, if at all possible, market animals should be moved off of contaminated grazing as soon as possible. Movement to uncontaminated pasture will prevent the build up of radioactive material in such animals and relieve pressure on the grazing resource. At low levels of radiation breeding animals can be kept on the range to graze off contaminated grass. Second, if no uncontaminated areas are available then market animals should be sold at the appropriate time with full compensation and destroyed. This was actually suggested by some Welsh farm organizations but not accepted by the government. This would again reduce pressure on the range and might also help allay consumer fears that contaminated meat was finding its way to market. Third, any compensation scheme should be designed to explicitly include incentives to better manage the grazing resource. Fourth, the experience gained in Wales could lead to immediate calibration of live monitoring equipment and help alleviate many of the delays and disruptions caused by the post-slaughter sampling method. Large quantities of data will soon be available from Wales and other areas of the United Kingdom where contamination was heavy, as well as many areas of western Europe. Efforts should be made to acquire such infonnation by organizations such as the Society for Range Management and others concerned with management of rangeland resources and studies encouraged to determine the applicability for local cattle and sheep operations. Only in this way will the extremely costly information arising from the Chernobyl accident not be wasted.

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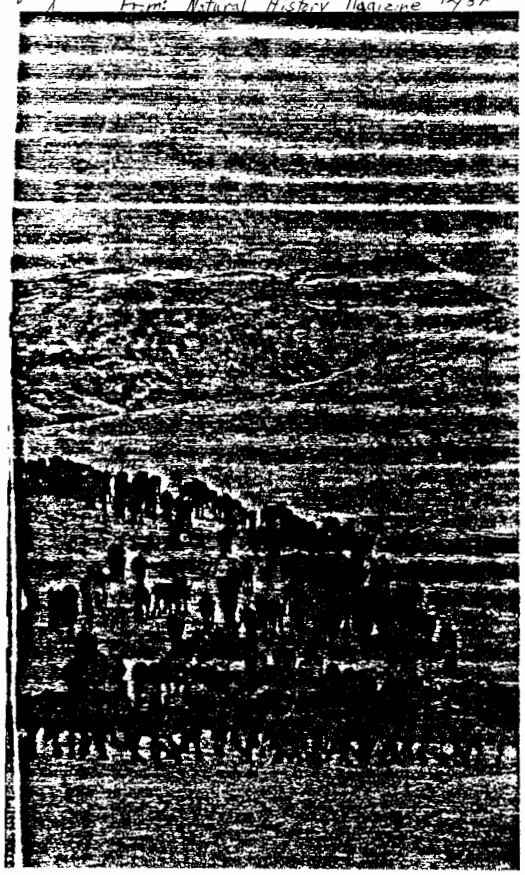
Roger Rosentube

From: Natural History Magazine 12/87

Lapp Life after Chernobyl

"You see . . . the same mountains and lakes, the same herds, but you know that there is something dangerous, something invisible, that can harm your children."

by Sharon Stephens



In January in northern Lapland, even the midday sun remains below the horizon. A twilight glow faintly illuminates stunted birch trees hung with delicate snow formations. The trees rise above the dark hills surrounding Hirvas-salmi, the reindeer straits, where migrating reindeer once crossed from winter forage in nearby forests to summer pastures on the high, open tundra. The air is 17° F. The warmth and color provided by campfires draw the reindeer herders within their bright circles. Herders in traditional deep blue Sami clothing, colorfully beribboned, walk beside others wearing parkas and jeans or even silvery metallic-looking snowsuits. Almost everyone wears warm reindeer-fur boots, often stuffed with dried grasses harvested the previous summer. The herders have arrived by car or snowmobile for the afternoon's work---the separation of the collective herd so that individual owners may sell some reindeer, slaughter others, and let the rest go free to dig for lichen beneath the snow crust.

For the Scandinavian Sami who make up the majority of herders in the northern reindeer territories of Finland, separating the herd is a social as well as an economic event, combining the business of modern reindeer ranching with the traditions of Sami reindeer culture. There is talk of the weather, the health and fertility of animals, of market prices and new government herding regulations. Herders also exchange village news, trade traditional reindeer lore, and improvise on old Sami stories and songs. Reindeer meat and fresh blood pancakes cook over the fire and cups of thick, steaming black coffee (and often of stronger drink as well) are passed from hand to hand. Young people flirt under the amused eyes of their parents, while children dart in and out of the circle of firelight, holding antlers above their heads and lassoing one another.

Finally, people convene in the central separation corral. Part of the herd is driven in from the larger waiting pen, and the warm breath of people and of trotting reindeer rises in the diffuse glow of generator-powered bulbs. As herders try to identify the earmarks of their own animals, raucous laughter and occasional dis-

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Several times a year the Sami round up the reindeer and herd them into outdoor corrals. In the autumn the animals to be slaughtered are lassoed and culled. In the late spring the young are earmarked and released.







potes are heard above the sounds of panting reindeer and hoofs pounding the frozen ground. When they find one of their own reindeer, herders reach into the moving sea of antlers and drag the recalcitrant animal through narrow chutes to small family corrals.

Close connections between people and reindeer lie at the heart of the distinctive Sami ethnic identity, despite fundamental changes in the herding way of life. "Somehow for me the reindeer roundups and separations are central to what I see as Sami," a young Sami woman tells me.

The rhythms of easy talk and intense activity, the sharing of food and participation of young and old, men and women, the freedom of making a living outdoors, from one's own deer—these things and the feelings surrounding them are different from the way of life of most Scandinavians, even though Sami life has also changed in many, many ways since the early 1900s, or even the period before World War II, when some of our parents still lived in tents and migrated with their herds.

In December and January of 1986–87, I traveled through Scandinavia for five weeks in order to study the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in Sami areas. (I had previously spent eighteen months in Finland doing research on Sami cultural history and the economics of modern herding.) As I met with government officials and scientists, Sami politicians, journalists, herders and nonherders, I began to see how Chernobyl's radioactive fallout had struck another blow against an already embattled culture.

Only about 10 percent of Scandinavia and Finland's approximately 70,000 Sami herd the region's 500,000 reindeer. Depending on the various criteria proposed for ethnic identity—from language to ancestral connection with traditional Sami territories to self-designation—Sami population estimates in Norway, Finland, and Sweden go as high as 100,000 or as low as 30,000. (Western scientists have not been allowed to study the Sami of the Soviet Union's Kola Peninsula. The government has discouraged their ethnic independence and collectivized the Sami with other herders.) Sweden's census figures designate as Sami only those whose families live by full-time reindeer herding, an occupation legislatively prohibited to others. But many Scandinavian and Finnish citizens who consider themselves to be Sami now make their living from fishing, stock farming and small-scale agriculture, the tourist business, crafts, or seasonal road building or logging. The work is often combined with some form of government welfare and occasional employment in southern cities. Nevertheless, the survival of a distinctive Sami minority culture within modern Scandinavia and Finland remains closely tied to the strength of northern reindeer herding, providing a livelihood for some and a symbolic tie to an ancient past for many more.

Sami hunters stalked wild northern reindeer in prehistoric times and painted vivid pictures of the chase on cliff walls. While physical data point to a European ancestry—Stone Age hunters who moved north with the retreat of the continental ice in pursuit of wild reindeer and other large game—the Sami language belongs to the Finno-Ugric language family and was probably brought to Scandinavia by hunting and fishing groups migrating west from the Volga region. About the third century B.C., "Sami people" may have come into existence when the large populations from the south came together with smaller groups of Finno-Ugric speakers from the east.

Two thousand years ago, small bands of Sami hunted and fished across the whole of present-day Finland, the Kola Peninsula in northwestern Russia, and wide regions of western Scandinavia. (Debates about the southern extent of aboriginal habitation figure prominently in current Sami litigation for land rights.) These Sami were seminomadic, living in bands of five to twenty families that occupied a common village in winter and dispersed in summer to outlying regions to fish and to hunt elk, bear, beaver, and wild reindeer. The sixth-century Byzantine chronicler Prokopios tells of a hardy northern people chasing down wild animals over snowy expanses on curious slats of curved wood—skis may have been the invention of Sami hunters.

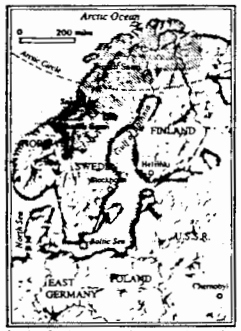
Sami hunting families very early kept a few tame reindeer, not as a source of food, but as a means of transport and as decoys for hunting wild reindeer. In the sixteenth century, in response to diminishing wild reindeer stocks and pressure from colonists moving in from the south, some Sami groups migrated into the mountainous northwestern tundra regions. There they expanded their domesticated herds into food reserves on the hoof and developed the pastoral nomadic way of life that has since come to represent, for many Sami and non-Sami alike, the "authentic Sami culture." These independent mountain nomads migrated hundreds of miles with herds that sometimes numbered in the thousands. While Scandinavian and Finnish representatives of church and state railed against the herders' stubborn paganism and political independence, proud mountain Sami groups developed elaborate clothing and singing styles to distinguish themselves from neighboring rivals for pasture territories. When nomads rode into market centers both they and their reindeer were decorated with silver. Sami fishermen were referred to as "fish-slime eaters" and others traded with them only grudgingly.

Over the next centuries, reindeer pastoralism spread throughout most of the Sami region. Together with the incursions of colonists, herding led to the extinction of wild reindeer, which could not compete with the large, protected tame herds for scarce pasture. Some Sami hunting/fishing communities fragmented into groups of itinerant beggars or were assimilated into Scandinavian and Finnish settlements. Others developed the subcultures that still persist today: the South Sami of central Norway and Sweden and the East Sami of Finland and northwestern Russia,

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Although herders now take snowmobiles out on herding trips, they still use traditional tents for shelter and stuff their boots with dried grasses. The map below shows the heaviest radiation from Chernobyl crossing through the South Sami herding lands.



both of whom combined smaller-scale, more-intensive herding with localized fishing, berry picking, elk hunting, and family farming; and the North Sami, inheritors of the pastoralist tradition. The mountain Sami had been vital to the development of early Scandinavian trade and transport in the far north, but their geographical isolation and pastoralist independence separated them from surrounding Scandinavians. With the transformation from a hunting/fishing to a herding society, they were looked upon by some (and some looked upon themselves) as the preservers of traditional Sami life.

From the sixteenth century on, bonds between herders and their reindeer became ever more central to the definition of Sami tradition and identity. Wealthy herders were often notorious for their reluctance to slaughter their reindeer for religious sacrifices or even for family consumption. A diminished herd meant a loss of one's own substance. Nomads spoke of marriages "being decided by the reindeer," as families came together to consolidate herds in the best territories. At the same time, governments began devising borders and issuing regulations with little regard for natural boundaries or Sami customs. As herds were enclosed within fixed, and often fenced, reindeer districts, Sami families began to live in permanent houses in villages. Although young men still spend long periods camping out in the forests, and whole families may spend summers in tents or small cabins near their herds, compulsory education of Sami children (often at distant boarding schools) began early in this century and tied Sami herders to village living.

On modern reindeer herding lands, the animals run free for much of the year and are only periodically rounded up, sometimes with the help of helicopters and small planes. Government advisers and economic analysts counsel Sami herders on the economic rationalization of the reindeer industry. They call for more efficient, productive, and profitable herding, slaughtering, and marketing organizations. Since World War II, a market for reindeer meat as a luxury item has developed in Scandinavia and northern Europe, and last year—before Chernobyl—there was talk of a major marketing program to be launched in the United States. Reindeer hides are popular with tourists, and even the antlers have a market in the Far East, where antler powder is believed to have aphrodisiac powers.

Reindeer once supplied herding families with most of their needs—food, clothing, transportation, and hides for tents. Today's Sami own radios, televisions, and even video recorders. They need money for housing, furniture, clothes, food, cars, and snowmobiles (called tinplate geldings by some because at times they seem like unproductive property, capable only of voraciously consuming herders' time and money).

Older herders worry that young people will come to see the reindeer simply as cash-producing commodities. But state economists complain that rationalization programs have been hindered by the persistence of traditional Sami attitudes toward land and reindeer. Gerd Persson, mother of a South Sami herding family, explains:

> Our men care for the reindeer and know them. When reindeer are slaughtered, it is done in special ways and with respect. We women know how to care for the meat, to use every bit—the blood, the head, even the feet in soup. We know how to make thread from sinew and how to prepare the skin and furs for clothing and shoes. The work of our hands puts food on our tables and clothing on our backs. We give our food to our guests and send dried meat to our children when they are away in school.

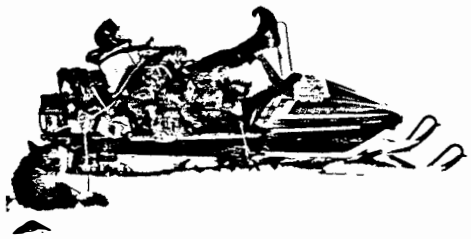
Especially in smaller-scale herding areas in the south, people speak of the importance of eating one's own reindeer, raised in places one knows.

But there are dangers for modern Sami who identify themselves too closely with a herding livelihood. Government legislation has led to reduced numbers of herders, as small herd owners who supplemented their incomes with other work (tourism, hunting, and fishing) are gradually eliminated from the herding force. In Sweden, their descendants two generations removed are legally barred from ever returning to the herding vocation, and thus also lose official Sami status.

The Sami were a threatened group even before Chernobyl. (Chernobyl, observed one Sami politician, was like pouring oil on a fire.) Fallout from the nuclear reactor explosion on April 28, 1986, affected Scandinavia more than the rest of Europe. Wind movements and local spring rains caused the heaviest fallout to occur in central Sweden and Norway, with levels decreasing toward the north. Finland and the most southern areas of western Scandinavia were spared. The primary contaminant was radioactive cesium 137, with a half-life of thirty years. The radioactivity in plants and the animals that feed on them posed serious problems of widespread contamination of food—milk, sheep, cows, fish, berries, and especially, reindeer. Lichen, the main reindeer grazing food, is a "radiation sponge." With no underground root system, lichens take all their nutrients from the air, and absorption of airborne cesium 137 by this slow-growing reindeer staple means that radioactivity in many northern pasturelands may not drop to "safe" levels for twenty to thirty years. But heated scientific debates abound over what is a safe level. In Norway, legally marketable reindeer may have 6,000 bequerels or less of radioactivity per kilo, compared with the current

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Snowmobiles, below, revolutionized herding and are now indispensable to the Sami, despite some concerns that the use of the machines have hurt the birth rate of the reindeer and damaged the lichen upon which the herds graze. Along with snowmobiles, helicopters, right, are sometimes used to scout, herd, and in this case, transport reindeer carcasses.



Swedish limit of 1,500. (A bequerel, bq, is a unit of radioactive measurement, representing one nuclear disintegration per second.) Reindeer slaughtered in central Norway in November 1986 averaged 70,000 bq per kilo (with some levels as high as 137,000), while two-thirds of the reindeer slaughtered in northern Norway were under the 6,000 bq per kilo limit and could be sold. No restrictions whatsoever were placed on Finnish reindeer. South Sami living in central Norway and Sweden were much harder hit by the fallout than Sami in the north and east.

Herders' immediate fears of economic disaster in heavily contaminated areas were eased by Swedish and Norwegian government promises to compensate reindeer owners for any slaughtered animals measuring above the legal limit. Herders were counseled to slaughter as usual, in order to prevent serious pasture depletions and to maintain herds for the future. The inedible meat was dyed bright blue to mark it unfit for human consumption and was sold as fodder to fox and mink farms or simply buried in large pits—essentially nuclear waste disposal areas—in uninhabited regions. Government intervention forestalled immediate economic collapse, but in South Sami areas—where small-scale, intensive herding involves especially close relations between people and reindeer—I was told the losses could not be compensated by any amount of money.

Economic compensation allowed people to buy food from stores or reindeer meat from uncontaminated regions to the north and east, but most of the South Sami with whom I spoke voiced fears of change symbolized by the loss of *niestii*, the meat taken from one's own herd. "This is not just a matter of economics," said Gerd Persson,

but of who we are, how we live, how we are connected to our reindeer and each other. Now we must buy everything. Thread, material, food, shoes are now all different things, when they used to be part of one thing . . . Even if there comes a time when we can eat the reindeer again, it may be too late to pass the knowledge of how to take and use *niestii* on to our children.

"One of the worst things is the pretending," said Ivar Toven, a Norwegian South Sami herder.

We know that the work of our hands just ends in animals being thrown into the ground. But the only ways we know to handle the reindeer are the careful ways our fathers taught us and that we hope to teach our children. So we pretend and we hope. What else can we do? This is the life I know.

His wife, Sig-Britt Toven, added:

It seems sometimes that things have become strange and make-believe. You see with your eyes the same mountains and lakes, the same herds, but you know that there is something dangerous, something invisible, that can harm your children, that you can't see or touch or smell.

In the early days after the accident, rumors spread about unimaginably high bequerel levels requiring the immediate slaughter of whole herds, while others predicted the birth of genetic monstrusities during coming calving seasons. Some pregnant women sought abortions, while others agonized over the future of their children. Some believe that radioactivity can be "caught" by contact with contaminated material and watch in fear as helicopters land to test soils where their children have just played.

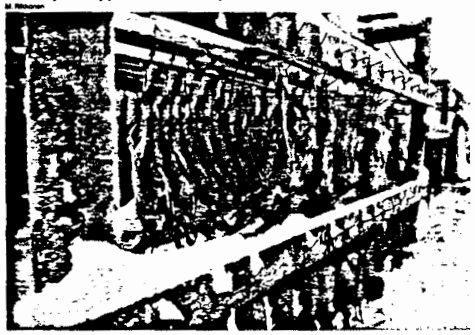
Regional differences in contamination exacerbated historical differences between South and North Sami. Radioactivity reduction programs—rounding up reindeer and feeding them with uncontaminated fodder—are most feasible in the north, where the reindeer are contaminated only slightly above government limits. Northern herders, seeking to rebuild a strong market for reindeer meat among wary consumers, worry that too much media attention given to the plight of South Sami herders may ultimately do more harm than good to the majority of Sami people. A North Sami politician privately observed, "It's simply pragmatic political sense to rebuild the reindeer economy as best we can, not just for the narrow economic good of any one group, but for the good of Sami culture as a whole." Northern herders have plans to bring young herders from southern areas north to show them there is a future in reindeer work.

In contrast, many South Sami express anger at what they see as neglect of their serious plight. The South Sami are a minority within a minority. Only about 2,000 strong, the South Sami have their own herding practices and their own dialect. South and North Sami must speak to one another in Swedish or Norwegian. Most Sami politicians, those who represent the Sami at the World Council of Indigenous



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Skinned reindeer carcasses are hung on wooden frames, below, then picked up by trucks. Not knowing how badly the 1986 radiation affected their reindeer, herders rounded up and slaughtered their animals as usual, only to be told that much of the meat was contaminated. It was painted blue and fed to fox and mink or buried in pits. For the Sami whose herds have been most severely affected by the radiation, the question is whether their pastoral way of life can outlast the twenty or thirty years their herds may remain contaminated.







Peoples and deal officially with Scandinavian authorities, are North Sami.

Both South and North Sami, as well as Sami in different states, see at least one consequence of Chernobyl that will call for a united Sami political front. In response to the public outcry against nuclear power following the Chernobyl accident, Sweden promised that by the year 2010 it would phase out the twelve nuclear reactors that provide more than half its current energy. Unfortunately for the Sami, the most likely energy alternative will be massive hydroelectric development in Sami herding regions.

Networks of roads and electrical lines already cross more and more of this northern reindeer range. (one Lapland hotel's tourist brochure describes this "land of the midnight sun" as "the world's most civilized wilderness"). Developers of mining, hydroelectricity, and tourism in the north seek legislative protection for their expansion into Sami areas where fragile lichen pastures are easily damaged and slow to regenerate. More and more reindeer are killed on the roads, and in some areas, herders must move reindeer to seasonal pastures by truck. Large areas of rich pastureland have been flooded, and important reindeer river crossings no longer freeze because of extensive dam building. Large tracts have been set aside for military developments, such as the NATO bases in northern Norway.

In a world where political power is related to the size of voting and lobbying constituencies, the loss of the reindeer and the consequent reduction in official Sami census figures pose threats to the ancient culture that become increasingly difficult to fight. In the face of Chernobyl some parents teach their children the Sami language and show them how to prepare grasses for fur shoes or bow to aid a calving doe. But they fear that Chernobyl may have damaged the children's trust in the Sami way of life.

"When the children returned to school in September," said Nora-Marie Braenfjell, a teacher at the South Sami school in Saaisa,

they spoke only of bequerels. They asked each other, "Did you eat fish from the lakes before you knew? Did you walk in the rain last spring?" They would open their lunch boxes and say, "I can eat this meat. My father bought it in the north so it has only 300 bequerels." But by December I noticed that hardly anyone spoke anymore of Chernobyl. "Do you think about it?" I asked. A nine-year-old girl replied, "No, it's like war. You know it's real, but far away. You can't see it, and you try not to think of it coming to you and your family." □

Special Isotope Separation(SIS) Refinery Exhibit 233

INEL Idaho Falls, ID(proposed) PUBLIC HEARING 26 March 1988

1.1 1. I vote NO. The Department of Energy(DOE) does not seem to be able to manage its affairs. I have read about the various potential threats to the environment and people. In particular I am concerned for the vulnerable aquifer in SE Idaho. These are not the reasons for my attitude.

3.2.2 Aside from technical details the DOE presents the image of a lost agency with no apparent public interest--not even defense. I favor a stronger commitment to conventional and " low tech " defense strategies. Weapons that work. Lets build them in Idaho.

5.12.1 If I were a banker I would not lend the DOE a dime until they demonstrate the ability to manage and solve the problems of nuclear energy.

3.2.2 2. Scale. The DOE has sponsored a variety of large-scale production reactors since the late 1940's. The graphite core design was known to be inherently

6.5.8 difficult to control. Unlike the French and others, U.S. reactor builders have never mastered their craft at the smaller scales of size which are safer and quite economical for power generation.

3. Standardization. I find no evidence of the DOE to standardize reactors on design, construction methods, and materials. Lack of standards leads to increased safety hazards in operation, higher costs for construction and maintenance, and uncertainty of spare parts to keep the reactors on-line.

3.2.7 4. DOE Safety Record. Uranium dust, radioactive acids and solvents in ground water, and plutonium fires are well documented. Billions are now needed to clean up existing contamination. The N reactor(Hanford, Wa.) has been closed for $ 70 million of (delayed) safety work. I regret the loss of jobs but applaud this decision to close Hanford.

4.1 5. Policy. We are unable to find any evidence of long range plans or policy development. There are no clear public statements of the need for more plu-

5.2.16 tonium. Nuclear weapons designers have stated that reactor grade plutonium can be used directly in nuclear explosives. Why recycle plutonium?

SUMMARY

5.24.23 I am aware of INEL's fine safety record and outstanding engineers, scientists, and support staff. INEL is probably the most qualified agency to operate a

3.2.2 SIS facility in the U.S.. I am opposed to adding $ 1 billion to the DOE budget for this project for any location. The DOE is not functioning in a responsible, businesslike fashion. The SIS is a bad idea in the light of the current national debt. I believe the DOE is a poor investment at this time. I am prepared to back up these statements with public literature, my pocket book, and at the ballot box.

6.3 I want to thank the DOE staff and all those that have made this hearing possible.

5883 Streamside Place
Boise, ID 83714
(208) 375-3938

125

234

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

STATE OF IDAHO

Dr. Clay Nichols
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 21, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichols;

For the record, I am Paul Montgomery, the State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, representing the State of Idaho. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, is an organization of 2.4 Million Men and Women whom have served this country overseas in time of Hostile Operations. 3.4

For many years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has, and continues to pursue all avenues of a great and peaceful Nation. Those who have served overseas during War time, have witnessed the many atrocities and horrors of war torn nations. We never want to see these things in this wonderful country of ours. We have always strived to assist our leaders in maintaining peace. Each year, at our National Conventions, we pass resolutions to this effect. However, it has always been and seems it will always be, that to have a nation in peace, a nation must be strong in it's National Defense. 4.15.4

With that thought in mind, this is the reason that I am appearing before you this afternoon in behalf of the building and operating of the S.I.S. in Idaho. From all of the testimony, news releases and information that has been released, the S.I.S. will provide a very valuable link in the National Defense of the United States of America, and will help us to maintain a strong defensive posture. 5.24.22

We are strongly convinced, that with the long viable record of safety and operations at the Idaho National Laboratory, that the Department of Energy can and will maintain a safe and strong operating facility. From the record at the Idaho National Laboratory, which is available to everyone, in it's safety, operations and development for the past 35 years it has been far above reproach compared to other similar Facilities or Industries.

As the State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Idaho, which is over 7,400 members strong, I have heard this project discussed many times, both pro and con and it is the vast majority opinion of the Idahoan's in this great organization of Patriotic Dedicated Men and Women, that the S.I.S. is a valuable and necessary project and should be in Idaho. We believe also that the Department of Energy has completed large and full scale evaluations in all aspects, and we further believe that the I.N.E.L. is the most logical place for it's construction. We therefore strongly urge the people to stand behind the Department of Energy, that they may commence construction as soon as possible at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. 1.1 2.1.1

Thank you for providing me the opportunity to appear before this group to express the views and full support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and all it's members in Idaho for this project.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF IDAHO

Paul Montgomery (208) 467-5979 2014 So. Powerline

Post 3465 Nampa, Idaho 83651

Strength through Numbers
Join The Veterans Of Foreign Wars

E235

Robt. G. Koger
P.O. Box 9384
Nampa, ID 83652

Exhibit 235

March 25, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
U.S. D.O.E., Idaho OPS Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1133

Dr. Nichols:

Attached is a copy of my statements to be made during the public hearing that concerns directly the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed construction and operation of the SIS Project at the INEL. I am scheduled to make the oral presentation during the 7 p.m., March 26, 1988, session in Boise, Idaho.

Very truly yours,

Robert G. Koger

Robert G. Koger
Nampa, Idaho

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Robert G. Koger
Nampa, ID

ORAL PRESENTATION

I strongly believe in and support the recommended Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) as described in the supporting Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) named and numbered DOE/EIS-0136 dated February, 1988. This project utilizes the AVLIS process for the production of weapons grade plutonium and is the highest technology currently available and fulfills the responsibility that the DOE has to the defense programs of the United States based upon the nuclear weapons stockpile memorandum (NWSM). Further, it results in greatly improved safety for operating personnel and economy of operation that all of us can relate to - it is our bucks! The last paragraph on page 1-2, succinctly describes the necessity for and production advantages of this process.

1.1

4.15.4

5.28.2

I concur in the Department of Energy's selection of the INEL as the preferred site for the construction and operation of the SIS Project using the AVLIS process.

The DEIS addresses, in clear language, the AVLIS process and the various support facilities function, together with basic construction criteria and coverage of operational features such as emissions and solid waste, transport of materials and resource requirements. Other topics include the physical environment, ecology and background radiation in addition to the environmental consequences as a result of site construction and project operation. Importantly, Section 4.1.3 describes the potential

2.1.1

impacts of a spectrum of postulated accidents followed by a discussion of occupational safety, safeguards and security and
2.1.1 unavoidable adverse impacts.

The environmental requirements are reviewed in Section 5 for all to see. These include executive orders, AEC and DOE Acts and Orders, Federal Statutes and State laws and regulations, other Orders and Acts and Regulations.

I wish to commend the authors and the reviewers for their very thorough treatment of the subject matter in this DEIS.

Lastly, of great interest to all of us that live in Idaho,
5.27.7.12 is the projected relative mix of personnel requirements for operation of the SIS facility. I would propose that the mix could be as follows:

10% Nucleau Engineers, Physicists & Chemists

60% Technologists & Office Personnel

20% Crafts Labor

10% Unskilled Labor

Exhibit 236

This exhibit begins with a letter by Fuji Kreider and continues with 32 additional letters from LaGrande, Oregon, residents. The 32 additional letters are considered part of Exhibit 236. Exhibit 237 will be found on the page following the final LaGrande, Oregon, letter.

TESTIMONY ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BY C. FUJI KREIDER
2204 Gekeler Lane
La Grande, Oregon 97850
503-963-2193

My name is Fuji Kreider and I live at 2204 Gekeler Lane; La Grande, Oregon.

Back in February 1986, I lived in Boise and I testified at your scoping hearings. Myself, and others from the Snake River Alliance, the Coalition for the Safe Transportation and Handling of Hazardous Materials, and Idaho Organizations for Nuclear Safety (IONS), all addressed and requested that you research transportation safety and routes, emergency response preparedness, and medical facility capabilities to deal with accident victims, in Idaho and anywhere in the U.S. where transportation would occur for the SIS project.

2.13.7 I believed in NEPA and the democratic process at those scoping hearings. And contrary to my colleages, I really felt that you would use our input as a framework for your reasearch. Well, I was either nieve or on the wrong side of the issue, because I am appauled at the research done regarding these issues in the Draft EIS!

People's health, security, livelihoods, and environments are at stake when you prepare an impact statement. This is why it is imperative that your research be the most thorough, realistic, practical and technical study possible.

Using your computer model to determine the probability of transportation accidents may be fine and I was pleased that the "chance" is low; but, the model is flawed because it only considers PROBABILTY:

5.29.6 First, it presumes that the casks are safe! The Department of Transportation has not approved a cask design for the shipment of transuranic wastes, and until they do, how can you truely assess the probability?

5.7.1 Second, the model presumes that there is adequate emergency response personnel which have adequate equipment and training. It presumes that these first responders know what they are dealing with. It presumes that there will be adequate and cohesive coordination among intergovernmental agencies handling an emergency.

5.7.6 Now let's talk the reality of researching emergency response. For example, investigating the route between Hanford and INEL, one would simply need to research what the emergency response preparedness situation is for a 12 county area and could the medical facilities in these counties handle accident victims. You are relying on these counties' cooperation and resources for the transportation and emergency readiness essential for the SIS; yet you won't rely on a phone call or letter to determine if they can handle an accident? Are you afraid of the answer you will receive?

Or do you know that the worst case "postulated accident" cannot be cleaned-up? 5.29.66

I am sorry to report that according to our Emergency Reponse Manager in Union county, where I currently live, the emergency response personnel will not be able to handle even the smallest of plutonium released from an accident, and other hazardous materials clean-ups are even questionable. 5.7.8

Not only are they not trained and prepared--they did not even know this process was occurring! It was me, a former Idaho resident, who informed the County Commission, City Councilpersons, and Emergency Response personnel that this DEIS was conducted!

(Now was that a guarantee, or a probability, that there would be intergovernmental cooperation?)

Let's face it; the researchers never left the office or their computer terminals. They never even picked up the phone!

Now let's talk practically about medical treatment facilities. The only medical facilities discussed were near the site. Again, there is a lack of reality here. How do you intend on initially treating and then transporting hundreds, dozens, or even one person, to the Idaho Falls medical facility when the accident occurs hundreds of miles from the site? 5.29.71

So you see, I am frustrated. Your conclusions are based on ONE BIG PROBABILITY! A technical study, yes--a practical study, no!

This probability is costing us a certain $862 million dollars, (not to mention the inevitable cost overruns). Plus, the probability of the additional costs of a transportation or site accident, such as: clean-up and decontamination, emergency response, effects on industries, health costs and liability to workers, community members, and their dependents, for their health, loss of wages, livelihoods, land, mental anguish, and on and on, which were not calculated in the DEIS. 5.29.81
(Or, is the DOE not going to accept this liability?)

Granted, our national policies value national defense, but they also value trying to balence the budget. The SIS project is tugging on both of these political values.

So we do the best assessment possible--technical folks like yourselves, would probably do a cost-benefit analysis.

When I weigh the costs of the project--the actual and probable, and weigh these against the probability of a full-scale nuclear war where we would need more stockpiles of plutonium because we ran out of our weapons, I would be quite puzzled. Why? 6.2

Well for one, I cannot imagine us running out of weapons, but also because all of the alternatives being weighed are probabilities. All--except one! The no action alternative is the only alternative with sure economic facts and complete health and transportation risk data. So according to my "probable cost-benefit analysis" which takes in more probable data than the DOE's, there is only

choice--The NO Action Alternative--Idaho's Choice, which many citizens of the Grande Ronde Valley also choose.

1.1 Here are the voices of ~~aHere are the voices of~~ another 32 citizens of eastern Oregon who could not be here today!

We are the citizens along the transportation route who have not been notified of this process, who have plenty to loose and not one tax dollar to gain!

MICHAEL A. HETRICK, M.D., F.A.A.P.
PEDIATRICIAN: infants, children and adolescents
612 SUNSET DRIVE
LA GRANDE, OREGON 97850
Telephone (503) 963-9123

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 21, 1988

Dear Dr. Nichols;

As a resident of Union County, which has declared itself by public referendum a nuclear-free zone, I believe that an informed public has made clear its wishes for no more nuclear weapons. The Special Isotope Separation project will be contributing to an increase in our country's nuclear arsenal at a time when our own president has negotiated by treaty with the Soviet Union a reduction in intermediate nuclear forces. 4.13 5.29.66

As a physician I am aware of the tremendous risk to the public along the transport route the nuclear waste will travel from Hanford to INEL. I believe our emergency equipment and planning to be woefully inadequate to handle even a minor accident involving trace amounts of plutonium or other nuclear materials.

SIS presents a grave danger to the public health and safety and I wish to encourage the Department of Energy to abandon its plans to proceed with SIS at Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. I fully support the **No Action Alternative** to construction of SIS. 1.1

Sincerely Yours,

Michael A. Hetrick, M.D.

Dr. Barbara J. Hetrick
902 'O' Avenue
La Grande, Oregon 97850

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 21, 1988

Dear Dr. Nichols;

1.1 I am writing to express my concern over the Special Isotope Separation project proposed for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. I fully support the **No Action Alternative** to construction of SIS.

5.29.66 I am frightened of the risk to the public along the transport route the nuclear waste will travel from Hanford to INEL. I am also not convinced of the need for more plutonium, and I feel that we should be reducing our nuclear arsenals, not building more nuclear devices.

4.13 As a resident of Union County, which has declared itself by public referendum a nuclear-free zone, I believe that an informed public has made clear its wishes for no more nuclear weapons. The SIS project will be contributing to an increase in our country's nuclear arsenal at a time when our president has negotiated by treaty with the Soviet Union a reduction in intermediate nuclear forces. SIS presents a great risk to the public health and safety and I wish to encourage the Department of Energy to abandon its plans to proceed with SIS at INEL.

4.14

4.13

Sincerely Yours,

Barbara J. Hetrick, O.D.

130

P.O. Box 627
La Grande, OR
97850
(503) 963-4506

March 20, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

While AIDS (Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is not radiation sickness, it is an appropriate equivalent. Americans have been treated to graphic views of AIDS patients on television. We have seen the wasting away and cancerous growths this disease produces. Without having to witness radiation disease first hand, we now know what gruesome deaths and suffering nuclear war and nuclear accidents will bring.

La Grande is on the I-84 corridor (both railroad and freeway) over which nuclear wastes will be shipped if the SIS is built at INEL. Just last year a truck carrying radioacive waste wrecked near Baker, Oregon, 45 miles south of here, and there have been more than a few railroad accidents near La Grande in the past two years. Safe transportation of high grade nuclear wastes is a fantasy, **THERE SIMPLY IS NO FAILSAFE WAY TO TRANSPORT THESE MATERIALS.** 5.29.95

I do not appreciate any person involved with the federal government playing fast and loose with my health and welfare, not to mention the welfare of my family and friends in this community. 6.1.1

I look upon those who advocate nuclear weapons and the transportation of high level nuclear waste as I look upon a blood donor who knows he has AIDS and donates blood anyway. The amount of plutonium necessary to cause lung cancer is scarcely larger than an AIDS virus, and unlike an AIDS virus, the plutonium can infect people by windblown dust. 1.1

I urge you to consider this fact: no culture has long survived which did not firmly control its warrior class. In short, you must put a firm and rapid stop to this SIS nonsense. 5.24.31

Sincerely,

Stuart Croghan

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Charlene K. Edwards
2703 N. Ash
La Grande, Oregon 97850
March 18, 1988

1.1
5.12.1
5.29.61
5.29.95

I am adamantly opposed to the construction of the Special Isotope separation plant at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory because it would result in the inevitable pollution of the Snake River Plain Aquifer with plutonium just like has happened at every other nuclear facility around the country. Further, it would require the hauling of the plutonium feedstock down the I-84 corridor, thus paving the way for the contamination of all the country along the way.

Since the INF treaty is going to free up a couple of tons of weapons grade plutonium I can't see how we are going to have any shortage of this durable material.

4.14
5.29.66
5.29.42
3.2.2

At the present time there are no facilities to deal with a major spill of radioactive material in any of the towns along the proposed route of the plutonium shipments. There is no certified cask for the shipments. The D.O.E. is self-regulating, in effect it is un-regulated, as such it is difficult for me to have much faith in their pronouncements on safety matters.

Don't build the S.I.S. We don't need it, we don't want it, we can't afford the billion dollar expense or the risk of plutonium contamination.

Charlene K Edwards

131

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Raymond I. Haight
1508 6th St.
La Grande, Oregon 97850
March 21, 1988

1.1
3.5.1
5.29.42
5.29.95
5.7.1
5.29.66
5.30.1.2
5.26.2
5.12.1
3.2.1
4.14

I am against the construction of the Special Isotope Separation plant because of unanswered questions on safety matters and the problem of nuclear proliferation.

So far there appears to be no safe way to transport the plutonium feedstock from Hanford to the INEL. There is no approved cask, there are no adequate emergency response teams available in the towns along the proposed hauling route to deal with a major accident, and the DEIS doesn't address the problem of clean-up in case of a large scale spill.

Since there is not enough feedstock to operate the plant for it's full lifetime I am afraid that the government will find a way to break the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and start using feedstock from commercial power plants.

There are several other problems facing the SIS plant too, like its being sited on top of one of Idaho's largest aquifers, the economic impact of contamination on the farming industy, DOE's poor track record of self-regulation, and the very large question of whether we even need any more weapons grade plutonium in light of the fact that the INF treaty will free up 8 times as much as the SIS will make. I vote not to build the SIS at all.

Raymond I. Haight

101 Second St
La Grande OR 97850
March 20, 1988

Dr Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols,

5.29.64 As a resident of La Grande, Oregon, I am opposed to
building of a plutonium refinery at the Idaho National
5.29.87 Engineering Laboratory. The environmental impact statement
for the plutonium refinery has failed to address the
concerns of the residents living along the transportation
route from Hanford, Washington to the INEL in Idaho.

5.29.95 Technology has not yet provided an absolutely safe
method to transport plutonium feedstock. There are
grave consequences to consider should an accident occur
during the transport of plutonium feedstock from Hanford to
5.29.55 the INEL. Plutonium leakage from an accident would have
deleterious health outcomes causing cancer, birth defects, genetic
damages and even deaths for the people of the Northwest.

I urge you to take no action, that is, to not move plutonium
4.3 from Hanford to INEL. There are already enough nuclear weapons
in the U.S. stockpile. We obviously do not need more, especially
at the expense of the people who live along I-84.

Sincerely,
Peggy Nolan, R.N.

132

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Douglas Romer
March 15, 1988

Dr. Nichols:

I urge you to **please take action against the SIS project** 1.1
proposed for implementation in Intel Idaho. The Whole world
is on the edge of annihilation because of the nuclear weapons
race between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. **We need no more atomic
bombs. This is the most serious problem that mankind has
ever faced. Please STOP THIS MADNESS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Let this be an indication of goodwill in attempting to stop
the arms race. We owe this responsibility to our children
and grandchildren not to destroy the earth. We can dismantle** 4.13
**some of our current over-supply of nuclear warheads as fuel
for generating plants.**

Thankyou for listening.

Douglas Romer
1210 B Ave
La Grande OR

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Susie Romer
March 15, 1988

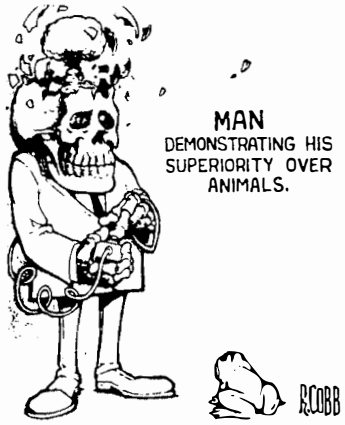
Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I urge you to **please take action against the SIS project** proposed for implementation in Intel Idaho. The Whole world is on the edge of annihilation because of the nuclear weapons race between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. We need no more atomic bombs. This is the most serious problem that mankind has ever faced. Please STOP THIS MADNESS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Let this be an indication of goodwill in attempting to stop the arms race. We owe this responsibility to our children and grandchildren not to destroy the earth. We can dismantle some of our current over-supply of nuclear warheads as fuel

4.13 for generating plants.

Thankyou for listening.

Myra S. Romer



G. Leighton
1902 - 3rd St. #106
LaGrande, OR 97850

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

March 20, 1988

Dear Dr. Nichols;

This is to express strong opposition to the proposed transport of plutonium from Hanford, Washington to the Idaho National Engeneering Laboratory. 5.29.64

It is amazing that such shipments of a dangerous, non-biodegradable material would even be considered. Not a day goes by without a news item about accidental highway spills, railroad car mishaps and other such circumstances that require the evacuation of wholepopulations to avoid toxic poisons. Just last December a few railroad tank-cars here in LaGrande derailed containing "just plain amonia" and inhabitants of the neighborhood had to leave their homes at least for the duration of the emergency. Had it been volatile plutonium, what emergency measures could be taken? 5.30.4.14 4.9.3

Do we really need to emulate the well-known chemical pollution of Rocky Flats near Denver?

No self-declared "need" by any Department of the U.S. Government can justify further destruction of land, air, water - and people (cancer, birth defects and still unknown long-term effects). As to assurances from the Department of Energy, you only need to consider the record of too little too late from Minnesota to the Mississippi. 3.2.1

Not last, there are many other projects more deserving of the $862 million.

For the Earth,

G. Leighton

TO ALL THIS MAY CONCERN,

I, THERESA BUTTS, OPPOSE THE TRANSPORT
5.29.106 OF NUCLEAR WASTES ALONG HIGHWAY 84 THROUGH THE GRANDE RONDE VALLEY OF NORTHEASTERN OREGON.

OUR ISOLATED AREA IS SURROUNDED BY TREACHEROUS ROADS ESPECIALLY IN WINTER. TRUCKS
5.29.63 WRECK DAILY BECAUSE OF ICY CONDITIONS AS WELL AS HIGH WINDS. THIS IS NOT A SAFE MODE OF TRANSPORT.

SINCERELY

Theresa Butts

134

March 26 88

I am opposed to the trasporting of nuclear waste through the Grand Ronde Valley. The adverse road conditions that are a frequent in and out of this valley are uncontrollable and unpredictable. Such transportation of this material is totally unacceptible. 5.29.63

Theresa Butts

534-5411

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1707 Cedar St.
La Grande, OR 97850

March 20, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Re: Special Isotope Separator

Dear Dr. Nichols;

5.29.63 Every year in the La Grande area there are several train derailments and a dozen or more semi truck accidents. Cabbage Hill, to the north of us, and Ladd Canyon and Pyles Canyon to the south are treacherous during many months of the year, and human error and carelessness compound the risks of transit through northeast Oregon.

5.29.87 -A recent derailment in La Grande itself nearly spilled hundreds of gallons of deadly chemicals;
-Last spring a trucker who had been drinking went off the road near Pendleton with his load of noxious chemicals;
-A derailment in Pyles Canyon several years ago dumped tons of grain into the valley. A letter to the editor at the time noted that, were the contents of those cars plutonium, the canyon would have been contaminated for 20,000 years.

5.29.95 In my view, an accident to a truck or train carrying nuclear materials is not a question of if but when; it is inevitable, no matter what care is taken with containers or the people concerned.

However, the matter is more than one of practical transport; I also believe that there is no need for the S.I.S. at all. Our government, and that of the Soviet Union, have recently begun to dismantle nuclear weapons for the first time since we began to build them. This is a hopeful start and one which I want to see continue. Preparations to

4.14 make additional nuclear weapons run exactly counter to that effort, and should be abandoned. Please support the no action alternative.

Sincerely,

Glena D. Records

135

1227 7th Ave.
La Grande Or.
97850

March 19, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

I want to testify against the S.I.S. Plutonium manufacture project for Idaho, or anywhere else. It's dangerous, economically stupid, & environmentally unsound. Who knows the DOE has no credibility anymore. Who are you trying to put another one over on the people? Aren't Hanford enough? Don't you listen to your Idaho citizens? It's our children that need help! How typical that you work to pass the I-84 corridor, the land we seek to preserve for our children & their families. For God's sake why don't you use your energy to invent cheap-efficient fuel pumps or something healthy for people? Why don't you, & your cronies come to the Tilt. St. Helens ash to make sure your security for nuclear waste storage is feasible?

5.29.106 I also want to say the roads around here are so terrible, slippy & there's at least one accident a day on Ladd Canyon every day during winter (Oct - April at 5000'.) And you want to truck hot material through here? Surely you jest.

I also take issue with the fact that you are Oregonian. I'm not patriotic - I think we should share the risk. It makes me real angry to think that you

→

around, tossing to passer my neighbor. I have my neighbor at my back. Can you see the name?

Sincerely,

Jeanne Nicholson
1207 M – La Grande 97850

P.S. If you were really interested in seeing a good public servant, you'd be helping people instead of hurting them. You and the harnessing the geothermal energy in Idaho instead of perpetrating the industrial-military machine. I guess you don't, listen to Commoner either. That's your problem — you don't listen to anybody anymore because you're lives pertaining to our outer space vision. You are out of touch w/the hearts of the people

3.2.2

136

Verna Putman
3595 Grace St.
Baker, Oregon 97814
March 17, 1988

Mr. Ray Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83402

Dr. Nichols:

I strongly oppose the shipment of plutonium through Oregon to INEL in Idaho. In the first place, this nation already has adequate stockpiles of plutonium to meet national defense needs; enough to destory any adversay many times. Secondly, this material will travel through an area which is known for bad road conditions caused by the weather at any time of the year. I have commuted from Baker to LaGrande for five years and in that time I have seen innumerable trucks which have spilled their loads. There have also been a number of train derailments in this area. No safeguards have been emit in order to deal with emergencies which would arise in case the plutonium should accidently be released. The Department of Transportation has refused to the cask which the plutonium would be shipped in, also. This should make us all

4.1

5.29.106

5.29.66

5.29.42

7/85

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83402

Dear Dr. Nichols,

This letter is in regard to the creation of a Plutonium Refinery. Of course no one wants poisons in their back yard or travelling through their cities on highways and rails. It would be the utmost folly to send highly radioactive material such as plutonium (with a staggering half-life) over Cabbage Hill and through Ladd Canyon* (the barely negotiable interior time passes between Hanford and Boise.)

I urge you to take no action to reclaim the plutonium. We don't need anymore bombs, birth defects or cancer. Human error cannot be overlooked through rose colored glasses of science and technology. The economic disaster of any nuclear accident would add to the difficulties regionally, not to mention the national debt. Stop, for all of our sakes, for the sakes of future generations, the further pollution of our fragile planet. Stop the needless proliferation of tools

1.1

4.1

5.27.2

I believe that these casks are unsafe to use for transportation in the first place. The DOE has already contaminated our environment and I do not want to see this continue.

5.24.27

Remember that this dot (.) could not just kill animals, Dr. Nichols; it could kill me, OR possibly even you if it were a dot of plutonium.

Sincerely,
Merna Putman

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

David Pickett
P.O. Box 12
La Grande, Oregon 97850
March 14, 1988

4.1 I am writing to protest the construction of the Special Isotope Separation plant at the I.N.E.L. There is no proof that the U.S. is in severe enough need of more plutonium to justify this facility and the risks that accompany it.

4.14 We already have more nuclear weapons than can be justified by any but the most paranoid military minds. The signing of treaties that are presently in the works will free up tons of plutonium that can be used to produce new weapons if the need arises. Plutonium doesn't wear out, in fact it's extremely long shelf-life is one of the major reasons for not constructing the S.I.S.

5.12.1 Every nuclear facility becomes contaminated, it's the nature of the beast. Because of plutonium's 25,000 year half-life any plutonium processing facility will be a liability for thousands of generations. Since the S.I.S. will be sitting directly atop the Snake River Plain Aquifer it is nearly inevitable that the aquifer will be contaminated like the aquifers at the Hanford site. There is no way to clean up an aquifer contaminated with plutonium.

5.29.95 Finally, there is no safe way to deliver the plutonium feedstock to the I.N.E.L. In light of the numerous rail accidents, shipping by rail would be akin to playing Russian Roulette with a bow and arrow. Trucking the feedstock is no better when you take into account the vagaries of weather and public's proclivity for combining mind-altering drugs with travel on the highways.

5.29.64 No action at all should be taken on the construction of this facility.

1.1 We don't need it, we don't want it, and it should not be built anyplace, now or ever.

David Pickett

138

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 15, 1988

Dr. Nichols:

1.1 To consider the building of another plutonium refinery is folly. My position is firmly based on the no action alternative.

6.3 The U.S. is flooded with nuclear weapons. Our economy is in tremendous distress. We can no longer base it on the weak back of the defense industry. We need to be spending the tax dollars we have on educating our people and building a firm base in the world market with industry.

It's a sad day when our two biggest exports are waste metal and waste paper. Americans can't buy a VCR made in the U.S. We're losing rapidly our technological footing in the world economy. In the end, it will be our ignorance that destroys us, not our weaponry.

5.7.10 The Draft EIS fails to address the type of emergency response that would be needed to deal with an accident involving the release of plutonium. Oregon is just beginning to address the issues of medical treatment, evacuation, cleanup and liability.

2.13.7 We are currently in no position to allow the transport of massive quantities of nuclear waste through Oregon along the I-84 corridor. Indeed there are many issues yet to be addressed before one can even consider the possibility of a plant being developed in Idaho.

The bottom line rests on the fact that we HAVE ENOUGH WEAPONS.

Sincerely,

Shelley Cimon

Shelley Cimon
1208 First St.
La Grande, Oregon 97850

LAGRANDE, OR 97850

15 MARCH 1988

DR. CLAY NICHOLS
785 DOE PLACE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402

DEAR DR NICHOLS,

1.1 PLEASE CONSIDER THIS LETTER WHEN SELECTING AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT.

4.1 I FEEL THAT THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE THE BEST ONE AS DISCUSSED IN THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. THERE IS TOO MUCH WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM ALREADY. PLUTONIUM IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. THERE IS

5.13.17 INADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR DEALING WITH A PLUTONIUM SPILL IN ALL BUT A FEW CITIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

I FIND IT APPALLING TO THINK THAT THERE ARE PEOPLE WHOSE SOLE ACTIVITY IS TO CREATE WEAPONS FOR THE ANNIHILATION OF INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

5.29.101 PLEASE SUPPORT THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

THANK YOU.

SINCERELY,
Kent Cox

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March 16, 1988

Laurel Rubin
Rt 1, Box 4
Summerville, OR 97876

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

As a twelve-year resident of NE Oregon, wildlife technician and incipient school teacher, 1.1
I ask you to adopt the "NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE" for your proposed S.I.S. project.

This proposed project represents the antithesis of many of the values I and most others 6.5.2
in this area hold, namely Peace, Economic and Environmental Integrity, Simple Living and Health in our Home, namely NE Oregon.

Numerous aspects of your proposed plan 4.1
including the indispensable lack of need for additional weapons materials, the risk of transporting plutonium on our open 5.29.95
highways, the expense of the entire project especially in light of the country's and world's 6.3
myriad (other) needs, and the DOE's measurable degradation of sites already under your use should make the "No Action" alternative the 5.24.22
obvious prudent choice. Please choose it

Sincerely
Laurel Rubin

403 "M" Avenue
La Grande, Oregon
March 17, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichol:

So, 1,500 to 2,000 shipments of radioactive materials a year have been transported to Hanford. And now it is going to be reversed and it will be an estimated 222 truckloads traveling all the way to New Mexico for 30 years!! This
5.13.17 will be in addition to plutonium feedstock going from Hanford to INEL in Idaho, which, we are told, is in the form of plutonium oxide, a powder that is an extremely toxic radio active material when exposed to air or water.

The thought of all those radioactive materials being shuffled secretively here, there and yon conjures up the image of ants whose nest has been disrputed. They scuttle in all directions and back again looking for safety and many of the ants carrying eggs dash back and forth looking for a secure place for them but all they accomplish is total confusion. It is so similar to what we are doing with our plutonium and radioactive wastes.

5.30.3.1 We are not successful in finding a totally safe repository for them. No matter how they are handled and where they are stored, there is a threat from them. There is danger from earthquakes, or floods, or leakage or maybe even a bomb dropped by somebody or sabotage from within. Nothing makes them safe.

However, it does seem to me, that as long as we have already contaminated the site at Hanford for 44 years, that we should just leave the contamination on that site and not move it around all over the country threatening other areas.
1.1 After all, a virtrification plant is to be built there which will turn radioactive wastes into glasslike bars which make it "almost" safe. If it is safe enough for transportation, then it should be safe enough to store there and not expose other areas to contamination by some unpreventable mishap.

This would also save at least 862 million dollars for the taxpayers.

5.29.85 WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, especially on I-84. It is the highway we use and it is also used by our children and grandchildren. We deeply resent any threat to them from spills or whatever of hazardous materials. We know others using other highways feel as strongly about the welfare of their children and grandchildren. Which two or few lives are the most important?

6.1.1 We value our family and do not want to see it hurt by the unnecessary movement and manufacture of plutonium stockpiles. The continued production of plutonium multiplies the danger of total destruction of our world, not only by nuclear war, but from accidents, sabotage, and natural disasters. The more the number of storage locations, the more chances there is for a catastrophe. Nature is well-known for precipating freak happenings.

It is time for us to become rational and use our intelligence to stop this senseless panicked-ant behavior.

Truly,
Roberta Bates
Roberta Bates

140

1502 M Avenue/La Grande, Oregon 97850

March 19, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 RE: SIS

Dear Dr. Nichols and DOE folks:

No thank you to your offer to build a plutonium refinery in Idaho Falls. 1.1

I don't think about the nuclear arms race very often. Wifing, working, fixing up a house and raising two children make more urgent demands. Nuclear waste bumping down the highway 4 miles from my home is something very different.

I strongly oppose your plan to ship radio active material down I-84 from Hanford past me and my family in La Grande, our parents in Ontario, friends in Caldwell, Boise and Twin Falls, grandparents in Heyburn, and cousins in Pocatello. 5.29.85

I do not trust you to transport dangerous material safely. And there is no second chance if you screw up... which you have done on several occasions haven't you?? In fact do you even have a plan for when you screw up? 5.29.95

As near as I can find out there is already plenty of plutonium around and it stores for a long long time. So, save me and my fellow working citizens the $8,000,000-plus of refining more. And don't bother sending your trucks and trains past our communities of --so far--reasonably well people with names, faces, feelings and futures.

No Thank you to SIS. 4.1

Non-radioactive regards,
Susan Badger Jones
(503) 963-3339

March 18, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RE: Proposed SIS Plant at Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I am writing to urge the Department of Energy to select the NO ACTION alternative with regards to constructing a plutonium refinery in eastern Idaho. The potential environmental impact goes far beyond the impact at the site itself. The risk of an
5.29.95 accident during transportation of this deadly and long-lived
5.29.101 material is very real. There is no indication in the DEIS of the type of emergency response which would be needed to deal with an accident of this type. Because the material would be dispersed into the air if a container were punctured, it is obvious that an accident of this type would be catastrophic.

5.29.95 As a resident of LaGrande, I am well aware that the mountain passes on either side of our community are among the most treacherous on the interstate highway system during winter. I am also aware that train derailments occur with frequency on either side of us. (In fact, there was a potentially serious derailment inside the LaGrande city limits, four blocks from my home just two months ago.) In my mind, it is sheer madness to even consider transporting a material like plutonium oxide through this area. (Actually, I think it's sheer madness to risk transporting the stuff through anywhere!)

5.27.2 All planetary and humanitarian issues aside, the proposed plant does not make economic sense. The economic impact of an accident in transport or on site would be devastating to the communities
5.27.6.1 at or near the accident site. Finally, the lifespan of the proposed site (30 years) does not jive with the number of years it will take to process the material available at Hanford. So what is this plant going to be used for those remaining 22 years? It is illegal to process plutonium recovered from commercial nuclear power plants. I sincerely hope this law is never compromised. It certainly seems ludicrous that you might be planning a facility with that in mind.

2.2.6 Again, I urge you to choose the NO ACTION alternative with regards to the construction of the SIS plant.

Sincerely,

Sally Snyder

Sally Snyder
3103 Alder
LaGrande, OR 97850

141

sunflower books etc.
1114 Washington Street
La Grande, Oregon
97850
1-503-963-5242

March 17, 1988

Dr Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83402

Dear Sir,

As a city- and business owner in La Grande, Oregon, I am extremely concerned about the proposed shipment of plutonium through La Grande to INEL in Idaho. I am strongly opposed to such transportation. The risks of an accident are too great. Please do not build a plutonium refinery in Idaho. Thank you. 5.29.90 1.1

Sincerely,

Anne Hyde-s

owner of Sunflower Books

Mar. 15 1988

Douglas E. Ray
1206 B Ave.
La Grande OR
97850

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

R 1 of 2

1.1 I am writing in response to the DEIS for the SIS project currently being considered by the DOE.

5.30.1.11 — I strongly support the "no action" alternative! Not only is the SIS project a bad idea for the Northwest; it is an idea that is entirely unsupportable. Consider:

The DOE has consistently demonstrated the failure of any and all containment technology for handling TRU wastes.

5.30.4.14 This is evident in the serious and continuing contamination of its nuclear weapons design and production facilities, including Hanford and Savannah River. It is equally evident in the DOE's failure to come up with a shipping cask that can meet DOT standards for transport of TRU feedstock. These facts cannot

5.29.42 be overlooked or minimized considering the catastrophic consequences of any spill during shipping, handling,

Please understand, I am aware that international conflicts are now and ever will be part of living on the earth. We must now find a better way to resolve conflict. The threat of nuclear annihilation is as much a threat to me and my children as it is to our supposed enemies.

Please no more plutonium reclamation. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Ken and Jeri Watson
1402 N. Balm
La Grande, OR
97850

142

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Robert A. Clayville
Routel, Box 93
Cove, Oregon 97824

1.1

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5.29.91

I don't believe that the Special Isotope Separation facility should be built anywhere, especially not in southern Idaho on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer that supplies most of the water to that arid region.

Another problem is in the shipment. There isn't any safe method for transporting the terribly toxic plutonium feedstock. To date no one has produced a cask of suitable strength to withstand a train derailment or a high speed truck wreck. Once the plutonium oxide is released into the air there is no way to recapture it -- this fact is reflected in the fact that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement doesn't even address the issue of clean-up after a major spill. I do not want the plutonium feedstock shipped through the Grande Ronde Valley under any circumstance.

We don't need the SIS, it's a poorly thought out project sited in bad place with the intent of producing a poison that we don't need. Don't build the SIS!

R A Clayville

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Ann G. Pickett
1206 2nd St.
La Grande, Oregon 97850

4.15.5

4.3

5.29.95

5.26.2

1.1

I don't believe that the Special Isotope Separation plant should be constructed anywhere. The U.S. has more than 100 tons of weapons grade plutonium, more than we can ever need since it has a half-life of 25,000 years. In addition to this excessive quantity we will have tons more when the INF treaty is put into effect and we cut back on our strategic forces.

No matter which of the proposed sites is examined they all require plutonium from Hanford to be shipped down the I-84 corridor. This can not be done safely. Neither the rail nor the trucking industries has a good enough track record in safety matters to inspire confidence in me when faced with the possibility of them handling plutonium, which is the most toxic substance known to man. The draft environmental impact statement doesn't address the clean-up process issue in the event of a truck wreck or train derailment -- I suspect this reflects the sobering knowledge that the government knows that there isn't really any way to clean-up an major plutonium spill.

I am also afraid that once all the plutonium feedstock from Hanford is processed that the government will not shut down this billion dollar facility but will find some way to justify using feedstock from commercial nuclear reactors, even though this is a direct violation of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Do not build this expensive and dangerous white elephant!

Ann G. Pickett

Mar. 15 1988

Douglas E. Ray
1206 B Ave.
La Grande OR
97850

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Pg 1 of 2

1.1 I am writing in response to the DEIS for the SIS project currently being considered by the DOE. I strongly support the "no action" alternative! Not only is the SIS project a bad idea for the Northwest; 5.30.1.11 it is an idea that is entirely unsupportable. Consider:

The DOE has consistently demonstrated the failure of any and all containment technology for handling TRU wastes. 5.30.4.14 This is evident in the serious and continuing contamination of its nuclear weapons design and production facilities, including Hanford and Savanah River. It is equally evident in the DOE's failure to 5.29.42 come up with a shipping cask that can meet DOT standards for transport of TRU feedstock. These facts cannot 5.29.91 be overlooked or minimized considering the catastrophic consequences of any spill during shipping, handling,

Douglas E. Ray
1206 B Ave
La Grande OR

Pg 2 of 2

or storage of powdered TRU stock. 5.29.91

Consider also that the very concept of the SIS facility is obsolete before it can even get through the planning stage! Production of Pu-239 has been given urgent priority in our country's defense plans since the 1940's. During 4.15.5 the "cold war" Pu-239 availability was indeed a major factor in our ability to construct and deploy nuclear weapons. Things have changed! The U.S. now has about 120 tons of weapons grade Pu-239. The INF treaty will recover 4.3 an additional 2 tons. Moreover, the US already possesses 25,000 nuclear weapons.

Where is the wisdom in proceeding with a plan for which the necessary technology eludes us even as the 1.1 need for its implementation is obsolete?

No to the SIS in Idaho or anywhere!

Sincerely,
Douglas Ray

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Robert G. Pickett
1206 2nd St.
La Grande, Oregon 97850

4.15.5 I am writing to express my opposition to the construction of the Special Isotope Separation plant.

There doesn't seem to be any need at the present time for more
4.3 weapons grade plutonium in light of the fact we already have 27,000 nuclear warheads. Additional plutonium will be freed up by missle reductions mandated by the INF treaty and this will supply about 8 times as much plutonium as the SIS would produce.

There is currently no safe way to ship the plutonium nor an adequate
5.29.95 way to clean up a spill. Plutonium is simply too toxic to risk on our highways or railroads without a clear and present need, no such need now exists.

3.2.1 Since the DOE is a self-regulating agency they have one of the worst records for safety of any government agency. They have polluted every nuclear facility that they have ever used. The I.N.E.L. is located on the very important Snake River Plain Aquifer which supplies water to most of
5.12.1 southern Idaho. Processing plutonium at the I.N.E.L. will most likely pollute the aquifer and since I have two children living in Idaho, this is totally unacceptable to me.

1.1 The SIS is a standard government boondogle and shouldn't be built anywhere at this time.

Robert G. Pickett

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Mary Ann Fleser
1206 B Ave
La Grande, OR 97850

3/15/88

To: Dr Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

This letter is written in support of the NO ACTION alternative for the DEIS for the SIS. 1.1

The DOE has a terrible record of contamination of the environment and politicak corruption and mismanagement. 3.2.1 The nuclear weapons industry is overextended and need not appeal to patriotism as a means of profiteering at the expense of public health & world safety.

There is no way high level waste can be responsibly shipped along I84. We live on the most dangerous trucking route in the country. 5.29.95

Cabbage Hill and Ladd Canyon are known across the nation by truckers as treacherous obstacles. Often this route is closed in winter ice storms.

Hanford is the most radioactive piece of real estate (aside from Chernobyl) and there is no need to further contaminate Oregon & Idaho simply because Hanford is too hot to handle — literally & figuratively! The DOE has made its mess at Hanford and will have to confine this burden within the reservation there. Do not sit radioactive powder any further. Enough, more than enough, damage has been already done in the name of national security. I say No to SIS.

5.30.4.14

5.29.85

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Linda Clayville
Route 1, Box 19-A
Cove, Oregon 97824

My primary objection to the construction of the S.I.S. is that it will promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There is only enough plutonium feedstock to keep the plant running for about 6 years. After that the only way to get new material will be to use commercial reactor spent fuel, which would be a direct violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Proponents say this will never be done but I can't believe that the U.S. government will allow a billion dollar weapons plant to sit idle even if it means violating another treaty. 3.3.2 5.26.2

A secondary concern that I have is the issue of safety during transportation. The railroads have a terrible track record in safety matters, there are derailments almost weekly and human errors due to inattention or drugs are distressingly common. Trucking is even worse when one considers the weather conditions that often prevail along the I-84 corridor and high rate of alcohol related accidents. The draft environmental impact statement doesn't address the issue of clean-up after an accident, probably because there isn't any effective way to clean-up a spill of plutonium. 5.29.74 5.29.27 5.30.1.2

I don't want hundreds of shipments of plutonium travelling through the Grande Ronde Valley, risking the permanent contamination of the place I live and abetting the proliferation of nuclear weapons on this beautiful planet that God has given us. Don't build the Special Isotope Separation plant anywhere! 5.29.97 1.1

Linda Clayville

March 8th 1988
La Grande Ore.
Timothy Riedell

Dear Cecil Andrus,

I Tim Riedell urge you, Mr Andrus, to stop the construction of the proposed Plutonium refinery plant, that would be erected in the area of Arco Idaho. As a matter of fact I would urge you to stop any such construction anywhere in your state. I will give you three reason why this insanity of an idea should not go through

4.15.5 1. There is no more need for plutonium. We already 27,000 warheads in our Nation and we all know that only 200 are needed to destroy every city on the face of the earth.

5.24.27 2. Plutonium is one of the most toxic materials ever created. This material would be transported through my town in which I reside. Just think about the accident potential Trains are being derailed, every week. I certainly don't want this toxic material falling all around and I'm sure that the farmers, who make their living off the land would want this stuff to destroy there living too!

5.29.91

1.1 So please Mr Andrus I know you are Environmentally conscious man Think about the ramifications of this and Stop it

Sincerely
Timothy James Riedell

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I TODD ANTHONY BIGGMEISTER, Resident 1.1
of LA GRANDE, OREGON Hereby go on
The Record as being opposed To the Construction 4.15.5
of A Plutonium Refinery in The neighboring
State of Idaho for Several Reasons.

1. There is no need for more plutonium We don't need any more nuclear warheads
2. Plutonium is one of the most toxic materials ever created & bringing plutonium into Idaho creates the potential for accidents. As a resident who lives along the main rail I will do whatever is in my power to stop these shipments. 5.24.27 5.29.87
3. Plutonium Production is not in the best interest of the people who would be potential victims of any type of accident, Most people in this Region rely on the land and a clean environment for their livlihood. Plutonium production is shortsighted and just plain stupid 5.29.60 6.1.2

Sincerely,
Todd Anthony Biggmeister

An Evaluation of the Special Isotope Separator Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0136)

Charles L. Skoro
Chairman, Economics Department, Boise State University

(Views expressed here are not necessarily those of the economics department or of the university.)

2.7.7 An economist evaluating a proposed project tends to divide the various aspects of the issue into two categories--the benefits expected to be associated with the project and the costs. Since the DOE has insisted that this review be limited to the local environmental effects of the

4.15.5 project, I will forego any analysis of the project's costs and benefits to national defense. But I will note in passing that the evidence has convinced me that the plutonium to be produced is unneeded even in the pursuit of our current

6.3 military buildup and that the project will give us a weaker national defense capability than we could have had with alternative uses of the money.

Potential Benefits to the Idaho Population

Overestimation of the Indirect Employment Effects

5.27.1.5 The most significant benefit to Idaho of the SIS project is the additional employment it will bring both during the construction and the operating phases of the project. The DEIS, on pages 4-1 and 4-6 states that construction employment is expected to peak at 440 (apparently for a period of about 3 years) and operating employment is expected also to reach 440 when the facility is completed. The report goes on to estimate the indirect employment generated by the new jobs by using an employment multiplier of 2.36. That is, they conclude that the total employment effect of an extra 440 jobs is an over 1,000. The source cited by the DEIS is a study performed for INEL a few years ago by Cor Hofman (chairman of the economics department at ISU) and coauthors Joe Walka and Gary Wells.

While there is not the space here for a detailed critique of the Hofman number, even Hofman et al would agree that the method used to calculate it is a very simplistic one and that far more accurate methods of calculating multipliers are available. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce has estimated a similar type of multiplier by industry for Idaho as part of its Regional Input Multiplier System (RIMS). Their employment multiplier for industrial construction works out to be about 1.9--significantly lower than the 2.36

calculated by Hofman et al. The proper category for the operating SIS personnel is impossible to determine given the Department of Commerce industry breakdown but it is highly unlikely that it would be larger than the construction multiplier. Using 1.9 as a multiplier yields an increase in total employment from a 440-job infusion of 836. 5.27.1.5 5.27.7.6

But I would argue that even the U.S. Department of Commerce numbers are high given the current state of the economy in the region. Extra capacity in housing, retail and services will guarantee that few new construction personnel will be needed. Nor will other business expansions normally associated with a job infusion occur. (The issue here is a common one faced in economics. The multipliers calculated at ISU or by the U.S. Department of Commerce are <u>average</u> numbers. The relevant multiplier for evaluating a proposed new project is the <u>marginal</u> multiplier. In a case like this we can be certain that the marginal numbers are smaller than the average numbers.) Since the excess capacity will ensure that few of the spinoff jobs created will be in high-paying sectors like construction we can also be certain that the new jobs that are created will be primarily in the low-wage service sector. 5.27.6.4 5.27.1.5 5.27.7.1

One further point must be made before I leave the topic of jobs. While the DEIS calculates that many of the SIS construction jobs require skills that are present in the available Idaho workforce, it does not assert the same thing about the operating jobs. In fact, all its calculations of the impact of operating jobs assume that <u>none</u> of the operating jobs will go to people currently living in Idaho. <u>Thus the total benefit of the operating jobs to people currently living in Idaho is the additional low-wage service-industry employment they are expected to generate</u>. 5.27.1.1 5.27.7.1

Potential Costs to the Idaho Population

The only potential costs to Idaho that are considered explicitly in the DEIS are potential overcrowding of local schools and potential extra demands on local private and public services. Much of the DEIS is concerned with the possibility of accidents in the transportation, processing, and storage of the nuclear materials, but the DEIS contains no explicit accounting of how much a possible spill would cost Idahoans. A complete environmental impact statement would contain a statement of the costs associated with accidents of different magnitudes no matter how unlikely such accidents are deemed to be. 5.1.39

Potential Costs Associated with Transportation Accidents

Although the transportation routes and schedules are treated as classified, there is a limited number of feasible routes available between the Hanford facility where the trips

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5.27.2 must originate and the INEL facility. The major and most convenient route runs directly through Boise, the largest population center in the state, and skirts or runs directly through Mountain Home, Twin Falls, and Pocatello. Further, the route, for most of its length, runs through the Snake River Valley, the principal agricultural and industrial area of the state. What costs would be associated with a minor spill? A major spill? What is the value of crops that would be destroyed? How many people would be killed? How much would the value of untainted Idaho crops and other products diminish when news of the accident became public? What damage outside of Idaho would occur if the released materials should reach the Snake River-Columbia River system? The DEIS is silent on these points yet a competent assessment of the

5.1.38 environmental risks would include estimates of both the likelihood of accidents and the cost of accidents should they occur.

Potential Costs Associated With Processing Accidents

While the immediate area of the INEL site is sparsely

5.27.2 populated, it sits atop the Snake River Aquifer and occupies a position in which prevailing winds can easily carry any gaseous or particulate discharge to important farming areas, recreation areas, and population centers. What damage to the

5.1.42 agriculture and tourism industries would result in the event of an accident? What damage to the local population?

Potential Costs Associated With Storage Accidents

In recent months the planned storage site for the wastes generated by the SIS project (near Carlsbad, New Mexico) has been denied permission to accept additional waste materials because of water leaks in caverns that were supposed to be impenetrable. At this point, long-term storage of the wastes on the INEL site is a real possibility. Realizing that

5.1.43 INEL's waste storage record is far from unblemished--it has recently been nominated as a "Superfund" cleanup site--what would be the effects of a leakage into the Snake River Aquifer? How many billions of dollars' worth of crops would be destroyed? By how many billions of dollars would the value of property in the state fall? By how many billions of dollars would the value of other, untainted crops and other

2.7.2 products fall because of the fact that they were grown in Idaho where the accident occurred? The DEIS is silent on these matters. Yet they must be addressed regardless of how unlikely the accidents are considered to be.

Psychological and Moral Effects

In recent years many groups, including the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, have called into question whether Christians are morally free to participate in any way

in the manufacture, deployment, or use of nuclear weapons. Even putting moral considerations aside there is abundant evidence that generations since the invention of nuclear weapons have been placed under considerable psychological stress by living every day with the possibility that it will be their last. Surely the level of stress and attendant pathologies associated with such stress is higher in communities that daily participate in the manufacture of such weapons. Yet the DEIS includes no information on the possibility of such pathologies. Can we expect the occurrence of mental illness, of suicide, of marital dissolution, of crime to rise as southeastern Idaho begins to work every day to prepare for nuclear war? The DEIS contains no discussion of the psychological or moral consequences of the project. 2.7.2

Summary

The DEIS is flawed in two ways: it overestimates the potential benefits to Idaho and it fails to estimate the potential costs. The overestimate of the benefits comes from failura to understand a basic concept of economics, the distinction between an average effect and a marginal effect. The proper concept to use in this case is the marginal concept. Yet the average is used. And even that average is overestimated. 5.27.1.4

The major failure on the cost side also comes from a basic confusion on how one properly assesses risks of projects. Proper assessment would include consideration of the likelihood of accidents and the costs associated with those accidents should they occur. The DEIS contains no consideration whatsoever of the economic effects of accidents--a flaw that is fatal. 5.27.2

Finally, the DEIS also ignores the question of social and psychological pathologies that have accompanied the nuclear age and the possible mental health and other social consequences of placing such a facility in southeastern Idaho. 2.7.2

Comments on SIS DEIS 3-26-88 Boise, ID

My name is Pamela G. Conley. I live at 917 W. Highland View Dr. Boise Idaho 83702.

5.2.6 I would like to see an expansion of the fourth option, that of no action on SIS, in the final EIS. Many factors concerning this option and how it compares to the others were left out. I would like to go through some of them.

2.7.11 The first would be the health of the workers. It must do something to a person's mind to work on a project that has the potential to destroy themselves, their loved ones and the world. The anguish and stress they must undergo to accept such a job, and the more accepting they will be if its the only job around, should be researched. This mental state doesn't occur under

5.27.7.17 option no action on SIS. If jobs are the main push for Idahoans to accept SIS a better approach would be to have INEL study and develope ways to decommission present nuclear plants, process and contain nuclear wastes, and safer transportation of wastes.

3.3.1 Secondly, there is no mention of how option no action on SIS

5.2.6 would help encourage and support our national effort to rid the world of nuclear weapons. The environmental impact of this is worldwide, a worldwide environmental benefit!

Thirdly, there would be no new radio-active wastes to deal

3.2.4 with at INEL or on our roads. The DOE's track record for dealing with nuclear wastes is not good. In 1985 I had an opportunity ti see how DOE operated its nuclear waste dump site at Hanford.

3.2.18 It was appalling with its half buried,and corroded jumble of barrels. It turns out that no government agency has the authority to oversee DOE's dumping operation unlike the private sector that

5.30.4.12 is more closely monitored. I don't trust DOE to be any more Consciencious at INEL. With INEL alreadya probable Superfund site I don't trust the DOE to protect the Snake River aquifer, no matter what the DEIS says. We will be sorry if we do.

1.1 So expand on the benefits of option no action on SIS and then compare the other options to it and NO ACTION ON SIS will stand out as the clear winner for a liveable, economically stable, and safe Idaho.

Testimony at the Special Isotope Seperator Hearings, Boise, ID
March 26, 1988

Exhibit 239

An article in Friday's Idaho Statesman commented on the large number of children receiving DPT shots in Ada County recently. There is an epidemic of whooping cough in the county and responsible parents are acting to protect the health of their children by having them immunized against that potential killer. 1.1

There is an epidemic of nuclear weapons in the world and responsible citizens everywhere are acting to protect the health of their generation and future generations by saying "No" to the production of more. Idahoan also must say "No" to those who practice the idolatry of trusting in nuclear weapons for their security. There is no cure for nuclear war. Like AIDS it can only be avoided or prevented. Only a couple hundred warheads are needed to wipe out every city on the earth. The U.S., allegedly a civilized, Christian, nation already has over 25,000. If nuclear warheads are such a great source of security, why do we need so many? If, as the number we have suggests, they don't provide much security, why do we want to make more? 4.13

At least three members of the Idaho Congressional Delegation are stumbling all over themselves in their eagerness to give the military-industrial complex another blank check of the taxpayer's dollars. I don't believe that the taxpayers of this nation owe the people of Eastern Idaho government jobs. But if we do, as those who argue in support of SIS because of the jobs it would provide are implying, let's pay them to do something that supports and nurtures human life rather than something that threatens to destroy life, let's pay them to do something that enhances and encourages the process of arms control instead of work that undermines the credibility of recent arms control agreements that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have signed. If no such jobs are available in this morally and spiritually poverty-stricken land, I would rathe see my tax dollars go to pay them to do nothing at all rather than produce a product that, if its never used, will still be a never-ending threat to the health and security of our nation and its people, and if its used, will bring about the end of civilization as we know it. 5.27.7.17 6.3

Leonard Nolt
3016 Arthur St.
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E240

Exhibit 240

Radiological Impacts

CRITIQUE OF THE DEIS ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

March 26 1988

Michael Blain
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INTRODUCTION

My comments focus on the scientific valicity of the health assessment methodology employed by the authors of the DEIS, and with the DEIS's estimates of the potential radiological impacts of SIS on Idaho's environment and wildlife, workers, and public. I do want to assert from the outset, that, given the complex character of the computer programs and models deployed in this document, I do not believe that we have had enough time to critically evaluate this assessment. 2.4 5.13.12

In spite of the time constraint, I have concluded, on scientific grounds and current epidemiological practices, the health assessment is deeply flawed. The DEIS health assessment should be redone.

Moreover, I have concluded that this document is a sophisticated piece of pronuclear propaganda that does not serve the interests of the people living in Idaho or the national interest. Rather, it serves the 'Iron Triangle' of interests represented by Westinghouse Electric, the DOE and DOD, and the pronuclear constituency in southeast Idaho represented by Idaho's Republican congressional delegation. Three points can be made from the outset: 2.1.2

1. The DEIS systematically "covers-up" the radioactive contamination of Idaho's environment from past INEL operations. 5.30.1.5
2. The DEIS systematically "covers-up" future radiological impacts of SIS. 5.23.21
3. The DEIS does not deal with the radiological impacts due to the interrelated operation of the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (ICPP).

For the careful observer of the trend of nuclear programs at INEL and at the national level, it is clear the SIS and ICPP programs are interrelated elements in a strategy. That strategy is to turn INEL into a laundry for the nuclear, military-industrial complex (for information on ICPP, see USDOE,EIS 1987). The accumulating threat of these operations is "covered-up" with sophisticated pronuclear propaganda, augmented by dubious models and quasi-statistical nuke-speak, which deliberately underestimates the radiological threats these operations pose to Idaho's environment, wildlife, and the health of workers and the public. 5.30.1.8 5.23.21

As an example of this deception, I would point to Table 3-2, Major Sources of Radiation Exposure in the Vicinity of the INEL (DEIS 1988, p. 3-21). This table misrepresents "fallout from nuclear weapons tests, radioactivity from fossil fuel burning, and radioactive effluents from INEL operations and other industrial sources as natural background radiation" (see DEIS 1988, p. 3-20, and footnote b below Table 3-2).

RADIOLOGICAL IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE

My March 11th, 1987 statement to the SIS EIS scoping hearings asked that radiolological impacts on the environment and wildlife be assessed. In spite of this request, no such assessment was completed.

5.23.17

I documented the history of radiation contamination of the environment and wildlife in the vicinity of the INEL (see Blain 1987, pp. 1-5 & TABLE 1; Blain et al. 1985). Research published in the scientific literature documents the radiation exposure from past INEL operations of the antelope, jack rabbits, small burrowing mammals, coyotes, mallard ducks, nestling raptors, marsh hawks, american kestrals, long-eared owls, and sage grouse (for summary of studies of antelope, see TABLE 1). I concluded two things from these studies.

5.6.5

1. The environment in the vicinity of INEL has been permanently contaminated with radioactive plutonium and iodine.
2. The wildlife in the vicinity of INEL have been exposed to radioactive plutonium, iodine, strontium, and cesium released to the biosphere by past INEL operations, particularly the ICPP.

TABLE 1
Average Radiation Does to Pronghorn Near the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant. The Remainder of the INEL Site and Off-site Control Areas, 1972-76.*

Source	Critical Organ	Average dose rate (mrad/year) Near ICCP	Remainder INEL	Off-Site
Cs-137 in muscle	Whole body	2	0.8	0.2
Sr-90 in bone	Endosteal cells	40	15	20
	Active marrow	20	7	10
Pu-238, Pu-238 240 in lung	Lung	(0.1 maximum dose)		
I-131 in thyroid	Thyroid	55	74	34
I-129 in thyroid	Thyroid	30	6	
Nuclides in rumen	Rumen	20	4	2
K-40 in muscle (natural)	Whole body	15	15	15
Natural external radiation*	Whole body	117	117	117

*Adapted from Markham et al., (1982) Journal of Wildlife Management.

I asked that the EIS on SIS assess the following potential impacts on the environment and wildlife:

1. The EIS should address the problem of the accumulation of radioactive iodine, plutonium, cesium, strontium on- and off-site described above. 5.23.26
2. The EIS should assess the implications of the additional accumulation of these toxic substances on- and off-site due to the operation of the SIS. 5.23.18
3. The EIS should assess the additional contamination on- and off-site due to the enhanced operation of the ICPP due to SIS operations.
4. The EIS should assess the radiological impacts of SIS and enhanced ICPP operations on the air-water-waste-plant-wildlife pathways. 5.6.1

The DEIS addresses none of these issues!

RADIOLOGICAL IMPACTS ON WORKERS' HEALTH

2.13.5

In my testimony at the March 1987 scoping hearings I asked that the assessment include a detailed assessment of probable impacts on worker's health. I suggested that the reviewers use data based on by Mancuso, Stewart and Kneale (1977) have published data on gamma-ray exposed workers at the Hanford Nuclear site in Washington state, and that EIS assess the following potential impacts on the health of INEL workers:

5.20.9

1. The EIS should report the existing data on job related health effects from past INEL operations.

5.20.3

2. The results of Mancuso et al. (1977) should be employed as an empirical baseline to assess the implications of SIS for the disease impacts in SIS workers.

5.13.17

3. The EIS should also assess the health impacts on workers due to the enhanced ICPP operations.

5.13.3

4. The assessment of health effects on workers should employ the range of hypothesized relationships between radiation dose and health effects (e.g., in cancer, the linear and supralinear relationships).

5.20.3

In the last year several studies have been published in the scientific literature which confirm the Mancuso et al. (1977) findings. These studies confirm the arguments of nuclear industry critics, by reporting an excess of a variety of kinds of cancers among workers in the nuclear industry (Wilkinson, et al. 1987; Checkoway, et al. 1988; Kirsky et al. 1988) and suspicious data associating occupational exposures with congenital malformations in their offspring (Sever et al. 1988).

2.13.5

The DEIS does not consider health impacts on workers in the light of recent research on cancer and congenital effects of occupational exposures to low-level radiation.

5.20.1

The authors do report that construction workers, working around the highly contaminated vicinity of the ICPP, will certainly be exposed elevated levels of gamma radiation and most certainly will be exposed from inhalation of radionuclides emitted to the atmosphere from INEL operations and earthwork activities. This reality is "covered-up" with reassuring rhetoric that these exposures will be well below the 10R occupational exposure standard.

5.13.4

It is common knowledge that estimators of dose/response vary widely, are the subject of intense controversy among the experts, and are not in any way established. The authors of the DEIS admit this point and than go on and ignore it (see DEIS 1988, p. A-37).

RADIOLOGICAL IMPACTS ON THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH

In my testimony to the scoping hearings last spring, I asked that the following potential impacts to the public's health be assessed:

5.13.12

1. The EIS should address the potential for additional health impacts in the populations in the vicinity of the INEL site.

5.13.19

2. The potential health effects should be assessed employing appropriate epidemiological studies of the population which take account of its peculiar demographic characteristics (i.e., rural, religious).

5.23.18

3. The EIS should also assess the health impacts due to the enhanced ICPP operations.

4. The assessment of health effects in the public should employ the range of hypothesized relationships between radiation dose and health effects (e.g., in cancer, the linear and supralinear relationships).

5.13.3

The authors of the DEIS report do address the issue of public health in detail. The DEIS uses two models in its assessment of health effects.

The first model calculates dose to a postulated individual on the boundary of INEL and the INEL impact population resulting from atmospheric releases to the environment, the primary air-water-waste-plant-wildlife pathway to human beings (AIRDOS-EPA; see DEIS 1988, p. A-37). The model is stuffed with dubious and optimistic assumptions about the migration of radionuclides in the environment. The assumptions are based on wind averages and population data which mask the likely effects of long-term atmospheric releases, not to speak of the effects due to an accident. The reality is, that the the predominant wind-pattern is toward the Clark and Jefferson county populations, northeast and east of the site, populations which have already been subjected to radiation-induced cancer effects due to past INEL operations (see Blain et al. 1985).

5.23.5

The assumptions the authors make about the likely effects of exposures from SIS operations are a sham. First, the authors employ BEIR-III as a basis for making estimates of radiation-induced health effects, an out-dated deeply flawed basis for calculating dose response effects. As I pointed out in the scoping hearings, BEIR-III seriously underestimates the long-term dose-response effects of low-level radiation (see Goffman 1981, pp. 314-323). BEIR-III estimates are based on a now discredited interpretation of Japanese atom bomb survivor data (see Beebe 1981, 1982).

5.13.4

5.13.4 If these criticisms were not enough to discount the whole health assessment, the authors then go on to selectively apply BEIR-III in ways that seriously underestimate risk.

Secondly, the authors decide to ignore the supralinear estimates of dose/response, a more conservative and valid basis for making estimates.

5.13.8 Their decision to use the linear model of dose/response is justified on the grounds that "the linear hypothesis is less likely to lead to overestimates of risk and may, in fact, lead to underestimates (DEIS 1986, p. A-37).

5.13.3 And thirdly, for some "reason" the authors choose to use the average of absolute- and relative-risk models for both low- and high-LET radiation as a basis for making estimates. This decision leads to serious underestimates of long-term cancer effects in the INEL impact population. Compare the following estimates: The DEIS estimates, for low- and high-LET radiation, respectively, 120 and 280 cancer fatalities per million person-rem (see Table A-16, p. A-38). Using empirical data available in readily available 1980, Goffman (1981, p. 314)estimates

5.13.1 3,771 radiation-induced cancer deaths per million person-rads, delivered to a population of mixed age. Goffman's estimates are over ten times the estimates employed by the DEIS authors.

Fourthly, the authors make there dose calculations for only one year: "The total dose to an organ is the sum of the internal 50-year committed dose equivalent from 1 year of intake and the external dose

5.13.12 equivalent received during an exposure period of 1 year (p. A-37)" This maneuver seriously underestimates the accumulated one-year exposures through the life-time operation of the SIS.

On these grounds, I judge the DEIS to be fatally flawed in its estimates of the health effects to the INEL impact population.

CONCLUSIONS

2.13.5 In the light of the serious flaws identified in this critique of the DEIS on SIS assessment of long-term radiation effects on the environment and wildlife, workers, and the INEL impact population, DOE should do a new DEIS. In this new evaluation they should take into ac-

2.13.6 count the suggestions I made in the scoping hearings as reviewed in this critique, recent revisions in the dose/response effects of low-level ra-

5.13.12 diation.

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March 26, 1988

Department of Energy
Hearings Officer for th SIS:

My name is Ed Wardwell and I'm representing my family. I strongly oppose the building of the Special Isotope Seperator (SIS). 1.1

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is a flawed document because it does not adequately address the need for the SIS, it has an unprecedented disclaimer of responsibility, there is no independent agency watchdog over its methods and findings. Finally there is no liability against the contractors and a severly limited government liability for recourse in the event of an accident. 4.1 2.3

The need according to the Energy Dept. (DOE) is that the SIS will "serve as a contingency against unanticipated shutdowns of the reactor production facilities" The purpose of the SIS is to provide a back-up to make weapons grade material for nuclear weapons. In view of the fact that we have many times over the nuclear deterrent capability needed to respond to a Soviet attack, we do not need more weapons. If your mind-set was so fearful that you felt it absolutely necessary to build more we currently are awash in plutonium and so there is no need. 3.2.26 3.6.1 3.4 4.2.1

The Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum according to Sen. Hatfield has "over the last six years...always overestimated the number of weapons to be produced-sometimes by a factor of two". 4.10.1

The fact that the DEIS has a disclaimer that denies any reponsibility for this report is unprecedented, arrogant and unlawful. You must take responsibility. 2.3

The DOE had the audacity to change the seismic rating for the INEL site was an unprecedented conspiracy to compete with other sites for future contracts. This ignores the real earthquake activity. Furthermore the DEIS misrepresented the volcanic and seismic activity in the area. The DOE does not have any oversight by an independent agency that would keep it honest and out of local politics.. Last of all there is no mention of the economic impact on the population if an accident were to happen. The contractors are not liable and the Price-Anderson Act severely limits the liability of the government. The DEIS is a flawed document that misrepresents the needs, safegaurds, accountability, and the economic liability of the SIS. 5.10.6 5.10.1 3.2.27 5.1.2

My family and I do not want you to waste our tax money on a project that is not needed, it only produces destructive tools, it is not accountable, is not responsible and is immorale. 3.6.1 2.1.1

Ed Wardwell

Exhibit 242

My name is Margaret Pence
2422 Y St - Boise Idaho
- native Boisean
- former School teacher - a housewife & gardener

1.1 I am opposed to the construction of the SIS.
When I received the big Impact Statement book
for study with my name printed in it - I tried to
figure out why - was it because I went on a Church
Women United tour of the INEL? - none of the
other women received one. I decided it was because
I chair the Peace + Justice Committee of the Boise First
Presbyterian Church. Our group had studied the issue
and written a letter to the INEL Executive
voicing our concern. Our National Presbyterian

6.3 General Assembly had just made a clear statement
against diverting our manpower & resources
from constructive use to risking the annihilation of
mankind.

As I was studying the manual, my husband
2.3 called my attention to a little blurb on the bottom
of the inside cover saying that our Government takes
no responsibility for anything printed in this book.
That really did it for me. I picked up the latest
Nation Magazine & there was an article entitled - "While the
E.P.H. Fiddles, the town of Jacksonville, Arkansas
is being poisoned -- Only a wire fence divides
a school playground from a most toxic
dump - 7800 barrels of unused agent Orange are
uncovered, leaking barrels. The suffering & death
those citizens in Arkansas have endured is unbelievable.
A study suggests it may take $12 billion to clean up our
dumps.

a few years ago my husband was deer hunting
in the INEL-Arco area when an earthquake
struck & killed a child. How can we even
think of placing the most toxic chemical
known to mankind on an earthquake fault?

One of the enjoyable parts of my life is 5.10.7
seeing the wonders of growing plants in
our garden. I know what even pesticides
can do to ruin plants. I also know
how far winds can carry poisonous vapors.

I want future generations to enjoy
the wonders of God's Creation. Idaho
has wonders of nature few other states
can boast. Let's keep it that way.

Letter of Testimony
Department of Energy

1.1
5.27.12.8

I am Rocky Carpenter and I am opposed to the SIS project. I have lived in Idaho all but the first six months of my life, that's forty years now. I make my livelihood by being a drywall contractor, therefore I naturally would like to see Idaho grow in order for me to enjoy prosperity.

5.27.7.4

Being in the construction business now since 1975, you will find my ads in the Yellow Pages, the Statesman, and several other areas of advertising. What I have experienced is that I have not been called once to bid any of the many big jobs that are now going on in the Boise area. Having talked to the owner of a local lumber company recently I asked if his business had picked up and his response was that the big jobs were awarded to out-of-state contractors and they order most of their materials from out-of-state. The bulk of the labor force is also brought in. So, as you can see the construction of the SIS more than likely will do very little to help the local workers, the ones that are needing the work and money.

5.29.86
5.29.80

5.30.2.5
5.29.63
5.29.88

I am opposed to the SIS project because I see no reason to transport the hazardous waste from all over the country. The experts say that everything will be OK, but isn't that what they have told us all along about toxic waste, remember the toxic spill that occurred last December on the Salmon River. What if that had been plutonium not sealed properly? Human error happens. It happens every day, that's what happened to the Challenger and her crew. It could happen here in Idaho with plutonium or its waste products.

5.27.2
6.2
5.29.85

The long term dangers are: Idaho could become an endangered state by storing plutonium waste. An accident in route is likely to happen as we witnessed with the Salmon River spill. Our Snake River Aquifer could very easily become contaminated and therefore affect most of Southern Idaho's farmers and their crops. Tourism would cease because of the contaminated water ways. The dangers far out weigh the short term monetary pocket books that only a very few individuals would experience.

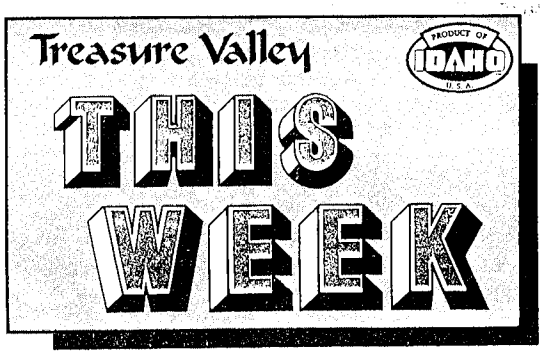
4.13
5.27.7.17
5.30.2.5

I don't want plutonium shipped into Idaho from all over the country, I don't want plutonium shipped through Boise, I don't want plutonium recycled into any more war heads that this world does not need. Let us here in Idaho be an example to the rest of the world and not prostitute our selves for the short term money. Let us enjoy our pristine Idaho, Idaho needs clean industry not plutonium industry. Idaho should not be labeled as the state that has alot of land and therefore should be a storage place for plutonium waste.

Thankyou!

Rocky Carpenter
10152 W. State
Boise, Idaho
83703

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Boise, March 23, 1988

Hearings set on SIS project

Environmental impact hearings on the proposed Special Isotope Separator project will be held in Boise on March 26 at City Hall.

Two sessions will be held, at 2 p.m. and at 7 p.m.

Although the deadline for registering to make an oral presentation has passed, written comments will be accepted.

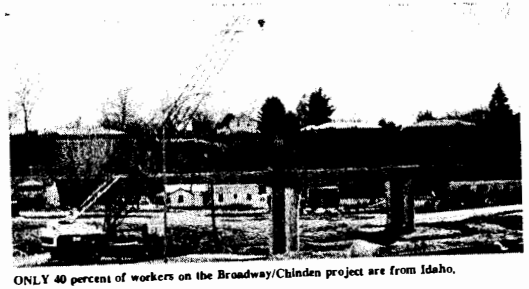
The SIS project has become a source of concern by peace groups, who oppose the project on the grounds it will be used to help build nuclear weapons, and from environmentalists who are not satisfied with the Department of Energy's contention that the shipment and storage of radioactive materials pose no threat to the environment or public health.

The SIS is designed to take plutonium produced at the Hanford N-reactor, separate unwanted isotopes and other elements using a newly developed and highly sophisticated laser technique, and then ship the processed weapons-grade plutonium to the Rocky Flats Arsenal in Colorado where it will be made into nuclear bombs.

A significant portion of the $900 million project will be spent in Idaho for construction of the facility, in addition to adding several hundred jobs at the INEL. Both these factors have led to the warm endorsement of state officials.

Idaho is considered the leading contender in the Department of Energy's search for a home for the SIS, in part because of the existing support facilities at the INEL and in part because of the lack of any significant anti-nuclear movement in the state. Also being considered are sites at Hanford and at Savannah River in South Carolina.

Exhibit 244



ONLY 40 percent of workers on the Broadway/Chinden project are from Idaho.

Local workers miss out on jobs

Construction projects in the Treasure Valley are getting into full swing as the weather gets better, but two years after the Right-to-Work laws were approved by the voters, few of those jobs are going to union employees.

One of the projects in particular that has drawn the ire of the unions is the Broadway-Chinden connector, whose prime contractor is Wadsworth Construction of Salt Lake City. Wadsworth was the low bidder at approximately $10 million for the first two phases of the federally-funded project.

"He didn't even try and get people out of the union," according to Mark Briggs, who serves as head of the local carpenter's union and who handles much of the building trades business for the local AFL-CIO office. But more importantly, Mr. Briggs said, out-of-state contractors, such as Wadsworth are not even hiring Idaho workers, whether they are members of the union or not.

As an example, he said, during the first week in February (the latest statistics he had available), of the 38 employees working on the project, only 16 were from Idaho and 11 of those were from the sole local subcontractor on the project, Steiger Construction. The other two subcontractors working that week were also from Utah. Only three of their employees were from Idaho.

Although it is not uncommon for out-of-state contractors to bring in their own supervisory personnel, Mr. Briggs said, "usually, most of the other jobs go to local workers.

"So I guess the thing that really burns me up is them using Salt Lake City workers, who are go-

(cont. on pg. 14)

Idaho workers lose jobs

(cont. from pg. 1)

ing to be sending the vast bulk of their paychecks back to Utah, while we've got people right here who need work," both union and non-union. "The local economy is being ripped off big time," he said.

"I know for a fact a lot of carpenters who tried to get on there, but they just didn't get hired."

Because the project is federally funded, there is no requirement that Wadsworth hire locally, although if it had been a state project, 95 percent of the workers would have had to come from Idaho according to state law.

"There just isn't a lot anybody can do about it except make the public aware of it and hope it doesn't happen next time," he said.

Attempts to reach a spokesman for Wadsworth Construction in Salt Lake City were unsuccessful.

"Right now," Mr. Briggs said, "I don't see this as a union versus non-union issue. It's a matter of turning dollars around in the local economy," adding that he hoped an Idaho company, preferably a union one, would win the $15 million third phase of the connector project.

My name is David Douglas and I am here to voice my objections to the S.I.S. project now being proposed to be located in Idaho. I don't pretend to be an expert on atomic matters but I am here as a concerned Idaho citizen worried that the S.I.S. scheme brings closer to my home even more of the problems of the atomic arms industry. 1.1

The very fact that this widespread and well advertised series of hearings sponsored by the Department of Energy are being held convinced me that the problem is not of the run-of-the-mill variety but one of such magnitude that responsible people in high places want input from such as me. And further, this is so not only because it is required by law, but because they are worried if the proposed S.I.S. project is a proper step to take. 2.13.3

In order to proceed with the plan, it is necessary to bring quantities of plutonium into our community. Experts assure us that precautions in place permit safe transport, holding, and processing of this recognized, extremely dangerous material. The very elaborateness of their efforts to assure reasonable safety in this enterprise raises more questions in my mind than it answers. 5.24.27

It is evident many others have the same kind of questions as there does not seem to be the usual scramble among states and cities to locate an S.I.S. installation in their communities. As far as I know, the Department of Energy has never considered placing the plant close to any densely populated areas. 5.31.12

I have lived long enough to know that life for individuals and communities is filled with risks. The question then is - do the risks taken promise a better future for you and yours? 6.1.1

In view of the already agreed upon Arms Control Treaty and the promise in the near future of a more far-reaching control treaty and the consequent reduncancy of existing bombs, the need to add bomb-quality plutonium to our existing stores is less than zero in the view of many experts. 4.14

Indeed the problem now is what to do with the 125 tons of plutonium we now have on hand. Were the Department of Energy to launch a real program to put plutonium back where it came from, it would entail the spending of billions of dollars, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs, and taking enormous risks, which I for one would be only too willing to take. 5.30.3.1

David Douglas
3025 Hillway Drive
Boise Idaho 83702

Written Testimony on SIS
March 26, 1988

Randy Stolz
1515 Campus Ln. G-2
Boise ID 83706
(208) 385-1737

Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Randy Stolz. I am 22 years old and a senior at Boise State University. Two years ago I did a term paper for a geology class on the impact of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation on the groundwater of the Columbia River Basin. Based on that research and my knowledge of INEL and Savannah River, I have serious

6.1.1

concerns about the effect of the Special Isotope Separator on the health and safety of the people of southern Idaho. I would know like to take a moment and recount a few of the more infamous moments in U.S. nuclear history.

Accidental emmissions from the Hanford Reservation have

5.30.4.14

been contaminating the Columbia Basin for nearly half a century. Twenty-five years ago a series of mishaps at the Hanford complex may have released up to 1,200 curies of radioactive material apiece according to Hanford records. By comparison, Three Mile Island emitted 12 to 16 curies.

In 1973 a sustained leak in liquid storage tanks at Hanford totalling 115,000 gallons went undetected for 55 days even though levels in those tanks were being recorded daily. No one compared current readings with those from the previous day.

Last year it was reported that the location of 55 nuclear waste dumps on the Hanford Reservation remain a mystery due to missing maps, careless disposal practices, and missing

signs. In one case a dump site was found under a parking lot when excavation began for some power poles. The "missing" dump sites contain undetermined amounts of plutonium, cesium, strontium, and uranium.

The groundwater at the Savannah River plant in Macon, South Carolina, is so contaminated with tritium that the plant will have to be kept off-limits to the public for at least 100 years. Strontium 90 contamination adds another 200 years, and is creeping into surface streams at concentrations 42,500 times the EPA standard and about 1,000 times the DOE standard. Due to the Savannah plant, the Tuscaloosa aquifer, one of the nation's most important, is contaminated.

Contractors are often unchallenged by the DOE. For example, the draft performance assessment of the Dupont-operated Savannah River burial ground showed that every theoretical prediction of the migration of radionucleides contamination in groundwater made by Dupont was in error. For example in 1977 Dupont predicted that tritium leaks from buried radioactive materials downward into the groundwater would not outcrop into a surface stream for 70 years, and when it did outcrop it would be very dilute and quite safe. The first outcrop actually occured one year later at a concentration 300 times the EPA drinking water standard.

Dupont found out in 1981 that the groundwater around the Savannah River Plant was contaminated, but kept this information from its own employees and the DOE until an investigation by the South Carolina Health and Environmental

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Control led to shutting down four drinking water wells.

Toxic waste pollution is extremely hazardous to the food chain. According to former DOE waste management specialist William Lawless, "Hanford has the worst soil contamination problem in America, and radioactive contamination of groundwater is staggering." 3.2.8

Such contamination in agricultural areas affects the populace of entire regions. For exemple most of the alfalfa grown in the Columbia Basin feeds dairy herds west of the Cascades. The milk from these cows fed tainted hay is then sold in urban areas like Seattle and Portland.

Pollution from SIS obviously would pose a threat to the Snake River Aquifer and the entire southern half of the state. We are told that the jobs Idaho would get from this project are worth the risk to our quality of life. 5.12.1

I could not disagree more. The "state of the art" in the nuclear industry still encompasses too many unknowns. I don't believe these unknowns provide any greater margin of protection from human error now than they did 10 or 15 years ago. People make mistakes. They did 20 years ago, they do today, and they will tomorrow. SIS represents another round in the game of nuclear roulette. 6.2 5.1.37

Today in the Statesman there was an article about a survey showing that Idaho has the fourth-largest rate of out-migration in the country. SIS proponents claim their pet project would reduce this trend. But I believe that turning Idaho into the armpit of the 21st century would increase the likelihood of people leaving. 5.27.4.4

Ladies and Gentlemen, as a lifelong Idahoan, I argue that we should reject SIS because the risks outweigh any forseeable benefits. There are better projects out there. 6.2 1.1

Sincerely,

Randy Stoll

Randy Stoll

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E246

Exhibit 246

I am against the propposed S I S for several reasons. The first starts out in Hanford Washington where semi's are loaded with plutonium and then these semi's travel on open roads where they are susceptible to road hazzards, or other vehicles wrecking into them. If they were to have an accident similar to the herbacide accident on the Little Salmon River then there would be lethal amounts of plutonium in that river for 250,000 years. 1.1 5.29.87

If the plutonium were to successfully reach the S I S than there is an earthquake risk. A few years back the seismic zone was changed from 3 down to 2. It is the policy of the DOE not to build in seismic zones of 3 or more. This was the first downgrade of a seismic zone in history. Then in 1983 there was a serious earthquake. Another such quake could potentialy release airborn plutonium which is its most dangerous state. 5.10.6 5.10.5

If it got by all of those risks then it would travel to Rocky Flats, Colorado where they would make it into nuclear bombs. Even though the United States already has 25,000 nuclear warheads. 4.13

Robert Lind Bjornsen , age 15
707 O'Farrell
Boise,Idaho 83702

1.1 I would like to state for the record that I am not affiliated with any pro/anti nuclear group or industry. My testimony is given in opposition to the S.I.S. project as a concerned Idaho citizen. I am opposed for the following reasons:

4.13 First, I can not see any rational justification for further wepons grade plutonium. The current supply is stunningly adaquate for the destruction of our planet. I am not indifferent to the defense needs of America. As a combat veteran I have a sensitivity to that concern, however, our reliance on a defense system that is useful only for self destruction is not in the best interests of the United States. I would seem that if there is a weakness in our nuclear defense it would be in the area of our mutual inability to negotiate an effective nuclear arms treaty with the Soviets.

5.29.85 Second, I absolutely do not want plutonium transported over Idaho roads. The constant series of jackknifed trailer trucks every winter on I-84 and the recent pesticide spill into the east fork of the Salmon river illustrate some

5.29.63 of the dangers of this practice. Further, has the idea of plutonium theft from a terrorist highjacking been given consideration. The proposed long

5.29.109 interstate transport of wepons grade plutonium presents a very real danger of this happening.

5.12.1 Third, While I think that a severe accident at the S.I.S. facility is fairly unlikely, the fact that the I.N.E.L. is over the Snake River plane aquafer should negate any further development at the sight. In the event of an accident resulting in plutonium in the aquafer, the consequences would be devastating to Idaho. While there have been no catastrophes of this nature,

3.2.13 the number of close calls and the fact that D.O.E. can not account for all the plutonium it has already produced gives me little comfort in the D.O.E.s ability to conduct these activities safely.

Finally, Jobs are cited as a benefit of this project. I am unconvinced. First, there is no guarantee that the construction firms will be from Idaho

5.27.7.4 or that many or any construction jobs will be given to Idahoans. Second, how many unemployed nuclear engineers and technicians are there in Idaho and how many can be turned out of our schools?

As I understand it, the usefull life of the project is seven years. Then what happens to these people? Will the D.O.E. help up pay unemployment benifits? 5.22.4

In any event no amount of jobs can justify this illconceived and dangerous project. After all we could put people to work growing coca and opium poppies, but of course that is unacceptable. So to is the S.I.S. 5.27.6.9

Timothy P. Teater
1614 N. 22st.
Boise, Idaho 83702

Exhibit 248

SIS HEARING ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MARCH 26, 1988

I am an engineer for the City of Boise, and I speak for myself.

5.1.24 I reviewed the portion of the draft EIS which dealt with facility accidents at the INEL. The introduction listed the different categories of accidents which might occur. Among them was a category called: Accidents of External Origin. This category was conspicuously omitted from the final analysis of the supposedly worst case accidents. The analysis focused on only 4 postulated accidents including: a fire, a nuclear criticality, an uncontrolled chemical reaction, and an earthquake. The analysis also included a 5th case called a "severe facility accident" in which some selected safety features were assumed to fail. The analysis of the other 4 postulated accidents assumed that critical safety systems would fulfill their safety functions and maintain their integrity. Predictably, the reported effect of these postulated accidents on people outside the facility was negligible, with calculated radiation releases at levels less than one millionth of normal annual background radiation for the surrounding population.

5.1.21 So basically the DOE is claiming they will build safety features into the SIS facility which will provide essentially complete protection to the public in the event of one of their 5 postulated accidents. But, do these postulated accidents represent the worst case scenarios of all the possible accidents which could occur having comparable probability of occurrence? I don't know. And neither does the DOE.

5.1.34 I request that the final EIS include and analysis of an explosion of external origin, with failure of all, rather than selected safety features. Results should be tabulated in numbers of dead, injured, or birth defective people. We deserve to know the consequences of such an accident even though the DOE may estimate its probability of occurrence to be very low. Because that probability is based on a series of assumptions - informed guesses - and there is too much at stake here to rely on that. I

5.24.27 believe that once the consequences of such an accident are publicized, people will decide in their own self interest that plutonium is not just a material with peculiar hazards as described by Senator McClure, rather, it is a material with unacceptable hazards in these quantities.

4.13 There is one thing we can say with certainty about the SIS project and its effect on the probability of a catastrophic accident, regardless of where it is built. It will enable the United States to build more nuclear weapons. Each additional

5.1.44 nuclear weapon built will increase the probability that one will be accidentally detonated some day. Each additonal nuclear weapon built will shorten the length of time we can expect to play the game of global nuclear roulette. This is the overriding

1.1 environmental issue here and it is very relevant to this EIS. This is why I believe the "No Action" alternative should be chosen.

Eloise Ann Eccles
5585 Ellens Ferry Drive
Boise, Idaho 83703

March 25 1988

Dear Sirs:

1.1 I am writing to express my extreme opposition to the construction and operation of the SIS facility. From what I have read

6.2 on the subject of plutonium and its production and refinement, there can be no economic aspects that justify the huge risks involved with this project. I have read the Draft Environmental

2.5.4 Impact Statement and was interested to see that there were no independent professionals involved with the research and compilation of data for this document.

5.30.4.14 The massive radioactive waste problems being faced at Hanford and Savannah River could well become our problems here in Idaho.

5.30.5.7 Tons of waste are already stored at the INEL, and operation of the SIS will produce approx. 200 more tons per year.

5.29.87 Transportation of the fuel-grade plutonium seems very risky. It is my understanding that this fuel-grade plutonium will be transported from Hanford to the INEL in powder form (pu-oxide). According to Dr. John W. Gofman, who has written a very detailed book on the subject of radiation, it would take only 20.8 micrograms of pu-oxide to produce a 100% incidence of cancer if inhaled (480). If an accident occurs and this pu-oxide were released into the atmosphere, serious environmental and public health damage would result.

4.15.5 Our nations current stockpile of weapons-grade plutonium is obviously sufficient, and the Dept. of Energy's assertion that they "need" the SIS to provide an overabundance of plutonium is

6.1.8 questionable indeed. Proponents of the SIS need to take a hard look at the risks involved with this project before jumping on the shortsighted economic band-wagon.

sincerely,

Bryan DuFosse

Exhibit 250

Good evening. My name is Dr. Kevin Clifford. I am a physician practicing in Boise. I am testifying to urge the D.O.E. to adopt the fourth alternative discussed in the draft environmental impact statement -- that of no action. I am opposed to this project on both practical and philosophical grounds; for financial, social and safety considerations. 1.1

First of all, I question the need for the SIS project. We do not have a shortage of warheads... to state otherwise is ludicrous. We have succeeded in producing over 25000 warheads without the SIS, and it is doubtful that producing another 5000, 25000, or 100000 will serve us any better than the vast quantity we have on hand. Furthurmore, the INF and START treaties, if ratified, will supply more than an adequate amount of surplus Plutonium. 4.15.1 4.3

The basis of need, according to the DOE, is maintained in the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, which we as citizens must accept without review. Yet it only takes a minimum of research to demonstrate that we have more weapons than any nation could ever use, certainly enough to disable any and all opponents several times over. 4.10.2 4.13

The draft EIS states that one need for the SIS is to "provide for a timely response to potential increases in approved needs for weapons grade Plutonium in the period commencing in the mid 1990's". It goes on to state that the SIS will allow "rapid increases in the Plutonium production capacity" of the United States. However, no one in congress or the White House is publicly advocating either a "rapid increase in Plutonium production" or a major expansion of weaponry in the mid 1990s. We are asked to pay for a project in order to build weapons that we, as a country, have not yet agreed to build. Furthurmore, Plutonium is not like gasoline. Temporary shortfalls in supply or production capability do not threaten our national security. Let the people of this country, through their elected representatives, decide to increase weapons production before the DOE decides to spend our money on a project whose necessity is debatable. 4.9.4

Secondly, I oppose the SIS project for financial and social reasons. It is ludicrous that basic social programs such as medicare do not keep pace with inflation and increasing need, much less correct ongoing deficiencies in these programs. Yet, in spite of the fact that our social programs are inadequate, in spite of the fact that we have a natioal debt which may take decades to correct, we are asked to sink another 800 million or so dollars into a project which is expensive, unnecessary, and in the ultimate analysis, part of a weapons production complex that threatens to extinguish all human life on this planet. 6.3

In assessing socioeconomic impacts of the SIS project the draft EIS does not address the impact of 800 to 900 million dollars being diverted from other needy programs. Inadequate funding of social programs is not a trivial problem. In the past year alone, I have personally seen one acute fatality directly attributable to inadequate funding of medicare. Many of my patients cannot afford vital services and medications, and much costly, preventable chronic disease and suffering is the result. 2.7.4

The socioeconomic impact of diverting this much money from other programs is very real... certainly of as much signifigance from a public health aspect as many of the other issues discussed in the draft EIS. That NEPA does not require an analysis of these effects does not detract from their importance. And certainly, in accordance with NEPA, the financial savings of the no action alternative should be included both in the text of the EIS as well as in tables S-1 and 2-10. Since the positive socioeconomic impacts of the SIS on the local community are discussed, it is only appropriate to mention the adverse effects on the greater community (i.e. the U.S.) 5.2.5 2.11.11

In terms of safety and health, I request that a clarification be made in the final EIS as to which method of extrapolation was used in the calculation of cancer risk. Specifically, for low LET radiation, was the linear, linear-quadratic, 5.13.6

or quadratic method used? This should be clearly stated.

5.13.6
5.1.36 Also, I would like to point out that adding the SIS to the flow of Plutonium from source to weapon adds another degree of complexity to weapons production. Although the SIS may not be inherently more complex than the blending of Plutonium as it is currently practiced, it adds another process in parallel with those already in place... with subsequent increases in the risk of theft, accidents and terrorism.

5.30.2.1 The EIS as written is lacking in the area of waste disposal. There are concerns about the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, and it probably will not be in an operating mode for at least five years, possibly much longer. I do not want to discuss the WIPP here. However, the possibility remains that the WIPP will not be able to accept waste from the SIS. No provision for this eventuality has been made in the draft EIS, and should be covered in the final EIS as required under NEPA. Furthurmore, even if a definitive

5.4.1 TRU waste site is available, there is no need for waste to remain on site for any great length of time... certainly not thirty years. The arguement of a possible future need for TRU wastes is not an adequate reason to keep these wastes in various locations across the country for several decades. The duplicity of storage sites, especially in vaults not

5.30.1.11 suitable for long term storage, only serves to increase the risk of theft, terrorism, accidents, and natural catastrophies.

The SIS project should not be allowed to operate on the assumption that a disposal site will arise. Definite

5.30.2.5 disposal sites should be available before the constuction of the project, and certainly before the project is licensed for operation. There is no need for TRU wastes to remain on site for greater than a period of 12 to 18 months, and such a policy should be incorporated into any final operating regulations.

5.9.3 An inadequate analysis is made of the impact of freon on the environment. According to the New York Times, 3/20/88, the annual emmissions of CFC-11 and CFC-12 projected to the year 2000 are 550000 MT. The projected release of 18 MT of freon is only 0.00327 % of this amount. However, according to Dr. Prather, head of a current NASA study on ozone depletion, a depletion of 1-4% in the ozone layer is projected over the next 30 years -- and possibly much more. A loss of 1% can result in an increase of tens of thousands of skin cancers annually. Others believe that this 1-4% is a dangerous underestimation, and already depletions over Antartica and South America have reached 50% at times. Given this, the contribution of 18 MT per year is very real. For instance, 0.0000327 (fraction of annual freon released by SIS) X 30000 skin cancers/year X 15 years = approximately 15 skin cancers. The real impact may be much greater. Given the unlikely but real risk of death from skin cancer and the much greater effect of skin damaged skin, this is a problem of sufficient magnitude to warrant consideration in the final EIS.

5.9.3

5.13.18 No analysis is made of the risk to human health secondary to terrorist attacks on the safe-secure transports or on the SIS itself, including high powered explosives directed against the SSTs, the PPB, or the SASV. Again, this is an unlikely but very real risk which should be considered in the final EIS.

5.25.5

6.2 Finally, a risk analysis by itself is meaningless... it must be weighed against benefit. We are asked to accept and pay for an expensive project, in a time of an overextended budget, which we do not need or want, which has inadequately documented health effects, and which increases the complexity of weapons production and the opportunity for terrorism, theft, error and accidents. This is a prime example of a technology which will benefit those few individuals and corporations involved with the project, at the expense of the environment and of the people of the United States as a whole.

6.5.1

3/26/88

Exhibit 251

FOR THE RECORD IN DOE\EIS - 0136
PUBLIC HEARING OF MARCH 26, 1988

My name is Michael R. Jones. I reside at 5686 Arney Lane in Boise, Idaho. I wish to assure you that I am an Idahoan having friends in Moscow, Idaho, not Moscow, U.S.S.R.

1.1 I am here to speak about morality, common sense, fiscal and environmental responsibility. In other words, I am here to discuss those things which the SIS project is not. If the SIS

4.15.4 were truly needed for national defense, were clearly environmentally safe and really provided safe and long term economic growth for Idaho I would support SIS. But SIS is not needed; it is not clearly safe, nor does it provide for a stable economy - look at Hanford, Washington. To say the SIS provides all these things is a myth.

At the risk of being didactic I wish to share with you another myth. A myth I remember from my childhood. It is most reminiscent of what we as a nation are currently facing regarding our nuclear madness.

The myth is about the Phrygian King, King Midas, and his desire for a secure and a prosperous and wealthy kingdom. You may recall the king's wish was granted and the king was able to turn everyday objects into gold by his touch. His Midas touch provided wealth and prosperity - until that one fateful day; the day when his golden touch destroyed his most precious treasure- his daughter. His golden touch turned her into gold.

The powerful atom and nuclear physics is much like the Midas touch. It initially promised and provided us with security, peace and prosperity. However, it was a fairy tale. We were awakened and found this was only a myth. We are not living happily ever after. Nuclear weapons - the unleashed power of the atom can kill. Look what occurred at Chernyobl, a "peaceful use."

The sole purpose of the SIS is to create bombs. The SIS project is "needed by DOE to provide a redundancy in the production capacity and technological diversity with respect to the current dependence of weapon grade plutonium production on reactor availability to provide a timely response to potential increases and approved needs for weapon grade plutonium." How awful and terribly frightening is this statement. The SIS is 4.1 insupportable. There is no documented need for SIS.

I have reviewed and read the Environmental Impact Statement. I find it is myopic in its failing to address key items. It fails to adequately address the long term difficulties of disposing of hazardous waste. It fails to provide assurance 5.30.1.13 of the ability of DOE to contain a nuclear incident.

There is little in the document to support a conclusion that there are existing safeguards in place or possible to 5.24.25

protect the Snake River aquifer or the Columbia Basin. There is no empirical data provided regarding earthquake studies. INEL is not the site for SIS - nor is Hanford or Savannah River. Each of these sites have the same environmental concerns and each suffer the same fatal flaws. SIS is simply unneeded; it is an unreasonable, risky business. In other words, SIS is totally irresponsible; it is immoral and wrong.

5.10.1
5.10.14

The only supportable item contained in the EIS report is the alternative which is totally ignored by DOE. It is presented on Page 1.4 and is Item 3 "Take No Action." I believe no action is the best action; it is the only action in the best interests of all parties concerned - entire humanity.

5.2.6

I am afraid we may soon be known as the people who committed mass suicide by destroying our world.

Wouldn't it be far wiser to spend the untold millions of dollars that this project could incur in something that would benefit most Idahoans? Wouldn't it make better sense to do something most Idahoans would support? Wouldn't it be far better to have the Department of Energy cooperate with the Department of Transportation rather than Department of Defense? Wouldn't it be far wiser and fiscally more defensible and prudent to spend the millions of dollars improving Idaho's Highway 95? I know I would rather have good highways and the ability to swim in the clean water of the Snake River rather than swim in the "nuclear" wasted dollars that the SIS project would waste.

6.3

6.2

I request you, as intelligent individuals, that you will reconsider and review this process. I request that our congressmen who support this debacle reconsider your support of this continued nuclear madness. We must avoid nuclear destruction as an addict must avoid poisonous drugs.

Like any nuclear drug addict, we must heed the First Lady's advice and learn to just say no. And today I say no, and I wish you and others will say No to SIS!! Thank you.

1.1 This is for the record of the D.O.E.-E.I.S. hearing dated March 26, 1988.

My name is Helen Ostrogorsky, I live at 2101 North 29th Street, Boise, Idaho. I have resided in Idaho for all of my 30 years.

I am opposed to the S.I.S.

4.7.3 The SIS is unnecessary.

The purpose of the SIS is to produce a redundancy of nuclear warheads. REDUNDANT defined in the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary means "exceeding what is necessary or normal" "characterized by or containing an excess". To have a redundant supply of
5.24.30 nuclear weapons is absurd, humankind can only be annihilated once.

The SIS is unsafe.

5.28.8 There is no proof that the SIS will work, it is only a theory. There is no provision made for disposal of wastes. There is no provision for accidents. There is a known earthquake fault that runs under the INEL site.

5.30.1.4 The SIS is immoral.

We need to be investing our resources in humankind. We need to be finding a way to
5.1.42 end wars not to make more weapons.

I believe that the best solution to the SIS proposal is no action. There should not
5.10.7 be a SIS site anywhere.

3.4

Helen Ostrogorsky
26 March 1988

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Exhibit 253

SIS Hearing
Boise 26 Mar 88

Kate Parkin
1905 Dora
Boise Id 83702

I am totally opposed to the building of the SIS in Idaho. Actually, I dare to hope that it will not be built at all, ever. 1.1

The risks from transportation, refinement and storage of plutonium and its waste products are unacceptable. The fact that the DOE wants to make fuel for nuclear weapons in my home, state is unacceptable. 6.1.2

If the SIS is built here I fear for our air, soil, and groundwater. I fear for our health, safety, and piece of mind. I fear for our agricultural and tourism industries.

It is a sorry piece of politicking when the promise of jobs is used to gain the support of economically troubled people for an unsupportable project. The needs of those people are real. However, it is much less apparent that the need for an SIS is real. 5.27.6.9

$900 million could be used to develop and sustain many more long lasting, socially, and environmentally enhancing jobs than this project ever will. 6.3

DOE wants us to risk permanent environmental and economic damage, and relinquish another chunk of states rights and more of our personal security for very short term and questionable economic gain. I find this to be a horrifying proposition and say "No thanks". 6.1.8

ANOTHER GOOD IDEA COMPANY
1602 North 8th * Boise, Idaho 83702 * (208) 342-0836

Letter of Testimony
Concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Super Isotope Separator
Department of Energy
March 26, 1988
Boise, Idaho

GoodAfternoon!

As a partner in a small business in Boise, I have some concerns about the existence of the SIS. I have some personal concerns and I have some that go beyond the parameters of my life and business. I am speaking today from the point of view of a businesswoman choosing to be in Idaho and being a part of creating Idaho's future. My business supports and promotes two of Idaho's strongest resources; agriculture and tourism.

Our nation is experiencing many changes and because of these changes, there is probably not one facet of our lives that is not affected. Just a few days ago I received an issue of a nationally-circulated magazine in which an article appears on "The Rise of New America". Within this lengthy article is a map carefully dissecting and rating sections of our nation according to the strongest long-term growth in the decades ahead and the quality of life which will emerge in them. I was pleased, yet not surprised, to discover that many large sections of Idaho rate the highest and most ideal for the future migration of individuals from declining suburbia to rural sections of the country with high potential.

6.5.2 Idaho's geography, history and growth patterns have protected it from having to make quick decisions. The people of Idaho have worked very hard to promote and maintain a state with high quality agricultural products and tourism opportunities. I am not denying that Idaho does not have problems, but fortunately, much of the pristine Idaho is still in existence. I have some questions to ask the people of Idaho." What will make Idaho attractive to individuals living outside of our state so that they will want to vacation here or bring their talents and skills and live here? Aside from the many potential hazards, I also ask," What would just the mere placement of a plutonium plant do to that hard-earned reputation? Why do we want to jeopardize what many individuals and other states wish that they still had?"

"Why does it seem so easy to select demise rather than life-giving options with the potential of building health and prosperity? Why is it that as a people we continuously choose solutions that tempt self-destruction? Why not build on the fabulous resources we have and attract activities that will assist in that building process rather than to destroy? Why is there even a question of what to do?"

2.7.2 The SIS is an economic as well as a moral issue, but I see Idaho grasping for economic solutions in the name of "JOBS". Unfortunately, in my opinion, the SIS a hasty solution.

6.2 I also view the SIS as a solution for the Old American way of solving things. I hear people

justifying their support saying, "Let's do it because it is an economic opportunity, no matter what the cost" or "Let's make the big stick of deterrence bigger."

The people of Idaho have an opportunity to make a choice of building its future with the resources it now has. Part of the New America is having a vision of what our existence could be and taking steps toward that dream. This might range from picking up litter, speaking more kindly to another person, and giving something no longer needed to someone else, to not having a plutonium plant in Idaho's back yard. It is very simple. Why can't Idaho carry the dream of being an attractive, thriving and prime resource for this nation?

Unfortunately, part of the legacy of building a new, alive America is also carefully weighing our decisions. We can no longer get away with quick decisions and justifying that we just have to suffer the consequences or that the short-term gain will help for the time being. We can no longer keep patching the holes. Losing would occur over a much longer period than the gain.

If we remove the labels we call ourselves, and each other, and our ways of organizing, and our justifications for the choices we make, what we simply are are human beings living on this planet, consuming and abusing the resources that this land provides. As humans we have no problem to be the caretakers of our homes, our personal property, our children, our cars, etc..., but we often forget that we are also caretakers of the earth. As a whole we are doing a pretty poor job of it.

1.1 As political figures, business people, residents, children, we are all human beings who must make our daily decisions with a conscience. I cannot afford the SIS. Idaho cannot afford the SIS. America cannot afford the SIS.

Respectfully submitted,

Sally Casler

Sally Casler
General Manager

10152 W State Boise, ID 83703 208-342-0836

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TESTIMONY OF
MARK TORF
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MARCH 26, 1988

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Summary

5.30.5.10 The proposed Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) would generate significantly more toxic waste at the INEL, would store more radioactive and hazardous waste with no sure avenues for disposal, and will increase INEL dependency on outdated disposal methods. The SIS process will increase hazardous waste generation at the INEL by 10% and increase mixed hazardous/radioactive waste generation by 15%. Unfortunately, no private or governmental facility can dispose of mixed wastes.

5.30.5.8 According to the U.S. DOE, the SIS would produce 220 cubic meters of transuranic (TRU) radioactive waste annually. This represents a 2,700% increase in TRU waste currently generated at the INEL.

5.30.2.5 While a TRU waste disposal facility is scheduled to open near Carlsbad, New Mexico, serious engineering questions have been raised which could slow or halt its use. The long-lived radioactive waste would be left to accumulate at the INEL with no other disposal options.

5.21.4 The SIS would produce 200,000 gallons per day of liquid waste. This waste would be combined with low-level radioactive wastes from the existing Chemical Processing Plant (CPP) and discharged to percolation ponds. The percolation ponds were constructed as a temporary alternative to well injection directly into the aquifer. Yet, the SIS would increase pond disposal by 12% and increase reliance on this controversial disposal method.

5.18.2 While the U.S. DOE pledges to maintain the discharges within regulatory limits, it has not described the concentration of radionuclides, metals, and other contaminants which would be disposed of through seepage into the ground.

The U.S. DOE has only recently begun to study environmental contamination at the INEL. It has identified 321 sites at which chemicals have been spilled or dumped. Further, groundwater contamination has been detected beneath nearly every major facility at the

5.30.5.1 INEL. The proposed SIS project should be carefully evaluated to ensure that cleanup of these sites is neither slowed nor complicated.

Introduction

My name is Mark Torf. I appreciate the opportunity to present a list of concerns and questions regarding the Draft EIS for the Special Isotope Separation Project.

I am testifying on behalf of the SIS Technical Review Board. Formerly, I was the Compliance Section Manager for the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's Hazardous Materials Bureau. My responsibilities included managing the Bureau's permitting and enforcement of radioactive materials and hazardous waste. Prior to this, I was employed by the State of Idaho as a Senior Water Quality Specialist and by the State of Ohio as the lead chemist for the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Emergency Response. Further, I have initiated and managed the clean up of contaminated soil and groundwater at numerous governmental and private facilities. Thus, I am very familiar with state and federal environmental laws concerning waste generation and management. I will focus my testimony on some of the environmental and regulatory consequences of siting the Special Isotope Separator at the INEL and emphasize issues which should be reexamined in finalizing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Liquid Wastes

The SIS facility would discharge an additional 2 million gallons of wastewater annually to the existing Chemical Processing Plant percolation ponds, according to the DEIS. Section 4.5.1.3 includes the wastewater discharge in a list of possible cumulative impacts on groundwater. This represents a 12% increase in the total volume of waste disposed in these ponds. In the past, the U.S. Doe has repeatedly stressed that the percolation ponds were constructed simply as a temporary alternative to deep well injection of radioactive and chemical wastes (e.g. see DEIS, SIS, p. 2-42). Yet, construction of the SIS would increase reliance on the ponds. 5.21.4

Currently, approximately 10,000 gallons of wastewater containing radioisotopes and residual chemicals are combined with nearly 2 million gallons of relatively clean wastewater and dumped into the ponds. Even with this massive dilution, the wastewater seeping toward the aquifer still exceeds the State of Idaho's proposed groundwater protection standards. The addition of SIS wastewater could complicate matters further. 5.21.6

Downward percolation of wastewater has likely dispersed contaminants through the soil and fractured rock toward the aquifer. Chemicals bound to the soils could be dispersed further with the addition of SIS wastewater to the ponds, depending on the ultimate characterisitcs of the wastewater. A similar plume has already been identified beneath the TRA radioactive waste percolation ponds. In effect, while public concern may have been minimized by substituting the percolation ponds for well injection, the ponds have created a larger zone of contamination. The waste simply takes longer to reach the aquifer. 5.21.4 5.30.4.13 5.30.5.14

U.S.DOE has not specifically characterized the nature and concentrations of radioisotopes and chemicals expected in the SIS liquid wastewater. According to the DEIS, the effluent would fall below federal standards for radionuclides in drinking water and chemicals defined as hazardous wastes. This does not mean the effluent is not radioactive or does not contain hazardous constituents. A more detailed description of the SIS wastewater constituents should be provided in order to evaluate possible cumulative impacts from combining SIS effluents with those from the CPP. What if the proposed SIS wastewater treatment is less effective than expected? Will SIS wastewater simply be diluted and discharged to the percolation ponds like the CPP wastewater? 5.18.2 5.18.5

The U.S. DOE discounts the cumulative impact of adding SIS wastewater to the percolation ponds, noting that a new wastewater evaporator is planned for the CPP. This would reduce the total volume of wastewater by only 10,000 gallons per day. While it could reduce the **concentration** of contaminants discharging to the percolation ponds, it will not significantly reduce the volume of wastewater disposed in the ponds. The SIS, alone, would contribute 200,000 gallons per day. Further, the proposed evaporator has not been approved or funded, nor has the design been finalized. What if the evaporator is not built or delayed? The U.S. DOE should clarify the possible cumulative impacts posed by SIS generated wastewater given a functioning and non-functioning CPP evaporator. 5.21.2

Waste Management

5.30.5.8 According to the U.S. DOE, the SIS would produce 220 cubic meters of transuranic (TRU) radioactive waste annually. In 1986, the most recent period for which data is available, the INEL generated only about 8.2 cubic meters of TRU waste.[1] This represents a 2,700% increase. While a TRU waste disposal facility is scheduled to open near Carlsbad, New Mexico (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant), serious engineering questions have been raised which could slow or halt its use. The long-lived radioactive waste could be left to accumulate at the INEL with no other disposal options. Construction of the SIS should be contingent upon a fully operational TRU waste disposal facility. The disposal facility should be shown to be environmentally sound prior to generating or storing more TRU waste in Idaho.

5.30.2.5

5.30.3.8

5.30.1.21 The U.S. DOE estimates that SIS produced hazardous wastes will comprise 10% of the total amount generated at the INEL. This is a significant increase. How will the waste be disposed? Will the ban against land disposal for certain hazardous wastes, such as freon, apply? Which off-site waste treatment or incinerators would be contemplated? Is such treatment capacity available in the region?

5.30.1.25 The U.S. DOE estimates that 11 tons of mixed radioactive and hazardous waste (mixed waste) will be generated annually. This represents 15% of the total amount of mixed waste generated by other INEL activities. Yet, there are no facilities capable of treating or disposing of mixed wastes anywhere in the country.

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5.30.1.9 The DEIS states that mixed wastes generated from SIS production would either be transported for off-site disposal within 90 days of generation or stored at the SPERT IV storage building, a former reactor testing facility. Since, however, mixed waste cannot be disposed of anywhere, it seems clear that the waste will accumulate. The only alternative is a possible incineration facility at the INEL called the Process Experimental Pilot Plant (PREPP).

Unfortunately, final testing and permitting of the PREPP is at least several years distant. Given all of the engineering difficulties still encountered with the relatively simpler incineration of domestic garbage, burning mixed radioactive and hazardous waste safely is obviously no easy task. Administratively, too, it is complex. The PREPP would require a federal hazardous waste permit, a process known to require years for smaller proposals. Given the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which calls for permitting existing hazardous waste facilities first, as well as the time needed to address the many uncontrolled disposal sites at the INEL, complete evaluation and permitting of the PREPP incinerator would not be finalized until well after the SIS began producing mixed waste. What if the incinerator did not meet hazardous waste standards? What if it had to be shut down or if it never operated? Answer: SIS mixed waste would continue to accumulate indefinitely.

5.30.1.7 According to the SIS Project Office, the SIS waste treatment system design has not been finalized. Little detail concerning hazardous waste generation at different points in the SIS process is available. Section No. 2.1.5.1 of the DEIS, in discussing the waste concentrator, states that if the "overheads" (evaporated chemicals) are found to be non-

[1] Litter,D.C. 1987. *Radioactive Waste Management Information for 1986.* U.S. Department of Energy Publication DOE/ID-10055(86).

Mark Torf
DEIS/SIS Testimony
March 26,1988

radiological and non-hazardous they will be released to the service waste system, i.e. the percolation ponds. If they are hazardous they would be re-routed back into the plant waste concentrator. Although the U.S. DOE terms the waste return as "recycling," it is not true recycling. Recycling implies re-routing materials back into the primary production process for the purpose of generating new material. What may occur here, then, is not recycling but additional waste treatment.

5.30.1.7

If the waste is found to constitute a hazardous waste, the re-routing back for additional treatment would cause the waste evaporator to be a hazardous treatment unit. Such a classification would require a hazardous waste treatment permit, with all the attendant design, planning, and public participation required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Further, since this would be a new unit, the process could not be initiated until a final permit decision by the U.S. EPA. Liquid effluent processing from off-gas scrubbers, leachate from scrap material processing, and bottoms from the plant waste concentrator should similarly be evaluated for hazardous waste characteristics and constituents prior to a final decision regarding the SIS.

5.30.1.19

Groundwater

The DEIS makes scant mention of widespread groundwater contamination at the INEL. Section No. 3.1.4.4 does describe carbon tetrachloride contamination in the groundwater and plutonium contamination in the unsaturated zone beneath the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC). Nonetheless, pervasive low-level groundwater contamination at the INEL is discounted by omission.

5.30.1.5

In a recently published report the U.S. Geological Survey described the results of a groundwater monitoring program in which organic chemical contamination was found in 42 of 81 wells sampled.[2] The most highly contaminated wells are located at the RWMC and the Test Area North Facility (TAN), although contamination was detected beneath nearly every major facility at the laboratory. The list of compounds detected include:

benzene
carbon tetrachloride
chloroform
1,2-dichlorobenzene
dichlorodifluoromethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
tetrachloroethylene
toluene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
trichloroethylene
trichlorofluoromethane

[2] Mann, L.J. and L.L. Knobel 1987. *Purgeable Organic Compounds in Groundwater at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho.* U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-766, 23pp.

5.30.1.5

Benzene is a known human carcinogen; carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and trichloroethylene are suspected human carcinogens; the remainder of the chemicals found variously affect the central nervous system, cardiovascular system, and the liver.[3,4] Trichloroethylene contamination at the TAN drinking water supply wells exceed the EPA recommended drinking water standard of zero. When the standard is raised to 5 parts per billion in January, 1989, the standard will still be exceeded.

5.30.4.4

Certainly, the level of risk these chemicals pose to human health and the environment is determined both by their concentration and their potential for exposure. In an effort to minimize exposure, the U.S. DOE plans to dilute stored drinking water to reduce the levels of the contaminants. Yet, little has been accomplished to rectify the contamination, at TAN, the RWMC, or across the INEL.

5.30.1.16

These findings raise a number of questions relative to the proposed SIS project: Will the additional water withdrawals, necessary for plutonium processing, exacerbate contaminant flow or impede groundwater cleanup? Will SIS construction activities affect possible groundwater cleansing strategies? Will processing and storage of SIS generated TRU waste at the RWMC be affected? Will exhumation of buried TRU waste at the RWMC, allegedly a source of some of the groundwater contamination, become more of a priority and thus affect other RWMC activities such as certification and storage of SIS generated TRU waste?

Corrective Action Sites

5.30.5.1

The U.S. DOE completely ignores the fact that it identified 321 sites throughout the INEL at which chemicals have been spilled or dumped. At least 30 of those sites can be traced to incidents since 1980. Further, 29 if these sites fall within or adjacent to the CPP, site of the proposed SIS. Although the DEIS analyzes the "Affected Environment" (Section No. 3) and "Environmental Requirements" (Section No. 5) at the INEL, it does not reference these problems at all. Since these sites and the need for further evaluation and possible cleanup is not discussed in the DEIS, it is difficult to estimate related impacts from approving construction of the SIS. At a minimum, the existence of this contamination should be acknowledged and the possible impacts on future cleanup of these sites should be addressed. Will workers come into contact with the contamination? Would the increased traffic and activity from SIS related construction spread contamination?

5.30.1.6

Section No. 3.1.4.4 of the DEIS states that only the TRA radioactive waste pond is currently thought to require "corrective action", i.e. cleanup. The U.S. DOE should acknowledge that it recently called for corrective action at the RWMC and is expected to announce the same for the TAN disposal area. Additional sites, such as those adjacent to the proposed SIS facility, may require corrective action as studies progress. Corrective action may involve contaminated soil removal, groundwater pumping and filtration, or

[3] U.S. Department of Labor 1985. Chemical Information File. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Directorate of Technical Support, 342pp.

[4] Kayser, R., D. Sterling, and V. Donn 1983. Intermedia Priority Pollutant Guidance Documents, Chemical Coordination Staff, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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entombing the site(s) in impermeable liners of plastic or clay. Construction of a new SIS complex should not proceed without first completing the assessment of the 29 contaminated sites in the CPP area.

5.30.1.6

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD
for the DOE Public Hearing on the proposed SIS Project
in Boise, Idaho, March 27, 1988

JACK VAN VALKENBURGH
746 Santa Paula Court
Boise, Idaho 83712

1.1 For a number of reasons I believe the "No Action" alternative is the best of the five alternative possible courses of action identified by the DOE in its February, 1988 Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the SIS Project.

2.13.17 Actually, better alternatives exist -- some very popular and pragmatic alternatives which the DOE failed to consider in the DEIS. Chief amongst these is the proposal of nine national membership organizations. These organizations include as members many eminent scientists, lawyers, statesman, and Americans of virtually every walk of life.

The proposal is dubbed "The Plutonium Challenge". It is offered by the Environmental Policy Institute, the Energy Research Foundation, the Federation of American Scientists, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and the Union of Concerned Scientists. Signatories also include William Colby (former Director of the CIA), retired Vice Admiral John Marshall Lee, and Ambassador Gerard Smith (Chief of the SALT I Delegation and Former Ambasssador to the International Atomic Energy Agency).

Very simply, "The Plutonium Challenge" is to declare an immediate two-year moratorium on the further production of plutonium for nuclear weapons. In addition, it would challenge the Soviet Union to negotiate a bilateral, verifiable cutoff of the production of plutonium -- as well as highly-enriched uranium -- for nuclear weapons.

There are good reasons to believe that the Soviets would be responsive to an American initiative. In recent years, the Soviets have indicated an interest in a cutoff. They too have aging production reactors and heightened awareness of their hazards in the wake of Chernobyl. The Soviets also have demonstrated a new openness towards the presence of American and international inspectors to monitor nuclear weapons activities.

Not many years ago The Plutonium Challenge would have been considered unrealistic. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States showed willingness to budge from seemingly irreconcilable positions as to the size of their nuclear arsenals.

Now that has changed. Recently the Soviet Union and United States have agreed to a significant arms reduction treaty, and there are now beginning dates for talks between our respective leaders to further reduce what we all agree are excessive nuclear stockpiles.

Idaho should be at the forefront, encouraging, such peace-promoting possibilities. The INEL facility should be exclusively operated for non-military research and development purposes. Job creation, especially long-term steady employment, would be best promoted by such an exclusive dedication of INEL for civilian research purposes. The state's reputation would be enhanced and its waters and people protected from the real possibilities of contamination by plutonium. 3.3.3

But the DEIS evidences no consideration of this alternative. The DOE proposes to transform INEL from a facility primarily devoted to peaceful applications of nuclear technology to a facility principally involved with nuclear weapons production. 2.7.6

The DOE's preferred alternative is offered despite the fact that the signing of the INF treaty will free up two tons of weapon-grade plutonium and, as reported in the March 14th issue of Newsweek, that the United States is already awash in plutonium. If current negotiations on a 50% strategic force cutback are successful, plutonium equaling eight times the amount to be produced by the SIS will be made available for new weapons production. 4.3 4.2.1

The only way the SIS could continue to provide weapon-grade plutonium after six to eight years of operation is if plutonium recovered from commercial nuclear power plant spent fuel were used as feed. This would violate the spirit of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and set a dangerous world precedent. 5.26.2

In effect, the DOE proposes to make Idaho the vehicle for international treaty violations. For Idaho to be so used, simply for the unnecessary, costly and dangerous production of additional nuclear weapons -- is an outrage. 3.3.1

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S.I.S. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARINGS - BOISE, IDAHO
MARCH 26, 1938

TESTIMONEY OF ALAN E. LEISK

GENTLEMEN:

MY NAME IS ALAN E. LEISK. I AM A LABOR RELATIONS CONSULTANT AND I RESIDE AT 3105 FALLINGBROOK LANE, BOISE, IDAHO 83706.

MY CAREER IN LABOR RELATIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY HAS GIVEN ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE INDIRECTLY OR DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THE INEL SITE FOR THE LAST 25 YEARS. FROM THIS VANTAGE POINT, I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE MANY POSITIVE CHANGES IN CONSTRUCTION LABOR RELATIONS AT THE INEL COMPLEX.

DURING THE PAST DECADE THE CONSTRUCTION LABOR DISPUTES BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR AND THE JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES BETWEEN UNIONS, WHICH OFTEN RESULTED IN DISRUPTIVE WORK STOPPAGES, HAVE TOTALLY DISAPPEARED.

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THIS IMPROVED LABOR RELATIONS CLIMATE HAS BEEN DUE TO THE ~~EDUCATION~~ AND IMPLEMENTATION ON AN EXCELLENT LABOR AGREEMENT - KNOWN AS THE SITE STABILIZATION AGREEMENT - WHICH COVERS ALL CONSTRUCTION AT INEL: THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE SITE LABOR COORDINATOR, A PROFESSIONAL WHO AJUDICATES JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES AND ADMINISTERS THE SITE STABILIZATION AGREEMENT: AND THE FORMATION AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE LABOR/MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, A FORUM COMPOSED EQUALLY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES, WHICH MEETS REGULARLY TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS AND TO PROMOTE MUTUAL COOPERATION.

5.27.12.5

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN 52 CONTRACTUAL AND JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES RESOLVED WITHOUT A SINGLE WORK STOPPAGE.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT STATISTIC IS THE HIGH LEVEL OF SAFETY WHICH IS ENFORCED AND MAINTAINED ON CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AT THE INEL SITE. THIS IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT THE SEVERITY RATE FOR CONSTRUCTION AT INEL IS 33.2 COMPARED TO 134.5 FOR ALL U.S. CONSTRUCTION, AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. THESE FIGURES INDICATE INEL IS A VERY SAFE PLACE TO WORK.

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IN ADDITION I HAVE OBSERVED THAT THERE IS A STRONG WORK ETHIC PRESENT IN THE LABOR FORCES EMPLOYED AT INEL WHICH RESULTS IN ABOVE AVERAGE PRODUCTIVITY.

5.27.11.2

FOR THE REASONS OF LABOR STABILITY AND COOPERATION, AN EXCELLENT SAFETY RECORD, AND A PRODUCTIVE LABOR POOL, I FEEL THAT INEL IS THE IDEAL SITE FOR THE S.I.S. FACILITY.

I APPRECIATE HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY OF TESTIFYING ON THIS MATTER, AND I WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE A PRINTED COPY OF MY ORAL TESTIMONY FOR THE RECORD. THANK YOU

1.1

E258

STATEMENT OF

GREGORY SALI
BOISE, IDAHO

IN SUPPORT OF THE SIS PROJECT

Exhibit 258

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March 26, 1988

My name is Gregory Sali and I am a Physicist and have worked in the field of isotope separation and nuclear reactor power plants, other technical projects and Agricultural Development. I have worked at the Savannah River Project at Aiken, South Carolina, at the AEC Diffusion Plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, and as a Superintendent of Plant Engineering and Testing on the S1C Hunter Killer Submarine Project for Rickover's Nuclear Navy; and have worked in the field of Integrated Agricultural Development. I have lived in Idaho since 1960.

We wish to thank the Department of Energy and the Scientists and Administrators of the Special Isotope Separation Project for the opportunity to present our thoughts on this most excellent High-technology Project.

The Special Isotope Separation Project is one of the most important high technology projects in the world today. Idaho should be exceptionally proud that the INEL has been selected as the preferred alternative site for the SIS Project. The SIS Project, if properly administered, and expanded can prove to be the finest example of applied high technology for peaceful purposes ever built and operated by mankind.

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The large laser technology, the dye-pump laser

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technology, the photoionization processes and equipment, the isotope collection and separation processes and equipment, the gaseous and wet chemical refining facilities, the pure product and waste product handling capabilities, and the overall technical support facilities for this present design of the isotope separation facility set forth the most important scientific advance in the high technology of industrial materials refining.

We are in the Third Leap of Technology today and the new benefits of applied technology that mankind will realize in the next two decades will overshadow all the past and present dreams of mankind. Mankind can only live by his artful and reasonable use of the resources of the world about him. He can use the land, water, mineral and people resources to become self-sufficient in food, shelter and knowledge or he can make a nuclear bomb and blow himself to hell and back because he lets fear override his good sense and lets the self-serving politics of dictators overcome reason and courage.

The basic fundamental thrust of technology is that technology is politics of the highest order and he who has the technology also has the greatest political power. In the past this is what made America great and kept her free and is the practical reason why America will be greater in the future of peaceful freedom.

Therefore, I urge all Idahoans to join in seizing this wonderful opportunity, and together, insist that the SIS project be brought to Idaho. I ask all of you to stand up and make this effort for yourselves, your children, and your country. We must see that the present plans for the SIS Project are received with grateful welcome arms and that the future for Idaho and America is opened to redeem our past and enrich our future. The present plans for the SIS Facility must be expanded to support and facilitate a technological base for a major high-technology valley ranging from Idaho Falls to Boise. We must work together to create, in Idaho, a high technology valley that will serve as a Resource Valley for Peace by changing the primary and initial purpose of isotope separation for nuclear purposes to an isotope separation facility that will separate the nuclear materials of all nuclear warheads into nuclear materials for peaceful purposes. We must work together to eliminate nuclear warheads as weapons that may be used in the future by the meanness of men in power. We must expand the present SIS Plans to include the use of the SIS Facility to separate isotopes of other elements to create the new materials of our high technology future. We must work together to develop the application of high technology for peaceful purposes rather than begin another arms race. That nation that does not participate in the Third Leap of Technology will surely be left behind in the future. If we do not develop the AVLIS

5.28.6

process for peaceful purposes, surely other nations will, and some will surely use its methodology for military purposes. We must not allow high-technology to be born solely by military needs, but by the useful applied knowledge of peaceful men for the uplifting of mankinds future. The present mandate of the INEL given by Congress is to operate as a National Engineering Laboratory for the benefit of all Americans. Let us use the INEL as it is intended by our elected officials and Congress.

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We, therefore recommend for your consideration four important major reasons for bringing the SIS Project to Idaho.

1. America must have a special facility to handle and separate nuclear warhead materials into other forms for peaceful use or for safe storage disposal.

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The SIS Project facilities can be used for the handling and separation of all nuclear warhead materials with a few additions. This capability must be available to facilitate and to take advantage of the present international negotiations initiated by the INF Treaty. We must not rest until complete international agreement is reached to remove all nuclear weapon materials from military arsenals. We must then have recognized and accepted facilities for refining these warhead materials so that they can be channeled into

peaceful purposes or made into forms that can safely be stored and out of harms way.

2. The SIS Project facilities present a most unique and excellent opportunity to gain the technological base for a new generation of scientific capabilities for separating isotopes of all elements and recombining these elements creating the new materials required for our High Tech future.

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The advent of the use of the phenomenon of photoionization shall give scientific advances that physicists, chemists, engineers, and other scientists, the advanced capabilities only dreamed of today. This new technology will be the fuel for the Third Leap of Technology by its creation of new high purity materials and unique new materials recombined by extended processes using the SIS methodology. Since the INEL is a National Laboratory, the methods and processes are open to all private industry and commerce. Therefore, the SIS Project is a most reasonable application of the very purpose Congress intended for the INEL Facility. But this time the INEL will have its main use for peaceful purposes. Let us work, first, to insure our peace in a free world and then work with our high technology in applying the world's resources to benefit all mankind. Idaho in particular can be greatly benefited by having the high technology facility for producing the new materials of

the future. These new high purity materials are required by

5.27.9.3 the new super conductor industry; by the super computer industry, by the micro-computer industry; the medical health care industry; and by other new technology of every kind in their search for newer materials to improve their products. The improved future of mankind resulting from the application of the Third Leap of Technology will convince mankind that the benefits of peaceful pursuits are better than building super destructive arms for war. Those who do not join in will simply be left behind. Super conducting materials will provide the next step in major improvements such as highly efficient electric power generators and cost effective electric power distribution systems, advanced electric motors; advanced electronics; and for super semi-conductors for faster and more reliable computers; and for the sophisticated automation of processes and robotics so vital to help America compete against low cost foreign labor; and for a new generation of medical advances, and an unlimited list of other advances. The synergism of the industrial and commercial applications and the potential benefits to our everyday society and the improvement of our standard of living speaks so loudly that those who would oppose bringing the SIS project to Idaho denounce themselves as being against progress and against our freedom and against world peace. We must have solutions not just arbitrary opposition wielded because we belong to some group.

3. <u>The SIS Project facilities will be needed to create and produce new materials and processes for the updating of conventional military weapons and the surveillance equipment needed to verify compliance of the coming anti-nuclear warfare agreements.</u> 5.28.6

With the international agreement to dispose of all intermediate nuclear missiles as initiated by the INF Treaty, is the return to dependence on conventional military weapons. This is evidenced by President Reagan's recent trip to Europe and the on-going discussions over conventional weapons. It is to be hoped that eventually man will have enough common sense to beat all weapons into plowshares. But in the meantime new advances must be made available to the conventional armed forces. Our Soviet adversaries are surely not going to stop their conventional arms production and improvement at this time. One material that is urgently needed is a super-armor-plate. Such an armor-plate can be made from steel encased spent uranium. The SIS Project facility can produce this super-armor with its isotope separating capability.

We recognize and support the original intent of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM) given by those leaders in our country as a means of providing sufficient and better nuclear plutonium materials for our National Defense.

4.10.3 Clean nuclear bombs are better than dirty nuclear bombs - no nuclear bombs are definitely still the best. We accept and support the fact that present world conditions override our preference that no new nuclear warheads be manufactured. We also firmly believe that we must all work together to remove the present stockpile of nuclear warhead materials from the military arsenals of all nations before some power-mad group triggers an unwanted and unneeded nuclear no-win war. But we also know that the adversary position of the major powers of the world is such that the important decision of whether more nuclear warhead materials need to be processed must be left in the hands of those placed in responsible positions through our Democratic process. We accept the decision to process more nuclear warhead materials as being made by the proper

3.4 authorities and further accept the fact that the state of the art of nuclear science must continue to advance to reduce costs and to improve present weaponry until man finally agrees to get rid of the nuclear arsenal. At that time we should be ready to immediately destroy nuclear warhead materials. We strongly recommend that the SIS Project and its AVLIS process facility be used for this vital peaceful purpose.

The SIS Facility will provide the most excellent major

5.28.6 option for the U. S. Conventional Defensive Weapons Systems because it is the lowest cost method for the separation of uranium isotopes utilizing depleted uranium. U235 normally

constitutes less than one percent of the initial U235 - U238 uranium product. Reactor fuel grade needs to be about 3% for 5.28.6 use in nuclear electric power reactors, the major peaceful use of uranium. The density of the remaining depleted uranium is so high that it can be made into the finest steel encased armor plate for tanks, battleships. helicopters, etc. The possible armorplate is virtually impregnable to all known modern anti-tank missiles and weaponry of today's state of the art.

The AVLIS process of the SIS Facility can further isolate and separate uranium product impurities having unwanted radioactivity to further the safe application and use of this next step in high-density super armor that will have virtually no radioactivity.

Presuming that the present trend in INF Treaty nuclear reduction negotiations will eventually include all nuclear warheads, then the importance of improvements in conventiona weapons becomes paramount and is the key to low cost defensive protection systems. The efficiency and battle worthiness of conventional arms gives superiority in armed forces. Armament to protect personnel, high-tech apparatus, tanks, personnel carriers, naval vessels, weapons systems, etc., then becomes the dominant ingredient. Until mankind can agree on a practical way of ridding himself even of conventional weapons, we must maintain our national defense

in this area. Let us hope and pray that we never again have to use any conventional weapons.

Another vital area of National Defense and of extreme importance to world peace is our ability for verification that agreements to outlaw nuclear weapons are complied with. It is hoped that finally these disarmament agreements will include also the manufacture and distribution of conventional arms including the various missile delivery systems. The disastrous and inhumane evidence of the use of conventional missile systems is now graphically demonstrated in the killing of non-combatants in the Iran and Iraq warfare now going on. Should we trust any dictator or fanatic? How shall we protect ourselves?

The sophisticated surveillance and monitoring systems necessary for this extremely important peaceful purpose of removing warfare capabilities must be built as soon as possible so that we may gain a meaningful peace for our children and all mankind. Without our ability to determine that the Soviets or others were not cheating on disarmament agreements we would most certainly lose our freedom. Then all our efforts to outlaw nuclear warfare dangers would have been in vain. We can only guarantee our freedom and our desired peaceful future by being strong in our National Defense. We must have a surveillance system that can alert us to violations of World Peace Agreements. We can not argue

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against mankind's past history. Mankind has not yet arrived at a position of mutual trust and confidence wherein we can be assured there will be no further aggression by force for whatever cause or rationale. We must put our trust and reliance on our ability to take the leadership in the Third Leap of Technology. America must build and formulate the sophisticated surveillance and monitoring instrumentation equipment and procedures to protect our desired peaceful future. We propose that the above INEL expansion is the proper facility to begin this tremendously important task. The super materials that will be produced via the photoionization method and other technical advances in superconductors, semi-conductors, super materials, etc., are the strategic means to gain this surveillance capability. We ask that all Idahoans join together to make this peaceful purpose a reality in the immediate future.

5.28.6

We must use the precedent exemplified by the past history of the INEL to again enrich our future. The military needs of our nuclear navy brought to Idaho the S1W Project. Fifty two (52) different types of nuclear reactors have been built and tested at INEL and one honored Arco, Idaho as the first city in America to be lighted by electricity from a nuclear reactor power plant. Today Idaho has the INEL Facility valued at $3.2 Billion Dollars. Economically it has provided jobs, income, and tax money to provide a most valuable base of support for education and many other

3.3.1

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services to Idahoans. Ten thousand people have valued employment because of the INEL. The safety record speaks for itself. More people are killed on the highways of Idaho each month than by all annual nuclear accidents at all nuclear sites in the United States. The nuclear business has been exceedingly good for Idaho. This achievement happened only because the funding for the projects came to Idaho because of the requirement for advances in military power required to maintain our National Defense.

5.24.23

Today, Idaho again has the exceptional opportunity to benefit from an expansion of the INEL through funding by the government of a high technology project. The similarity again today is that the SIS Project can be used not only for technical progress in our National Defense, but also as a technological base for the next generation of isotope separation processes using the principle of photoionization. Isotopes of all elements can be separated by expanded designs of this process and the high purity requirement for our high technology future will be derived through this new methodology. The new rare earth elements and other metals of high purity for the superconductor materials of the future will be derived at reasonable costs by versions of the AVLIS process. The base for this new and vital technology will come from the SIS Project. Idaho can not afford to miss this important opportunity.

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5.28.6

Everyone today accepts the synergistic influence - the business fallout - the domestic applications of high technology initiated by military defense programs. The advance in many areas of our daily life from the NASA Space Program are well known.

The synergistic fallout that will come from the SIS Project in Idaho will dwarf the benefits of the Space Program since it deals with the advent of new materials now only dreamed of in every science and engineering discipline.

5.27.9.1

4. The SIS Project and the allied Industry and Commerce it will generate will also supply the initiative and funding to create one of the finest Educational Systems in America.

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The greatest benefit to Idaho and America however, will be in the uplifting of our Idaho Education System and its impact on our young children - the students of today and those yet to be born. In the past two decades we have all heard the high sounding rhetoric about what Idaho must do to improve our education system. However, still today Idaho has not integrated its education system to fully include the great technical base it has in the INEL. Idaho's institutions of higher education still don't have the engineering and scientific courses to fit the needs of its largest employer, the INEL. Recently, Idaho lost the SSC Project because it does not have a recognized system of

higher education. Idaho Universities are not even a member of The University Association designing the SSC. The membership is only $10,000. per year. Surely, the priorities of our education leaders must be focused on salaries and not on quality. We can not allow the treasure we have in the INEL to continue to be so poorly used. When the SIS Project is added to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, the demand for and the opportunity for the improvement of Idaho institutions of education will be so great that all Idahoans will seize this great worthwhile opportunity and join together in funding and demanding the creation of an educational system throughout the State that will rival the best education systems throughout the world. This High technology Educational System must be capable of producing leaders in all areas of the sciences and arts and its achievements will exceed that of MIT, Berkeley, etc., this can truly happen only if the people of Idaho accept the challenge and opportunity now before them. Our political leaders and educators are now in a great debate on how to improve our school system. The opportunity lies before them begging to be used and has been for 25 years. Will they have the foresight and courage to accept this great opportunity and build the high level education system that their rhetoric claims we must have? Will their lofty statements prove to be empty and a farce and a fraud or will they act with responsibility and insist that the SIS be located in Idaho? We, in Idaho, must seize this wonderful opportunity and

expand upon it in every way. The future in the Third Leap of Technology will belong to those who recognize its potential for the coming amazing and outstanding benefits. The future will belong to those who seize the opportunity, prepare and educate our children in the excellence of all intellectual disciplines and work to build a secure, peaceful future through knowledge, wisdom, and the courage to accept the challenge to do what we must do.

When the SIS Project and the expanded peaceful projects are placed at the INEL site, Idaho will have a National Engineering Laboratory filled with over 5,000 scientists and engineers in every field. The high tech jobs that will be created by the private Industry and Commerce needed to design, manufacture, fabricate and distribute the multitude of high tech products from these new materials, will surely add another 25,000 high-tech jobs, if not 50,000 such jobs to Idaho. When the industries using these new materials are built in Idaho they will hire scientists and engineers in all fields and they will come from all over the world just as they did when Silicon Valley was formed. These leaders in technology will have the experience and capability in every field and will be working with the INEL scientific research and engineering facility because this is where the high technology of the new materials will begin. They will create and support their own vast research and development community with investments ranging in the tens of Billions of Dollars.

The benefits to Idaho are so great that it is inconceivable that anyone would oppose this outstanding opportunity. Only those who would lock out progress and opportunity for ourselves and our children's future would dare to oppose this wonderful opportunity. The INEL is the largest base Idaho has upon which to build its high tech job base. This high tech balance of capabilities can and will strongly influence the future of Idaho and our Country. Idahoans will never have to worry about children going off somewhere else to realize the education to reach their dreams and goals. Idaho will not have a brain drain anymore because the high level jobs our children dream of will be here in Idaho, not somewhere else. If we are going to improve our education system without building a high tech base of jobs, we only insure that our brightest children will leave Idaho to work elsewhere. This would be a continued loss of our most treasured resources.

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In the Idaho Batholith is the largest known deposits of the rare earths - the yttrium, Lanthanum, neodymium, etc. These elements are needed in the new age of superconductors, super semi-conductors, super computers, everyday automation and instrumentation, new materials of the future, etc., etc. Is it not fitting - does it not make the most practical common sense to demand that Idaho seize this great opportunity to have the SIS Project at the INEL site? It makes the greatest common sense that all of us - the

scientists, engineers, businessmen, politicians, environmentalists, ecologists, anti-nuclear groups, teachers, educators, farmers, lumbermen, miners, commercial people, all Idahoans - join together to demand that the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory be established as the greatest scientific facility in the world, dedicated and capable of performing all of the technical tasks to remove nuclear war materials from an emerging peaceful world. The INEL facility will develop all the AVLIS process methodologies for new materials isotope separation and combination into new materials needed to support a peaceful technological future.

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The present plans for the SIS Project would result in employment for about 750 people with about 1,000 in the support industries. This means an annual payroll of about Sixty Million Dollars per year for the INEL and about Forty Million Dollars in support industries. When the suggested expansion of creating a high-tech valley from Idaho Falls to Boise, proposed above is added, this figure will increase at least twenty-five times. Therefore, the total projected annual income would be more than $2.0 Billion Dollars and in the next ten years would create about 100,000 new jobs including the support and service jobs on all levels of skills and professions. The Idaho State tax revenue on this large new payroll and new industrial and commercial property will generate tax revenue in excess of the amount requested by the Governor for funding education in Idaho. We would

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propose that this is the manner by which Idaho could build the excellent Education System described above and have the finest balance of high technology with an upgraded agriculture industry, an improved lumber industry, and an enlarged and dynamic mining industry. Let us all join together now in this wonderful opportunity by demanding that the SIS Project be built at the INEL! Then let us work to expand the SIS Project into the peaceful uses described herein.

We earnestly ask all those who opposed the building of the SIS Project at the INEL to reconsider their judgements and join with us in seizing this opportunity. Let us then enlarge the present scope of the INEL and the SIS Project to become the major Resource for Peace in America. Idaho is a great place in which to live, lets work together to make it an even greater place to live for ourselves and our children. Opportunities to improve a State's well-being such as the SIS Project come along once in a lifetime. Lets not waste it by short-sighted opposition because of its nuclear content - but instead let us work together with positive intelligence and build a bright peaceful future free of nuclear war materials. We need only the courage to join together to work for a peaceful world. We can bring every blessing upon ourselves and our State if we give the leadership for peaceful use of the SIS Project.

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Let us join together to bring the High Tech Valley to Idaho. Call (208) 376-0362 or write P. O. Box 7906, Boise, Idaho 83707.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED M. MCGLINSKY
FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR
THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT @ INEL
BOISE, IDAHO MARCH 26, 1988

My name is Alfred M. McGlinsky. While I have worked and lived near Nampa, Idaho for ten years, I have also lived in Idaho Falls where for eight years I worked as a physicist at INEL. Out on the desert, the SPERT Project provided employment for about 100 of us. We were involved in conducting safety studies on a variety of reactor types. We did that in some cases by carefully approaching and, eventually, exceeding the damage thresholds for either reactor components such as fuel rods and assemblies or, in several experiments which have received much publicity world wide, even for entire reactors themselves. Some of you may remember the destructive testing of the Spert I reactor in the mid 1960's in which the reactor was intentionally "blown up". Twice a long series of carefully crafted experiments, each more severe than all those before, culminated in super-critical, selflimiting, explosive tests which melted fuel assemblies, expelled water from the reactor cores into the atmosphere, and severly damaged the reactor itself.

Our mission in these experiments was to provide experimental data which could be used to test calculational models being developed for predicting and describing the behavior of reactors which might depart from normal to accident conditions. We were a large portion of the Atomic Energy Commission's total reactor safety study program.

I have bothered to mention all of this at this hearing only because it relates to one of two concerns I wish to address in conjunction with the Special Isotope Seperation project. It may help us think critically about **work** and **working** and **jobs**, which have all been mentioned as important reasons for encouraging the construction of the SIS Project at the INEL.

However, it is not enough to be working for working's sake. It is not enough to have a job. We must bring those jobs to Idaho which allow us to do work that is important to **do**. We have the potential to work in ways that not only enhance our lives in a monetary sense but that also make the lives of others better. Our work should result in achieving progress toward worthwhile goals which actually enhance the lives of others as well as those who will live after us on this beautiful planet. A few illustrations of jobs which fail in this regard will make my point more clear.

EXAMPLE 1: The Nazi guards who marshalled Jews into incinerators at Auschwitz and elsewhere during WW II were on the payroll but none of us, I suspect, would envy them because **of** the **nature** of their work. It lacked worwhile purpose...was morally corrupt.

EXAMPLE 2: While most of us believe in the free expression of ideas and are tolerant of those with views quite different from our own, we each tend to draw the line at some point, even if it costs us to do so. We tend to exercise such restraint at the state level too: witness the reluctance to permit a state run lottery as a means to create both revenue and jobs. And how many of us would encourage say, legalized gambling or legalized prostitution in Idaho or proclaiming that the state should become a welcoming haven for Neo-Nazis? Yet any of these, it could be argued, might bring new businesses, jobs and income to help relieve our state's financial needs? Not many of us, I suspect would believe we should create these sources of income in Idaho. There are some things which we would not do. We need income, yes. We want jobs and the independence that comes from working, you bet! But we need to be proud of ourselves and our work, too.

Unfortunately, the idea of building the SIS Project is not one the can honestly fill us with pride, though it can be argued it would bring dollars into the state...like legalized gambling or prostitution could. As far as I know, the work being done at the Site during my days of working there was related to the peaceful uses of the atom. The SIS would depart significantly from that. 3.3.1

I'm glad that I didn't have to explain that I had helped in the "Building of triggers for nuclear bombs which kill people" to answer those two daughters of mine who used to meet me as I got off the bus from the desert and ask me what I had done that day. I can think of no answer that could be given truthfully about the need for an even larger stockpile of bombs, especially as we continue to negotiate for further reductions. There are dozens of scientific questions of critical importance to man's survival on this planet which are not being pursued because of a lack of funding. And how can we think of spending precious tax dollars on warheads in the face of the shortages faced by the homeless people living in the streets? There is no sense and no pride in that. 6.3

I, for one, am even ashamed that we find ourselves here today having to protect ourselves from such misdirected intention on the part of our government. That leads directly to my second major concern.

Exhibit 26c

5.2.7 My hope, of course, is that you who are charged with these processes, are sincere in wishing to hear from the public in order to better make the best decision on behalf of all the people in our country. I admit to being skeptical about that though. The reason for my skepticism is the Draft

2.1.2 Environmental Impact Statement itself which I have read very carefully, and which is not, I repeat, IS NOT an unbiased document as I believe it should have been, in order to best serve the public interest. Rather, it is intent on finding the INEL the best place to construct the project. This is not good science, as we all deserve. It is pork-barrel politics, pure and simple, offered as science.

2.3 I am not proud that our government's employees have let that happen. Nor can I understand how our government officials would think it conscionable to have written the DISCLAIMER which appears on the inside cover of the document. What truths, what trust, if any, can there be then in any of the information we are asked to evaluate? And with no assurances of accuracy nor completeness of statements within the document, one can honestly ask "What good is it?" And another question looms: "What conclusions might we be able to draw which should be taken seriously in this process?" Thus, my skepticism about the seriousness of the whole process.

I hope you are equally embarrassed and do not let this charade go on.

I was co-author of several publications describing the reactor safety work we were doing at the Site. I assure you that accuracy and completeness were our goals in writing and producing publications for sharing our efforts with the regulating and scientific communities who depended on our work.

6.3 Yes, Idaho needs jobs and employment opportunities. But we need also to be honest with ourselves about our intentions and our motives. We must be able to justify the expenditures of scarce tax dollars at the local, state and national levels. We must be able to look ourselves and our children

5.27.7.17 directly in the eye and be proud of the choices we have made in allocating precious resources. A BILLION dollars to build the SIS in Idaho or anywhere at this time cannot be explained, in the face of far more pressing needs. There are many jobs that we could bring to Idaho, even to Idaho's INEL, that are worth doing. Let's work toward them, and avoid the risks of trucking plutonium across our highways, of accidental releases of this extremely toxic substance into an already burdened environment, only to add to the stockpile of nuclear weapons we are trying hard to eliminate.

1.1 Yes, stop this charade, please.

Thank you.

SIS Testimony
March 26, 1988

My name is Heidi Read and I am opposed to the construction of the SIS project.

The sole purpose of this proposed facility is to refine weapons grade plutonium for use in a nuclear arsenal already poised to destroy the earth over and over and over again. The destructive potential of our already existing stockpile of weapons must call every person who loves 4.13
life on this beautiful planet to the work of reclaiming true global security constructed of cooperation and mutual understanding rather than the security blanket of nuclear warheads which we are waking up to find an uncomfortably insecure substitute.

Even those still deriving comfort from the nuclear arsenals feel we have more than enough plutonium. The White House and the Department of Energy issued a joint press release on February 17 of this year stating that adequate supplies of plutonium for future defense needs already exist <u>without</u> the development of the SIS. DOE Secretary 4.2.1
Herrington, speaking before the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Committee hearing on the 1989 appropriations asserted in February, "Plutonium. We're <u>awash</u> in plutonium. We have more plutonium than we need." There is <u>no</u> justification for the construction of a dangerous and deadly facility in our state.

I am proud to be an Idahoan and I am particularly opposed to the idea of an SIS here. I feel the many facets of the SIS' threat to the 2.1.1
environment have not been adequately considered.

6.1.4 The threat to the prime water source and the rich soil are heightened by the history of earthquake and volcanic activity in this area.

5.29.85 I reject the unconscionable transportation of toxic wastes on our public highways.

6.1.5 In addition, the SIS promises increased dangers of air pollution at INEL and attendant health hazards posed to the surrounding community in terms of the increased cancer rates, higher mortality rates, lung disease and other statistically significant problems that have been experienced at other DOE sites.

2.7.8 On a broader scale, I feel the DEIS did not pay adequate attention to the fact that the eventual use of the nuclear warheads that the SIS would help create would have catastrophic and lethal effect on our entire environment. When we support the machinery of death with our tax dollars, our land, and even our passive lack of opposition; we must be prepared to deal with the results of a nuclear holocaust and the loss of all that we hold dear.

5.30.1.4 I am particularly concerned that the problem of waste disposal has not been adequately addressed. New Mexico's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant,

5.30.2.1 the DOE's hope for a place to safely house the nuclear wastes from the SIS, has sprung a leak and this failure, in the absence of other DOE alternative plans, could leave Idaho the dumping ground for the entire nation's plutonium-waste, with a noxious and terrifying radioactive life of over 24,000 years. How many of us would like to vacation near

6.1.8 the Chernobyl accident site? Why should we want to import a facility pregnant with similar disaster to our back yard? The 750 jobs for a total of 7-8 years are a laughable benefit when compared to 24,000 years of radioactive tap water, radioactive campgrounds, radioactive Idaho spuds.

I remember driving through Idaho in the mid-'60's, an easterner drinking in the beautiful emptiness and wild west wonder. Stinker Stations had placed huge billboards out in the middle of nowhere with unadorned messages like: "Idaho sagebrush. Take some home to your mother-in-law."

Another sign in a forsaken spot with nothing but the rhythmically dipping phone lines to keep a traveler company announced: "Lonely Hearts Club Picnic Area." I believe the SIS could make that last sign tragically true for all of Idaho.

I stand for an Idaho with a safe and healthy future. I stand <u>against</u> 1.1 construction of the SIS.

Heidi Read
5531 Lynwood Place
Boise, Idaho 83706

E261

Exhibit 261

Department of Energy Hearing
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Special Isotope Separation Project

March 26, 1988
Boise, Idaho

Susan Eastlake
1107 North 18th Street
Boise, ID 83702

Thank you for allowing me an opportunity to express my views on this important topic.

I am a certified public accountant. I am married. I have three teen-aged children. My husband, Bill, is an economist for the Idaho Department of Water Resources. My son Dane turned 18 this month and registered for the draft. He and my 19 year old daughter, Liesl, will vote this year in their first presidential election. My family has lived in Idaho since 1969. We have worked and studied and played in Idaho.

We fish the Boise River, the Payette River, the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, Silver Creek, the Big Wood River, and many others. We walk and ski the hills of Boise and McCall and Ketchum and Island Park. Our trips to Yellowstone Park or Island Park or the Henry's Fork are always travelled by way of Highway 20 through the Idaho desert and Arco. We often discuss the amazing fact that Arco was the first city in the world lighted by nuclear power. It always reminds me of the incredible accomplishments that we human beings have made toward improving the quality of life. 3.3.1

The possibility that this Idaho city may be seen by future generations as the site of a nuclear weapons production facility makes me very sad. From the heighth of human accomplishment to the depth of human devastation, all with the same small atom and the same small Idaho town.

I ask the Department of Energy to prevent this tragic occurrence. Please select the "no action" alternative. Allow Arco to remain a monument to the peaceful use of the atom. 1.1

Susan Eastlake

E262

Exhibit 262

A STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION
OF A SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR IN IDAHO BY

ROBERT H. CAMPBELL
2119 SUNSET
BOISE, IDAHO 83702

I am testifying before you tonight because I oppose the construction of The Department of Energy's Special Isotope Separator in Idaho, or anywhere else, for that matter. 1.1

I find it unconscionable that you would even consider producing more weapon-grade plutonium when we already have enough to destroy the world many times over. 4.2.1

The few hundred jobs this relatively short term project would create for Idaho or any other area pales in significance when compared to the potential for disaster and destruction that is being considered here. 6.2

The fact that the I.N.F. Treaty would provide a reserve of plutonium from our dismantled nuclear warheads is reason enough for making the SIS completely unnecessary. This project, in my opinion, is counter-productive to world peace and threatens the quality of life we currently enjoy in this beautiful state of Idaho. 4.3 6.5.2

The Department of Energy has not proven they can adequately guarantee the safety of the project either. Just a look at their safety record at other design and production facilities is bone chilling. 3.2.1

You can't make me believe that we need anymore weapon-grade plutonium to protect this great nation. When will the United States ever use the 120 TONS of weapon-grade plutonium already in existence? NEVER, I hope. 4.2.1

MARCH 26, 1988

E263 Exhibit 263

March 26, 1988

1.1 Statement Against Proposed Construction of the Special Isotope Separation Project at Idaho Engineering Laboratory or Anywhere Else:

I, Athena Evans-Campbell of 2119 Sunset, Boise Idaho oppose the Department of Energy's construction of the Special Isotope Separation Plant. I cannot see logical reasoning for continued production of plutonium when the United States currently has at least 120 tons in

4.2.1 stock-piled weapons and storage.

A recent Newsweek magazine article of March 14, 1988, entitled "The Plutonium Factor" examined the serious operational and enviromental problems plaguing the Savannah River plutonium producing plant in South Carolina. There is particular concern over waste contamination seeping into their underground aquifer which supplies drinking water for South

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5.30.4.14 Carolina and several surrounding states. We too, rely on the Snake River Aquifer for our drinking water.

I do not believe their is a safe method of containing or storing plutonium waste products for 20,000 years. I see the transportation

5.30.3.1 of radioactive wastes across our highways as incredibly dangerous- accidents do happen--can we afford this potentially harmful or evenly deadly risk? I say no, the risks are to high and too dangerous and the supposed need unwarranted and unnecessary.

In looking toward a future for ourselves and generations to come production of plutonium is a self defeating measure in efforts toward

4.15.1 peace.



GAMMA LIAISON

The end product: *Warheads for an MX*

TECHNOLOGY

The Plutonium Factor

We're awash in the stuff—so why risk problems?

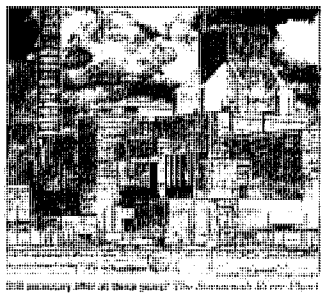
The situation might be comical—if it weren't so expensive and so potentially dangerous. The subject is plutonium, the man-made element used in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki and in most modern warheads. Ronald Reagan ordered a major increase in U.S. plutonium production in the early 1980s as part of his proposed arms buildup. But Congress did not give Reagan all the MX missiles and other weapons he wanted. Now the nation is awash in plutonium, and U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreements will reduce the need still further.

At the same time, safety concerns have forced all but one of the Department of Energy's aging plutonium-producing reactors to shut down. The remaining plant, Savannah River in South Carolina, has been plagued with problems. Last month officials there reduced operating-power levels for the third time in 15 months, after scientists for Du Pont, which runs the facility for DOE, discovered yet another error in the heat calculations. "It was a clear signal," said one government investigator, "that they are concerned down there about the ability of the emergency core cooling system to contain a catastrophic accident." Given the plutonium surplus, critics say it is time to put the facility out of its misery and shutter it as well. Instead, DOE wants to spend $89 million repairing the Savannah River Plant and is pressing for another weapons-production reactor as well.

DOE officials insist that the Savannah River reactors are safe and that the power reductions simply reflect prudent operating policies. But they acknowledge that the plant is laden with serious operational problems that were uncovered by a National Academy of Sciences team last year. Some repairs are already under way, and DOE hopes that the plant will be operating at full power by 1990. Even then, critics say, the Savannah River facility may be susceptible to a serious accident—in part because it does not have a concrete containment dome to trap released radiation, like those required at commercial nuclear plants. Just last week the plant suffered one more public-relations blow when a puff of radioactive tritium, another element used in weapons production, escaped into the atmosphere, though DOE said it posed no health danger.

Short of a complete disaster, Savannah River is causing problems to the local ecology. Environmentalists say that low-level radioactive waste and toxic chemicals placed in shallow, unlined seepage basins since the 1950s are leeching into the soil and ground water. Critics are particularly concerned that contamination could reach the vast underground Tuscaloosa aquifer that supplies drinking water for South Carolina and several other states. Pat Whitfield, DOE's assistant manager for environment, safety and health at the plant, says that danger is "remote." Still, DOE estimates that it could cost as much as $7 billion to completely clean up the Savannah River facility. "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people," says Sen. John Glenn, one of several lawmakers seeking tighter controls at the DOE plants.

Slow decay: Does the nation really need the plutonium Savannah River is producing? DOE supply-and-demand figures are classified. But Thomas Cochran, coauthor of the Nuclear Weapons Databook, estimates that U.S. production more than doubled between 1980 and 1985, at a time when U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons actually decreased 3 percent. What's more, plutonium decays so slowly that it can be recycled from obsolete weapons, giving DOE a vast additional supply. Cochran calculates that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stockpiled in weapons, 10 more tons in storage and an additional 10 tons in available scrap. Retiring about 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons; the START accord could yield yet another 15 tons. By contrast, the Savannah River reactor provides only about one-quarter of a ton annually.



DOE officials say their real concern in preserving Savannah River is to insure adequate supplies of tritium, several grams of which go into each warhead to increase its explosive yield. Unlike plutonium, tritium decays quickly and must be replaced every few years. DOE is pressing for a new tritium-producing reactor, which could be converted to produce plutonium if necessary. But cost estimates range as high as $10 billion—and critics say even tritium may not be so critical if arms-reduction efforts continue. In fact, Paul Leventhal of the Nuclear Control Institute, a private research center, has proposed a novel "tritium factor" approach to arms control: if both sides stopped producing the radioactive isotope, about 6 percent of their warheads would automatically become obsolete each year—the rate at which tritium naturally decays.

MELISSA BROCKSON with DOUGLAS WALLACE in Washington

Exhibit 264

9/5 # 11

Introduction Gene Wright 5810 Grandview, Boise zip 09

I would like to thank you Mr chairman + Members of this Heering Comitte for allowing me the opatunity to state ~~any~~ position.

1.1 First of all, I would like to be put on the record as Supporting the Special Isotope Separation project.

As our Hon. Secretar McClure Stated Early this afternoon, "We are going to have this project built whether we have it in Idaho or not!" We need the protection that this prosses of purifying Used or old plutonium for re-use. the INEL was picked as No 1 choice with Hensford 2nd, Geoge 3rd)

5.27.12.5 We need the Jobs + the money, ~~that~~ will relieve our tax burden, help emprove our Schools + roads. I have been told the state pay-roll taxes for construction + plant operation would put us far ahead of what we need to bring our

5.27.12.3 Education programs + H+W programs up to what Idaho would be proud of.

~~For those people that~~ you don work on these projects + Service - I have worked at the INEL.

5.20.2 + also Hensford off + on for 30 yrs + was never in any death threatning pos.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my Feelings

Respectfully

E265

March 28, 1988

1.1 My name is Leila Neilson. I'm a homemaker, mother and grandmother.

I'm strongly opposed to putting the S.I.S. project at INEL or anyplace.

4.15.5 1... We don't need it. We have an abundance of plutonium, more than enough for the forseeable future.

4.15.2 2... It's a waste of money, since we don't need it in the first place.

5.10.4 3... It would be geographically unsafe. It's a well known fact that the INEL is situated in a potentially active earthquake and volcanic location.

5.27.2 4... The economic impact of an accident or even the rumor of an accident would be devestating, to Idaho.

5.30.3.1 5... There is no safe place to store the waste. Since the New Mexico facility will most likely be abandoned because of leaking groundwater, the waste would have to be stored at INEL, adding 220 metric tons of waste to the already leaking mess presently stored at the site, which the INEL hasn't been able to properly deal with for the past 20 years.

5.30.2.5 6... It would further contaminate the Snake River aquifer, which is our life's blood, supplying water for crops, livestock and drinking water for countless cities and towns.

5.12.1 7... There is much concern about transporting the plutonium to and from S.I.S. via trucks traveling on our highways, especially considering the numerous accidents already involving radioactive materials.

5.29.32 I SAY NO TO S.I.S. !!!!

It is economically wasteful, impractical, immoral, environmentally unsafe, irresponsible and unjustified.

Leila Neilson

E266

Exhibit 266

March 28, 1988

1.1 My name is Diane Schiffler. I'm here today in opposition to the proposed SIS. Energy Secretary John Herrington has made the decision to build the SIS. Yet he states that the nation already has too much plutonium. Is'nt this an interesting contradiction!

4.2.1 I have many questions concerning the SIS proposal. Mainly- why do we need more plutonium when there is already an abundance? Why is the DOE considering INEL as the preferred site for building this project when there is such a risk of wastes leaking into our precious aquifer? Why is the DOE saying there will be 440 new jobs created but in actuality these jobs will be temporary jobs lasting only 7 or 8 years? How can these experts say there is negligble risks when any accident could be potentially dangerous?

4.15.5

5.30.4.7

5.27.7.2

How can we, as moral, peace-loving people, accept such a proposal? I can't!

5.1.42

5.27.6.1 The decision of whether or not to accept the SIS in Idaho, whould not be based merely on the question of jobs, national defense or a much needed 'shot-in-th-arm' to our state's economy. Nor should it be based on the miriad of long term advantages on which proponents would have us concentrate.

This decision must not be and cannot be made only by those who live near the site, need jobs and or believe they would benefit by the presence of SIS. No, this decision must be made by ALL of us. The people in power in Washington and in Boise, who are elected to represent us--to vote the will of the people--are in an emotional tug-of-war. They have a lot of unput from those who would gain in the short run! They need more input from those of us sho are opposed to SIS. How do we provide this? We 'network'. Everyone of you can contact at least ten people. Friends, neighbors, aquaintances and ask them to contact at least ten more people. The challenge,

6.2 the question is this: Does this 'possible job, this 'possible' boos t to our economy really mean so much that we can want to provide means to produce the most horrible vehicle of total destruction ever divised??? Does the end justify the means?? We must take responsibility! A responsible citizenary must consider just WHAT is being proposed! Our survival and ultimately the survival of the Earth depends upon it.

1.1 It is time to say NO! Nuclear science has advanced mankind's progress immeasurably. The price is tremendous. Aside from dollars, the price is the accumulation of nuclear waste. What do we do with it? What are the far reaching effects of storing it? What do we do when 'things' go wrong? Are negative

5.30.5.10 effects reversable? We have already seen illnesses and death to our Earth, its creatures, its people, its aquifer and its atmosphere. Nuclear Energy, for peacfull use is tough enough to deal with, in terms of protecting Earth and its inhabitants.

Now, we are being asked, here in Idaho, to make possible the building of components for nuclear BONBS! How far must we go? How much nuclear wast: can our earth store? Our curators do

2.7.8 not know, with certainty, how to handle that waste and admittedly do not have acceptable answers. How much indidious destruction do we Human Beings want to inflict upon our Mother Earth? Must we utilize nuclear science in ALL it's powerful applications? Must we use it to make bombs?--Nuclear BOMBS--for the purpose of KILLING? Killing anything that happens to live?

It is said that this is a deterrant to war. If these end products of SIS are built, it follows with grim certainty, they will be

3.4 used. It is time to say NO! Mankind must say no! NO to SIS! --not here, not anywhere! We must direct our energies, toward Peaceful application of this awesome power.

Esther Nicholson
R. J. "Nick" Nicholson

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SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

☐ MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

☐ MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO

☐ MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME David - Nelson

REPRESENTING Self

ADDRESS 2963 Sand Ave

CITY Boise STATE Id ZIP 83706 PHONE 343-6144

Testimony on Forkside

E269

1.1 Against the S. D. S

2.7.9 For the people that smoke

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

- ☐ MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
- ☒ MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO
- ☐ MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME Michelle Morrison

REPRESENTING Myself

ADDRESS 3964 REED ST

CITY BOISE STATE ID ZIP 83714 PHONE 345-8753

testimony on BACK

Please

I can't believe people want a

5.27.7.14 job making plutonium

1.1 NO SIS.

Michelle Morrison
3964 REED St
Boise, ID 83714

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SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

- ☐ MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
- ☒ MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO
- ☐ MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME Rita Sellers Hoffman

REPRESENTING Myself and my husband and two daughters

ADDRESS Rt 1 Box 215

CITY Mtn. Home STATE IDAHO ZIP 83647 PHONE 587-4498

Statement: Albert Einstein has said that one cannot prevent war if you are simultaneously preparing war. The business of the proposed SIS is to prepare weapons for war. → 3.4

The DEIS has grossly underestimated the risks both on site and during transportation. 5.24.30

Jobs must be created in life-affirming fields which will protect our children and provide for them now and in their future. 5.29.1 6.3 6.5.5

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

☐ MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

☑ MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO

☐ MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

E271

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME Lynne Carpenter

REPRESENTING Peace (Mtn. Home Students for Peace)

ADDRESS 2325 American Legion

CITY Mtn. Home STATE ID ZIP 83647 PHONE 587-9371 5.24.30

1. You cannot be careful enough with radioactive materials.
2. The U.S. does not need a national defense if we stop being paranoid- "Paranoia will destroy ya." 3.4

E272

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

I'M AN IDAHO NATIVE - I'M PROUD OF IT TOO - FOR NOW AT LEAST - IDAHO IS ONE OF THE CHOICEST STATES IN THE UNION, BUT WITH THE SIS IT WOULD BE THE UGLIEST - I WOULD BE ASHAMED TO COME FROM A STATE WHERE ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTY & PRECIOUS WILDLIFE WOULD BE PUT IN DANGER TO CREATE A HAND FUL OF JOBS - LOOK AT THE STATE MAG - IT REPRESENTS IDAHO'S PUREST QUALITIES AND STATUS IS THERE A BOMB PLANT ON THE STATE SEAL? - IS THERE FALLOUT BURNING THE LAND? - NO, THERE'S A BEAUTIFUL BLUE SKY & TRUE HARD WORKING AMERICAN IDAHOANS PICTURED AMONG THE IDAHO THAT I LOVE - IF THE SIS IS BUILT WILL WE CHANGE THE STATE SEAL TO DEPICT A RADIOACTIVE STATE WHO CARES MORE ABOUT MONEY THAN NATURE - I WANT A FUTURE - A SAFE ONE - A FUTURE WITHOUT WONDERING IF IT'S ALL GOING TO BLOW THE NEXT DAY -

6.2

6.5.3

6.1.2

6.3

6.1.2

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

- ☐ **MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO**
- ☐ **MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO**
- ☐ **MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO**
- ☑ MARCH 29, 1988, BOISE

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME SANDI "SKOTT" LARSEN

REPRESENTING MTN. HOME STUDENTS FOR PEACE

ADDRESS 352 E. 8 N.

CITY MTN. HOME **STATE** ID **ZIP** 83647 **PHONE** 587-5267

CITY OF Sun Valley

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REGARDING THE
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT AT
THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
(TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, MARCH 28, 1988)

1.1

The City of Sun Valley, Idaho, is opposed to the Department of Energy's (DOE) construction and operation of the Special Isotope Separation/(SIS) project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory/(INEL). The processing of plutonium (primarily plutonium-239, or weapon-grade plutonium) conflicts with Idaho's tourism industry in that it negatively impacts marketing efforts to promote our beautiful state as a desirable place for people to visit and, hence, impacts the state's economy. This is not an emotional issue. It is a business issue.

5.27.3.3

Tourism is fast becoming the primary industry in Idaho and Sun Valley is the catalyst -- regionally, nationally and internationally. The City is located in Blaine County which ~~had~~ accounted for $ 6,483,107 in State sales tax in 1987. Sun Valley and neighboring Ketchum generated approximately $ 4,000,000 in State sales tax that same year from their tourist-based economies. Since its inception in 1981, the Idaho Travel Council (which is dependent solely on revenue from a statewide 2% bed tax to market Idaho's

P.O. Box 416 • Sun Valley, Idaho 83353 • 208/622-4438

tourist attractions) collects an average of $ 1,800,000 per year. That amount is ludicrous when compared to the State-controlled budgets of Region 4 (which includes the county of Blaine with its tourist-based economy) was responsible for $422,000 of that amount, second only to Region 3's $531,000 (which includes Ada County with its business-based economy). In 1987, the ITC collected exactly $ 1,735,000. and Oregon for competition, Colorado and Utah, for marketing tourism. Sun Valley and Ketchum's contribution to Region 4's $422,000 was $270,000 or 64%.

Since the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), prepared by the DOE for the SIS project at the INEL, compares population "for assessing potential environmental consequences" within a 50-mile radius of the INEL to Hanford and Savannah River, it is essential to consider Sun Valley's unique factoring in this arena. The City is located 50 air miles west of the INEL. The year-round residential population is 635 (1980 U.S. census). With year-round, nation-wide marketing and cooperative weather conditions, it routinely expands to 7,000-plus in Winter and Summer (with Fall fast keeping pace). Correspondingly Ketchum's population of 2,200 (1980 U.S. census) increases to 8,000-plus for a combined resident/tourist headcount of 15,000-plus ~~during~~ for 7-10 months of the year. According to the Sun Valley/Ketchum Chamber of Commerce (Lodging Association), 70,000 tourists visited the area the Winter of 1987 (average stay: 6.9 ~~days~~ days) and 50,000 the Summer of the same year (average stay: 2.63 days). Such "buzz-words" as weapon grade plutonium, warheads and the like, which are readily reported in national and international media, would interfere with our efforts to increase these figures.

5.27.5.1

5.27.3.3

With rare exception, our guests are energetic young families, business and professional groups, and conventioneers who gravitate to the area to participate in the numerous recreational activities offered: alpine and cross country skiing, golf, tennis, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, ice-skating, swimming, sailing, wind-surfing and floating Idaho's clean, white waters. Approximately 90% of Sun Valley's present year-round residential population have out-of-state origins and came first as guests in hotels, then as renters of condominiums, then bought a condominium and ultimately settled in as owners of houses. They are doctors, dentists, lawyers, stock brokers, accountants, developers, realtors, contractors, architects, engineers, hoteliers, retailers, restaurateurs, writers, artists, musicians, dancers, actors, educators - to name a few professions (not to mention the ancillary professions) that function profitably and healthfully in a resort/recreational environment.

The Sun Valley Resort Area is in tight competition with other resorts across the United States. In addition to marketing by the Idaho Travel Council (a division of the Idaho Department of Commerce which, ~~parenthetically~~, the City of Sun Valley submits, should give equal -- if not more -- attention to the State's growing tourism industry as it appears to be directing at the State's unproven hi-tech industry) and to marketing by the private sector, the City of Sun Valley allocated $150,000 in fiscal year 1987-1988 to the Sun Valley/Ketchum Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of expanding its marketing efforts. The City of Ketchum did the same. The location of the SIS project 50 miles away at the INEL may well be counterproductive to these State and local efforts to increase tourism to this internationally renowned resort, the surrounding recreational area and the State of Idaho.

5.27.3.4

Jack D. Lieder, Mayor

Resolution No. 359

SUPPORT FOR NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTION

1.1 The City of Ketchum supports the no action alternative and thus requests that the U.S. Department of Energy not construct and operate the SIS project.

On February 18, 1986 the City of Ketchum passed Resolution No. 295 (Sane Testing Resolution) which called for the U.S. to join with Russia in mutual and verifiable supervision of nuclear testing as a first step towards freezing and reversing the arms race.

5.27.5.1 Last year Ketchum contributed $150,000 to the Ketchum-Sun Valley Chamber of Commerce to promote tourism in the Ketchum-Sun Valley area. The central theme of our marketing effort is the quality of life we offer and a peaceful life style free from the tension and violence that infects many segments of our society.

5.27.3.3 The processing of plutonium, a radioactive and hazardous substance, for nuclear weapons approximately 60 miles from Ketchum severely conflicts with our tourism promotion and economy.

The Draft Environmental Statement (Section 3.1.2) provides, in part,:

5.27.5.1 "Other major industries include food processing, tourism and phosphate mining. No recent statistics regarding tourism (e.g., number of tourists and number of visitor days) for the INEL region are available."

5.27.3.2 This statement, regarding absence of tourism statistics, is a total abrogation of the Department of Energy's duty to assess the importance of tourism to the region and determine the impact that the SIS project will have upon that

5.27.1.11 tourism. Idaho tourism contributes approximately 1.3 billion dollars annually to the States economic well being and employs over 29,000 individuals. The Draft Environmental Impact statement fails to address how the occurrence of the four

5.27.2 postulated accidents (Section 4.1.3) would impact tourism and the 29,000 individuals employed in that industry.

The recent study by the National Academy of Sciences has questioned the safety of the future nuclear waste storage site in New Mexico and thus plutonium brought to the INEL for processing may be stored indefinitely at the INEL as opposed to being forwarded to the New Mexico site. It is almost impossible to successfully promote tourism in Ketchum-Sun Valley while we are gaining national attention as a nuclear waste site and plutonium processing facility. 5.30.2.5

Therefore, in conclusion, the City of Ketchum agrees with Department of Energy Secretary John Herrington when he recently told a House of Representative appropriations subcommittee, 4.2.1

"We're awash in plutonium. We have more plutonium than we need."

Copies of this Resolution shall be forwarded to our Governor and the Senators and Representatives comprising out Congressional delegation.

PASSED this 21st day of March, 1988.

Lawrence J. Young

LAWRENCE J. YOUNG
Mayor

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Exhibit 275

The Greater Twin Falls Area Chamber of Commerce

858 Blue Lakes Blvd. N.
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
Phone (208) 733-3974

March 28, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 The mission statement of the Greater Twin Falls Area Chamber of Commerce is . . . "to support and create a profitable business climate." We therefore take this opportunity to support the Special Isotope Separator Project as proposed for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in Southeast Idaho.

We do so based on the following information:

200 5.27.12.5 1) For nearly 40 years, the INEL has been an important asset for Idaho, ranking as one of the state's largest and steadiest employers and a national leader in technological advancement. It deserves the support of of business and the citizenry for its contributions to the economy and our tax structure.

5.27.6.1 2) The proposed SIS Project will add more jobs, new taxes, and new educational opportunities to our state at a a critical time. Our agriculture-based economy remains depressed and the infusion of the construction dollars plus the 800 new jobs and annual operating expenditures of $50 million will come at a most opportune time. It will also provide Idahoans the opportunity to prove that we are serious about economic diversification and the development of a more stable revenue and employment base.

5.27.9.1 3) Additional economic benefits include the possibility of many industrial and educational spin offs, a share of national defense expenditures, the trickle-down effect of the creation of more than a thousand projected support jobs, and the slowing down of:

a. population loss
b. a diminishing tax base, and
c. the failure to provide our children the opportunity to stay and work in Idaho.

Affiliated with:
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
American Chamber of Commerce Executives
Idaho Association of Commerce & Industry
Idaho Association of Chambers of Commerce
Better Business Bureau of Treasure Valley
Associated Taxpayers of Idaho

We are aware of the moral issues and environmental dangers involved with this project. Risk, however, is a part of life and the business world. In this instance, we believe the benefits outweigh any negative aspects. 6.2

Therefore, the Greater Twin Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, representing over 500 businesses, professionals, and individuals in and around the Twin Falls area, fully endorses location of the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) at the INEL site.

Sincerely,

Jack W. Miller, President
Greater Twin Falls Area
Chamber of Commerce

sl

E276

Exhibit 276

Burley Area Chamber of Commerce

1401 Overland Avenue · Burley, Idaho 83318 208-678-7230

March 28, 1988

Hearing Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
Re: Special Isotope Separation Project.

5.24.21 I am Mark Moorman, Vice President of the Burley Chamber of Commerce, 1401 Overland Ave., Burley, Idaho 83318.

On behalf of the Burley Chamber of Commerce I wish to testify in favor of the S I S project at INEL:

1. We believe it is a safe program. The possibility for a major accident is so remote that it is inconsequential.

6.1.2 2. Atmospheric pollution and radiation danger is far less than that of wood burning stoves, and other smog created in our cities which "so called environmentalists" are happy to tolerate.

5.12.2 3. Since all hazardous wastes are to be safely contained at the site, there will be no hazardous pollution to our Snake River Plain Acquiffer.

5.27.9.1 4. Nuclear Science is, and will be, the basis for a great deal of our future health and medical well being. Nuclear technology will also solve many of our fuel and energy problems, as it has done in European communities.

5. This plant will be built, and we appreciate the opportunity of keeping Idaho on the cutting edge of high technology.

5.27.7.3 6. The S I S located in Idaho will provide approximately 800 new jobs with a commensurate benefit to the Idaho economy. Construction and operating positions will be filled mainly by Idaho residents.

1.1 The Burley Chamber of Commerce continues to support the establishment of the S I S project in Idaho.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mark Moorman

Mark Moorman

"Crossroads to Idaho" on the Snake River



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TESTIMONY ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PRESENTED BY: Garth Cates, Executive Manager, Idaho Chapter - NECA

To: Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

My name is Garth Cates and I am Executive Manager for the Idaho Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. NECA has served the interests of the electrical construction industry throughout the United States since its founding in 1901 and is looked upon as the management spokesman for the industry.

Members of the Idaho Chapter are electrical contractors who are Idaho businessmen living, working, and raising their families in our state. Chapter members are found in all parts of the state and collectively do a majority of the commercial and industrial electrical construction in Idaho. I am here to express their collective support for construction and operation of the Special Isotope Separation Project at the INEL. 1.1

As citizens of this country and this earth, we abhor the possibility of nuclear war. We urge continuous and relentless efforts to bring about nuclear weapons reduction agreements with all countries who possess the capability to build such weapons. We happen to believe that such agreements can only be negotiated from a position of strength, and construction of the SIS has been determined to be an important step in maintaining that strength. Until such agreements are reached and in place, we believe we have little choice but to properly fuel the weapons in our arsenal. The SIS is needed to carry on that function. The defense policy of the United States calls for the construction of the facility and the INEL is the preferred site. 3.4

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6.1.2 An extensive environmental impact study has been completed and assesses the INEL site in a very positive manner. It has taken into consideration risks to human life, as well as the environment, and concludes that such risks are so negligible that they are virtually nonexistent.

The business impact of such a project would give Idaho's economy and tax base a much needed boost. Construction would provide many needed jobs and

5.27.6.1 spin-off businesses throughout eastern Idaho. During and after construction Idaho would benefit from the skilled workers the project would attract and

5.27.9.2 an annual injection of over $50,000,000 to the state's economy.

In conclusion, the United States Defense Department, Department of Energy, National Security Council, and the U.S. Congress have all agreed that the

4.9.4 Special Isotope Separation Project is needed. According to extensive studies, the project has been determined as safe to human life and the environment. Idaho is the preferred site and the State needs this project.

5.24.30 Let's move ahead with the SIS in an intelligent, informed and unemotional manner.

IDABO CHAPTER - NECA
6729 Ustick Road
Boise, Idaho
83704



JONATHAN STOKE
SAWTOOTH GROUP CHAIR
SIERRA CLUB
BOX 2275
HAILEY, ID 83333

TESTIMONY FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Hearing officer,

This testimony is submitted for the hearing record concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project. Four alternatives are considered in the DEIS. The alternative I support is the "No Action" alternative, listed as alternative (3) on page 1-4, and explained in full in section 2.4. The "No Action" alternative is not to construct and operate the SIS Project. 1.1

The hearing officer will please note that I have submitted a copy of my entire testimony to be inserted in the hearing record.

After careful and thorough review I am convinced that the DEIS has serious deficiencies. My concerns include the following: 5.10.1

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE IGNORES THE DANGER OF RESUMED VOLCANISM

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO PROPERLY DOCUMENT SEISMIC ACTIVITY

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF RAISING THE BACKGROUND RADIATION 5.23.19

THE DRAFT EIS GLOSSES OVER EXTREME HAZARDS 5.24.1

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS 2.2.1

5.23.2 THE DRAFT EIS DISREGARDS THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE'S HIGHER MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL DOSE IMPARTED TO IDAHOANS

5.30.4.5 THE DRAFT EIS DEMONSTRATES AN HISTORIC FAILURE TO CONTAIN RADIONUCLIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES AT THE INEL

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY DELINEATE HYDROLOGIC EFFECTS

5.16.1 THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT ON IDAHO'S ECONOMY

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO PROPERLY CONSIDER METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

5.27.1.1 THE DRAFT EIS SPECULATES ABOUT HIGH-LEVEL WASTE STORAGE

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY CONSIDER WILDLIFE

5.31.19 THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

5.14.1 THE RANGE OF POSTULATED ACCIDENTS CONSIDERED IN THE DRAFT EIS IS TOO LIMITED

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO DOCUMENT AN EVACUATION PLAN

5.6.1 THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

THE DRAFT EIS ENDORSES A PURELY SPECULATIVE TECHNOLOGY

5.20.1 To restate my position, I support the "No Action" alternative. I raise points which must be addressed satisfactorily in the Final EIS (FEIS). Barring satisfactory assessment, the SIS must not be constructed and operated.

5.1.21 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE IGNORES THE DANGER OF RESUMED VOLCANISM

5.7.17 (N.B. All acronyms and abbreviations follow the conventions set in the DEIS sections AC and AB.)

5.7.13 On page 3-11 of the DEIS it is pointed out that the most recent volcanic activity occurred about 40 miles southwest of the proposed site of the SIS

5.24.18 at the INEL about 2100 years ago. On a gelogical time scale, a volcanic

5.10.8 event 2100 years ago is not a thing of the distant past.

The ESRP is completely of volcanic origin. Hot springs, cinder cones, rift zones, lava flows, and huge calderas dot the landscape of southeastern Idaho. Considering the potential for resumption of volcanic activities at the INEL, the SIS should not be constructed there.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO PROPERLY DOCUMENT SEISMIC ACTIVITY

As is pointed out on page 3-8, an earthquake occurred on October 28, 1983 which measured 7.3 on the Richter scale. The epicenter of this Quake was only about 60 miles from the proposed SIS site at the INEL.

The DEIS dismisses this event with the phrase "the shock was felt" on page 3-11. I felt that shock personally. On the morning of 28 October 1983 I was standing on solid ground. A roaring as of an approaching freight train filled my ears, and the ground pitched under my feet as if I were aboard a boat on the ocean. People were fleeing from nearby homes in their nightclothes. The shaking went on for between 30 and 45 seconds, and during the most intense part of the event I feared that I would be thrown to the ground. 5.10.5

I present this personal anecdote to substantiate my assertion that the DEIS should be more scientific in its coverage of this major earthquake. I'm sure the shock was felt at the INEL. However the DEIS fails to mention the magnitude or acceleration at the INEL of the 28 October 1983 earthquake.

In order to properly assess the DBE standards put forth in the DEIS for the SIS FPB, the vertical and horizontal bedrock acceleration [illegible] the 5.10.15

5.10.15 vertical and horizontal ground accelerations at the INEL associated with the 28 October 1983 earthquake must be listed in the FEIS.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF RAISING THE BACKGROUND RADIATION

2.11.3 The DEIS fails to define the key terms "background radiation", "natural radiation", and "natural background radiation". These terms must be defined in the Glossary, and explained at the head of section 3.1.6. These undefined terms are non-trivial, and their defined use should be consistent thoughout the FEIS.

"Background radiation" is, to me, a vague, general term meaning the level of either ALL SOURCES of radiation which an average individual experiences in a given location (which must be specified as having certain geographical borders) or it may mean the combined effects of certain DISCREET radiation sources (which must be specified as to types, i.e. cosmic radiation, atomic weapons fallout, brick and stone buildings, etc.) or it may mean something other than either example.

5.23.13 The DEIS accepts fallout from nuclear weapons tests as part of the "background radiation" in Table 3-2, but carefully itemizes sources of much smaller doses of radiation such as air travel and occupational exposure to medical and dental personnel.

"Natural radiation" is an undefined term. Some semanticists place the "natural" world apart from the "human" world, others argue convincingly that humans are a part of the natural order. The phrase "natural background radiation" therefore lacks definition as well.

In order to adequately assess the cumulative impact of synthetic ("man-made") radiation exposures, it is necessary to clarify Table 3-2 on page 3-21 of the DEIS. I now include three tables of my own. All information contained in them was drawn solely from information provided in the DEIS. I failed to find the onsite average individual yearly dose of radiation listed for the Hanford site, and feel that this information should be included in the FEIS. 5.20.6

Sections 4.1.4, 4.2.4 and 4.3.4 address occupational safety. The annual dose increment to a construction worker at each of the three alternative sites should be clearly stated. Instead one is absent, and another appears to be incorrect due to a misplaced decimal point. The annual dose increment to a construction worker would seem to me to be 22.8 percent (2000 hours per year at the jobsite) of the onsite average external radiation levels. External radiation only is considered at this time because the internal dose by inhalation is discounted as "small", "insignificant", and "negligible" for the three alternative sites in the DEIS. I make the assumption that the radiation dose from water and food consumed by the construction workers is equivalent. External radiation is the sum of two forces: Cosmic radiation and external terrestrial radiation. In my Table I "background" radiation follows the definition assumed for the Table 3-2 on page 3-21 in the DEIS. 2.11.8

As we see in Table 1, at the SRP .228 x 65 = 14.82 mrem/yr occupational exposure. However, at the Hanford Site .228 x 75 = 17.1 mrem/yr. The DEIS

appears to have misplaced a decimal point during these calculations, as it assumes only 2 mrem/yr. Finally, any such figures for the INEL location are conspicuously absent. By adding the first two numbers in Table 3-2 on page 3-21 I obtain an external dose onsite at the INEL of 117.0 mrem/yr, and multiply this figure by .228 to derive 26.7 mrem/yr which is quite close to the DEIS estimate of 30 mrem/yr construction- worker exposure given for the INEL. Perhaps the onsite external dose is slightly higher in the ICPP area, as this would explain the slight discrepancy between my calculations and the DEIS figures.

I would welcome a clarification of all this with a more complete FEIS section 4.1.4 addressing occupational impacts of the Preferred Alternative. In fact, I feel that it is a requirement that the FEIS address these points.

5.20.6

My Table 2 is a clear summary of the delineation between "natural" or non-synthetic radiation and "man-made" or synthetic radiation. The 30 mrem/yr figure for radioactive effluents from INEL operations was derived as follows: The "background radiation" at the INEL found on pages 3-21 and S-5 (144 mrem/yr) was compared with the mean annual TLD exposures for boundary and more distant locations (110 to 115 mrem as shown on page 3-23.) Simple subtraction provided the result of from 29 to 34 mrem additional radiation from INEL operations. Again, definition of key terms in the FEIS could enhance additional understanding.

Table 3 is provided to summarize current executive and legislative constraints on environmental levels of radiation via assorted pathways.

TABLE 1. Relative Average Individual Dose in mrem/yr

SOURCE (DEIS page #s respectively)	INEL	Hanford	SRP
Offsite "background" (3-23,S-8,4-51)	110-115	100	93
Onsite "background" (S-5,7,4-56)	144	7	128
Construction worker exposure (S-9,S-9,4-56)	30	2	15
External dose onsite (3-21,4-47,4-56)	117	75-80	65

TABLE 2. Sources of Radiation Exposure at the INEL

	Dose to average individual (mrem/yr)	Percent of exposure
NON-SYNTHETIC ("NATURAL") RADIATION		
Cosmic radiation	49.0	
Terrestrial (external and internal)	60.4	
Total	109.4	41.8
SYNTHETIC ("MAN-MADE") RADIATION		
Medical radiation	92.5	
Radioactive effluents from INEL operations	30.0	
Brick and stone buildings	20.0	
Consumerism, industry, air travel	5.0	
Nuclear weapons tests fallout	4.6	
Total	152.1	58.2
GRAND TOTAL	261.5	100

TABLE 3. Limits for Radiation Exposure

REGULATION	DEIS page #	Level (mrem/yr)
Safe Drinking Water Act	5-8	4 (in water)
40 CFR 61, NESHAP (whole body)	5-7	25 (in air)
DOE Order 5480.xx (draft)	5-5	100 (to public)
DOE Order 5480.1B Chapter XI	5-5	500 (to public)
DOE Radiation Protection Standard	4-34	5000 (to worker)

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THE DRAFT EIS GLOSSES OVER EXTREME HAZARDS

The radiation dose imparted via inhalation of radionuclides from ongoing operations at the three alternative sites is discounted as "small" at 0.4 mrem/yr (p. 4-56), "insignificant" at less than 1 mrem/yr (p. 4-47), and "negligible" at less than 1 mrem/yr (p. 4-33) in the DEIS. It is highly irresponsible and misleading to use these terms to describe the toxic effects of inhalation of radionuclides such as particulate forms of plutonium and americium isotopes. Plutonium is an alpha-emitter, and once lodged in the human lung poses a large, significant and substantive risk of cancer induction. One thousandth of a gram of plutonium, inhaled, will cause fibrosis in the lungs and death within a few hours. One millionth of a gram of plutonium, if inhaled, is enough to cause cancer.

2.11.8

5.24.27

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Increased background radiation (an artifact of atmospheric atomic weapons testing and use, the Chernobyl nuclear accident, repeated injection of radiation into the river systems and oceans of the world, etc.) is raising the mutation rate of Earth's biotic community.

This provides a competetive advantage for organisms with rapid generation rates and simple genetic structures.

This advantage is obvious. Humans evolve not at all in twenty years (one

generation). In that same time mosquitos develop significant resistance to DDT, syphilus develops significant resistance to penecillin, new microorganisms evolve to live in and consume synthetic chemical effluent from petrochemical factories, viruses such as AIDS and the common cold undergo changes in their exterior structure which thwarts our bodies' and our society's attempts to control them.

These changes and evolutions are all dependant upon mutagens. Mutagens are agents which cause mutations. Radiation is a mutagen. 5.23.1

Evolition is the process by which mutant characteristics are retained in the general population. Any increase in the background radiation level results in a corresponding increase in the mutation rate. There is no such thing as a safe radiation level. 5.23.3

When considering the effects of a so-called "safe" radiation dose, the risk management theorists and writers and editors of this DEIS only considered somatic effects such as cancer in humans and genetic effects such as developmental changes in unborn human children.

The failure of the DEIS to address the issue of impacts of increased radiation on microorganisms is a serious deficiency. Microorganisms in our soil, air and water play a key role in our environment. 5.23.17

My Table 2 indicates that 58.2 percent of the radiation received by individuals at the INEL is from "man-made" or synthetic sources. Microorganisms residing in or on the bodies of those individuals receive the same amount and proportion of synthetic radiation. The genetic effects of 5.20.6

5.23.17 additional synthetic radiation on microorganisms must not be ignored in the FEIS.

5.23.2 THE DRAFT EIS DISREGARDS THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE'S HIGHER MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL DOSE IMPARTED TO IDAHOANS

On page S-12 it is pointed out that the calculated maximum individual dose to the population surrounding the proposed SIS site at the INEL is higher than that which would be received by populations around the other two proposed sites. But, because the population surrounding the INEL is smaller "the offsite societal consequences . . . are less."

Let us for a moment think of an analogy. Suppose two alternate locations exist in which to build a wood-fired power plant. At one location a city of 1,000 inhabitants reside in the area. The waste heat from the plant would raise the temperature of their homes by an average of 1 degree, for an effect of 1,000 person-degrees (1,000 x 1). The other alternative site has only 1 inhabitant, but this person's home is so close to the proposed plant site that the temperature would be raised 750 degrees, for an effect of 750 person-degrees.

In this case, the smaller societal consequences do not have a bearing on the alternative a compassionate individual would select. I feel that those of us in Idaho are having our humanity stripped from us by this invocation of so-called smaller societal consequences. I believe my example points out the flaw in your attempt to use a computer to prove that Idaho is the best

place to irradiate people. In the FEIS please explain why we are best suited to withstand higher radiation levels than populations at alternative sites. 5.23.2

THE DRAFT EIS DEMONSTRATES AN HISTORIC FAILURE TO CONTAIN RADIONUCLIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES AT INEL

Page 3-16 indicates that core samples at the RWMC have detected plutonium at depths of 110 feet and 230 feet. 5.30.4.9

Page 4-33 notes, "During some past construction activities at the INEL, radioactively contaminated soil and materials have been encountered."

Page 3-1 points out that of the 52 reactors built at the INEL through 1984, only 14 are still active (operating). Is it not true that some of the reactors which are not operating today were "tested" by allowing them to explode or melt down, without containment domes to restrict resultant radioactive releases? The INEL is characterised as "an isolated location", but to those of us who live nearby, it is no so out-of- the-way as it is to someone from Washington, DC. 5.1.47

On page 3-16 it is observed that the TRA waste pond requires corrective action due to the detection of chromium in the perched ground water underneath the pond. Now the ICPP also uses discharge to percolation ponds as an interim method for disposal of liquid effluents, despite the problems at the TRA pond. 5.30.1.6 5.17.1

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On page 4-8 it is pointed out that the SIS facility will discharge 20 tons of Freon per year to the atmosphere. Freon has been implicated in stratospheric ozone depletion, and has been banned as an aerosol propellant. But, because the CAA allows Freon discharge, DOE would not mitigate this potentially harmful practice. 5.9.1

On page 2-26 alludes to the "prescribed administrative limit" for the PPB stack monitor to alarm regarding abnormally high radionuclide levels. This limit is given no further explanation. The people of Idaho deserve to know at what level the limit is to be set. 5.8.17

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY DELINEATE HYDROLOGIC EFFECTS

The ICPP injection well was used to discharge low-level radioactive waste to the subsurface from 1953 to 1984.

On page 5-12 it is pointed out that injection of radioactive materials though an existing well or above a drinking water source is prohibited by Idaho state regulation. Nonetheless, on pages 5-15 and 3-14 it is stated that the injection well at ICPP remains in use for emergency situations. If Idaho statute permits use of an injection well for emergency disposal of radioactive effluent at ICPP, page 5-12 should be amended to reflect that reality. 5.17.3

On the other hand, if ICPP injection of radioactive effluent is contrary to Idaho state regulations under any circumstances, the FEIS should reflect alternative contingency plans for emergency disposal of radioactive liquid effluent.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT ON IDAHO'S ECONOMY

Much attention in Idaho has been focused on the issue of potential jobs derived from construction and operation of the SIS facility. Jobs are important to Idahoans, and for that reason I feel that a full economic analysis should be a mandatory component of the FEIS. 5.27.1.1

Agriculture and tourism are Idaho's leading industries. Both could be impacted by SIS operation. Even under normal operating circumstances, a nuclear weapons production facility is no great boon to farmers or draw for tourists, and in the event of an accident the negative economic impacts could be extreme. 5.27.3.4

On page 3-4 this issue is skirted with the explanation, "No recent statistics regarding tourism for the INEL region are available." Some statistics worth considering are the following: Sun Valley, a leading destination resort is situated about 80 air-miles from the proposed SIS site. During November though April of 1985-86 there were 393,689 alpine skier days on Baldy. Nordic skiing and other sports are also quite popular, and account for another large segment of the tourism this area welcomes. A local option tax is levied in some Wood River Valley cities such as Ketchum and Sun Valley. For the aforementioned period of time, the local option taxes generated $405,873. As the taxes are a 1% tax on retail sales and a 2 % tax on rooms, condominiums and liquor; it can be assumed that they 5.27.32

represent a gross volume in excess of 450 million.

Craters of the Moon National Monument, which has the potential to become Idaho's first National Park lies only about 19 miles to the southwest of the INEL.

5.27.3.3 Blaine County had the highest population growth rate in the INEL area between 1970 and 1980. Blaine County's growth rate of 71.2 percent is attributable to the predominantly tourism-related economy of that area. An

5.27.2 accident, or even rumor of an accident, at the INEL could cause irreparable harm to Blaine County's economy.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO PROPERLY CONSIDER METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Page A-21 explains that the wind-speed measurement height used to derive radiation doses imparted to the population associated with releases from the SIS facility at the INEL is 10 meters. Table A-6 on page A-17 indicates

5.23.5 that the stack height for the SIS is 36.6 meters. To draw a valid scientific conclusion about the radiation dose dispersion characteristics, some effort must be made to demonstrate that there is a direct correlation

5.31.19 between the wind speed and direction at the two separate heights considered (i.e. 10 meters and 36.6 meters). The DEIS fails to address this hypothetical correlation.

THE DRAFT EIS SPECULATES ABOUT HIGH-LEVEL WASTE STORAGE

The summary explains on page S-6, "TRU waste WOULD BE packaged, certified, and transported to the WIPP near Carlsbad, New Mexico." (emphasis added) This is purely speculation, as the WIPP is not yet in service. The WIPP may not be placed in service due to a high rate of water inflow. To be a safe repository for high-level radioactive waste, the WIPP must comply with the EPA standards for disposal. The EPA standards require that groundwater traveling from the repository to the accessible environment cannot take less than 1,000 years for the journey.

In actuality, as pointed out on page 2-47, the TRU waste will be taken to the SWEPP at the INEL RWMC. There they will be "held in storage areas adjacent to the SWEPP awaiting transport." These wastes will be fated to wait for a solution to the very serious question of what to do with high-level wastes which remain dangerous for over 10,000 years. 5.30.2.1

The FEIS must not be based on speculation, but must instead reflect fact. Speculative statements, as the ones on pages 2-49 and 4-15, which presume to be factual have no place in this document.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY CONSIDER WILDLIFE

On page 3-4 it is pointed out that "grazing is prohibited within 3 kilometers of any nuclear facility." Page 3-18 notes that "portions of the INEL site are grazed by cattle and sheep." Page 3-23 describes the 1985 testing of muscle and liver samples from sheep that had grazed in the northern and eastern grazing areas of the INEL site. That paragraph

concludes, "Detectable concentrations of iodine-131 in milk and cesium-137 were measured in 1986 following the Chernobyl accident."

Given that radioactivity has been monitored for sheep, it follows that pronghorn would present a case worth studying also. Page 3-19 states that 30% of Idaho's total pronghorn population is present at the INEL site during the winter months. Pronghorn are hunted for their meat. They represent a food source for Idahoans and an economic resource to outfitters and guides. No mention is made of the precautions taken to prohibit pronghorn from grazing close to nuclear facilities.

5.6.5

The FEIS, in order to protect wildlife, as well as the health and safety of those who consume wildlife, must study and address radiological impacts of synthetic radionuclides on wildlife.

5.6.7

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Page 4-32 defers the issue of an in-depth study of onsite worker consequences to a later date. Figure A-2 on page A-8 shows a forecast year 2010 population of zero in the 0- to 10-mile radius, while page 4-35 points out, "Currently there are an estimated 800 employees working in the ICPP area within a 1-mile radius of the SIS Project site."

5.20.6

These people will be exposed, at close range, to the effluent of the SIS Project for about 2000 hours per year, yet the DEIS does not address this issue.

THE RANGE OF POSTULATED ACCIDENTS CONSIDERED IN THE DRAFT EIS IS TOO LIMITED

Section 4.1.3.1 of the DEIS examines four postulated accident scenarios and examines the potential consequences. The four postulated accidents are: PPB fire, nuclear criticality, uncontrolled chemical reaction, and DBE. None of these accidents are beyond belief.

A plutonium fire occurred at Rocky Flats in 1969.

In 1965 the S-L-1 reactor at the INEL suffered an unexpected criticality, resulting in a buildup of steam from an overheated reactor core. This buildup caused the reactor vessel to jump into the air, spraying radioactive steam as it did so. Three people were killed in the incident.

5.1.46

An uncontrolled chemical reaction in Bhopal, India demonstrated the pernicious ability of the unpredictable to occur.

Earthquakes have been surprising Americans for as long as America has been on this continent.

Each of the four postulated accidents is a possibility: fire, criticality, uncontrolled reaction or earthquake. Yet none are examined adequately with regard to the range of possible environmental releases of radiation. In each instance the PPB structure is assumed to remain intact, and the postulated releases always exit via the HEPA filtration system and the PPB stack. In each of these four events, the HEPA filter efficiency is only

examined for the values: full efficiency, 99-percent or 90-percent.

5.1.8 To truly examine the range of possible environmental consequences of these accident scenarios, the radiation dose in rems must also be displayed for 50-percent and 0-percent filter efficiency values.

5.1.21 Section 4.1.3.2 discusses the consequences of a postulated severe facility accident. This severe facility accident is essentially a fire and a loss of glove-box and PPB filtration. In table 4-11 on page 4-31 we finally see the proper set of filter efficiency statistics. However, a lack of creativity is demonstrated in designing the so-called "severe facility accident". I feel that a severe facility accident would consider something catastrophic such as aircraft impact resulting in explosion and a breach of the PPB wall, or perhaps explosive volcanic eruption with resultant complete destruction of PPB and contents.

It may be the opinion of the preparers of this DEIS that such events are not very probable. The same misconception may have been held by those who launched the space shuttle Challenger, or those who operated Chernobyl, or those who allowed the Three Mile Island reactor core to melt. The unexpected and improbable does occur, and the radiation releases resulting from the scenarios I have put forth need to be made public for consideration as part of the SIS FEIS.

Section 4.1.3.3 examines transportation accident impacts. Page 4-32 explains that transportation routes to be used were a variable in the RADTRAN III analysis. Page A-48 further explains that representative interstate highway routes were generated by the INTERSTAT routing network

code. However, the DEIS fails to specify the route generated by INTERSTAT. Lacking this crucial information, informed analysis of the DEIS's conclusions cannot be made. The FEIS must specify the actual route generated by INTERSTAT from Hanford to the INEL, and from the INEL to Rocky Flats. 5.29.40

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO DOCUMENT AN EVACUATION PLAN

On page 4-62 it is pointed out that an EPZ for the SIS Project "would be developed". In other words, there is now no emergency plan developed for the SIS site to protect onsite personnel, the public health and safety, or the environment. 5.7.10

A specific evacuation plan for the SIS Project should be included in the FEIS.

THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO ADDRESS EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

On page 4-64 it is pointed out that EIRMC would receive injured radioactively contaminated patient(s) per an agreement. However the DEIS fails to mention the qulaifications of EIRMC with regard to treatment of radiation sickness (e.g. number of beds available). Complete information on EIRMC qualifications should be included in the FEIS. 5.7.13

THE DRAFT EIS ENDORSES A PURELY SPECULATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The AVLIS Process, as explained in section 2.1.1.1 sounds quite possible. So do many science fiction books I read as a child.

I can find no adequate information in the published scientific literature which would lead me to believe that this process will work on an industrial scale. Perhaps my literature review was insufficient due to time constraints. I feel that the FEIS will have to be much more substantive in its argument that the AVLIS process will function in an industrial setting as hypothesised.

5.28.8

CONCLUSION

Constructing and operating the SIS Project shows a disregard for environmental concerns and public health and safety. Plutonium is a toxic element with a long half-life. Humans have not yet gained the ability to safely utilize this element, or to dispose of the byproducts of its utility.

1.1

I support the "No Action" alternative.

212

TESTIMONY ON THE SIS PROJECT SITING AT THE INEL

The Draft Environmental Statement for the SIS project is concerned with economic, environmental, and safety concerns. I am satisfied with the conclusions in that document. In addition, I am in favor of siting the SIS project at the INEL for the following reasons:

1.1

2.1.1

1. The Legislative and Executive branches of the Federal government have determined that a need for additional military-grade plutonium exists. The AVLIS process is the least expensive method of providing for that need.

4.9.4

5.2.1

2. The INEL contractors have amassed an excellent record for safety in their handling of nuclear materials. I believe that WINCO will manage the SIS project with at least the same degree of concern and safety. Furthermore, the project represents only a small increase in the amount and burden of nuclear materials handled at the site.

5.24.23

5.30.5.7

3. The jobs represented by the operating staff of the SIS will be replacements for jobs that are being phased out as projects end. Without the SIS, total employment at the INEL will decrease and the already depressed economy of Southeast Idaho will suffer.

5.27.12.5

4. The SIS offers a significant opportunity for the manufacturing economy of the region. Some of the parts and subassemblies for the project are within the current capabilities of the state's firms. With this opportunity, and with federal and state cooperation and assistance, Idaho vendors can upgrade

5.27.6.1

their capabilities to supply more, not only for this project but others.

5. Laser isotope separation, upon which the AVLIS technology is based, holds great promise for industrial and commercial use. This project represents the first use of the technology in a production situation. Individuals and organizations involved at this early stage should have a significant competitive advantage as the technology grows toward commercialization.

5.27.9.2

J. Frank Harmon
547 South Ninth
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

213

E280

Exhibit 280

CIRCLE 4 CATTLE CO., Inc.

ROUTE TWO
JEROME, IDAHO 83338
PHONE 324-2277

March 28, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I am in the cattle business southwest of Jerome. With my wife and ten salaried employees, we operate Circle 4 Cattle Co. We maintain an inventory of 10,000 to 11,000 head of cattle on feed year around. Three wells furnish water for the livestock at our place and a multitude of wells are used by my neighbors to irrigate and for culinary use. I am concerned that the proposed location for the SIS facility is only a short distance from the channel of the Big Lost River and within 7 or 8 miles of the Big and Little Lost River sinks. Our aquifer is far too precious to be jeopardized in any manner, though you say the chances are remote. In light of what EPA states may be massive contamination problems at INEL. Do we want to add to the potential contamination of our aquifer?

5.31.15

5.30.4.6

In light of the INF treaty and the prospects for a reduction in long range missiles, does it make any sense to add to the nation's stockpile of plutonium?

I believe that we in the Magic Valley should say no to the proposed SIS facility.

4.3

Sincerely,

Ernest E. France

Ernest E. France
President
Circle 4 Cattle Co.

1.1

E281

March 28, 1988

Testimony from Judy Ruprecht, 1520 Princeton Dr., Twin Falls, ID 83301

Department of Energy Public Hearing on Special Isotope Separator

I, too, am speaking against the proposed SIS plant to be built at INEL. To me, this is another "pork barrel" project and is absolutely not needed.

1.1 According to John Herrington, U.S. Secretary of Energy, the U.S. now has stockpiled approximately 100 tons of weapons-grade plutonium. To quote Mr. Herrington "We are awash in plutonium."

And this plutonium has a shelf life of 20,000 years.

4.2.1 The signing of the INF treaty will free up 2 tons of weapon gradé plutonium. If current negotiations on a 50% strategic force cutback are successful, plutonium equaling 8 times the amount to be produced by the SIS will be made available for new

4.3 weapons production.

The SIS plant is absolutely not necessary.

TESTIMONIAL
DOE HEARING ON THE PROPOSED SIS PLANT
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
MARCH 28, 1988

PETER A. RUPRECHT

I DON'T WANT THE SIS
'CAUSE IF THERE'S EVER A LEAK, WE'VE GOT AN AWFUL MESS. 1.1

THEY SAY IT WON'T LEAK, THEY SAY IT'S CLOSED UP TIGHT,
THEY SAY NOTHING'S GOING TO HAPPEN BUT YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT MIGHT. 5.30.4.7

I DON'T WANT PLUTONIUM OVER MY WATER SUPPLY
'CAUSE IF IT SOAKS DOWN IN THEN WE ALL MIGHT DIE.

THE STUFF WILL BE TRUCKING DOWN OUR ROADS AS WELL.
IF SOME SHOULD CRASH OUTSIDE YOUR HOUSE, YOU'RE WELCOME TO
A LIVING HELL. 5.12.1

NOW MAYBE NOTHING'S GOING TO HAPPEN, MAYBE IT'LL PASS THE TEST,
BUT IF IT DON'T, THEN FOLKS, WE'RE THE CHERNOBYL OF THE WEST. 5.29.87

March 28, 1988

Testimony from Jeff Ruprecht, 1520 Princeton Dr., Twin Falls, ID

Department of Energy Public Hearing on Special Isotope Separator

1.1 I am speaking against the proposed SIS installation anywhere, but specifically in Idaho.

I am compelled to speak because I am a husband, father, follower of Jesus, and an inhabitant of the earth.

2.7.9 The facility is to produce ingredients for nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are anti-people, anti-earth, and anti-God.

They burn tissue, blister skin, blow matter to bits, contaminate the earth, and snuff out lives indiscriminately, including souls who have not yet come to know a loving savior.

Does the world need more of this? Is this our vision for the future? Is this what we want our children and grandchildren to think was important to us?

6.2 Come on Idaho! We can do better than this! For several hundred jobs, many of which are of doubtful tenure, many of which would go to people not now living in Idaho, this price is too high. Idaho, we can and must do better than this!

E282

Statement

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

REGISTRATION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

- ☐ MARCH 25, 1988 IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
- ☐ MARCH 26, 1988 BOISE, IDAHO
- ☐ MARCH 28, 1988 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN ORAL PRESENTATION ON THE DEIS AND HAVE NOT ALREADY SIGNED UP.

NAME Brenda Larsen Lowder

REPRESENTING _____

ADDRESS Rt 3 Meadowridge, Twin Falls, ID

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ PHONE 734-7682

I want to express my emphatic opposition to the SIS project! Brenda Larsen Lowder 1.1

E283

S I S

1.1 I vote " YES " in favor of the S I S Project. Since the Right to Work Bill passed in Idaho, the Employment opportunies have steadily gone down hill. I feel that is the real reason we lost the S C S C project, not because of our schools systems. For they could have and would have been updated. Iam a Union Craftsman,myself and I either have to have employment or else leave the state. I own my own home and love Idaho, so leaving is not feasible, not now and not in the future. I can see the opportunies of the S I S project for future employment for hundreds of people. It can be the making

5.24.23 of Idaho's financial freedom. As the situtien stands, with no industry to speak of coming to Idaho, it will soon be desert again. Because people have to make a living or else leave, and where nuclear power is already at the site, Ican see no more danger with Plutonium. Having been and hope to be again seen, an employee at the site, I know first hand the safty procedures. that are so adhered to. There is absolutely no possibility of errors. SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE STRICTLY ENFORCED,BY EVERYONE AT THE SITE ALWAYS. The opportunies for futureemployment are limitless and for that reason alone

5.27.7.9 is needed here for progress. Why should another state get what Idaho so desperately needs to survive. What everyone seems to overlook is the fact, plutonium is used for many other projects beside defensive weapons. Just walking out of your home and driving

5.28.6 your car poses as much danger as the S I S.

Millwright Local #808
Alvin I Berry Sr.
187 N 200 E
Blackfoot I.D.

E284

S I S

I vote "YES " to the S I S Project. I have read material on the project. Watch TV and heard the pros and cons on the project. My husband is a Union Craftsman and has worked at the site on numerous projects so I know without having been on the site, but from his experiences the Safety Procedures taht are such a part of any project at the site. Before any project is started by the craftsmen,they all go to school for a period of weeks, depending on the project. This always covers Safety Procedures and all employees must know them. The biggest objection I have heard is the building of defensive Weapons. Not the danger of Plutonium. Myself,I feel we need Defensive Weapons. I feel much safer knowing we have them. The oppertunies for futureemployment is endless. Idaho needs the S I S.

1.1

5.24.23

5.27.7.9

Wife of Craftsman
Arlene G. Berry
187 N 200 E
Blackfoot, Idaho

E285

Melissa Josephy
Post Office Box 2044
Hailey, Idaho 83333

March 28, 1988

Open Letter to the People of Idaho:

The State of Idaho needs more jobs and more industries. But the people of Idaho are allowing their desperation and their hunger to blind them to the realities of plutonium production in their own back yard.

1.1 Whatever the facts are in the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, the world does not need another molecule of plutonium. Certainly there are more than enough nuclear weapons--we don't have to stockpile them like bullets--one or two are adequate to wipe out the world.

6.3 Instead of considering producing more of a substance unquestionably hazardous, we should be considering what to do with the wastes and the stockpiles we already have. Perhaps the technology and the new jobs that Idaho needs could be in the realm of world cleanup instead of world polution.

5.27.2 And so we get a few jobs for a decade. What new companies and new people are going to move next door to a plutonium plant--and who's going to buy potatoes and alfalfa watered with nuclear waste. We'll have to change our license plate: Idaho - Nuclear Potatoes.

Hopefully submitted,

Melissa Josephy

217

E286

TO: Snake River Alliance
Groundwater Alliance

FROM: Bill and Rose Mallory
P.O. Box 1014
Hailey, Id. 83333

We have heard the arguments pro and con on SIS.

6.2 We believe we must look beyond short term benefits (jobs,etc) to long range effects on our State and the environment. We cannot jeopardize the future for our children and grandchildren.

WE ARE AGAINST SIS. . . . .

signed on March 27, 1988 Rose Mallory

Bill Mallory

1.1

E287

Exhibit 287

1.1 Herewith I am recording my strong and calculated objection to the construction and operation of the proposed Special Isotope Separation (SIS) plant at Idaho Nuclear Energy Laboratory (INEL) located some 17 miles west of Idaho Falls for the following reasons:

4.15.2 1. There is no apparent need for continued production of plutonium-239 commonly known as "weapon-grade plutonium," a highly toxic, dangerous substance intended solely for the manufacture of a fission explosive in hydrogen bombs.

4.1 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy in all its approximately 200 pages is strikingly devoid of substantiating a need for this plant and its intended production. The nearest approach to such substantiation is found in the vague, ambiguous reference to a DOE allegation that it is needed to provide

4.7.1 "flexibility, redundancy and technological diversity." Note the amazing admission, "redundancy."

4.13 It is common knowledge that there already exist some 25,000 nuclear weapons in the arsenal of the U.S. Government, each of which is estimated to have a fire power 100 times that of the Hiroshima bomb of 1945 -- a sufficient number to devastate every sizeable city throughout the world, and render the rest of our planet quite uninhabitable.

4.14 2. It is morally equivocal and a travesty upon responsible statesmanship to proclaim publicly that the U.S. Government is for nuclear disarmament, while at the same time most of the country's technological and economic resources continue to be expended on more and more armaments, plus new and prohibitively costly [redacted] inventions of mass destruction. When is enough enough?

4.2.1 3. According to the public press (e.g. Los Angeles Times) the DOE has admitted that "the Government's plutonium stockpile is sufficient to meet foreseeable demands for new weapons."

4.3 4. Moreover, in the event the INF treaty is signed, which calls for a 50% cutback on strategic weapons, an enormous amount of plutonium, estimated at 8 times the proposed production of the SIS plant, would be made available.

2.1.1 5. Whereas the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is purportedly intended to address the impact upon the environment of the proposed SIS plant, this important consideration is not sufficiently explored.

5.30.2.1 To be sure, it is stated that contaminated waste materials are to be disposed of in a New Mexico approved dump, such disposal collocation however is not in existance and the pilot plant project thereof is beset with serious problems.

5.24.17 6. It is patently impossible to minimize an environmental impact from the operation of the proposed SIS at this time since the experimental pilot plant at Livermore, California has not yet been tested -- to say nothing of a reliable evaluation of the actual environmental impact of such SIS plant when in operation.

It is probably too early even to determine with accuracy any environmental impact of the existing INEL plant near Idaho Falls.

5.10.7 7. It is well known that the INEL plant is located on a seismic fault. It hasn't occurred to date, but who will predict a damaging quake will not take place at some future time? The location of an SIS plant in a spot subject to dangerous earthquakes is inviting catastrophic devastation.

5.12.1 8. A life-preserving aquifer underlies the area of the proposed site of the SIS upon which thousands of inhabitants rely. Please don't risk contaminating this aquifer! Even now there are legitimate concerns about possible contamination of this aquifer from the existing INEL plant and its waste materials.

5.27.6.4 9. It is a myopic assumption that construction and operation of the proposed SIS plant will materially benefit the economy of Idaho Falls and Pocatello. Ask citizens of Hanford, Wash., or Augusta, Barnwell and Williston, South Carolina.

10. Regrettably, claims and official pronouncements of various U.S. Government agencies have sometimes had a less than desirable "track record" for full disclosure and truthfulness.

A few random examples: the U-2 spy plane (Powers, pilot) shot down over Russian territory May 1, 1960. This spy mission was categorically denied for many hours until the truth could no longer be suppressed because of the British press. Again, there was the incident of the container ship "Mayaguez" within the 12-mile limit of Cambodia resulting in the needless deaths of 33 Americans plus an unknown number of Cambodian civilians. Or, recall the KAL Korean airliner incident which was vociferously pronounced a savage, deliberate and provocative slaughter but which has since been disclosed as a highly controversial affair. Then there was the official U.S. Gov't figure of 78,150 killed in the Hiroshima bombing, whereas Japanese records, accumulated through protracted patient research showed that probably well over 300,000 were scorched to death. Nagasaki official U.S. figures listed 73,884 casualties while Japanese records totaled some 128,000. Once more, full assurances were given regarding the safety of the Nevada desert nuclear tests. Were they? Or, does anyone today believe that the full truth surrounding the Iran-Contra disgrace has been admitted?

3.2.1

But perhaps the ultimate in questionable credibility is found on the inside cover of the DEIS where the following "Disclaimer" is found:

"This book was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights....."

2.3

E J Bernthal
Twin Falls, Idaho

E288

SIS TESTIMONY
MARCH 28, 1988

PRESENTED BY
CLINT STENNETT

Good afternoon. My name is Clint Stennett I own KWRV Channel 13 television in Ketchum/Sun Valley. Until recently I published the Wood River Journal, a weekly newspaper in Hailey.

I am a conservative businessman who has with a lot of hard work and a little luck been able to make a living in Idaho in the 1980's, not an easy task to be sure. However, because of tourism my business' have grown and prospered.

While I object to the SIS on moral, enviromental, and philosophical grounds, I am here today to talk about the economics of the SIS. I am here to challenge the economic sense of creating these jobs for the SIS project. A project that could endanger the fastest growing segment of our economy today.

1.1

5.27.3.3

By the year 2000 tourism will be the number one industry in the world. Idaho can capitalize on this growth. With our blue skies, pristine back country, clean rivers and unhurried lifestyle, we can offer a wilderness mecca to the throngs of people who are now caught in the urban jungle.

Idaho is appealing to these urbanites. Tourists come, spend money, and take only pictures and memories home with them. Tourism is clean, renewable and profitable. Tourism employs 29,000 Idahoans. Tourism, with over one billion dollars in annual revenue is Idaho's second largest and fastest growing industry.

Yet here we are, talking about potentially kicking the legs out from under this industry by creating this monster in the shadow of the Lost River Mountain range. A monster that has the capability of conjuring up the same images that now shroud places like Savannah River, Hanford, Chernobhyl, or Three Mile Island. These names don't make you feel all warm and fuzzy inside, nor do they compel you to get out the atlas to begin planning your summer vacation. Bring your kids to swim at Savannah River just doesn't sound right in a marketing brouchure.

6.2 The cost of this project, the lack of proven need for this project, and the potential for disaster (either at the plant or on our hiways) which would turn our tourism industry upside down are economic reasons enough to NOT build the SIS.

5.27.2 Risk taking is part of doing business. A smart business person minimizes risk by careful planning. We are not planning here, we are gambling that nothing will happen at this plant. The economic upside is 750 jobs and the downside is the potential for economic ruin of the only bright spot in our economy today. It is not worth the risk.

The only argument I have heard in favor of this project is Jobs. I think JOBS are the very reason to NOT build the SIS. Thank you for your time.

3/27/88

Mr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

My wife and I, as very concerned residents of this State are totally AGAINST the proposed S.I.S. facility. Our reasons are stated very clearly by the Natural Resources Defense Council, The Snake River Alliance, The Idaho Conservation League, and Life Guard Idaho. These organizations are doing a remarkable job in detailing and summarizing the effects of the S.I.S - mainly on the State of Idaho. 1.1

We would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to express our views any better.

Benjamin A. Walker
Marilyn Walker

Ben and Marilyn Walker
Box 499
Bellevue, Idaho 83313

E290

Exhibit 290

6.5.5 Having stated our formal position I would like to add a final thought.

In all of mankinds history he has never been confronted by the unseen enemy of human life - atomic radiation. What we do right now has irreversible effects to the human race as long as we are on this earth. We are not making decisions here today that can be changed tomorrow - what we are doing now will be with us forever.

FREITAS LANCASTER
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
P.O. BOX 1547 • IDAHO FALLS, ID 83403 • (208) 529-0698

"PEACE"

MOST OF US HERE IN THIS ROOM HAVE LOVED ONES AND FRIENDS WHO OVER THE YEARS IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY WARS AND CONFLICTS. THOSE FEW PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE NEED TO KNOW REALIZE THAT THIS PROJECT IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT INGREDIENTS THAT WILL HELP TO ENSURE FUTURE BATTLES ARE FOUGHT AT THE CONFERENCE TABLES AND NOT IN THE FIELDS. 4.15.4

DISREGARDING ANY EMOTIONAL FEELINGS CONCERNING THE HUMANITARIAN ISSUES SURROUNDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE RIGHT OR WRONG. EVERYONE HERE HAS TO ADMIT. IF THEY ARE BEING HONEST WITH THEMSELVES: THAT THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR CONFLICT HAS KEPT THE WORLD FROM ANYTHING APPROACHING WORLD WAR II FOR SOME 45 YEARS NOW. 3.4

I AM NOT QUALIFIED. AND FEW HERE ARE, TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL NEED FOR THE SIS. SMARTER PEOPLE THAN I HAVE DETERMINED THAT SUCH A PROCESS IS NEEDED, NOW, TO UPGRADE OUR NATIONAL NUCLEAR ARSENAL. FAR BE IT THAT I SHOULD HAVE TO SECOND GUESS SUCH DECISIONS.

GRANTING, THEN, THE PREMISE THAT THE SIS PROCESS IS REQUIRED FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, THEN, THE ARGUMENT REDUCES TO THAT OF WHETHER OR NOT THE FACILITY SHOULD BE BUILT IN IDAHO. 1.1

IN MY OPINION, AS A PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN, THE SIS SHOULD BE BUILT AT THE INEL. VOTE YES FOR THE SIS.

Frank E. Freitas
Pres.
3-28-88

WBE MBE

Ev. 289 - pg. 2

Walker - pg 2

E291

26 MARCH, 1988

MIMI AMRIT
DARSHAN AMRIT
STARR AMRIT

MY CHILDREN ARE 4TH GENERATION IDAHOANS. THEIR GREAT, GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS IN THE WOOD RIVER VALLEY. THEY CAME TO IDAHO IN THE 1800'S BECAUSE OF WHAT IDAHO HAD TO OFFER -

□ BEAUTIFUL LAND □ RICH AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
□ HEALTHY PLACE TO RAISE A FAMILY.

WE'VE ALL CHOSEN TO CONTINUE TO MAKE OUR HOME IN IDAHO, BECAUSE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR US TODAY... □ THE LAND IS STILL BEAUTIFUL □ □ THERE IS STILL PLENTY OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL □ IDAHO IS STILL A HEALTH + WHOLESOME PLACE TO RAISE A FAMILY!

LET'S NOT RISK TAKING AWAY ANY OF THESE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MY KIDS', KIDS, AND THE NEXT 20 GENERATIONS, FOR A FEW TEMPORARY JOBS AND SHORT TERM INFLUX OF MONEY THAT THE SIS MAY CREATE. A SINGLE ACCIDENT COULD DESTROY IT ALL. NOBODY HAS SPECIAL IMMUNITY FROM POTENTIAL DISASTER. EVERYBODYS' HEALTH + ECONOMIC SECURITY WILL BE THREATENED. 6.2

THAT DOESN'T SEEM LIKE IT'S GOING TO MAKE OUR FAMILIES MORE SECURE! IDAHO HAS MUCH MORE TO OFFER WITHOUT SIS! 1.1

Mimi Amrit

MIMI AMRIT
BOX 3716
KETCHUM, ID. 83340

222

E292

I am here to speak out against the SIS project. I am a Roman Catholic
1.1 Priest and, speaking as such, I believe very strongly that the SIS project is immoral. You cannot separate the manufacturing of Plutonium from the ultimate goal of producing more nuclear weapons. The last thing the world
4.13 needs today is more nuclear weapons.

To clothe, house, feed and provide basic health care and education for all those who don't have it in the world would cost us 17 billion dollars
6.3 a year (the amount of money the human race is spending every two weeks on weapons) - this is an obvious injustice. That the United States would even consider spending the incredible amount of money this project will require for completion when thousands and thousands of Americans are without adequate housing and food is an outrage. That people in Idaho whould support this project on the grounds that it will provide some 850 jobs is a scandal.

Archbishop Raymond Huntausen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Seattle has called the Trident Nuclear Submarine Base in Bangor, Washington "The
2.7.2 Auschwitz of the Puget Sound." The concentrations camps of the Second World War provided jobs for people but that didn't justify their existence. The SIS project whenever it may be built is just as immoral, if not more immoral, than the German concentration camps of the Second World War era. The world condemned the people of Germany who failed to speak out against the atrocities their government was perpertrating. The time has come for us to speak out loudly and clearly against our own government policies that are responsible for destroying human life all
6.3 over the planet. We can no longer sit back and allow our government to spend billions of dolars on armaments when incredible numbers of people in the world are starving to death.

Even if these weapons were never used, the damage is already being done. Millions of people all over the world are already dying as a result of the production of these weapons.

I urgently plead, therefore, that the SIS project never be allowed to become a reality, either here in Idaho, or anywhere else.

Br. Hein Lafay
311 Spruce Ave S.
Hailey, Idaho 83333

E293

For the Hearing Record

I would like to thank the Department of Energy for conducting this hearing today and for their attention during this final day of public hearings in Idaho. By now you have heard many facts for and against the construction of the Special Isotope Separator project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Perhaps not as eloquently or as factually based as those people who have read your Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the S.I.S. project, that I feel compelled to add my voice to those people with the common sense to oppose this project. 1.1

I live in Ketchum, Idaho and own a property maintenance business. Our economy in Ketchum is based almost entirely upon tourism. My business is directly linked to tourism. The fact is tourism is big business in Idaho. Thousands of people seek Idaho's pristine wilderness areas and the recreational opportunities they afford each year. Many of these people use Ketchum as a destination in their pursuit of these activities while many just pass through on the highways. The road system in Idaho is such that there are not a whole lot of options for people to take to reach destination points. It is my understanding you intend to transport Plutonium and radioactive wastes created from its refinement on our road system in Idaho. Even if you only had one transport accident over the life time of the project that would be unacceptable given the repercussions that 5.27.2

5.27.2 national press releases would have in the minds of people intending to travel to Idaho. If people felt our road ways were contaminated with Plutonium they would simply change their plans to another State without Idaho's problems. The same thing could be said to happen to Idaho's potato Industry Should radio active wastes enter the Snake River Aquifer. People will just simply buy potatoes from Maine.

5.30.4.7 Even if a potential accident as small with relatively no damage to the environment or human lives any boycott on tourism and agricultural industries in Idaho would damage our economy further than it is now.

5.24.30 In Spite of all the assurances that D.O.E. can offer us on the Safeguards to be implemented into the S.I.S. project, I find myself not reassured. Common Sense Should dictate to most people given the accidents that have happened with this Sort of technology that they are going to continue to happen. Well for some people all this is going to make sense because they need a paycheck every month and this proposal will do that, but I ask myself and everyone

6.2 in this room whether or not what we stand to gain from this project in an economic Sense outweighs what we already have and Should Continue to have.

Sincerely,

Thane Lever
Box 4003
Ketchum, ID 83340

224

My Personal Statement Exhibit-294
Concerning the SIS Project
addessing the DOE → Draft Environmental Statement

I am unequivocally supporting the 1.1
NO ACTION alternative concerning construction
of a special isotope separation project. I oppose it Idaho
or any state. Every alternative has not been explored 2.13.17
despite the obvious alternative which is that we dont
need more plutonium. The Dept. of Defense has
enough nuclear weapons to destroy any fraction of the
popwation we care to destroy. 4.13

Before this issue of Isotope separation / Plutonium Production in Idaho came to the forfront I would not have considered myself an activist. But now I am forced to take a stand for my morals. And I am surrounded by fellow citizens of Idaho who are saying "The buck stops Here!" we are people with familes and personal responsibilities that often preclude us from front line battle on every issue that threaters us.

But now an issue which threatens our very existence on many levels has been brought to our doorstep. (

We refuse to be contaminated, and I say that

5.30.3.6 knowing that numerous shipments of the worst type of nuclear waste has been brought to Idaho from Three Mile Island.

As much as the DOE (Dept of Energy) would like to make a precedence of producing plutonium here in Idaho, we in Idaho would like to make a precedence of refusing to take part in the Dep of Defences' plot to over produce plutonium as if it were a "mere" agricultural product. And I say that with a very bitter taste in my mouth.

I say deal with the waste at hand if you can. Why are you juggling waste at temporary sites?

The 440 tons of waste the SIS would produce annually is unmanageable. There is but a fraction of that waste (4.4 mil. cub. ft.) in temporary storage 5.30.5.7
already
now, contaminating the sediment grounds & aquifer 5.30.4.9
below where it's buried. Idaho has asked for 20 years for the DOE you to deal with that existing waste.

You dont have safe storage.

We don't want Plutonium Oxide shipped to Idaho. 5.29.85

If the people who live near Hanford on the Columbia River have no qualms about Plutonium Production then so be it. But we, the people in Idaho, have 6.1.2
no intention of risking our environment for the sake of warheads.

Continue to contaminate previously contaminated sites if the residents of Hanford, Savanah River, Livermore etc. will allow it. We, in Idaho, support only managing the millions of curies already contaminating our air, water & soil now

5.30.5.1

however I hope the precidence we mean to achieve will inspire and empower the minds & activity of those people to refuse this business of bomb-making. — thus I stand no action

This is not a personal attack on any Dept. of Energy employee, but it's a personal plea to begin to or continue to

2.7.2 view this as a moral issue, one that we are capable of squelching for the most intelligent Reasons.

~~are beginning to feel the results and God on his side~~

Julie Wiethorn
P.O. Box 2542
27 Deer Creek Road
Hailey, Idaho 83333

FOR THE S.I.S. HEARING

[redacted]
DALE BATES
BOX 2012
228 PARKWAY DR
KETCHUM IDAHO 83340

Exhibit 295

- I HAVE A QUESTION.
- WOULD ANYBODY WANT THIS PLANT IF THEY KNEW THAT AN ENVIRONMENTALLY DISASTEROUS AND LIFE THREATENING ACCIDENT WERE INEVITABLE? 5.1.3
- WOULD MANY BE AGAINST IT IF THEY WERE CONVINCED THAT SUCH AN ACCIDENT WERE IMPOSSIBLE?
- WHAT GUARANTEES ARE BEING OFFERED?
  - WE ARE ASSURED THAT ALL PREPARATIONS TO PREVENT AN ACCIDENT WILL BE TAKEN. 5.24.25
  - WE ARE TOLD TO LOOK AT THE SAFTY RECORDS.
- I UNDER STAND THAT.
- AMONG OTHER THINGS I AM AN ATHLETE, A DANCER, AND A YOGA STUDENT. I HAVE WORKED THOUSANDS OF HOURS TO PERFECT MY COORDINATION AND BALANCE.

  WITH THIS PREPARATION, AND BASED ON MY TRAINING RECORD I FEEL I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT I CAN PERFORM A SIMPLE DAILY EXERCISE, LIKE WALKING, ACCIDENT FREE.

  WOULD YOU ACCEPT THIS GUARANTEE?

  (ON THE WAY BACK TO MY SEAT, I SLIP AND FALL ON A BANANA PEEL!)

  MY POINT IS ACCIDENTS HAPPEN! 1.1
  I SUPPORT THE NO ACTION OPTION
  NO. S.I.S PLANT FOR IDAHO.

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
COMMENTS

by
DeWitt T. Neill, Ph.D., P.E.

My name is DeWitt T. Neill, most people know me as Tal. I am a professor of engineering at Idaho State University. I have worked in and around the nuclear industry for the past 30 years. For 20 of those years, while a professor at ISU, I have also worked with most of the INEL contractors as a researcher, a consultant and a plain hired hand on a wide variety of engineering projects. I have already completed one small consulting contract on the SIS project and I hope to have the opportunity to complete others..

2.1.1 The SIS draft EIS is a good, thorough job. The SIS physical facilities will have a minimal impact on the INEL environment since thay are relatively small when compared to other INEL projects.

6.1.2 There is already a lot of plutonium on the site; it is a natural by-product of fission reactors. Both EBR I and EBR II were specifically aimed at making enough plutonium to, in effect, generate more fuel as plutonium than they consumed as uranium. Although the SIS project will be the first to specifically process plutonium in a refined metal form, plutonium is not new to the INEL.

5.29.97 The SIS project will involve transporting plutonium off the INEL and over the public highways. However, the public and worker risks from such transportation are thousands of times less than the general transportation risks as stated on p. 4-32 of the draft EIS. It's just sad that we can't get the other highway hazards down to the level of the plutonium transportation hazards.

The weakness I find in the EIS is the failure to address the positive aspects of the SIS project. Environmental impacts aren't all negative and EIS's aren't restricted to considering only negative ones.

5.28.8 One of the greatest positive impacts of SIS is that it is the industrial demonstration of the AVLIS process for isotope separation. There are many isotopes, both radioactive and stable, which have great beneficial potential if we can reduce the cost of separating them. One casual example might be the enrichment of mercury 198 from its 10 percent natural abundance to say 20 percent. Such enriched Mercury might significantly improve the efficiency of fluorescent lighting.

The AVLIS process promises a significant reduction in the cost of isotopic separation and we will surely find a large number of

benefits from it. However, it's a fact that we need some overwhelming benefit to justify the development costs. That benefit is national defense in the form of nuclear weapons employing plutonium. 4.15.4

The SIS draft EIS goes a lot further than any previous document I have seen towards justifying the need for the plutonium. It is clear from the EIS that several committees at the highest level have certified the need for plutonium and the SIS project. The US Congress has agreed by its funding decisions. 4.9.4

Most "pro" comments I have heard or read about SIS over the past few months have been directed at jobs and the attendant economic impacts to eastern Idaho. Most of the "con" comments have centered against plutonium for weapons. This battle on two completely different levels is perhaps typical of most public policy debates and the reason such decisions are so difficult.

Now I am definitely a layman when it comes to national defense and nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, I believe we must have nuclear weapons to defend our territory, our institutions, and our culture. We couldn't afford the necessary conventional weapons even if they could, by some stretch of imagination, do the job. We should recognize that our fleet of submarines, perhaps our greatest deterrent to war, are themselves nuclear weapons. Even total nuclear disarmament is of questionable merit. Most alternatives to nuclear weapons are equally dreadful and much, much more expensive. Our goal should be to avoid ever having to use nuclear weapons, not to eliminate them. 3.4

So, in conclusion, I support the SIS project because its many potential benefits outweigh its potential consequences. The draft EIS seems very thorough in addressing the consequences or negative impacts but a bit deficient in addressing the benefits or positive impacts. 1.1 6.2

Testimony for the Hearing Record

2.7.2 Today, Teen Suicide is one of our big problems.

Tommorrow and Today our big problem is Global Suicide. Why can't we, as adults see this? Nuclear weapons not only kill, but breeds fear and hatred. Our next president is going to be anti-nuclear weapons. There have always been a lot of us against nuclear weapons but we kept quiet. Now we realize that by keeping quiet the minority were winning.

The silence has ended.

There are a lot more of us then what you see here--- but some had job committments.

People all over the world are speaking out for peace and a clean environment.

If you want to be a part of this movement and work as a senator or representative, then you Must voice your support loud and clear.

We are not an ignorant majority anymore.

1.1 It's no longer just "God bless America" ; it's "God, bless the Earth."

VOTE NO• SIS

Elaine McLain
110 Main
Box 132
Bellevue, Idaho
83313
788-2202

March 23, 1988

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Clay Nichols:

We are from Bellevue, Id. and we want it to be known that we are against nuclear weapons being made here in Idaho or anywhere on the Earth. 1.1

We are more intelligent human beings then to be producing weapons to kill one another. We can produce constructive jobs, rather than destructive jobs. 6.3

Sincerely, 788-2103

Vincent Ermatrout 788-4863
118 Kinnaird

Linda Downard 788-4845

Paige + Greg Knoepfel 788-4709
Mr + Mrs Arthur Knoepfel
Mr + Mrs Greg Knoepfel
Chris Castleton
788-3232

Martha Wright
Martha Wright

Nancy Wahlberg
Nancy A. Wahlberg 788-3309

Teresa Bodendeiner
788-4013

Melissa Dombrowski 622-3202
Coye Samuray 726-4863

E299

A Proclamation for Life

In Deuteronomy 30: 19,20a, the prophet Moses presents the following challenge to the people of his time, "This day I call heaven and earth as witnesses against you that I have set before you life and death, blessings and curses. Now Choose life, so that you and your children may love the Lord your God, listen to his voice, and hold fast to him."

Every generation is called to make the choice for life or death in concrete, specific terms. Today, we are facing the decision of again choosing a God of life or death, as it relates to the development of a certain type of technology, a technology whose sole purpose is to produce weapons of death. The particular manifestation of the God of Death, which we oppose, comes to us in the form of the Super Isotope Separator, which has one purpose, to produce weapons grade plutonium. This plutonium has one purpose, to make nuclear weapons. 4.13

Not only is the purpose of SIS death, but the way it has been presented by elected and appointed officials has been full of misrepresentations and half-truths. The Department of Energy says in its Draft Environmental Impact Statement, "The SIS Project is needed by DOE to provide a redundancy in production capacity ...". In other words, we can now produce the plutonium we need, but we want to have a "redundancy" capacity. Why? Because we are addicted to a technology of death. 2.1.2 4.7.3

Our elected officials want us to spend money we don't have, for what we don't need. If there ever was a "pork barrel project" SIS is it! Our elected officials may verbally oppose deficit spending, but as long as they vote for unneeded projects, they are contributing to the addictive mentality that says more, more, more. And like all addictions, this too will lead to death. 5.27.6.9

We the people, who have joined together in this candlelight Walk for Life, do again reaffirm our commitment to the God of Life. We walk because we desire to choose life; life, for ourselves, our children and future generations. We walk with light in our hands, to proclaim that the light of God leads us to life. We call upon our elected officials to join with us in our choice for life. We call upon them to say no to SIS and in that no, they will join us in saying yes to life. Today, the choice is before us, choose life or death. We, who have gathered, walk, because we choose life. 6.5.1 1.1

Respectfully,
The Magic Valley Fellowship of Reconciliation and those who walked for life on March 22, 1988 in Twin Falls, Idaho.

E300

Exhibit 300

Twin Falls March 28 1988 Bridget Gilmour

I live in the Wood River Valley because it offers me a quality of life that I feel I would not be able to find anywhere else. The possibility of the SIS plant has threatened that. My family and I would have to seriously consider if we would want to continue living within such close proximity to a plutonium plant and all the risks it involves. 6.1.9 3.3.1 5.12.1

The INEL's original mission was to be a nuclear reactor testing station - peaceful applications of nuclear technology. The SIS plant at INEL would change that with the production of plutonium for the use in nuclear weapons. The fact that INEL sits on top of the Snake River Aquifer, and that it is also in a geologically active area makes the INEL a poor choice for the SIS. 5.10.4

Tourism is crucial to Idaho's economy and I feel the SIS plant would have a negative effect on this vital source of revenue. The SIS plant is not the remedy for S.E. Idaho's economic ills. The DOE does not even mention the impact an accident would have on the tourist industry if such a catastrophe were to occur. 5.27.3.3 5.27.2

As a nation we are supposed to be moving towards a more peaceful era. The SIS plant would be a contradiction to this. We do not need this plutonium plant anywhere, let alone in my back yard. 4.14

Thank you for listening.

E301

2155 Hillcrest Drive
Twin Falls, Idaho
March 28, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Dear Sir:

1.1 Thank you for the opportunity that this hearing in Twin Falls provides the public. I wish to register my ~~opposition~~ to S.I.S. today, in this brief written testimony. I plan to submit a more detailed letter to D.O.E. following this hearing.

Sincerely,
Marsh Easton R.N.

Exhibit-301

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Dept. of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

E302

Exhibit 302

March 28, 1988 Monica Mahr
Box 1736
Sun Valley, ID
83353

My name is Monica, and I'm talking today as a citizen of the world and, more specifically, of Idaho. I support with all my being the NO ACTION alternative. It is my opinion that the building of the SIS makes no sense for many reasons which I will now address. 1.1

First, I would like to think that this administration really is concerned with arms control. The signing of the INF treaty reinforces this, along with current proposals to bring back more missiles. How can we, then turn around and propose to make more, new weapons grade plutonium? What kind of a message is that sending? We should, instead of making more bombs, put our money where our mouth is and concentrate on making peace with our fellow Earthlings. 4.14 4.3

Second, and related to the first,

5.22.2 is the lack of real need for the SIS. The whole project is only supposed to last for about 7 years to process 6 tons of plutonium. Such a drop in the bucket when compared to the cost to build the SIS. After this 6 tons is processed,
5.26.2 then what? Certainly the DOE won't dare (I hope) begin using commercial fuel! There are other,
5.28.2 less costly methods of converting fuel to weapons grade. Without access to the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum it is impossible to really know how much plutonium is needed. The DOE, in compiling its Environmental Impact Study, totally
4.11.1 left this essential information out.

Third, I believe the DOE has
2.1.1 not adequately addressed the effect of the SIS on the environment. With the WIPP now seeming to not be suitable, I would not like to see the INEL become the defacto storage site (temporary?!!) for all 5.30.2.5
the waste from the SIS. We've already got too much 'temporary' waste stored at the INEL that the DOE has again + again promised to move to a 'permant' site. Whereas 5.30.1.14
I don't want this radioactive stuff to be stored anywhere, I especially don't want it in my backyard. Recent studies show that there is some leakage happening at the INEL now, 5.30.4.7
I don't want the SIS contributing more. Especially when the INEL sits right on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer - one of the worst places I can think of to store waste. Much of southern Idaho is potentially being radioactively affected. This is totally unacceptable.

Lastly, the economic effects of
5.27.1.11 the SIS are not adequately addressed in the DEIS. I live in an area that depends on tourism - in fact, Idaho depends on tourism. What happens when

5.27.3.3 potential tourists discover we're not the pristine Idaho of which all our marketing touts? When I think of Nevada, I think of radioactivity - certainly incongruous with a pristine vacation. There's a huge difference between a scientific research center like the INEL and a bomb factory like the SIS. I am very upset that Idaho is even being considered for the SIS when a Hanford site makes so much more sense. I 2.2.10 2.12.5 believe this to be a political, and purely political move, without regard to what really makes sense. This is compounded by the fact 3.2.15 that the residents of Idaho haven't had the experience with nuclear production or the policies of the DOE. I, having lived in states ~~have~~ 1.1 that have felt the effects, say a very strong 'NO' for Idaho specifically and the world in general. It's bad economics to threaten Idaho's #2 industry to build a bomb factory that doesn't even need to be built. The jobs that would be created are so minimal in relation to the various threats of the SIS. I can't believe that it's a terribly valid point. What happens when, in 7 short years, the SIS shuts down? Job security? Not here. A minor accident of any sort would be so devastating to the ecology and the economy of this fragile state. Agriculture 5.27.2 and tourism would both be devastated. Who would eat a potato fed from the aquifer fed from SIS? Of course this would spread to the rest of the agriculture industry.

I, as a citizen, adamantly oppose the construction of the SIS - anywhere. The points I raised here are applicable anywhere. Certainly we, as a nation, should not be making bombs we have stated our intent to phase out. Let's send the same message 4.14

5.27.2

5.27.10

of Peace and Arms control we say we're sending. And, even if (which 5.28.2 is not the case) we needed more plutonium for bombs, we have less costly ways that make more sense than the SIS. With such a huge national deficit, why waste money on the SIS? The environmental impact is absolutely unacceptable. Even if Idaho doesn't become the defacto storage site for 5.1.1 SIS's waste, the potential for accidents is too great to merit the expense and temporary nature of this project. Economically, the SIS is perhaps the biggest fallacy of all. How can it be justified when there 5.28.2 are less costly alternatives, would provide a few very temporary jobs 5.27.10 which would then end at a great impact to Idaho employment, and, if any sort of even minor leakage or, heaven forbid, accident happens, Idaho's #1 and #2 industries would face devastation? 5.27.3.4 I don't want the SIS built anywhere, but it makes even less sense to build it here. The DEIS even confirms that there are no environmental justifications for building it here as opposed to Hanford or Savannah River. This leads me to conclude that politics made this move. Let us instead reconsider what makes sense? Certainly this is not the SIS. I do not support war. 2.12.5

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

E303

3-28-88

I represent nuclear workers, Highlight, many son (a years) and very window Shield.

Mrs. Mrs. Nuclear Fletcher
Nuclear Fletcher
P.O. Box 787
Hatchwine Id 83340

We are against the SIS, because of the environmental ramifications of the project in every respect. While we are not opposing the need for a strong military defense program, we are against this development which knows the environment in many ways. Until more clearly assured, we do not support the development of an environmentally unhealthy factory for our state + the nation.

Johnna Fletcher
Del Fletcher

1.1

The New York Times

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SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1988

Nuclear Arms And New Jobs Clash in Idaho

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, March 26 — A plan to build the first new nuclear weapons plant in a quarter of a century has ignited a major political struggle in the Northwest over jobs and nuclear safety.

At stake in the bunch for public attention is a $1 billion facility slated to be built here to produce key parts for the nation's nuclear weapons. The plant, known as the Special Isotope Separation Project, would use powerful lasers to enhance uranium from plutonium, a highly toxic element that is the trigger in nuclear bombs. The project would employ 600 construction workers for three years and would need an equal number of workers to operate the Energy Department said.

The plan to begin building the plant in October 1989 has received the support of Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, a Democrat, as well as Idaho's four members of Congress, all Republicans. It will underscore the hundreds of construction and support jobs and the millions of dollars the payrolls and supply expenditures will provide area businessmen and Governor Andrus.

Idaho's better known environmental opponents have condemned it as a threat to the region's pristine environment. Bob Peterson, a farmer and conservationist said in one advertisement, "Say no to S.I.S."

The opponents, who assumed their own set of campaign leaders, the activist Natural Resources Defense Council, a secretive and powerful group based in Washington, and Elizabeth Paul, a 30-year-old homemaker from Hatchtown who is the coordinator of the Snake River Alliance, an antinuclear environmentalist group. The project is not needed and represents a squandering of taxpayers dollars. We just don't think the country needs more nuclear weapons.

Dozens of people are voicing that opinion in the public hearings the Energy Department is holding in Idaho. It is a detailed, 1,000-page Environmental Impact Statement, which is required by law before any federal building project can be undertaken.

Supporters of the project accuse the opposition groups of overstating the risks. Project groups are using this issue to further their own objectives, Governor Andrus said after he received here on Friday.

Senator Steve Symms, a Republican, said, "This is the first time that a concentrated effort of this sort has come from outside Idaho has tried to stifle growth in a region here."

The project's proponents respond by saying that the opposition groups are largely out that the strength of their arguments comes from Idaho residents. Furthermore, they say, the conservation concerns, but we are not persuaded by the possibility that material made at the plant could be used in nuclear warfare," said Governor Broadbent, a Republican whose family has lived in Idaho for three generations.

Multi-Employers at Lab

That such sentiments are overwhelming those endorsement in Idaho may be a sign of how much the Administration's efforts at convincing the citizenry are succeeding people.

The Energy Department employs 10,000 people at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, which opened in 1949. Like most other federally financed research centers where the Government has long been a major employer, the laboratory is a diverse industrial operation as it is a research center. Idaho Falls, with its 46,000 people and its other major industry

The proposed site for the Special Isotope Separation Project near a chemical processing plant in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Representative Richard Stallings, left, Governor Cecil D. Andrus, center, and Mayor Tom Campbell during a plutonium production hearing last week in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Elizabeth Paul, coordinator of the Snake River Alliance, an environmental group in Idaho

have occurred in a reactor accident in the United States. three people died in January 1961 when a reactor vessel exploded.

The proposed project would partly separate plutonium from a technology developed by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in northern California. Impure material would be fed into a chemical process and turned into a vapor. Laser light would then be used to separate the vapor's plutonium component, known as plutonium-240, it was learned. The plutonium left would have more than 7 percent impurities, making it acceptable for use in thermonuclear weapons.

'A mark to Plutonium'

Such weapons-grade plutonium has been produced and purified by the Lord's 'N Reactor, which was the last atomic weapon plant opened, in 1963, and by the Savannah River reactors. The N Reactor is now shut down, and three of the Savannah River reactors are operating at half capacity.

Energy Department officials are concerned about the need for the proposed Idaho plant.

In February, Energy Secretary John S. Herrington told a Congressional hearing that he was asked about the need for an additional plutonium facility. "Plutonium is plutonium," he said. "It's a very much plutonium back to have."

And in testimony here Friday, Troy Wade, an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, said, "The government argues that we do not need $1.5 billion in additional nuclear materials for atomic bombs have also been processed at the site. And it was the scene of the only deaths known to

Funds for Research

Dr. Theresa B. Cochran, a physicist with the Natural Resources Defense Council who testified Friday, said that from 1981 to 1986 the plutonium reactors were producing more than twice as much plutonium as they had before, sharply increasing the nation's stockpile at the Idaho site. She said the Reagan Administration was reducing the number of warheads needing the plutonium. "I don't see any national problem-only for this facility," he said.

The Energy Department maintained, however, that a need for more plutonium could materialize and that the plant would provide a better way to purify plutonium than the disputed-making residual liquids about the need for the proposed Idaho plant.

Congress appropriated $16 million for continuing research on the best technology at Lawrence Livermore's laboratory, and the fiscal year but has allocated all funds for building the Idaho plant.

Officer Cleared in Death

MEMPHIS, March 26 (AP) — Patrolman John Dolan Jr., who shot 26-year-old Norman Norris to death, was acquitted Friday of involuntary manslaughter. Patrolman Dolan, 28, said he fired a shotgun at Mr. Norris Dec. 8 because Mr. Norris pointed a pistol at him.

Tom Schmidt
P.O. Box 690
Ketchum, Id. 83340

Dept. of Energy:

1.1 I'm here to speak out against the S.I.S Project. I feel the risk that the state of Idaho and I have is to much. It only takes one time to make a mistake and the results will be astronomical. I feel what we have

6.1.2 to gain is so little compared to what we can loose. The transportation of plutonium through the state of Idaho

5.29.85 is a dangerous and unpredictable risk.

The question of why we need to make more weapons grade

4.1 plutonium needs to be answered. I feel right now is the best chance we will ever have to reduce arms

4.14 in this world. By making more bombs we will jeopardize this chance.

The S.I.S. project once started up will pollute

5.9.1 the air with freon which [illegible] will reduce the ozone layer in the atmosphere. If we want to see the future change for the good then stop the S.I.S. project

Thank You

Tom Schmidt

03-22-85

TESTIMONY WRITTEN BY ED MOFFETT FOR SIS HEARINGS

I was born in Italy to American parents, and raised in Argentina. My parents have always been avid outdoorsmen, fishing, hunting, skiing, hiking and backpacking. While I was growing up we were able to do these things in the wilds of all the major South American countries, as well as the western United States.

Since my childhood I have been fortunate to travel extensively around the world, living with foreign peoples and observing the progress of developing nations.

I continue to make my home in Idaho because it offers the best of every world I've known. Pristine environment, a high level of health per-capita, excellent outdoor recreation.

It seems very clear to me that our relationship with the natural world is inseparable from our existence. Regardless of whether or not we take advantage of wilderness and the out of doors, we all breath the same air and drink the same water.

In every single breath of air we breathe there are molecules of air that have been in the lungs of some other human at some point in history. This is true whether you are on top of Mount Everest, or in Antarctica, or in the Snake River Valley. We literally share the same air with our ancestors, and we will continue to share that air with our descendants.

Plutonium is something we will share with our descendants which we DO NOT share with our ancestors.

You can't get rid of it once it is refined. Everywhere it goes

it leaves the risk of danger to life as we know it.

5.24.27 We all know that arms reduction is a necessary process. I certainly hope that our species is evolving to the point that we don't have to use such weapons- either for destruction or for deterite.

With arms reduction comes the return of plutonium already in warheads. Why is there even an effort to manufacture more plutonium

4.3 when there is already more plutonium than is needed to destroy every single form of breathing life on earth?

We need to work together with our so-called enemies.... work together for peace. There is so much invested in the machinery of war that those involved have lost their vision of a peaceful future without weapons which can annihilate the earth.

Everyone knows that we can never use those weapons. The Soviets know it. We know it. The men in the missle control centers who can push the button know that the weapons can never be used.

You know it and I know it.

So why build more?

Why manufacture something that has no use? Why risk the environment we live in?

My brother used to be an engineer at Hanford- the nuclear power

6.2 plant and plutonium production facility which was a former candidate for the SIS. He designed robots and automated systems for breeder reactors. Breeder reactors are a potentially peaceful means of generating electricity, but they carry such high risks and dangers that the long term result is not practical.

Breeder reactors also produce plutonium.

The people who made their living on the economy of the Hanford site were all too willing to take personal health risks in exchange for a temporarily healthy economy.

They also supported a risk which our descendants will live with for tens of thousands of years.

The environment around Hanford is no longer suitable for living. The soil contamination in certain areas is dangerously high.

One of the problems is that nobody really knows what "dangerously high" really is. Nuclear physics is still a young science.

There are non-union nuclear workers who are employed to clean up 5.13.6 certain sites. They go into storage sites and contaminated areas to do work which exceeds the RAD limits allowed by OSHA. Their nickname in the industry is "glow worms."

They don't believe radioactivity is so harmful to their health. They want the job.

Their health problems may not surface for twenty years, at which 5.27.7.15 time it may be impossible to establish a legal cause for the illness.

But they have families to feed.

They vote for the politicians who perpetuate the war-time use of nuclear technology.

Hanford was not chosen for the SIS because Hanford is already too polluted from nuclear waste. It is so polluted, in fact, that it will never be restored to a clean state. 2.2.1

The dollar amount it would cost to clean up Hanford to the point where it is not hostile to humans would make the entire 20 year budget of the SIS seem like a drop in the bucket.

So the decision was made to bring the SIS to Idaho.

My brother no longer works at the Hanford site. His conscience

would not let him. He found another job where his education and talents as a scientist could be put toward research and development which will provide a sustainable future for mankind.

People may think that their jobs are dependent on the war machine, and so they must be helped to find and create new jobs, new industries which use their talents.

Look at it this way.... we may be the most intelligent form of life in the universe. The statistical odds, however, are that we are right in the middle of the intelligence spectrum; that there are as many civilizations in the universe that are less intelligent than us as there are civilizations that are more intelligent than us.

We have talent. We have ingenuity.

When there is no demand for timber, the loggers find other work. Economies change and demand for products changes accordingly.

Without the threat of war there would be no demand for plutonium. That's a demand which we can change.

The war economy can be replaced. Look how technology leaped with the Apollo space missions. It was as technologically beneficial to human life as any war, without the side effects. 6.3

There are several proposals for joint US/Soviet missions to Mars. Peaceful development between the superpowers which would affect the economies of the world in a positive way.

It would provide jobs for US and Soviet scientists and lay-people who are no longer employed by the nuclear arms industry.

This is a reality which we are facing today, not science fiction.

My question to you is simple- Are we going to let people whose jobs and livelihoods depend on nuclear technology decide whether or not we have to live with it? None of us want those people to suffer. But they can hardly make an objective decision.

It is our responsibility to weigh the risks. The risks as we know them are greater than anything known to mankind. History has never had to deal with this kind of problem. But we must deal with it. Now. 6.2

No one is watching out for us. Since it is a new problem, we are inventing the rules.

Let's be sure that the rules we invent ensure a clean environment for our descendants.

I run two businesses in Ketchum, all of which depend on tourism. Tourism is one of Idaho's biggest sources of revenue, and certainly the most rewarding. It only takes one small spill or nuclear accident to completely ruin Idaho's reputation; to put Idaho on the map of places to avoid. Can you imagine eating potatoes and beans from Three Mile Island? Hershey's chocolate sales plumetted after Three Mile Island. 5.27.2 5.27.3.4

The economic risks are enormous!

Right now, there are five billion people on this planet. That's more people than have ever been alive at one time in our history. That's more people breathing the same air than ever before.

Should our short term need for plutonium allow us to put the world's environment at risk?

Most scientific endeavours engage some risk... some unknown factors. The KNOWN risk factors in plutonium development are greater than any thinking being would ever consider safe.

But, what the hell.... it's a job.

1.1

I say NO to the SIS. NO in Idaho. NO in the world.

Chernobyl taught some of us a lesson... that the world is getting smaller, and the imaginary borders between countries are not recognized by ocean currents, weather patterns or migrating animals. Nuclear waste and nuclear pollution has no regard for race, creed or nationality.

STOP THE SIS!

Ed Moffett

P.O. Box 871

Ketchum, Idaho 83340

208-726-4016

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03-23-88

TESTIMONY WRITTEN BY JENNIFER MOFFETT FOR SIS HEARINGS

As a 14 year resident of Ketchum, Idaho. I wish to express my great concern regarding the proposed SIS facility which plans is planned for a location one hour from my backyard.

I was born and raised in Hawaii and in 1974 left that tropical paradise for an even more ideal lifestyle here in Ketchum, Idaho. Like everyone else who has chosen to live here, I place a very high value on the clean quality of life we have carefully upheld.

As friends in other states complain about increasing pollution in their food, water, and air we continue to boast of Idaho's well-known beautiful, STILL unspoiled natural wilderness and clean environment.

What a tragic mistake that Idaho was even ear-marked for such a destructive chore! It is impossible to imagine that our Senators and Congressmen would even conceive of such a short-sighted "trade off" for a brief and comparatively insignificant increase in economic impact.

5.27.10

I ask those who wish to implement this dangerous project "Have you been to the Camas National Wildlife Refuge? Have you walked through Idaho's lucious forests? Have you skied the slopes of Sun Valley and gasped at the view of the land from the top of the mountain? Have you ever walked the rim of the Snake River and seen its undeniably majestic waterfalls? Have you ever picked asparagus in the farm regions of the Hagerman Valley? have you taken time to observe the eagle, coyote, antelope, rabbit and other desert wildlife in their home on the Snake River Plains? "

Well, even if you haven't, I cannot understand your lack of appreciation and awareness for this fragile and unique ecosystem.

5.6.5 Already, significant levels of radiation have been found in the wildlife of this region, radioactive pollution has been found leaking into the aquifer in the sediment beds beneath the INEL, and abnormally

5.30.4.9 high cancer rates have been found to exist just downwind from the INEL.

5.13.13 The huge amounts of radioactive and chemical waste that has already been dumped into the Snake River Aquifer, the lifeline of

5.30.4.1 Southern Idaho, is beginning to take its toll. How can we even know how much permanent contamination already exists in our food chain, especially fish, eggs and milk?

With all that we know and are already paying for, how can we even think of having plutonium cavorting across our beloved state as it

5.29.92 journeys via our highways from Hanford to the INEL?

This way of transporting TONS of plutonium has never been attempted except in test facilities. One small spill, and Idaho could

5.29.81 be ruined. No tourist would ever venture near a plutonium spill, no-one would ever again buy potatoes or other farm produce from Idaho.

5.27.3.1 Why are we Idahoans being asked to compromise our very lives for the short term economic benefits of 700 jobs performing tasks in a facility that will be obsolete in a few years, after doing a job that

4.15.4 didn't need doing in the first place?!

In this monumental year of peace talks and disarmament treaties with decisions made to dismantle nuclear weapons in Europe (the plutonium from which is the equivalent of years of SIS production), how can we be asked to support additional weapons proliferation in our own back yards?!

What is to be done with this multi-billion dollar refinery during the extended 20 years of its planned lifetime? 1.1

I have no intention of living in the shadow of a bomb factory.

I implore you to remember that this earth is our lifeblood, and Idaho is agreat example of one of it's last beautiful unspoiled environments. It will be a grave error and an extremely negative statement regarding our future in Idaho and our future on this planet if the SIS facility is implemented.

Please don't sell Idaho so cheaply. Better yet, lets say NO to the SIS facility now, and set a strong precedent to proudly uphold our integrity of a clean life in Idaho. Maybe other still unspoiled states and countries will follow.

Respectfully yours,

Jennifer Moffett

P.O. Box 871

Ketchum, ID 83340

208-726-7393

E307

March 22, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

1.1 As a resident of the state of Idaho, I want to voice my opposition to the SIS project. I need not list my objections to this project as they will all be mentioned at the hearing but I want myself and my children's opinions to be added to the list of those opposing this project.

Sincerely,

Keri Spiller Jeff Spiller

E308

Testimony before the Department of Energy
Public Hearings on the proposed Special Isotope Separation Plant
March 28th, 1988
By Lowell R. Greathouse (Filer, Idaho)

I offer my testimony before this body today in opposition to the proposed construction of the SIS Plant. I do so for a number of reasons; however, [redacted] I'd like to share but one. 1.1

Recently, I've become more and more concerned about what I call "the Upstream Syndrome" and "the Downstream sentiment." I think it relates to the SIS issue before us today as well.

Let me take a moment to explain what I'm talking about....As the years have passed by, I've noticed that again and again there is a tendency among those of us who live on this planet to have one of two attitudes, depending on whether we live "upstream" or "downstream" from the issue at hand.

I'm sure you can probably guess where I'm headed with the story, but let me give you an examples of how it works in practice.

In regard to [redacted] the proposed SIS (Special Isotope Separation) plant that may be located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in Idaho Falls, it looks like there. 4.13
To begin with,
[redacted] alot could be said about whether or not we need more nuclear weapons in a world that is already capable of blowing itself up several times over. And while this has something to do with how "upstream" and "downstream" thinking works, there is a far clearer local example related to this issue which we should look at.

As I understand things, the argument goes something like this.... The "Upstream Syndrome" on this issue translates into jobs. Those who are supporting the SIS plant are saying that given the condition of the economy in Idaho the jobs that will be created by SIS will be a great blessing to the state. It's always hard to argue with the need for jobs when people are out of work. 5.27.6.1

But there are a number of people who happen to live "downstream" and are concerned about what SIS will mean for them as well. Some years ago, The Idaho Statesman, which was already concerned about the waste disposal of radioactive by-products, wrote the following editorial: "The INEL site is one of the worst places to store wastes. It sits on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer, the source of fresh water for much of southern Idaho. And it is also in a geographically active area. The potential for problems is too great to ignore." And others have expressed a concern about what it means to have toxic wastes traveling along our highways uninspected on a regular basis. For those of us in the Magic Valley, who live "downstream", we may face some "downstream" consequences to an "upstream" decision. And that decision could effect our farms, our water supply, our way of life in this part of the country. 5.30.3.8 5.10.4 5.29.92

Now the issue will be decided in the coming days, but the question that comes to mind for me as someone who lives "downstream" is what that decision will mean for me and for my family and what the consequences will be for my great-great-great-great grandchildren when the toxic wastes that SIS produces remain radioactive for the next 24,000 years. These are "downstream" questions that only "downstream" people can ask because all too often "upstream" people simply aren't as concerned about them.

5.30.5.12

This was true when I watched the news some years ago and sat silently as I saw men rolling barrels of toxic wastes off a ship and into the ocean. I wonder if these "upstream" people ever considered the fact that maybe one of the barrels might break or leak and fill the sea with pollution. It was also true a few months ago when we all felt a bit embarassed as Americans when the "garbage barge" from New York sailed for thousands of miles, looking for a country that would take our garbage and found out much to our chagrin that we couldn't even sell our garbage to "downstream" countries. Finally, the barge had to turn around and sail back "upstream" to the site where it came from.

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Well as someone who lives "downatream" from INEL, I don't want the "garbage barge" called SIS to come to my state. I don't want to buy it, and I don't want to send it to someone else's neighborhood so that they have to worry about what the effects will be on their drinking water, their farms, their great-grest-great-great grandchildren, their way of life.

I wish the "upstresm" thinking people at the Department of Energy and at INEL would stop the proposed SIS project before more "downstream" cities -- like Chernobyl and 3-Mile Island-- make the news. Only this time, I'm afraid we'll be able to locate them on the map without any difficulty. They'll be located along the precious Snake River, and they'll be towns like Pocatello, Twin Falls, Filer and Hagerman.

5.1.45

Please stop this "upstream" thinking before it's too late. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lowell R Greathouse

Lowell R. Greathouse

March 28, 1989: Testimony for SIS Hearing at Twin Falls

Susan Fallowfield: Box 332 , Ketchum, Idaho, 83340

(208) 726-9666

I come to this hearing in opposition to the proposed SIS project to be located in Idaho Falls. I lived in the Sun Valley-Ketchum area in the late 1960's and left the region until my return 3 years ago. My major goal was to return to the environs of Idaho. This goal was fed by a lack of contamination in Idaho and a general level of thinking that focused on priorities to maintain this purity. This level of thinking seems to have degenerated. Our elected representatives must not allow this intolerable project to become a reality. It stands as a blatant contradiction to the image Idaho has established--and can hopefully maintain-- as a refuge for those wanting beauty and authenticity in their lives.

1.1

6.5.2

The environmental impact study makes no concrete provisions for dealing with an accident or catastrophe. Can anyone allow this project to move any further to becoming a reality without even a base concern for human life, other than the claim that "this facility will be run as safely as possible?" Only an idiot would start a fire without a hose near-by.

5.7.10

There are so many times in life that we are forced to deal with circumstances and mistakes that are irreverseable. Please, let us have the wisdom to take advantage of this rare opportunity to prevent a mistake before it happens.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Rutt Fallowfield

Susan Rutt Fallowfield

E310

1.1 COMMENT ON SIS - DRAFT EIS
MARCH 28, 1988
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

BY - David Hedge, PO Box 1648, Sun Valley, ID 83353.

These comments support the NO ACTION alternative.

1. There is no need for SIS anywhere.
   a. It has been publicly stated by DOE officials that we are awash in plutonium. Other sources for weapons plutonium are available: Savannah River Plant, and Plutonium recovery from present and future nuclear weapon reduction treaties. — 4.2.1
   b. The DEIS does not address need for the SIS other than by reference to classified documents. There needs to to be information in the SIS which details the need for more plutonium (which could be in the form of a classified appendix.) — 4.3
   c. The reasons given by DOE - "redundancy, flexibility, and technological diversity" - are not discussed in enough detail. — 4.11.1
   d. There are other methods available at current DOE sites for plutonium production such as blending. — 4.10.2
   e. The amount of plutonium produced is limited to the use of DOE feed from Hanford, which makes the economics of SIS questionable. This is unless the real reason for SIS is to process fuel from commercial reactors in the future, which is now illegal. — 4.7.1

2. There are severe environmental problems not adequately addressed by the DEIS.
   a. There is no current safe site for waste disposal. The proposed site in New Mexico has developed leaks and no alternative site is in the DEIS. — 5.2.10
   b. There are no acceptable methods to safely transport wastes between sites. — 5.26.1
   c. Temporary waste storage has been shown to be unsafe because for leaks into the ground water. — 5.26.2
   d. The final design of the SIS is not complete and therefor operating and accident problems on the environment are based on incomplete data. — 5.30.2.1
   e. The DOE has not shown a good safety record, even when it is allowed to set its own rules. Independent oversight agencies should supervise any such SIS operation. — 5.29.99

3. The costs in environmental dangers, however slight, can not be outweighed by the benefits in additional plutonium, when there is no real need for any additional supplies. — 5.12.1

There are no benefits other than short term economic inputs to southeast Idaho. Even these economic benefits may easily be offset by potential negative economic impacts on the rest of Idaho in terms of agriculture and tourism if there was a minor accident at INEL. — 5.1.40

We should not further our national deficit problems in spending millions of dollars for what we do not need. — 5.24.22

Dave Hedge — 3.2.18

6.2

5.27.2

4.15.2

242

E311

Exhibit 311

3-28-88
Sylvia Green
P.O. Box 1575
Hailey, Id. 83333
220 Robinhood Dr.
Hailey

I'm Sylvia Green. I'm 38 years old, born in Rupert, raised in Rupert and Paul. I grew up on a small farm, I've driven potatoe truck, moved hand line sprinkler pipe in the wheat fields of Norland and my mother worked 12 years in the trim room at Simplot's. My husband and I have three children- 2 of which were born in Idaho. We've lived in Ketchum and Hailey for 10 years. I want it down on the record that we are not out-of-state infiltrators brought here for these hearings as was suggested on the news. — 1.1

I believe we should protect our heritage at all costs. The proposed SIS facility is a threat to our clean water, a threat to our clean air, a threat to our highways, a threat to the birds, fish, animals, and human beings that should have the misfortune to live around its perimeters. The SIS is a threat to world peace. We have enough bombs! We don't need anymore! — 6.1.2

I'm angry that you politicians are willing to sell my children's future Idaho in the name of more jobs. Why not promote our beautiful state for film-making, and tourism. I can't imagine people flocking to Idaho to view a plutonium-refining bomb plant. — 4.13

The way inflation is going, it looks like the only inheritance my husband and I will be able to leave our children is this state and country we all love and enjoy. I say WE DON'T WANT THE SIS IN IDAHO OR ANYWHERE!! — 5.27.3.3

3/28/88

My name is Denise Claire Lovesky, my home base as been in Salmon for the past 10 years. I would like to be placed on the public records supporting the "No Action" alternative of the Dept of Energy's Environmental Impact Statement concerning the Construction of the Special Isotope Separation Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. 1.1

I see an ironic polarity in our governmental system, which we elect & pay for (in more ways than monitarily). On one hand, I ~~do~~ feel sincere gratitude for the steps Pres. Reagen has actually taken towards arms reduction. He has shown a valid effort in creating peace between the United States and the Soviet Union; a peace we know and feel in our hearts and wish to share globally. Yet in another branch of the same democratic system, the Dept of Energy is preparing to invest billions of our dollars to build a plant for the sole purpose of producing nuclear war-grade plutonium. The direction we choose is up to each of us as individuals, we must clearly our own directions and beliefs, so that our government can represent our concerns in making the appropriate decisions. 4.14

I know in my heart that I do not choose to continue supporting war in any way, so I cannot agree with the need ~~for~~ production of more plutonium for ~~the~~ nuclear ~~arms~~ weapons.

Gaining access to the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum would be a beginning step towards informing ourselves and our representatives. What are our current plutonium reserves? 4.10.2

We have a unique opportunity here and now to actively participate in creating peace rather than plutonium. Supporting the ratification of Reagan's and Gorbachev's INF Treaty will not only free up 2 tons of weapon grade plutonium, ~~and~~ continued negotiations could provide as much as eight times the amount that would be produced in the life of the proposed SIS plant here in Idaho, and will hopefully lessen the need for plutonium altogether. If our intent is truely peace, how can we blatantly condone or allow the construction of this type of plant right here in our back yard or anywhere! 4.3

Speaking for the people ~~dance~~ balance we call life on this planet, I would like to address the environmental impact of the ~~produ~~ SIS production plant. We, and I include our best scientific minds, really do not know the implications of embarking on this project, we have not 5.30.3.1

yet invented proper recycling and/or ~~safe~~ storage for the contaminated wastes it will produce. The location here on the Snake River Aquifer coupled with the area's geological activity spell a potential disaster. The Waste Isolation Pilot Project in New Mexico is not proving to be the reliable storage facility the D.O.E. hoped for. Not to mention the reprocessing of shipping ~~our~~ nuclear waste on the public Interstate system.

Considering our ignorance on the subject and the contamination record we have established at the Hanford, Savanna River, Rocky Flats, Fernald, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Livermore nuclear weapons design & production facilities: how can we and are we willing to take full responsibility for our decisions, actions, and reactions concerning the ~~#~~ proposed SLS production plant? Can we afford to risk the delicate balance of life, not only human, animal, and plants but the mineral kingdom, the life force of the water, the atmosphere and the Earth herself!? I ask for the clarity to consider every aspect concerning this issue, and the strength to follow through according to our highest truths.

Investing in Death is not a morally sound judgement nor a financially beneficial one. For the same reasons. Dollars cannot ever pay for the physical, mental, emotional, or spiritual well being of the 750 men & women ~~to be~~ employed. I would rather spend my tax money hiring people in creative constructive working positions, rather than building weapons for death & destruction.

What will happen to the people & communities after the 7 to 8 year operation life of the plant? What are the economic consequences of an accident: to individuals, to the environment, not to mention the irreversible ~~damage~~ impact on the agricultural and Recreational industries (Idaho's 1st & 2nd & income generators)?

Can our multi-billion dollar federal deficits continue to afford ~~investments~~ investments with short term goals & benefits such as this?

There are a few of the pertinent questions that remain unanswered at this point in my mind. I strongly believe we need to address all the issues thoroughly before we even consider construction of the Special Isotope Seperation Production Plant.

Thankyou

Denise Laverty
Steer Rt Box 36
Salmon, Id. 83467

5.12.1
5.30.2.1
5.29.87
5.30.4.14
6.1.2
5.27.7.17
5.27.10
5.27.2
5.27.6.11
2.1.1

E313

I think the arguements against the
1.1 SIS project greatly outweigh those
for it. To build for purely economic
reasons is both wasteful and
5.27.6.9 morally arrogant. Daring on environmental
risks to generation for thousands of
years just to create some new jobs
6.2 for now is selfish. People are now
dying in this country from ground
water contamination. It is an real
thing. I think the people of
southern Idaho should examine
their long term industrial goals
before jumping on the SIS band-
wagon.

Rick Hall

E314

Exhibit 314

DEBBIE EDGERS
BOX 1556
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

MY NAME IS DEBBIE
EDGERS AND I DECIDED
TO MAKE MY HOME IN IDAHO
14 YEARS AGO BECAUSE THE
STATE WAS UNSPOILED AND SO
UNIQUELY BEAUTIFUL. EVEN
HERE IN IDAHO, LOCAL NEWS
REPORTS INDICATE THAT
ENVIORNMENTAL ACCIDENTS 5.1.36
HAPPEN. I OPPOSE THE
BUILDING OF THE NUCLEAR 1.1
WEAPONS PLANT.

E315

Statement Opposing Construction of the SIS Project

I am 38 years old, mother of two young children. I have lived in Idaho for 12 years. I first came here for a vacation with no real idea of the incredible beauty of this state. I felt compelled to stay because of the clean air and pure and unspoiled condition of the area. Thousands of people visit here every year to enjoy a breif respite from the general pollution of their own part of the country and return home refreshed and with renewed hope for the future of our planet.

6.1.4 Now the DOE wishes to play Russian Roulette with this irreplaceable national resource. It's bad enough that the INEL exists here, posing an immediate threat to the residents of Idaho and, with wider reaching effects, to the Snake River Aquifer. However negligible you feel is the risk of an accident, there is that risk. And the effects of such an accident would be irreversible. It is not worth the risk.

5.1.42 The most incredible aspect of this project is that I can see no justification for its existence. It is not needed. I am conservative politically and believe in a strong national defense. At the same time, I am in favor of a reduction and

4.15.4 eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Any sane person must desire the elimination of the threat of nuclear suicide. The reality is that we do not need more

4.13 bombs. Build new ones if you must, but retire some old ones and use that plutonium.

The most frightening aspect of this project is its perfect illustration of a government gone wild spending non-existent funds on unnecessary projects. You are

4.4.6 going to bring this country and maybe the world to its economic knees with your irresponsible and short-sighted overspending. I feel like a husband coming home

5.27.6.11 and saying to his wife, "Honey, you keep buying all these expensive gadgets that we don't need and can't afford, and you're charging them on your credit cards. Where are we going to get the money to pay for this?" That's the same question I have for you. Where is the money going to come from to pay for this?"

Linn Kincannon
Box 482
Sun Valley, ID 83353

E316

I am Ellen Glaccum and I too am concerned about the purity of the Snake River Aquifer and find the Draft EIS of the proposed Special Isotope Separation Project woefully inadequate on this subject. 5.30.1.5

I was interested to read the lead story in the March 18 Times News, detailing the likelihood of the INEL being added to the SuperFund clean-up list. Wayne Pierre from the EPA is quoted as saying that the INEL has a number of corrective orders to deal with and that hazardous waste has already contaminated the Snake River Aquifer. "We know we have a release. The threat is to the future use of the aquifer," the EPA official is quoted as saying. 5.30.4.12 5.30.4.1

The newspaper article further elaborates the scope of the problem by listing the following contaminations of the Snake River Aquifer by the INEL:

- -tritium contamination of the aquifer that is already migrating off the INEL property; 5.30.1.6
- -mercury contamination of injection wells at the Chemical Processing Plant;
- -radioactive waste contamination of the groundwater at the Chemical Processing Plant;
- -trichloroethylene in drinking water at the Test Area North;
- -chromium in water above the aquifer at the Test Reactor Ponds;
- -trichloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride in the groundwater at the radioactive waste management complex.

But yet this draft EIS blithefully assures us that there will be no contamination of the Snake River Aquifer by the SIS. Who are they kidding?

The aquifer is the life blood of Southern Idaho. The entire population is dependent upon it. Without use of the aquifer nonx of us could live here any longer. Can we afford to risk all of 5.12.1

4.15.4 our futures to build an incredibly expensive factory designed to last only 7 years which will produce something dangerous that the Secretary of Energy himself says we already have too much of? This is like a cartoon from The Far Side - let's reject it for the bad joke it is!

Testimony of:
Ellen R. Glaccum
Box 1173
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

March 28, 1988

Exhibit 317

I wish to register my objection to the SIS project on the grounds that it is not needed and is dangerous. 1.1 4.15.4 6.1.1

Faye L. Kochuff
573 Addison Dr. W.
Twin Falls, Id. 83301

E318

Exhibit 318 SIS Hearings March 28 1988

To D.O.E. on S.I.S.

I am a life time resident of IDAHO. I work at the Clear Lakes Country Club on the
5.30.4.1 Snake River and just below thousand springs Our golf course and the fisheries near by rely solely on the spring water which is known as the snake river aquifer. The records show the water is already tainted from INEL.

6.2 The proposed unknown plutonium poisoning of us all is absurd. Water our aquifer is amuch more valuble resource than plutonium.

Keeping IDAHO free from making weapons grade plutonium is a step towards peace that most IDAHOANS share with me.

Sincerely caring about our future

George Hoskins
RT#4
Buhl, Idaho
83316

E319

70% The Department of Energy

My name is Bridgette Hoskins.
I am a student of the Buhl Middle School
And I think putting SIS here STINKS!!
YOX
Why risk our lifes for a few jobs,
a couple of trucks and alot of bombs??
We already have enough bombs why
do we need more!
The transportation of Plutonium
to Idaho and out of the state is very dangerous 5.29.81
because of possible accidents. Such as
trucks running off the road + trucks running
into other vehicles and spilling it!...
X
We wouldn't want plutonium
to go into the snake river for various reasons.
like feeding our farm animals, growing crops, 5.30.4.9
killing the fish, and even drinking the water!
X
Reagan and Gobechov have met.
And they made a deal to cut down on bombs
and missels. So why do we need more 4.14
BOMBS!!
XX

Sincerly concerned,
Bridgette Hoskins
Rt#4
Buhl Idaho 83316

SIS Hearings
Twin Falls, Idaho
March 28, 1988

DOE

I am writing to voice my concern for the proposed SIS project at INEL.

6.2 I am very much against this project. I am not willing to gamble with all the negative knowns and unknowns for a few jobs for a few years

I have problems with several aspects of this project.

5.12.1 1st. I live on the Snake River Plain Aquifer. All people here rely on it for our very survival.

5.30.3.8 The potential for possible contamination of this water supply is there. It is real. And Im not willing to risk it.

I have been to INEL and have seen the stored barrels of nuclear waste - thousands of them. After injecting it into the aquifer & burying it now they have it in barrels - barrels! and like all the other sites are still not sure quite what to do with it except ship it to another state.

I trust the EPA. If they say that INEL is already one of the most hazardous waste sites then I believe them. I for one do not want to compound that mess. 5.29.64

2nd The transportation of plutonium to and from Idaho is another problem area. The potencial for accidents & spills is great. There have already been some radio active waste spills. The math alone tells me: more waste - more trucks - more accidents. Im not willing to risk it

3rd The US has more than enough plutonium and far to many bombs. With the disarmament talks taking place and Agreements being signed, The SIS is politically contrary to this positive process. 4.14

I love my state. I want to keep it clean & free of all thing nuclear. I believe A positive moral statement can be made by Idahoans to the rest of the world by refusing the SIS project. 1.1

Environmentally unsafe, politically wrong and morally reprehensible.

Idahoans may be few and far between but we are not easily fooled. We dont want this experimental night mare in our state!

By the way, what ever happened to INEL's catch phrase "Atoms for Peace"?

Cheryl Machacek
Ray Butte Idaho 83316

249

E321

Exhibit 321

3/28/88

To Whom It May Concern:
(And it better reach you)

I have read, I have listened & I come to the Conclusion Figures don't lie, but liars figure.

What are a few low paying jobs for a short time compared to harm that could result from SIS & all it stands for.

People tend to believe that "It won't happen to me". Ask 3 Mile Island - the Russian people - Love Canal - Idaho Standard - that a $300,000+ Clean up job which is called for.

I am 53 years old & where I am concerned naturally - I'm not for these paying people your Nuclear Dump - They will be the ones that have to live with mistakes as will our children & the generations.

Here's a real joke - No. No. No. We have a beautiful state - Let's keep it that way.

Marlene Pritchett
Box 259
Burley, Id
83318

1.1

5.1.42

250

E322

Testimony of Brad Atkeson: Exhibit 322

I SUPPORT THE NO ACTION Alternative.

DID YOU EVER HAVE TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND?

(a NO SIS anthem)...with apologies to John Sebastian and Lovin' spoonful! 1.1

chorus: DID YOU EVER HAVE TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND
SAY YES TO LIFE, AND LEAVE THE WARHEADS BEHIND.
IT TAKES SOME AWARENESS, TO PREVENT BEING BLIND
DID YOU EVER HAVE TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND?

You love Idaho's blue skies, her potatoes and rivers
but this SIS plant, it gives you the shivers.
'cause just when you thought that this state is the best,
along come some strangers with a nuclear mess...

chorus: AND THEN YOU KNOW YOU'D BETTER MAKE UP YOU MIND
AND SAY YES TO HEALTH, AND LEAVE THE CANCER BEHIND.
WELL, IF YOU'RE NOT GREEDY, THEN YOU WON'T BE BLIND
DID YOU EVER HAVE TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND?

Well, tourists love this state, spend money to visit her
until they get distracted by her SIS-ter
'cuz in walked the D.O.E. and took you in line
said, "you'd better go home, folks, WE'VE made up your mind."

chorus: WELL THEN YOU KNOW YOU'D BETTER FINALLY DECIDE
TO SAY YES TO LIFE, AND LET PLUTONIUM RIDE
IT TAKES SOME AWARENESS, TO PREVENT BEING BLIND
DID YOU EVER TO HAVE TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND?

repeat last chorus....

E323

DATE: March 28, 1988

SUBJECT: Special Isotope Separation Project

To Whom It May Concern:

5.27.7.2 As an owner and operator of a Trout and Salmon Farm in the Magic Valley area, the potential or rumor of a plutonium accident would be devastating to the fish industry.

If contamination to the Snake River aquifer occurred there would be an immediate drop in sales and consumption of Idaho raised Trout and Salmon.

5.27.3.4 This is exactly what happened to the Hershey Company following the Three Mile Island accident.

6.2 Currently the waste storage facility in the New Mexico area has been found to be leaking into the groundwater. Imagine what a similar situation in Idaho would do for our agriculture, recreation, and tourism. How valuable are 400 to 500 jobs in comparison to the reputation and style of living that we all enjoy in the state of Idaho.

Respectfully,

Terry White
Owner/Operator
Deep Creek Trout Farms

E324

Exhibit 324

IDAHO JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

POCATELLO AREA
P.O. Box 4887
558 West Center Street
Pocatello, Idaho 83201-0887
Phone (208) 232-4300

BOISE AREA
6729 Ustick Road
Boise, Idaho 83704
Phone 322-7797

March 25, 1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: SIS Project - INEL, Idaho Falls

My name is Don B. Ivory. I am an Idaho resident living in Ada County. I am employed by the Idaho Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee as a Training Director. We maintain offices in Boise and Pocatello. My duties are to recruit and process applicants for the Electrician Apprenticeship program. I also maintain records and supervise the training of the Apprentices while they learn their trade.

Apprenticeship is a structured program where individuals are employed by a private contractor earning wages at the same time they attend evening classes to study and learn more about their trade. Our program requires five years from the time the apprentice starts until he completes and becomes a journeyman. The training of the electrician does not stop at this time. He continues to attend classes to keep abreast of new techniques and wiring methods.

During the past 15 years I have been working with this program, I have had the opportunity to become acquainted with hundreds of electricians.

The INEL has provided more construction jobs and training opportunities than any other source within the State of Idaho. Thousands of manhours worked at the INEL have been converted into taxes and benefits for all Idahoans, as well as the many small businesses that exist because of the INEL construction jobs. 5.27.12.4

The INEL safety work record is superior--there have been only a very few minor accidents; and, to my knowledge, there has never been any radiation exposure to our electricians working there. 5.24.22

I have personally been provided guided tours of the facility on many occasions. I am very impressed with the well-organized manner in which the employees perform their jobs at the Site. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that every precaution possible is taken to ensure safety.

1.1 Anyone who takes the time to study and inform themselves of the many benefits that the SIS can bring to Idaho would surely support the Project. Idaho needs SIS and SIS needs Idaho. Let us not stand in the way of the people who know best about our needs for this Project and let's give them our support and move ahead.

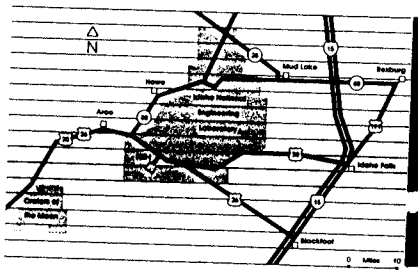
DON B. IVORY
315 Clear Creek Drive
Meridian, Idaho 83642
(208) 888-1385

Distance in miles to EBR-I road junction from:

Arco	18
Blackfoot	40
Craters of the Moon	46
Idaho Falls	50

While you're in Idaho see the world's first nuclear power plant...

EBR-1





In December 1951 the wintry landscape in Idaho was illuminated by electrical power from EBR-I, the world's first nuclear power plant

1987- 10,880 visits



Have you ever seen a nuclear reactor? Ever wondered how electricity is generated from nuclear energy? Satisfy your curiosity by visiting the Experimental Breeder Reactor-I (EBR-I) visitor center, located on U.S. Highway 20-26 between Idaho Falls and Arco (see map on back).

The facility, a National Historic Landmark where electricity was first generated from nuclear energy in 1951, is open to the public from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend, seven days a week, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free.

You'll see two nuclear reactors, a reactor control room, remote handling devices for radioactive materials, radiation detection counters, and more, much more. You'll learn how electricity is produced from splitting atoms and see numerous explanatory displays and exhibits. You can walk through the plant using the printed tour instructions, or take a guided tour with one of the tour guides on duty.

After Labor Day weekend, group tours are available on weekdays only, by advance arrangements. For more information call (208) 526-0050.

Also, don't forget to visit Craters of the Moon National Monument, only 46 miles west of EBR-I on U.S. Highway 20-26.

Jonathan F.. Marvel
Box 1602
Hailey, Idaho 83333

I have driven seventy miles today to speak out against the installation of the Special Isotope Separation Project proposed for Idaho. This project is not needed by any stretch of imagination. The reasons provided for our presumably credulous public consumption mention redundency, technical diversity for plutonium production, and the ability to rapidly increase the production of weapons grade plutonium. What are these people trying to tell us ? They are saying that production of nuclear weapons is a more valuable use of our nation's resources than any of the miriad needs of the people which currently go unmet. If our honorable Senators McClure and Symms could arrange it, I see innumerable ways that 1 billion dollars could be spent in Idaho to benefit hundreds and hundreds of communities in our State. Let's take one simple example: suppose we took 250,000,000 dollars for one year and provided public works jobs. This alone would provide 10000 jobs at 25,000 dollars each; then we could take the remaining 750 million dollars and invest it in some reasonably conservative way to provide 65 million dollars a year in funds which could provide in perpetuity 2600 jobs at $ 25,000 per year. Every town in Idaho could repave its entire street system every five yeare with funds of this magnitude. Why do our elected politicians pretend they are serving our interests as residents of Idaho by suggesting we be grateful for a project which could provide 440 technical jobs but whose operative life may be no longer than seven years and whose residues may be poisoning our descendants for 25,000 years. This project should not only not be built in Idaho, it should not be built anywhere. This country is in the midst of the greatest opportunity in arms control since the bginning of the atomic age 43 years ago; an opportunity at least partially created by the most conservative not to say extremist President the country has ever seen. If his efforts are successful fully 60% of the existing nuclear arsenal will have to be dismantled within the next ten years. Where will all this plutonium go then ? We don't have any way to store the wastes now. We know there is tritium in the groundwater at the INEL as well as plutonium. How much do think will be there in ten years if this plant is built. None of us should be surprised that this plant proposal has come forth to be built in Idaho. I read yesterday that Troy Wade was quoted as saying that if they can't get it built in Idaho, they can't get it built anywhere. Well, that's a good sign, because it means that we, the residente,

4.15.4

6.3

6.1.8

1.1

4.3

5.30.3.1

5.12.2

of Idaho are finally taking our responsibilities seriously about the kind of environment we wish to leave for our children. 6.5.1 This plant is a logical manifestation of the sort of thinking which has given us the largest military-industrial complex in the world. A complex whose many goals include it's own growth and perpetuation. This project is a fundamental demonstration of the moral cretinism of the knee jerk supporters of ever larger military appropriations. Our government is paying large sums to people at all the National Scientific laboratories to develop weapons ideas with the sole goal of making their jobs more secure. The 90 million dollars spent at Lawrence Livermore for this isotope separation process is wasted because when Congress comes to its senses there will be no funding for the SIS. [redacted] 4.13 [redacted] The political supporters of this project show an industrious obedience to weapons and war-making capability to the utter exclusion of moral quality. That is the simple truth of this proposal. The security of the United States requires no more plutonium, the Department of Energy requires no more plutonium, the State of Idaho needs no plutonium, our children and their children need no plutonium. Who needs the SIS ? We don't, and let's [redacted] stop now.

Jonathan H. Marvel
Box 1602
Hailey, Idaho 83333

Exhibit 326

A "No Action" Statement by Kathleen McGinley
P.O. Box 514
Bellevue, ID. 83313

I share the concerns of those who have spoken on the health and safety factors involved in the transportation, production, and storage of the highly toxic radioactive materials which would be an inherent part of the operation of the proposed SIS plant, in Idaho, or anywhere. As Senator John Glenn states, "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people." 6.1.1

The point I want to address, however, is the basic assumption that we, as a nation, need the plutonium which the DOE wants to procure at such a potentially high cost to the environment, and to ourselves. 6.2

At a time when hundreds of American farmers are being forced from their land every week; at a time when thousands of American children are sleeping in the streets, or on the beaches, or in temporary shelters, for lack of low income housing; at a time when thousands of elderly Americans are subsisting without adequate food, care or shelter... 6.3

We as a people of conscience cannot allow billions

(over)

of American tax dollars to be spent to stockpile more
4.15.5 plutonium, the only use for which is to produce more
nuclear weapons. We already have enough nuclear weaponry
4.13 to destroy every living thing on the entire planet
several times over... A dubious achievement at best.

The time has come to put a stop to the narrow-minded, heartless servitude of this nation to the politics of fear and destruction; and use our resources instead in the service of life, and creative compassion.

Ladies + Gentlemen

With all the arguments and whoopla that has been coming forth against S.I.S, there is a point for the S.I.S. That needs to be covered. This point concerns the technology that can and does come from a project of this type.

5.27.9.1

We may flatter ourselves + claim that we know all things, and have all knowledge but we have a long way to go before we know everything. We seem to be able to learn more + more about any subject the longer we associate with them.

As an example. when electricity was discovered or invented, there were those who claimed that it was an evil thing, "a tool of the Devil." Their only exposure to electricity was to see the devestation that was caused by uncontrolled electricity they saw in the form of lightning. They could not foresee all the benefits of controlled electricity. In this case, it not only Revolutionized our world as we know it, but it continues this Revolution in the new technology that is coming forth on a daily basis. If this was a "tool of the Devil" then I thank God for it.

The S.I.S. technology will be much like that of electricity. Since we cannot see into the future, we cannot comprehend what advances the next century is going to be but if it compares to the accelerated pace of now the technology, we will be changing our life style many times, each time for the better.

If we choose to do nothing then we can be left sitting in the wings while the rest of the world passes us by. Even as we sit here debating, our country is quickly becoming a nation that is no longer a nation that exports technology. We, for the first time in our

History is having to impact technology.

The great benifit that comes from this project has Nothing to do with plutonium. It is the by product in the form of newer & better technology.

If the decipples of Gloom had their way, we would be going around with Candle light & carrying Billie Clubs.

Personally, I appreciate the standard of life that modern day technology has provided and I am looking for that improved life style that will be forth coming in the future.

Darnell G Long
12863 S. 5th West
Shelley, Idaho 83274

256

Local Union No. 808

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

INSTITUTED AUGUST 12, 1881

ALWAYS DEMAND THE LABEL

491

284 WEST BRIDGE — P.O. BOX 1068
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO 83221
(208) 785-7353
1-800-356-9950

March 24, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Gene Bergstrom, I live at 102 Rosewood Pocatello, Idaho 83204

I have come here today to testify in favor of locating the S.I.S. in Idaho at the INEL site. 1.1

I represent Carpenters Local # 808 in Blackfoot, Idaho. We have helped build the INEL with our Carpenters and Millwrights..We are proud to have been a part of making the INEL what it is today.

When I send a member to work at the INEL, I can rest assured that this member will be required to go thru safety training which will enable this member to work in as safe as possiable manner.

I hear these people tesifying against the S.I.S., who have no idea what is going on out at the Inel.

Plutonium is not someting that is new out there, they have dealt with Plutonium for many years in a safe manner.

I think that D.O.A. has done an outstanding job with their many techenations in the area of safety of materials, air and water. 5.24.27

Safety doesn't just happen you have to work at it, seven days a week twenty four hours a day.

I know there are a lot of people who are mostly from out of state trying to influence the good people of Idaho into beleving that the S.I.S. is not good for Idaho, I for one don't believe this hogwash. I believe we can have a clean environment, with clean air and water, I believe that we can operate the S.I.S. in Idaho, in the most safe and secure manner possible. 5.24.22

March 24, 1988

I believe we as Idahoans have an opportunity that comes but once in a life-time to be a part of bringing the S.I.S. to Idaho.

The benifits of the S.I.S. are so many that I find it hard to put down on paper what we as Idahoans can gain from having the S.I.S. built in Idaho.

5.27.6.1 Monetarily this would give us a much needed shot in the arm, the job's that this would create are many and are needed to keep our young people in Idaho.

The new technology that would be gained would benefit our collage's and
5.27.9.1 would be a plus in attracting and keeping the best young minds in Idaho for Idaho.

We as carpenters and millwrights want the very best for Idaho, we are all United in our effort to be a part of the future at the INEL.

We in Idaho know how important the INEL Site is, we have received so many side benefits, both monetarily and technologically.

The S.I.S. would fit right in, so I say Mr. Chairman, this is why I support locating the S.I.S. in Idaho.

Thank You,

Gene Bergstrom
Business Representative
Carpenters Local # 808

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Special Isotope separation Project
by
Albert E. Wilson, PE, PhD

I got my start in the nuclear business over thirty years ago at Los Alamos, New Mexico and I am proud to say I have been a part of it ever since. I have been a Professor of Nuclear Engineering at Idaho State University since 1966 and during the past twenty two years I have also had close contact with the nuclear programs at INEL and elsewhere in the nation. I was a member and Vice Chairman of the Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission from 1967 to 1975. I served two years on the Board of Governors and five years on the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee for Argonne National Laboratory. I have spent several summers working on various research projects at INEL and one summer at Lawrence Radiation Lab in Livermore, California. More to the point, I was a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee appointed by Governor Andrus in 1974 to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the handling of nuclear waste at INEL. The Committee unanimously approved a final report to Governor Andrus which was very critical of that EIS and recommended that the government clean up its act. I also presented testimony to that effect at hearings in Washington, D. C., and Salt Lake City, Utah on that EIS.

As the historical record will show, I have also been very critical of several other Environmental Impact Statements prepared by the Department of Energy in the past for projects at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. I was therefore surprised, and very pleased, to find the subject EIS to be well written and to cover all of the topics which I felt were important. Since I am a resident of Pocatello, a city which could be impacted if there were a major accident, I was most interested in Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences and most of my comments will be directed toward that chapter and to Appendix A of the EIS. 2.1.1

I was particularly pleased to see that the hazards associated with Plutonium were placed in proper perspective. We all know that Plutonium is a hazardous material but it is NOT the ultimate poison that most of the anti-nuclear activists would have the public believe. Far too often the dire predictions of the "antis" are accepted by the media as fact even though they are completely unsubstantiated. This draft EIS presents a clear representation of the hazards associated with Plutonium and provides the basis for the determinations. I feel that the presentation is clear and concise and correctly leads to the conclusions that the proposed activity can be undertaken without undue risk to anyone.

(more)

My only real complaint of the EIS is that the Severe Facility Accident considered (page 4-28 ff) is so unlikely as to be ludicrous. The seven simultaneous items which must occur (page 4-30) for the accident to happen are just too much. It is unfortunate that the DOE must spend time, and taxpayers money, in analyzing such a completely impossible event. However, if the scenario had not been considered, I'm sure someone at one of these hearings would have complained that the "worst case" had been ignored. Fortunately, even in this ridiculous case the consequences would not be all that bad.

5.24.22 In conclusion I will state that I consider the proposed activity to be environmentally acceptable and appropriate to the Idaho National Engineering laboratory. I have found the material in the EIS to be well documented and presented in a very clear manner. All of my questions concerning the environmental impact of the project have been clearly and concisely answered. I feel that the planning which has gone into the project will certainly protect the health and welfare of the public and the region.

I would like to congratulate the Department of Energy and the many authors of the document for preparing an excellent Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Submitted by:
Albert E. Wilson
5130 Mohawk St.
Pocatello, ID 83204

(208) 234-0925

258

E330

comments on the
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

I have just completed a review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Special Isotope Separation Project. That review included, but was not limited to, reading in their entirety Part I, Appendix A, and the INEL specific sections of Parts 3 and 4. I would like to go on record with the following remarks concerning the DEIS.

The information presented appears appropriately referenced and as such, indicates that an honest effort to accurately reflect the pertinent arguments has been made. 2.1.1

The personnel that compiled the various sections of the report appear to be properly qualified.

In general, appropriately conservative assumptions have been used for analytic purposes, however some of the assumptions used for the transport analysis in Appendix A are conservative in the extreme, and as such indicate consequences more severe than can actually be expected. 5.29.6

In conclusion, I found the DEIS to be satisfactory, and feel it demonstrates that the SIS can be built and operated at the INEL with confidence.

David Levinskas
542 S. 5th Ave.
Pocatello, ID 83201

208-233-9068

My Name is Andy Munter. I am a business owner and resident of Ketchum Idaho.

1.1 I deeply oppose the SIS in Idaho or anywhere for a number of reasons. Economically it threatens my business, more importantly it threatens My moral + Religious Fiber to its very roots. Most importantly it threatens the environment in Idaho 5.27.6.1 like no other Event possibly could. six years ago I SAT 6.1.2 through the largest earthquake in the continental us. in 20 years! The Epicenter was the same distance from me as the distance to the INEL. But towards the N.E instead of the S.E. The other earthquake 20 years ago? Also in Central Idaho! DOE Look at those maps Again!

5.10.5

LAST WEEK I was fortunate to spend a morning At the DOE Atomic Test Site North of Las Vegas. Two weeks ago over 6,000 people from all over the country gathered and Participated in what one Las Vegas paper described As the largest ever non-violent disobedience event in the history of AMERICA. In the course of a week over 2,000 people including priests and grandmothers crossed the line and were handcuffed, put into A large holding pen and later taken to tonapah 3 hours AWAY. and re-leased

I want to keep my testimony relevant so instead of wholeheartedly encouraging the need for targeted civil disobedience in opposition to S.I.S, I will taylor my remarks to comment on the economic problems associated with the law enforcement costs associated with the [redacted] such protesting which, I'm sure, given what I saw + heard in Nevada, will come to Idaho. According, the DOE. or the Federal government has taken no responsibility for the almost $500,000 spend by the county and other agencies in Nye country in Nevada. Do you want to do something for mothers day? Make many u-bom at your calendar. Organizers are hoping for 10,000 people at the Nevada Test site

A growing, ground level peace movement is busting at the seams in this country and I don't think its going to let the SIS be built. I think the DOE will get the message and withdraw it recommendation for S.I.S. If not, I think congress will see the light and not fund the project and if not I think the people will unite and stop this insane project at some level of its construction like the people of the north-east are doing with sea brook.

This hearing is the 1st step and an important 1st step and I thank you for listening to us. But to summerize quickly - Idaho will not Accept S.I.S. Period. Thank you.

E332

Exhibit 332

March 24 '88

My name is John Fee Stevenson
My address is 36 Hillside Ranch Rd, Gannett Id.
I grow mint barley on a 3,800 acre farm about 60 miles from the INEL

1.1 I support Alternative 3, the No Action Alternative.

5.10.1 DEIS does not address seismic activity effects, hydrologic effects, or effects on increased radiation on insects and crops in the area.

5.16.1

5.6.4 The DEIS does not satisfactorily address the effect of collision with plutonium vehicle. My family and I live on US 20, the route to Hanford.

5.29.59

I also can't help but question the need for this project. Our stock of plutonium is huge. President Reagan and Gorbachev are moving to end the cold war. As a result of the INF treaty and the proposed START treaty our plutonium stocks will increase further.

4.3

This project is left over from the arms race. Our President, our Secretary of State, and our adversary have changed direction. The D.O.E. has not.

E333

-1- Exhibit 333

My name is Laura Karasty, I live at 1718 P Street, Washington, DC. I am a senior government major at Cornell University, and am currently an intern at Natural Resources Defense Council. I am speaking here today in favor of the no action alternative, for construction of the SIS facility. 1.1

Until two months ago I was a college student concerned only with daily student worries. I did not know what plutonium was, or even that the Department of Energy managed the US military-weapons complex. At my internship for the past two months I have been reading and doing research about the SIS facility and plutonium

production. these are some of the things that I have learned about plutonium.

① In the US, Plutonium 239 is used almost exclusively for nuclear weapons production.

② The primitive nuclear bomb which destroyed Nagasaki contained about 13 lbs (6 kg) of Pu. Currently the US has ~~or~~ 200,000 lbs of weapon-grade plutonium.

5.24.27 ③ A pound of Pu will generate the equivalent amount of energy as 20 million pounds of TNT.

5.24.28 ④ is one of the most hazardous substances known and it burns when exposed to air.

⑤ Experiments funded by the ~~DOE~~ government demonstrate that inhalation of less than 1 millionth of a curie microcurie (a microscopic speck)

of Pu 239, which will be the final product of the SIS facility, results in an incidence of lung cancer approaching 100% in beagle dogs.

If the SIS is built, this deadly substance will be brought to and processed in Idaho. ?NIST

Working in Washington has helped me put the political process in perspective. I was at the hearings in both Idaho Falls and Boise and I heard many SIS proponents claim that Congress approves of the facility. 4.9.4 The reality is that the majority of Congress people do not know about SIS; it is a small part of

the federal budget. However they are beginning to be educated. Your Senators and Representatives and the DOE are telling the Congressional leadership and the administration that Idahoans are fully behind this project. The truth has been that many many people have not had their voices heard until these hearings. These hearings demonstrate that they're wrong.

I am not speaking here today as an expert, activist, or Idahoan, but as a citizen who has sat down, logically examined the arguments on both sides, and concluded that something senseless is going on

$1 billion of taxpayers money may be used to build a facility for which the need has not been justified, publically or in classified documents. 5.31.16 4.15.8

- a facility which is contrary to the current administration policy of pursuing deep reductions in nuclear weapons arsenals. 4.14

- a facility where the primary support depends on jobs offered to a depressed economy. 5.27.7.2

The fact remains that more Pu is not needed. Why commit $1 billion for redundancy upon redundancy? 4.15.1 4.7.3

There is no rational justification to begin construction of this project, it is unnecessary, uneconomical and very dangerous

E334

Testimony against SIS

March 28, 1988

To whom it may concern:

As far as I can tell there are three main reasons why we are being told the SIS is not only safe but necessary and beneficial to Idaho. None of them holds water. The first reason is that SIS will provide a much needed boost to Idaho's economy. The 5.27.10 boost it will provide is primarily a temporary one that will draw people (many from outside Idaho) to the area and then leave them jobless with mortgages and loans to pay off. Newly built houses and businesses will stand empty with out the permanent job market to support them. And what happens when the SIS is built and the INEL realizes there is not the need for weapons grade plutonium that was anticipated and the whole plant is shut down? In the meantime INEL has lost out on longer lasting peace-oriented projects. This boom-bust economy is ultimately more detrimental to Idaho than one with no boom at all.

Second, that INEL has a very good safety record. This may 3.2.7 be true, it may not be. With current monitoring and regulatory practices it is very difficult to accurately assess the safety of INEL, however it is not relevant here. What is relevant is that the stakes are too high to play the game, no matter how good or 5.1.1 bad a player INEL is. A nuclear accident of any size would be absolutely intolerable and to risk it in any way is inane.

The third reason, perhaps the most significant one for the nation, is that the United States needs more weapons grade plutonium. We currently have the nuclear capacity to blow up the 4.13 entire earth, the Himalayas, Africa, Iceland, Twin Falls, many times over. What more do we need? The capacity to blow it all up many many times over? On a more mathematical note, recycling, for example the dismantling of weapons called for in 4.3 the recently signed Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaties will provide enough weapons grade plutonium to supply any new weapons projects.

In conclusion, I want to reemphasize my complete opposition 1.1 to this project, in Idaho, or any place else.

Sincerely,

Elise Lufkin
Box 1854
Ketchum, ID 83340

E335

Testimony Against SIS

March 28, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

I am opposed to bringing the SIS to Idaho or anywhere else! My reasons are: 1.1

A) The production of more weapons grade plutonium in a time when the superpowers are in the process of cutting back on nuclear weapons is ridiculous! 4.14

B) The benefit to the economy will be short lived and will keep the INEL from receiving projects that may have a long term economic and beneficial effect for Idaho. 5.27.10

C) The chance of an accident no matter how remote would have a terrible environmental effect and an adverse effect on tourism and farming. 5.27.2

Robbie A. Freund
P.O. Box 1470
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

E336

28 March 1988

1.1 Testimony against SIS in Idaho

Regarding the proposed plutonium project at INEL in Idaho:

The fact that Idaho is one of the last frontiers of unspoiled wilderness in the country is irrelevant. The fact that the Idaho economy depends increasingly on tourism is irrelevant. The fact that the Idaho potato comes from an area with the purest soil is irrelevant.

What is relevant is the tremendous glut of plutonium already on hand in the form of stockpiled weapons. What is relevant is that the United States already has at its disposal enough fission force to blow the entire planet into small pieces. 4.15.5

The issue, therefore, is not where plutonium should be manufactured but why.

The only premise that makes less sense than making more plutonium is to make that plutonium in one of the few unspoiled areas left on earth.

Barge Levy
Box 905
Ketchum, ID 83340

Karen Oswalt
Box 905
Ketchum, ID 83340

E337

Testimony against SIS

March 28, 1988

To whom it may concern:

As a citizen of Idaho, I am saying NO to the installation of a special isotope separator at the INEL. I do not want to see more weapons grade plutonium produced in Idaho, or anywhere else on the planet. My opposition to the SIS is based on the following reasons: 1.1

The jobs created by the SIS project are not stable nor long term. A boom and bust economy has a demeaning and long lasting negative effect on a community. 5.27.10

There is no need for more weapons grade plutonium. 4.15.5

The risk to the health (and lives) of the people living near the plant is not worth taking. 6.2

The United States cannot financially afford it. 6.3

Sincerely,

Diane Karban
Box 4607
Ketchum, ID 83340

A final note:
Just for the record, it disgusts me that I as a human being, have to ask you, my fellow human beings, not to destroy the quality of life for human beings, in order that you might murder human beings in other lands with your filthy bombs.

Exhibit 338

Elizabeth Stevenson RT 1, BOX 310, BELLEVUE, IDAHO 83313

Mar. 28, 1988

Dear Hearings Officer,

1.1 I oppose the building of the SIS plant at INEL. There appears to be no need for more

4.2.1 plutonium. Energy Secretary John Herrington said, "We have more plutonium than we need."

Due to the current talks with Soviet Union, there

4.3 will be more plutonium available as nuclear weapons are dismantled.

Is it worth 750 jobs, to transport this deadly material across Idaho's highways, add more

6.2 contamination to the Snake River Aquifer, and create more hazardous waste for this country?

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Stevenson.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD - SIS PROJECT
March 28, 1988
Twin Falls, Idaho

Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Congressman Stallings, Governor Andrus and members of the Department of Energy:

My name is Cindy Thiede. I am a 15 year resident of Idaho and currently the Deputy Director of the Global Environment Project Institute - a public education organization involved with global environmental issues. I am also a mother who is deeply concerned with the health and safety of my children...and theirs.

I believe the Special Isotope Separation plant threatens that safety by endangering our air, our water, our food, our state's economy - and, of course, by producing more fuel for nuclear bombs, I believe the SIS ultimately endangers life on planet earth. 6.1.1

I am concerned because the DOE will be playing with plutonium - one of the most toxic materials in existence. More carcinogenic materials will be transported back and forth across our highways, more hazardous wastes will be generated at the INEL, more radioactive and chemical pollutants will seep into the air and perhaps into Idaho's Snake River Plain aquifer - a major source of fresh water for drinking and irrigation. 5.24.27 5.29.87 5.30.4.7

I am concerned because the SIS will be built on a seismically active area at the INEL - a site already under consideration for superfund cleanup dollars. I am concerned because we are spending a billion dollars to create another nuclear mess before cleaning up the tens of billions of dollars of environmental damage already done at other weapons material sites. 5.10.5 5.30.5.1

We are setting ourselves up for an environmental disaster in a state renown for its natural, unspoiled beauty. If the SIS is built, Idaho's reputation will suffer. Central Idaho's expanding tourist economy will be at risk, hunting and fishing may seem less attractive, agriculture and Idaho's famous "tomatoes" will suffer too. And for what? For a bomb fuel plant we don't even need. 5.27.3.4 5.27.3.1

If we are "awash with plutonium" as Energy Secretary John Herrington says, then there is no rational justification for the SIS plant. It is unnecessary, unsafe, and uneconomical. So please don't trade away Idaho's safe and healthy future for whatever short term gains you may envision. Remember your children. Remember theirs. 4.2.1

Sincerely,

Cindy Thiede
Box 895
Ketchum, ID 83340
(208)726-7726

E340

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE 28 MARCH 1988 D.O.E. HEARINGS ON THE S.I.S. PROJECT

My name is Stuart Backstatter. I am a property owner in the Hailey and Ketchum areas of Blaine County, Idaho which are not far from the proposed location of the Special Isotope Separation Project. I WORK AS A FIRST ENGINEER SUPERVISING AND OPERATING A 27,000 H.P. DIESEL ENGINE PLANT ABOARD A 130,000 TON OIL TANKER.

1.1 I am strongly opposed to the S.I.S. project and to spending any more tax dollars on the S.I.S. project's construction.

Intelligent human beings do not endeavor to create things that are not needed. There is no demonstrated need for more plutonium and therefore no need for the S.I.S. project. The lack of need is

4.15.4 especially evident in light of recent weapons treaties, potential

4.3 future weapons treaties, and the desire of the vast majority of

4.14 the people of the world not to destroy ourselves with plutonium based weapons.

The argument that the S.I.S. is needed to create jobs is especially irrational in light of the lack of need for more plutonium. I find

4.15.2 the D.O.E.'s desire to spend part of the 30% of my hard earned money that I pay in taxes on a useless project to be aggravatingly unconscionable. I do not want my hard work given to other people for a needless task. This is not good economics.

Even if one could find a need for more plutonium there are many more arguments and issues that would require attention prior to

5.30.3.1 the S.I.S. project's initiation. Particularly ugly among these issues are that: there is no effective waste treatment, the S.I.S.

5.24.18 technology is not yet proven, and it has not been demonstrated that

the S.I.S. technology is the most economical process to create this plutonium nor Idaho the most economical location to create this project. 5.28.2 5.31.13

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my opinion.

Stuart Backstatter

P.O. Box 2831
Ketchum, Id. 83340

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E341

mary jones.
box 4182 · ketchum·idaho · 83340

Exhibit 341

I am a member of the first generation to live - from the moment of conception, with a sense of the pervasive ability to annihilate ANY portion of the world in 6 seconds. I do not feel I can tell my daughter, with conviction that she will live to know "old-age".

I live in Idaho, less than 100 air-miles from a place where it is being proposed that we create a facility to process weapons-grade plutonium.
WE DON'T NEED MORE PLUTONIUM. & we obviously Don't need more weapons. We've got enough to kill ourselves thouroughly & completely. 4.13
What we DO need is more clean air, a water supply that is not threatened with contamination, AND a new attitude that peace CAN be profitable. 6.1.4

It seems that everyday we are presented with more reasons to start changing our ideas of mass consumption & begin developing alternative measures - hopefully saving ourselves from total depletion of ALL our natural resources. I have heard the argument that the SIS is economically sound. What good will all the jobs in the world do if we poison ourselves & destroy those who are left ?!? 6.5.5

Our children deserve a chance too. Please vote NO on the SIS for Idaho or ANYWHERE. Lets keep what we've got & help us build for a safe & far-reaching future. 1.1

thank you.

E342

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
PUBLIC HEARING - MARCH 28, 1988 - TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

From: Anne L. Hedge (Mrs. David J.), Box 1648, Sun Valley, ID

Following are my concerns regarding the proposed SIS facility at INEL. Because of these, I recommend the SIS project not be built. 1.1

My greatest concern is the lack of a secure dspository for waste produced by the SIS project. Within the last several weeks, the National Academy of Science recommended a five-year study of the New Mexico waste site, with stringent limits placed on any waste to be deposited there during that time. The INEL presently has a surplus of waste which can not be sent to New Mexico as scheduled. The DOE should not, under these circumstances, consider building this SIS project anywhere until the New Mexico site has been guaranteed secure. If, after the five-year study, this site is declared unusable because of leakage problems, another secure site or method must be found before there is any further consideration of the SIS project. No longer should the DOE assure the American people, especially those in Idaho, that by the time the disposal site is needed, one will be available. A nuclear waste crisis exists in this country at the present time, and a satisfactory solution to that crisis has not been suggested. The DOE must accept responsibility for the entire project - from its beginning to the safe and permanent disposal of SIS waste products. 5.30.2.1

Secondly, I have serious reservations about potential damage to the Snake River aquifer underlying the INEL. It has been damaged before. The aquifer is composed of very permeable lava flow, which can allow severe contamination should waste be discharged into this. The Snake River would then be the recipient of any damaged water, due to the 50-mile section of springs feeding its volume. Unfortunately, any accidental or other introduction of plutonium waste into this system would cause irreparable damage felt far beyond the INEL. 5.12.1

The geology of the INEL area can not be ignored. Idaho is not without seismic activity. As long as earthquakes occur in the INEL area, geologic factors must be addressed for plant design, worker and community safety and temporary storage provision. 5.10.5

The fact that the SIS demonstration facility is not yet completed indicates thorough evaluation of the cost, safety, risk, and accident precautions has not occurred. It is essential that the demonstration facility be completed, operating, and fully tested before the decision is made to build the SIS project. How can one evaluate the many facets of this project if no preliminary data 5.24.17

exists? Does one have valid proof that the demonstration facility is the best design for the task, and that it incorporates the necessary safety features? If a process has not been fully tested, is one certain this is the best method?

4.15.2 In addition to the factors related to the INEL site and SIS plant design, one must consider the cost. With the high federal budget deficit, is the cost of this project justified when one considers
4.11.1 absolute need? The DEIS does not clearly explain this need. If need is based on classified information, that should be attached to the DEIS for congressional review. If, indeed, a critical need
4.12 does exist of which the public can not know, the DOE should present cost comparisons to show that the INEL SIS project has the best cost/benefit advantage relative to existing plutonium-production sites such as Savannah River or Hanford, or to
5.22.2 less expensive methods such as blending. This project is limited in its existence. The present plutonium supply will provide only a seven-eight year life for the SIS. With the federal budget's providing funding for this SIS project and the Gramm-Rudman funding limitations, is there any guarantee this funding will continue for the life of the project?

I feel that no SIS facility should be built, especially in Idaho. The state of Idaho has a valuable environmental balance which
5.30.1.13 should not be damaged, and its economic stability is too fragile to rely upon more federal government funding to support its economy. Aside from my particular concerns related to Idaho, the
2.2.4 DOE has not fully addressed the critical issues of permanent SIS waste disposal, complete evaluation of the SIS plant design relative to its prototype operation at any site, and the objective evaluation of positive and negative economic effects
2.2.12 related to a limited plutonium supply and the federal budget deficit.

Attached to these comments, you will find a copy of the letter sent to Governor Andrus, Senator McClure and Representative Stallings in January detailing my concerns about the SIS and Idaho's association with this project.

Anne L. Hedge

cc: Governor Cecil D. Andrus
Senator James A. McClure
Representative Richard H. Stallings

P.O. Box 1648
Sun Valley, ID 83353
January 11, 1988

Governor Cecil D. Andrus
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Governor Andrus:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter I have sent to Mr. Nichols, the SIS project manager for Idaho. I feel that this project has too great a potential impact on the state of Idaho for 2.8.6
a portion of its citizens to be denied the privilege of attending a hearing in their region. I hope you will agree that a fourth hearing should be added to allow a maximum representation of public opinion.

Aside from the request for a fourth hearing, I feel that our state leaders should consider some of the major impacts this project will have on our state. In the first place, INEL has served 3.3.1
primarily as a research facility since its inception - it has not been involved in nuclear production, refinement or weaponry manufacture. To change its emphasis with the establishment of this project will set a precedent for future projects. Does Idaho wish to become a base for major military nuclear industry?

INEL is also known as the major employer in this state. To add 5.27.10
even more employees dependent on this one enterprise causes the state to become more financially dependent on federal government funding and political decision. The state of Washington has seen
6.4.4 many times in the past what has happened when Boeing has seen a decline in its industry. Fortunately, Washington has had other industries to fall back on, but the entire state has been negatively affected. Idaho's economy is not broad-based enough to support a major negative decline in INEL employment.

I agree that the SIS would bring badly needed money into the Idaho economy with the added construction jobs and eventual SIS
5.27.11.5 employees. It is in error, however, not to look at the costs to the communities surrounding INEL and to the state government. Additional citizens require support services at the local level - schools, roads, basic municipal services. In addition, the state finds it necessary to provide additional funds to that area for state-supported services. This project is limited in time -when the stockpiled plutonium has been refined and there is no more available, this refinery is of no more value. The neighboring communities of INEL are then faced with an economic decline due to
5.22.4 the departing SIS population. Surplus real estate

and schools are only two signs of a depressed area.

5.27.9.5 I am concerned with the theory that is being promoted that the SIS will generate laser research projects at INEL. It is my understanding that the laser technology that is to be used in this project is an existing technology. It will simply serve the purpose of refining the plutonium to a weapon-grade substance - this facility will be a refinery, not a scientific research facility. The people of Idaho should not be incorrectly led to believe that major scientific research will be an outgrowth of the SIS project.

5.30.4.1 In addition to the many economic factors that must be considered for the short and long term, one must consider the potential hazard to the state's environmental balance. INEL has had problems in the past with disposal of nuclear waste, causing damage to the underlying aquifer in that area. If, as has recently been pointed out, the waste from this project can not be shipped to New Mexico for disposal as was originally planned, does

5.30.2.5 INEL then become a nuclear waste site by default? It appears that a serious problem has been presented which has not before been contemplated. Only if a critical evaluation of this problem is made should this project even be considered.

4.3 My final concern about the SIS project is its necessity. Especially in light of the recently signed INF treaty, the need for additional weapon-grade plutonium is non-existent. If the United States has any need for that substance, it will be available from dismantled warheads currently in Europe.

5.27.6.1 Idaho has a great decision facing it at this time, one which could irreparably change its future. Considering the potential economic, environmental and social ramifications of the SIS, does the state of Idaho want to tie itself to a project which will not guarantee a steady economic growth for the state, and which could lead to sustained economic, environmental and social decline?

Thank you for considering my points of view. This is not a decision I feel should be made on the basis of only short-term economic gains. Idaho has a unique quality of life that must not be jeopardized.

Yours truly,

Anne L. Hedge

Enclosure

cc: Senator James A. McClure
Congressman Richard Stallings

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E343

Exhibit 343

March 28, 1988

FOR THE SIS HEARING RECORD

WE HAVE ENOUGH BOMBS IN OUR ARSENEL TO KILL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD ON THIS PLANET 7 TIMES OVER-----7 TIMES OVER! 4.13

WE HAVE 100 TONS OF PLUTONIUM NOW IN RESERVE. 4.15.2

WHAT WE HAVE NOW IS OVERKILL.

WE DO NOT NEED ANY MORE PLUTONIOM BOMBS. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

IF CHERNOBYL TAUGHT US ANYTHING IT WAS HOW FAST RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT CAN TRAVEL IN THE WINDS AND THAT COUNTRY BORDERS HAVE NO MEANING. IF WE BOMB SOMEONE ELSE THE PLUTONIUM FALLOUT WILL COME HOME TO ROOST. WE KILL OURSELVES. 2.7.8

IT IS TIME TO STOP THIS ABSURD, DESTRUCTIVE AND HATEFUL THINKING PROCESS.

WE ARE BANKRUPTING OUR COUNTRY'S ECONOMY BY PUTTING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS INTO PRODUCTION THAT HAS MINIMAL RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT. 6.3

STATISTICS SHOW THAT PEOPLE DOWNWIND FROM ROCKY FLATS, COLORADO WHERE PLUTONIUM IS NOW PROCESSED HAVE A MUCH HIGHER INCIDENCE OF CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS THAN NORMAL. CANCER IS AN UGLY DEATH. 5.13.13

THE SIS WOULD POISON IDAHO'S MOST PRECIOUS COMMODITIES---OUR CLEAN WATER AND AIR, OUR MOST PRODUCTIVE LAND, AND OURSELVES. 6.1.2

THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO DO NOT WANT THAT FOR THEMSELVES OR THEIR CHILDREN.

GEOLOGICALLY THE INEL SITE IS RIDDLED WITH FAULT LINES. I'M SURE WE ALL REMEMBER IDAHO'S 1983 EARTHQUAKE WHICH REGISTERED 7.2 ON THE RICHTER SCALE AND WHOSE EPICENTER WAS LESS THAN 60 MILES FROM INEL. TO BUILD THE SIS OVER THE SNAKE RIVER AQUIFER AT INEL WOULD BE INSANITY. 5.10.7 5.10.5

I WOULD HOPE THAT SANITY PREVAILS AND THAT THE SIS IS NOT IMPLEMENTED ANYWHERE MUCH LESS IN IDAHO. 5.12.1

IT IS TIME TO PUT OUR MONEY INTO SOMETHING MORE PRODUCTIVE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THANK YOU 1.1

LEE WHITING
BOX 2025
HAILEY, IDAHO 83333
109 RIVER GROVE LANE
1 MILE NORTH OF HAILEY 6.3

E344

March 25,1988

Testimony for S.I.S. Hearings, Idaho.

Submitted for the record by Andrew Harding of Ketchum, Idaho.
P.O. Box 2640

As a resident of the state of Idaho, I'd like to vote agalnst the proposed S.I.S. project. From what information I've read 4.15.1 there does not appear to be the need in this country to process more plutonium. Who in their right mind would support spending 6.2 one billion dollars on a project that is not absolutely necessary and that will also create potentially hazardous environmental consequences.

Proponents of the project cite economic benefits that the people of Idaho would receive. Perhaps the money could be better spent on Idaho's education system which would benefit the populace on the 6.3 whole far more than a weapons grade plutonium plant. Perhaps the money should be spent on research on the safe disposal of the nuclear 5.30.5.1 wastes already produced rather than producing more. If the government is determined to spend one billion dollars for the benefit of the people then there are better ways than building this S.I.S. project. Just say NO to the S.I.S. Idaho is too great a place to waste.

270

E345

Diane Parks 2073 Maple Ave Twin Falls, ID 83301 Exhibit 345

The DOE is choosing Idaho for location of the SIS because of the technical expertise at INEL. It is also choosing Idaho because Idaho is sparsely populated and because both the Hanford and the Savannah River residents have voiced their opposition. Technical problems have halted plutonium production at these sights and they want no more of it. My intention here is to voice my own concern about construction of the SIS plant here in Idaho. But in doing so, I'm adding my voice to the residents of South Carolina and Washington state opposing its construction anywhere. 2.2.1 1.1

I understand the DOE estimates it would cost as much as $7 billion to completely clean up the Savannah River Plant. I also understand that the INEL may be added to the national Superfund list of most hazardous waste sites in the U.S. Indeed, its going to take $30 million just to investigate the pollution problems at INEL. While INEL's waste problems here are dealing with mostly hazardous wastes, I can't help but see an incongruity in adding 220 tons of plutonium contaminated wastes annually. 5.30.4.12 5.30.5.7

The plan is to send this waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project in New Mexico. But the New York Times reports that WIPP has developed leaks that some scientists contend will make it useless. So, if it can't be stopped there, where will it be put? I can't help but conclude that it would end up here in Idaho along with the 4.4 million cubic feet already in storage at INEL albeit "temporary" storage since at least 1971. 5.30.2.1

Even if it could be sent, what would this waste travel in? Since the Dept. of Transportation refused to approve the $100 million taxpayer cost that was meant for this purpose, the DOE doesn't have an acceptable mode of transportation for this dangerous waste. 5.29.45

Perhaps the DOE is assuming that since Idaho is already "temporarily" storing so much waste, a few more tons can't hurt. Plutonium has contaminated sediment beds 230 feet below the burial grounds. Since this 5.30.4.9

HEARING TESTIMONY

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR SITE

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

March 28, 1988

Twin Falls, Idaho

My name is Mary Ann Ward. I live in Hailey, Idaho. I would like to comment on two aspects of the SIS proposal--neither of which has been adequately addressed by the environmental impact statement.

The first is need. I recognize that from the DOE's national defense position, information on current inventories and future needs of nuclear weapons materials cannot be made public. However, those to whom we have entrusted our decision making powers--ie. Congress--should have access to this information. The EIS does not provide even a classified appendix to supply such information. 4.11.1 4.15.5

And I question--even if provided with this data--whether an objective person would find a need for the SIS. Statements by numerous individuals, organizations, and even the DOE, indicate that the United States has more than enough plutonium for our current and future defense needs. Even NEWSWEEK--a relatively benign publication--stated ~~last week~~ two weeks ago, "Now the nation is a wash in plutonium, and U.S.--Soviet arms--limitation agreements will reduce the need further." (NEWSWEEK 14 March 1988, page 67.) I urge the DOE to review its statements of need for the SIS, taking into account current stockpiles, and additional plutonium that will become available as a result of retirement of weapons under current and future arms agreements. 4.2.1 4.3

The second aspect on which I would like to comment is environmental degradation. Plutonium is a deadly poison, with a lethal lifetime of 250,000 years. If it enters the environment uncontrolled, untold numbers of wild and domestic animals, and humans could be killed. It seems only logical then, 5.1.20

employed, all jobs will end in seven to eight years.

The question of need for the SIS is highly debatable. Troy Wade stated in the Times News on Sat. March 26th that no one "can accurately predict the nuclear materials requirements a decade from now" - so we should build the SIS to be on the safe side of it. With this in mind, I wondered, would it be wise to invest in a new car because I will need it in 10 years? And here we are not talking about a measly $15 to 20,000 but a $5-9 million investment. This in a time when we have a horrendous national deficit. It doesn't make sense to me to invest $5-900 million in a non-marketable pacifier. 4.15.2

It is possible to recycle plutonium since it decays so slowly. Recently in Newsweek, Thomas Cochran calculated that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stock piled in weapons, 10 more tons in storage, and an additional 10 tons in available scrap. Retiring 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons; the START accord could yield yet another 15 tons. All of this could be recycled thus saving millions of dollars investing in SIS. 4.3

Having SIS is not having SIS will not make us more or less vulnerable. To date we have some 25,000 nuclear weapons which is roughly the equivalency of 1 million Hiroshima bombs. Having more for redundancy or flexibility is absurd! Im reminded of that vignette which has two children standing knee deep in a room full of gunpowder each gathering matches thinking the more they have, the safer they'll be. 3.4

Finally, what Im seeing is a self-regulating federal agency with no outside oversight telling me I need this dangerous and costly facility in my neighborhood. And at the same time, telling me in their Draft Environmental Impact Statement that they make no warranty, assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefullness of any information in this statement. It not hard to see why I don't trust the DOE. 4.9.3 2.3

5.1.42

5.29.87

5.30.3.1

5.12.1

1.1

that any process involving plutonium should be proven safe--from the first moment of production until the plutonium decomposes. And yet, we have seen accidents at nuclear plants that have allowed plutonium and other radioactive products to enter the environment. Transportation accidents have added more lethal radioactive poisons. And perhaps most appalling of all, we have no safe method of storage and disposal of nuclear products and wastes. Incredibly, given the lethal nature of plutonium and our disastrously poor safety record, the DOE is proposing to build the SIS on top of one of the most vulnerable and important aquifers in the country. This is madness. I demand that the DOE re-examine its assessment of environmental danger. A thorough, objective analysis will show that the SIS should not be built, and more specifically, should not be built on Idaho's Snake River Plain.

I don't think S.I.S. is a good idea 1.1
S.I.S. would ruin the plants, the rivers, and
the trees if we had a mistake. You can't 5.1.42
make a small mistake with Plutonium.
any mistake with nuclear material could
Trash the state.
Money don't mean anything. Our children 6.2
mean more than the bombs and missiles.
we don't need bombs and missiles. We
have enough nuclear power, we don't
need any more.
I don't need a threat in Idaho. Idaho 4.15.1
is so peaceful. If its peaceful, why change it.
Think, do you want to change it? Please say no. 6.1.9

Judd Lucero

P.O. Box 28 Salmon Valley, Id 83353

E348

Monday, March 28, 1988

My name is Judy Widener. I live at 601 Addison Avenue West, Twin Falls, Idaho.

First, I wish to thank the many people who have worked so hard to bring this hearing here, enabling us to participate in the democratic process. And I wish to thank those who, for the first time, step forward to question authority,

2.8.12

those who believe it is the people that matter. I would also like to request that public hearings be held after the publication of the final EIS.

I am against the SIS project at the INEL (or anywhere else).

1.1

This project will refine plutonium for nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are built with the intention of annihilating large numbers of people, whole communities of people. They destroy most living things. NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE INSTRUMENTS OF MASS MURDER! The use of such weapons, even the intended use,

2.7.2

is immoral. No promise of jobs will ever justify the production of such weapons. Nothing can justify the risks that would

6.2

accompany such production nor the toxic wastes that would result from it. We know better. We do not endorse the SIS. We do not choose to sponsor such immorality here in Idaho.

I hope that you and our elected officials will ultimately agree

2.7.2

that the bottom line is not economics, but morality; not income, but integrity.

I relinquish the remainder of my time to ~~Dan Von Lindern~~

Judy E. Widener

Please accept my application for membership in the Sierra Club

E349

Kay Phillips
P.O. Box 1340
Hailey, Idaho 83333

March 25, 1988

Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Seperation

Dear Sir:

Plutonium - what is it - how can it be disposed as to not hurt the environment - as we know it is a total loosing proposition. You have to answer these long problems before we decide where we should put this disaster facility. Much more research is needed and thought towards our future.

5.30.3.1

These short range scare tactics, showing our opponents we are more powerful with this plant can only backfire on our own people in total distruction in years to come. Strength is shown through personal integrity not the toughest and meanest "guy on the block." Let's start moving in the right direction - - spend our tax payer's dollars towards a more positive future ——— and helping our people - not aiding in the future distruction of them. Greed and money is the only objective here - it's time for love of mankind!

6.3

Sincerely,

Kay Phillips

E350

Jackie E Vork
Box 774
Ketchum ID 83340

March 25, 1988

Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Seperation

Dear Sir:

1.1 I, Jackie E Vork, a permanent resident of Ketchum, Blaine County, Idaho for the past seventeen years, would like this letter to be acknowledged as a "HIGHLY OPPOSED" statement/petition to the construction and operation of the Special Isotype Seperation Project.

The processing of plutonium, a most highly radioactive and hazardous substance, for nuclear weapons, to be built only fifty (50) or so miles away, is indeed a danger to those of us residing in this beautiful area.

5.27.6.1 I also strongly feel that, because we are a resort area, this by no means will help the local economy. As I believe, the government has not yet established an additional need for the production of plutonium. Mankind has lived without it to date, why start now?

4.1 Instead of wasting our hard earned taxpayers dollars, (as I am sure, this controversy is costing us plenty!? lets spend the money more sanely ie: the homeless, poor, better environment protection and use, and the list can go on and on. I appreciate the efforts that environmental agencies are doing, however, a good portion of these agencies are funded by private contributions and not the government. Hence, the Petitions and public response to this issue. Does the government think that they can "slide by" with something as big as this magnitude? God, I hope not. Do you not think that enough taxpayer dollars have been wasted. Let's think about people and our given earth now and not the "wars" of tomorrow!

6.3 As a native of New Zealand, born and raised, my country is one of the most clean, beautiful and nuclear free countries of the world. Many people have asked me why I am not living there. My answer is, I left many years ago and landed in Blaine County, Idaho and, after much consideration, my love of my friends, Blaine County and Idaho, I decided to stay. This is what I call "Home". I for one, do not wish to see it destroyed.

PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

Respectfully submitted,
Jackie E Vork

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E351

As a Journeyman Sheetmetal worker I have worked in the construction trade for the past fourteen years. I have been involved in the building of numerous projects at the INEL Site, which have enhanced our economy in this area.

I think the one thing that needs to be looked at, is not the present but the future. We have a culture here in Idaho and not us, we who live here and have lived all our lives here like it here, and base our careers and livelyhood on the growth and development of our future.

When there is an opportunity for our state to help that culture, we should not strive to disgrace the technology that the DOE has offered to bring into Idaho but rather to accept it as an enhancement to Idaho's future and INEL's as well.

The SIS is one of those elements that would boost our economy in one step and create a better educational program for our future technology in another step.

5.27.6.1

5.27.9.1

My feelings are that this opportunity is one of many that can come about if we continue to represent our State with the values at hand, and not stick our heads in the sand and let the future technology squeeze on by thru the windows of darkness. It is our time to get this new development started in this circulating process, to involve our staff in the economic potentials of the SIS project. Let us not forget that when the first development of a nuclear power plant was started, there was I see no reason

Why we can't, as a team, develop another highly technical, most important move for our nation.

This is an opportunity for the future of INEL in a field of knew technology. As we all know, the big concerns with the project is the safety and security of such a facility. I can say that the safety program that the INEL currently has is a highly skilled and organized nucleas of the facility. There is an amazing ongoing teachings in safety and security which gives me peace of mind knowing that the people are there not only for my safety, but for all of us.

5.24.23

So, in closing I would like to say it is time that some of you come

down out of the Mountains
and see that the World
is still here and growing
and that the new
technology is here for
the Gathering not only
for opportunity but to
Realize
SAY YES! TO SIS.
Say Yes to new technology
for Idaho.
1.1

Thank You

M Dell McEllen
650 N. Stevens
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83401

276

Julie Randell. Rt 1 Kimberley Idaho 83341
What I see coming with the SIS., is the exploation of Idaho. We are vulnerable, for this state is looking for jobs. The energy department calls this a favorable political climate
I hope the sound of money won't drown out very serious questions of safty and morality
The Department of Energy asks for redundency in a product we can't eat, drink, or live in, it's dangers out weigh any benefits.
Have we forgotten this goverments promises to lower taxes and balance the budget. The same government albeit different branches, through it's changing policies both foreign and domestic are in part largely responsible for breaking the economic backs of Idaho's farmers and Business people
Our defense may in part be helped by a few bombs but 25,000! it only took one in World War II. I am disappointed in our State officials and representitives for supporting plutonium redundency
We can find other options for financial stablity. NO SIS here or anywhere

5.27.6.9
5.24.22
2.7.2
4.7.3
6.2
4.13
5.27.7.17
1.1

E353

Exhibit 353

Dr. Clay Nichols 3/23/88
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you this evening. I am Glenn A. Phillips, a private businessman and a former State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, for the State of Idaho. I feel privilaged tonight to appear before this hearing in behalf of the Millions of Veterans and private businessmen speaking in support of the S. I. S. project. 1.1

First, as a private businessman in the town of Arco, located in Butte County, the County in which nearly eighty percent of the I.N.E.L. is located, and Arco, the County seat and a City very near the site where the S. I. S. is to be constructed, I believe that we have a reason to share in the future of this project. The citizens of Butte County who live the closest to the I.N.E.L. are greatly in favor of constructing the S.I.S. at the site. These Great Americans have lived with the Atomic age since 1950, and most of the residents have either worked at the site, or have had family members work there. Being good Americans, if they had any doubts about the safety of this project, they would be the first to make their concerns known and work to stop any project that carries an undue element of danger to their community, homes, or familys.

The professionalism that the operating people of the site has shown over the past thirty-eight years, has given our Citizens the feeling of being safe and secure even in this close proximity to the site. All of us must also understand that in all we do, there is the element of danger. There is nothing sacred in this modern life style where we work and play, however, as a side note on the subject of safety, I must relate the following. I was a Security Guard on duty at the site when the S L 1 Reactor had it's tragic incident in the winter of 1961. This is to my knowledge is the only incident where death occured. Here, three people lost there lives during the testing and operation of a reactor in Idaho. On the other side of the coin, I have had my only son, Two Granddaughters, a nephew and an Uncle killed as a result of DRUNK DRIVERS on the highways. There is little doubt in my mind which of these two events carry the most tragic and probable loss in this day and age. 5.24.23 6.1.11

As a Past State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization of over 2.4 million Veterans, all of whom have served this great country of ours, have fought for the United States of America over seas in theaters of combat during Hostile operations, I can assure you,that each and everyone of those Veterans are convinced that we need, and we must have a Strong National Defense to assure all Americans of a peaceful nation. Not one person whom has witnessed or seen the ravages of war, would ever want any part of it on this Great Land of Ours. The Best Way to prevent it from ever happining here is to have a strong National Defense. This is where the S. I. S. becomes a vital link in the preservation of peace which we all hold so dear. 4.15.4

Peace is the one thing that All Americans and most other people around the world hope and pray for. No one wants it more than those men and women who have seen and paid the cost for this peace and the privilege of living in this free and wonderful land. Every year, since I have joined this Veterans Organization, the National Conventions have had strong Resolutions urging a Strong Defence to maintain our Nations peace. These men and women support the theory, that we cannot continue to enjoy the many freedoms, peace and content we have in this Grand Country of ours, unless we protect these United States of America.

Again, I feel very strongly about the future of my family, my business, my friends and my country. I urge and support the building of the S. I. S. at the National Engineering Laboratory near Arco, Butte County, Idaho.

Thank you for the honor and privilage of appearing before you this evening.

Glenn A. Phillips
P.O. Box 181
Arco, Idaho 83213

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

First of all, I would like to thank you for letting me make this presentation here today.

My name is Clarence F. Bellem, and I will give you a brief background of myself so you can understand the personal interest I have in the S.I.S. I attended the University of Idaho, School of Mines; enlisted in the U.S.A.F. during World War II; Pilot Officer with 2,000 flight hours, medium bombers, transport planes; Honorable discharge in 1945. I started farming by purchasing 40 acre farms which were badly eroded via wind and water. I leveled them making it a highly productive farm. I am married and have raised eight (8) children. Currently I am a Minidoka County Commissioner. I care for the quality of the air, water and land, and like all other farmers, we are the original environmentalists.

Idaho's tax base is being eroded by federal land purchases, increased wilderness and other services costs. Yet, we have to try to maintain status quo with these entities erosions. With this in mind, the additional payroll and other expenditures at INEL would be a welcome boost to the State's eroded economy. Idaho is approximately 85% federally and state owned. The federal government pays .10 cents per acre for some land and .75 cents per acre for other land. The State of Idaho pays nothing to counties that contain these lands, including maintaining their roads, giving fire protection and a long list of other services. Looking at this "senario" we now have lots of people infiltrating the state from other states that have hobbled us with laws of devastation because they polluted

their own state. After they held their nose, drank bottled water (from Idaho), walked on roads and soil with combat boots, made their fortune, they are here now telling us in Idaho how to run our state. Fine...we welcome you, but be realistic. Help Idaho advance, not go back to the dark ages.

5.29.32

The radioactive material in various forms is going to be transported through Idaho: either to Colorado, New Mexico, South Carolina or Arco. We in Idaho have a lot to gain from this facility and its technology. The proposal of "technology transfer" would have far-reaching advancements for Idaho's educational system. Our students and instructors will gain from the laser and advanced computor technology out of S.I.S.

5.27.9.2

procedures. Usually, advanced break-throughs are made during such procedures which can further benefit Idaho and its people. Furthermore, our risks of receiving over-doses of radioactivity are far greater from fallouts that occur from poor nuclear devise testing procedures that are ongoing both west of us (line of our prevailing winds) and all over the world, than could happen from S.I.S. if located at Arco.

5.23.23

Our state being seated atop the Columbia Lava Flow, which starts in Canada and ends in Oregon, is another reason for alarm — water pollution. Any where along that route, water pollution of any kind can occur; yet, nowhere is it monitored for pollution as closely as at the INEL facility. Here in Idaho, we have to do all we can to keep the state financially sound. We have large populace areas dictating the policy for our resource management. These entities are mandating policy with no financial assistance and at the same time eroding our tax base. Yet, Idaho has to maintain roads, services, and schools at levels commensurate with the rest of the nation. S.I.S. would be a source of status-quo maintenance for Idaho.

5.12.1

5.27.6.12

INEL has been around a long time. Their safety record has been impeccable. With the addition of S.I.S. to the INEL, I cannot foresee any deterioration of safety or degradation of the environment. The employees of INEL have been citizens of Idaho for a long time. I cannot see them putting fellow Idahoans in a greater risk mode by the addition of S.I.S.

5.24.23

We incessantly get opposition from resort areas of changes that may occur such as wilderness extensions or S.I.S-type projects. Especially in regard to nuclear construction, hydro-power dams, or coal fired facilities. Yet from the same areas come massive demands for electricity. Namely in the form of massive structures with five to six furnaces, heated swimming pools, saunas, hot tubs and water beds. Multitudes of demands from the systems they continuously fight against. Where must this increasing demand for electrical energy come from? Someone else's back yard! In light of more "wilderness" we sustain loses in mining, lumber and industry, therefore we definately need S.I.S. to help sustain our eroding tax base.

S.I.S. will promote jobs, new construction, new technology advances, constant monitoring of our resources, and a general uplift in Idaho's economy. I undoubtedly support the S.I.S. project to be an Idaho advancement.

5.27.6.1
1.1

Respectfully submitted,

Clarence F. Bellem

3/28/88

E355

The Snake River Alliance

Box 1731 · Boise ID 83701 · 208/344-9161

Testimony of

Elizabeth Paul
Life-Guard Idaho
Campaign Coordinator
Snake River Alliance

Regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Special Isotope Separation Project

March 28, 1988

The Snake River Alliance is a public policy citizens group based in Boise, Idaho. The Snake River Alliance has a membership of 600. The Alliance is supported by membership fees, contributions and foundation grants. 95% of the individuals who support the Snake River Alliance live in Idaho. 50% of the Life-Guard Idaho campaign income is received from Idaho.

The Snake River Alliance is opposed to the construction and operation of the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) plutonium processing facility. The draft environmental impact statement is inadequate and unacceptable. The document omits critical data, including the fact that the mission of the SIS will last only seven to eight years, and includes numerous inaccuracies. 1.1 2.1.6

The inclusion of a disclaimer on the inside front cover which states that the United States Government is not liable or responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained within the document is alarming. This is not a one time mistake on the part of the Department of Energy. The Environmental Assessment on the Fuel Processing Restoration at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory which was released last year also includes such a disclaimer. 2.3

In view of these facts the Snake River Alliance requests that the Department of Energy reissue the draft environmental impact statement. 2.1.6

I am submitting a list of grievances in regards to the hearing procedures. These grievances include, but are not limited to the following: the DOE ignored numerous requests from citizen groups and elected officials, and refused to schedule hearings in Pocatello and Lewiston. These requests had been made for good reason; hundreds of people had expressed interest in presenting comments. The additional hearings would have accommodated many people and lessened the burden on the Idaho Falls and Boise hearings. 2.8.9 2.8.3

Having refused to schedule additional hearings or act in any way to accommodate the hundreds of people who were signing up the DOE was faced with having 70 hours of testimony and only 24 hours in which to hear it. This situation was clear at least two weeks before the hearings, but the DOE waited until the morning of the hearings to do anything about it. 2.8.13

The solution was to ask people to come back another time. Many of these people traveled many miles and took time off of work in order to come to the hearings. Just the day before the DOE had published a list which had assigned a general time to everyone who had pre-registered. Only when they arrived at the hearing did these people find out they may not have chance to testify.

There is no excuse for this lack of planning on the part of the DOE. I can't think of a better way to discourage public participation and limit public input. 2.8.10

Operation of the SIS calls for a considerable amount of planning and foresight as well as the ability to respond

3.2.2

quickly when necessary. The DOE's handling of these hearings should be a warning to us. If this is an indication of the way they will operate the SIS facility I am truly fearful.

2.8.12

The Snake River Alliance would like to go on record requesting that the DOE schedule hearings to receive comment on the final EIS. We request that 140 hours of hearings be scheduled. At the rate the opposition to the SIS is growing the SRA expects to have double the numbers at the next set of hearings. We request that hearings be held in Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Twin Falls, Boise and Lewiston. A 90 day comment period is also requested

4.15.1

The Snake River Alliance has argued for the last 18th months that there is no need for additional weapon-grade plutonium and therefore no need for the SIS facility. The United States already possesses an enormous stockpile of weapon-grade plutonium; this stockpile has a shelf-life of 20,000 years.

On Friday, March 25, DOE official Troy Wade admitted that the Snake River Alliance was correct. He said that there is no known need for additional sources of plutonium in the near term or in the future.

4.2.2

But like a chameleon the DOE has now changed its color. The DOE has developed another way to justify this billion dollar laser toy. The DOE says we need the SIS to provide redundancy and technological diversity.

4.7.3

Redundancy to produce something that there is no need for. The comparison that came to my mind is buying diapers for children who have no need for them. The SIS makes as much sense as buying 1000 Huggies a year for children who are into make-up and fast cars. Or maybe you want the diapers around to provide your household some technological diversity. I suggest that the DOE buy the Huggies, they have something to put in them.

5.22.2

Seriously, what kind of line are they feeding us? There is a finite supply of legal feed material available for the SIS. Any ability the SIS has to provide redundancy or technological diversity will diminish as the feed supply dwindles and will vanish entirely after seven to eight years.

5.22.3

I hear rumors that the DOE is, once again, suggesting that the SIS be used for what's called weapons return. That will mean the eventual processing of over 100 metric tons of plutonium in the SIS and the transportation of that plutonium into and out of Idaho.

5.22.6

Or maybe the DOE hopes that the Hart-Simpson amendment will be repealed and they will gain access to all of the plutonium now locked within commercial nuclear reactor spent fuel.

2.2.17

The DOE has repeatedly refused to inform the public of its long term plans for the SIS. The Snake River Alliance demands that the DOE disclose its plans for this facility and evaluate the consequences of all possible SIS missions in the reissued draft environmental impact statement. Idaho has a right to know.

5.22.3

The SIS has been linked to national security. Some think that the SIS would increase our national security. The Snake River Alliance believes just the opposite. The SIS is estimated to cost close to one billion dollars. Where is this money coming from? It's coming from other government programs.

4.15.4

Programs needed to educate, house and feed Americans. Programs needed to fix our highways and clean up toxic wastes. Programs needed for basic research and industrial redevelopment.

5.31.16

6.3

The SIS will not solve these fundamental problems, no more that a few more life preservers would have saved the people on the Titanic. The answer to America's problems will not be found in the production of more weapon grade plutonium.

This country needs jobs, Idaho needs jobs, the union workers need jobs. To some, a job refining plutonium for nuclear weapons may be better than no job at all. But what kind of choice is that? Americans deserve jobs they can be proud of.

5.27.7.17

McClure, Symms, Stallings, Craig and Andrus all say they want to provide jobs for Idahoans. If they can't think of any better way than the SIS to provide jobs I suggest we replace them with someone who can. With someone who is willing to speak out on the behalf of both the unions and the scientists, and bring some real jobs to Idaho; jobs with a future and jobs for the future.

The INEl is a vital part of Idaho's economy. Let's put our politicians to work to secure funding for peaceful research and development. Let's put Idaho to work on solving America's energy problems and America's problems with hazardous and nuclear waste. Let's put Idaho to work building a stronger America.

6.3

The SIS can be stopped and it will be stopped. These hearings may be the largest ever to have been held in Idaho. The overwhelming majority of speakers have opposed the SIS in Idaho or anywhere. Our elected officials must now speak out against this horrendous waste of tax payers dollars, this plutonium factory, if they are to represent Idaho's people.

1.1

I want to thank everyone who has made this campaign such an outstanding success. Together we will stop the SIS and build a stronger more peaceful world.

E356

FOR THE HEARING RECORD
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
MARCH 28, 1988

My name is Judtih Hawkes. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify this evening on behalf of the Global Environment Project Institute. Our purpose is to educate citizens and students regarding the local connections to global concerns of population, environment and development. We show how people right here in Idaho can make the world a better place for present and future generations to live.

I think that few here tonight could disagree that the world would be a better place if there was not a need to construct a nuclear weapons facility such as the SIS project. Yet our elected officials tell us that we need more weapon's grade plutonium. They claim since the SIS is going to be built, why not in Idaho? I thought our purpose in examining a draft environmental statement was to determine whether or not it can be built safely. Then, is it a given that the DEIS will be approved in spite of the serious reservations to its accuracy that have been raised? Is this hearing for real? Do the concerns of the average citizen of Idaho really matter?

Yes, I believe that you and I do have a voice in this process, and that we can stop this project from being built in Idaho--or anywhere else. Just look around the room to see that most of the concern expressed here tonight is not over a few hundred short-term jobs, it is the concern for the long-term health and well-being of the residents of this state, of this country, of the world.

One of the biggest concerns I have with the DEIS is the "Disclaimer" at the front of the document. It states that "Neither the United States Government or any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed...."

I don't blame the US government for taking this precaution. After all, what happens if that inevitable big earthquake rocks the foundation of the INEL and the plutonium leaks into the Snake River Aquifer? Or the ground opens up like it did on Double Springs Pass five years ago and swallows a truck transporting the waste from Hanford. Plutonium has to be handled in a vacuum at all times. It ignites instantly when exposed to air, and a piece the size of a pinhead can cause cancer.

282

2.12.2

2.1.1

2.8.2

1.1

6.1.8

2.3

5.1.38

5.1.40

5.29.56

5.24.28

5.1.45 I'm concerned about our responsibility to the rest of the world if such an accident happened. The repercussions of Chernobyl have touched many lives outside of the Soviet Union. Today there are children dying of cancer in Sweden because of simple human error in a country far away. If we haven't learned to control our own mistakes, how can be hope to control what mother nature can do?

5.9.3 Say we're lucky and no "mistakes" happen, and that no earthquakes, or highway accidents occur. What about the radioactive freon that will be routinely released into the atmosphere through the operation of this facility? Our precious ozone layer is being depleted at an alarming rate causing skin cancer and immune deficiency problems worldwide. Freon is known to have an adverse affect on the ozone layer. What about proper storage of the waste? If

5.30.2.1 the WIPP plant in New Mexico continues to have leakage problems, it may not be a suitable site--and yet, the DOE has no alternative plans for waste disposal of a substance that is lethally dangerous for 24,000 years.

2.1.1 The proposed SIS weapons plant is not a good bet for Idaho. The DEIS does not adequately address health and environmental safety for people or the planet. It's not a good bet for the earth. It's not a "given." People just like you and me can stop this project. People like you and

me can find better jobs, long-term jobs for those who need them--Idaho doesn't need to get into the bomb making business. Even a 5 star general, Dwight D. Eisenhower, could see the writing on the wall: 5.27.7.17

"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in a final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. The world at arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hope of its children." 6.3

And those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Idahoans, we can do better at the INEL than the SIS project. The world will thank us for our vision.

Judith Hawkes

Judith Hawkes, Director
Global Environment Project Institute
P.O. Box 1111
Ketchum, ID 83340

SIS HEARING 3/28/88 Janet OCrowley
P.O.B. 905
Picabo, ID
83348

HEARING TESTIMONY 3/28/88 presented at Twin Falls at the evening session

Exhibit 357

(salutations)

Picabo, ID.

My name is Janet OCrowley. I have the honor to be the Chairman of The Committee For Idaho's High Desert, the only environmental organization concerned exclusively with the desert public lands of Idaho. We have a record of having scrutinized every major land use action in the last 7 years, analyzing its effect upon the soils, waters, air, wildlife, vegetation, scenic characteristics and esthetic quality. We have then made our recommendations to the land agency involved. Our constant concern is for preservation of essential characteristics that make the high desert what it is, a reservoir of natural ecosystems, operating as a counterbalance to the extreme manipulation practiced upon the balance of the state, the occupied portions where nature is a visitor and does not remain.

MANDATE

WE as a people have begun to appreciate the high degree of artistry that nature showed in her arrangement of mountains, river, vallies and vegetation. We have grown more cautious about damming a river valley, or destroying large areas of growing things. We have learned this the hard way, because our mistakes have always returned to haunt us. When early-day miners cut all the trees in a narrow canyon, their homes were wiped out by floods and mudslides.

NATURAL LAW

In the world of technology, no less that of trees, rivers and grizzly bears, nature reigns supreme with laws that are self enforcing. The atom and the galaxy all obey the nature of their being. Man's effort must be to discover the laws in order to live in harmony with them .

NEED -

Please listen closely: The government presently has 90 tons of plutonium in weapons, 10 tons in storage, 10 tons in salvage, 2 tons on weapons about to be withdrawn, and 15 tons in long range weapons. There is no safe place to store this plutonium and it cannot be used without destroying ourselves and others. In the process of extracting and refining it we have contaminated large spaces of the earth: mines, mills, slag heaps, rivers and underground water supplies. Besides that there are large stocks of commercial radioactive ore and refined products making spots that will be uninhabitable for hundreds of centuries to come. The government should be taking the lead in pioneering safe disposal of what it has brought to life. Only this is worthy of our maximum effort. Law: if you have something it will be used! a road, a technology a weapon-

5.30.3.1

5.30.5.1

EFFECTS

Any civilian branch of government now abides by the commonsense precaution of looking before it leaps into any action that will affect the human environment. It studies the cost, the effects on resources, the long-term gains and losses and publishes an environmental impact study. No city government would put in a sewage plant without having a place for the effluent to run. No state plans a major highway without specifiying exactly the product and requiring a performance bond. No banker will loan you money to buy a house if he can't see your income being sufficient to keep up the payments.

within range of unplanned incident

5.30.3.1

This DOE can be excused if they are not used to accounting for the effects on humans, or having to abide within a fixed cost, or having to explain what their action will do to the resources. But one might reasonably explect them to have a proven disposal for their effluent. They don't. Sinking it into a salt cavern is not neutraling, not making it harmless, nor keeping it out of reach. And last, but almost as important, you would think they would do what the banker does, make sure it is within our ability to pay for without bankruptcy.

"PERFORMANCE BOND"

no economic $ for

5.27.6.11

The DOE has not addressed the effect on human life of refining more plutonium. The cost estimate of this SIS goes up with every edition of the paper. We have not yet been told any compelling reason why the plutonium we already possess is not too much. They have no plan in sight that will dispose of of the waste harmlessly. And there hasn't been one person in the Legislative or Executive branch of government affirming that deficit spending will not come due and payable in the near future. What banker would loan us a billion dollars for something we couldn't eat, wear, sleep in, nor drive away, even if he could stick our children for the principal and interest when we turned up our toes.

HUMAN FACT

2.1.1

4.1

These are all commonsense objections dealing with the economic and social nature of the pig in a poke that DOE wants us to sign a mortgage for. Speaking for the desert: there are no benefits. Each time the Committee for Idaho's High Desert ask for a mile of fence to protect a Pure trout stream, the Bureau of Land Management says "That would cost $3000. a mile to build and $90. a year to maintain. Your government doesn't have that kind of money." All the BLM Districts in Idaho are asking for volunteers to take over small chores like patrolling camp grounds, because the land management funds have been reduced again this year. Who is going to stand up and say these nickels and dimes have to be cast into a big pot for the DOE's use when they haven't showed us anything good we'll get for it?

POSITIVE COMMITMENT RESOURCES

6.3

When the Committee For Idaho's High Desert calls BLM to account for not reseeding a burntover winter range for deer, we are told that only the Director in Washington can approve reseeding because that fire wasn't in the budget. We are not just tired and angry that money is continually drained away from the the basics needs to keep the range surviving in its present pitiful state. We want a billion dollars now for BLM to restore the native grasses, maintain the roads, the fences, protect the archaeological sites, provide visitor education centers, restore degraded streams and stop soil erosion NOW,

return abund/wildlf.

The people of Idaho were never given the choice of what to buy with a billion dollars. We were just offered a protection scheme: "give us a billion and we'll see that you get a thousandth part of it back in jobs."

5.30.4.14

6.2

Only the poorest nations consume their substance in day to day living and leave nothing for the future. There is no way the United States can keep paying a billion dollars to clean up Fernald, Ohio; $100, billions at Hanford, as Undersecretary Joseph Salgado deals with such sums, one hundred billion "is probably in the ballpark" for the hundreds of sites DOE has polluted. So let's not talk about building any new ones.

As for the spinoffs this great proposal offers: an unpayable debt that our children will know as an ugly stepmother snatching the bread off the table; a checkerboard of entombed contaminated sites where to intrude means radiation and slow death; our basic heritage of green lands, pure water and clear air all sold for a mess of plutonium. The ugly stepsisters got it all.

The Department of Energy has not addressed the effect on the human race of refining more plutonium. The cost estimate of this special isotope separation plant goes up with every issue of the newspaper. We have not yet been told any compelling reason to refine more plutonium, we have no guarantee of the price tag, we have no plan in sight that will dispose of the waste harmlessly, and we all realize that a billion dollars to build, many millions to operate, for a product we have a surplus of already and no safe place to store, is not what you would call a bargain. What banker would loan us a billion dollars for something we couldn't eat, wear, sleep in, nor drive away, even if he knew our children would have to make good on the loan when we died.

These are all commonsense objections dealing with the economic nature of the pig in a poke that DOE wants us to sign a mortgage for. Speaking for the desert: there are no benefits. Each time the Committee for Idaho's High Desert asks that a mile of fence be installed to keep cattle from destroying a mile of streambed, the Bureau of Land Management says: "That would cost $3000 to install and up to $90 a year to maintain. You government doesn't have that kind of money." All the BLM districts in Idaho are asking for volunteers to take over small chores like patrolling camp grounds, because the land management funds have been reduced again this year. Do you tell me in good faith that you think these nickels and dimes have to be cast into a big pot for the DOE to use, when they haven't even showed us anything we'll get for it?

When The Committe For Idaho's High Desert calls BLM to account for not reseeding a burntover winter habitat for mule deer, we are told that would take a special request all the way to the Director's desk in Washington, because tthe fire wasn't in the budget. We are not just tired and angry that money is continually drained away from important things that the range needs just to survive in its present pitiful state. The people of Idaho weren't

285

Exhibit 358

Holly Rivera
Box 733
Picabo, ID 83348
3-88

Congress of the United States

There are many facts and figures that I could state to testify against SIS, but I wish to leave those arguements for more knowledgable and eloquent individuals.

I agree that we must be prepared to defend our country. But we already have enough nuclear weapons to blow up the whole world a couple of times already. Will SIS make any difference one way or another? We need to maintain what we already have and use the money saved to better the country; spend some money on peace instead of war. I believe we look pretty heartless when we spend close to a billion dollars on a project to experiment and play with lasers when so many don't have enough good food to eat, lack an education and have no roof over their heads, in this country and around the world. We don't need the SIS in Idaho. Spend the money on something worth living for in our beautiful state. I'd give my life for this great country, but I won't say yes to SIS.

4.15.1

6.3

TESTIMONY PRESENTED AT THE SIS HEARINGS
TWIN FALLS, MARCH 28, 1988

Tony E. McNevin
600 N. Lincoln
Jerome, Idaho

As in the case with all such phenomena arising from our internationally warlike and domestically violent society, the SIS controversy is rooted more deeply in the soils of political intrigue and economic greed than in those of pure science and rational national interests.

This nation has attained — I would say degenerated to, given any real effort to prevent it — a stagnant trade situs vis a vis the world community. Our greatest 4.13 export from the harbor of New York is scrap metal, and that from a large west coast harbor is waste paper. Both of these exports are molded into products by other nations and sold back to us.

But there is one sphere in which the United States reigns supreme. That is the 5.27.7.1 manufacture and worldwide selling of destruction. We are gunrunners to the world, selling to any regime promising continued subscription to our recipes for human misery. And if these machines of war cannot be sold with the collaboration of Congress, they can, as recently demonstrated, be surreptitiously peddled by heroes of the military — industrial alliance.

President Eisenhower, an authentic military hero, warned against the perils of a society dominated by the manufacturers of weapons operating through 2.7.2 their political lackeys. We have, as a result of shortsighted greed, failed to heed his warning.

And now, Senator Symms, a shameless prostitute to the arms industry, a man who ~~has~~ drank the wastewater at INEL to demonstrate his subordination, and a man who has publicly delighted in the tragedy at Chernobyl, is magnanimously 1.1 cutting Idahoans in on international crime. Our farmers, builders, miners, loggers and ranchers may send their children to the SIS project where they will earn coolie wages for wiping sweat from the brows of white-coated scientists who have traded personal and professional morality for the opportunity to pursue knowledge.

We, the citizens of Idaho, must rise against the perversion of our moral and ethical traditions. We must refuse positions at the foot of the table set by the arms merchants. We must, while there is still time, set limits to the extent we will stretch our morality for the jingle of a little silver in our pockets.

Exhibit 359

TESTIMONY OF IAN H. VON LINDERN, P.E., Ph.D.

Re: **Draft Environmental Impact Statement Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) - March 28, 1983 - Twin Falls, Idaho**

My name is Ian von Lindern. I reside at 4250 Snow Road in Moscow, Idaho. I was born and raised on our family farm in Buhl, Idaho twenty miles west of Twin Falls. I still manage that farm and have lived thirty of my thirty-nine years at that location. I testify here as a local resident whose life and property can be affected by this project.

I also testify as an expert in the field of hazardous wastes and environmental engineering. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering, Masters degrees in Air Pollution and Public Health and a Ph.D. degree in Environmental Science and Engineering from Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. I have been a licensed chemical engineer in the State of Idaho for the last thirteen years. Four of those years were with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. I was the regional environmental engineer for this part of the State, and had jurisdiction over, among other items, the Snake River Plain Aquifer. For the last ten years I have been consulting engineer in the hazardous waste field. I've consulted on both national and international projects, served on national criteria committees for toxic substances, been a visiting scientist at federal institutions, and currently work on seven Superfund sites in United States.

2.1.1 I have reviewed the Draft EIS for the SIS project and, despite my level of expertise, find it vague, non-specific and generally lacking in the detail necessary to form a definitive opinion on its adequacy. It seems that for the general public this document offers little for meaningfully assessing the project's impacts. As a local citizen, farm owner, and member of the general public, I must state this document is wholly insufficient for me to judge the degree to which this project will harm my life, health, and property.

As an expert I can be more specific and offer some questions and comments that should be addressed before this project can be given full and appropriate consideration. My comments are limited to waste disposal issues although the general lack of specifics applies in other areas, as well. As best as I can interpret this document, the waste materials and by-products from SIS will be disposed of in three main pathways. They will either be

landfilled on-site at INEL, transported to a TSD, or stored on-site until accepted by the WIPP. The only references to how these procedures will be accomplished are through numerous versions of the following sentence: "Like hazardous wastes, mixed wastes will be handled in accordance with DOE Order 5480.1B and RCRA as implemented by 40 CFR 260-280". 5.30.1.4

As anyone with experience in the toxic and hazardous waste business knows, compliance with RCRA is easier said than done. In the absence of specific information on hazardous, mixed, and TRU waste; we must rely on the DOE's record in handling these wastes. Some basic figures can put that record in perspective. The total budget for the entire domestic Superfund effort to clean up industrial and public/municipal waste dumps in this country is 10.5 billion dollars. The latest estimates for DOE range from 100 to 250 billion dollars. This country will have to provide more than ten times the amount of money required for all Superfund efforts due to cities, counties, states and industries just to clean up the messes left behind by DOE and its predecessors. Each and every one of those projects was preceded and justified by the generic sentence, "wastes will be handled in accordance with DOE policy orders and applicable federal regulations". That has not proved sufficient in the past, and this document offers nothing specific to suggest the performance of SIS will improve on that record. 5.30.5.4 5.30.4.14

The negative effects of DOE's waste handling record cannot be overstated. Even if SIS could perform adequately, the development of weapons-related production-scale facilities on the Snake River Aquifer could have serious adverse impacts. Almost all of DOE's plutonium production and processing facilities have suffered great controversies regarding their adequacy in handling hazardous materials. The notoriety of such projects as the SRP discharges, the N-reactor, Kerr-McGee, and Rocky Flats have caused grave concern to their neighbors. 5.12.1 3.2.4

A notable accident, mishandling of materials, or the inability to properly dispose of accumulating wastes (whether or not they pollute the aquifer) could have a devastating effect on our ability to market food products grown with water rumored to be plutonium contaminated. Already INEL has injected plutonium into our aquifer, and there are rumors of buried wastes at INEL that are dangerous even to assay, let alone excavate or encapsulate. Such information, coupled with the adverse publicity that is sure to follow the nation's plutonium scrap to Idaho, could seriously affect 6.1.12 5.30.4.9

5.27.2

our State's ability to market its food products, aquaculture, and pristine natural resources. No consideration of such impacts is included in the document.

5.30.2.2

Throughout the document there are numerous references to the ultimate disposition of high-level wastes as being the WIPP facility in New Mexico. The heavy reliance on this facility raises several questions. Following the original WIPP Draft EIS, the State of New Mexico had grave concerns regarding the potential impacts. A series of Consent Agreements evolved in which DOE admitted and agreed to ameliorate many of the adverse effects associated with the transport of WIPP wastes into New Mexico. Those concessions include

- indemnification of State liability resulting from accidental releases ($500 million in coverage)
- funding for necessary road upgrading ($190 million in improvements sought, $58 million in first 4 years)
- funding for on-going emergency preparedness and emergency response
- monitoring of transportation of waste through the State
- funding for, and assistance in, conducting baseline health studies of inhabitants in neighboring communities and reasonable periodic monitoring thereafter
- funding for, and assistance in, post operation monitoring of the site
- requiring DOE to comply with all "applicable" federal and local standards, including all EPA requirements

5.29.112

In view of the well-known condition of Idaho's public facilities, highways, environmental and law enforcement agencies and their respective budgets; it is difficult to understand why Idaho doesn't deserve the same considerations. If this material is so dangerous as it passes through New Mexico (after WIPP pre-processing and packaging) why is it of no concern in Idaho? In New Mexico it is transported over prepared roads, with extensively trained personnel on ready status, to salt caves with thousands-of-years rated life, and buried deep in dry geologic formations.

In Idaho it is transported, prior to WIPP preprocessing, to temporary storage facilities; pre-processed on some unknown schedule; transported to limited-life storage vaults; held indefinitely until WIPP acceptance, and then transported on unimproved roads through ill-prepared communities. And

5.30.1.14

all of these activities occur on top of our State's largest and most important water supply.

How can DOE admit and support the need for such expensive and thorough precautions in New Mexico and ignore the same issues in Idaho, where the conditions are arguably more liable to effect severe consequences? Although this question should equally be directed to our own State officials and representatives, the DOE should address this apparent difference in the level of concern directed to Idaho versus New Mexico.

5.30.2.2

Finally, we must examine the WIPP's capacity to accept these wastes. The most recent Consent Agreement between New Mexico and DOE and the Record of Decision regarding the WIPP project, limits the amount of material that can be disposed of at WIPP. That volume was allocated to projected waste production or wastes currently stored at government sites. Of 3,657 shipments projected for WIPP in total, nearly 30% are to come from INEL. There is no indication that this capacity was allocated to (or even considered) waste currently buried at INEL, let alone SIS produced wastes. The subject is not addressed in this document. It should be discussed.

5.30.2.1

5.30.2.4

Moreover, in the last two weeks, in response to independent scientific inquiry, DOE has stated "that it would entomb less than one-quarter of the 125,000 barrels of waste it intended to place in the cave over the next five years. Following the recommendation of scientists, the department will study the cave's leaks to determine if more waste can be accepted."

There seems a certainty that the precious space available at WIPP for TRU wastes will become even more coveted in the immediate future. State officials in Oregon and Washington fear that WIPP delays and insufficiencies will delay cleanup and disposal schedules for the Hanford Site. Hanford is projected to send only about half the number of shipments to WIPP that INEL projects. If Oregon and Washington are concerned for their share of WIPP space, shouldn't the security of Idaho's capacity be addressed? And why isn't Idaho concerned? Other DOE facilities will be competing for this space. Availability of WIPP disposal may greatly influence various DOE site's abilities to compete for the hugh cleanup funds forecast for the next decade.

Will INEL be successful in competing against other sites whose budgets may depend WIPP access? Will INEL even try to obtain a large enough share of WIPP space to accommodate SIS wastes and TRU wastes currently buried or

5.30.2.5

staged on-site? If INEL has to yield allocated WIPP space to other sites or is denied that space due to WIPP insufficiencies, what waste will be retained on the Snake River Plain Aquifer? It seems that there is a significant probability that SIS produced wastes will be stored at INEL for a very long time. These wastes are the final refuse of the plutonium program. Having this scrap and waste material moved from Hanford and SRP to INEL and holding it on the Snake River Plain Aquifer for our lifetimes is not in the best interest of Idaho. This document does not even mention this possibility. INEL's access to WIPP, absolute contractual obligations by WIPP to accept these wastes, and a pre-committed schedule of removal from INEL should be pre-requisite to this project. These issues should be thoroughly discussed and assessed in the EIS. They have been ignored in the current draft.

2.2.3

In the last analysis we must ask why the considerations discussed here have not been included in this document. The reason may well be because building the SIS at INEL entails establishing a production-scale plutonium facility. Doing so requires a new category of efforts involving i) waste and scrap transportation to provide raw materials, ii) handling much greater volumes of weapons-related materials, and iii) very likely, the indefinite long-term storage of scrap and refuse resulting from the nation's weapons program.

Were this document to objectively assess the costs and impacts of establishing this plutonium facility, the types of concessions made to New Mexico would be made to Idaho. The types of concerns Oregon and Washington have would also be addressed. The DOE would properly consider that INEL may likely become the nation's plutonium scrap and refuse repository for the next generation.

The true costs of funding those concessions, and the problems inherent in moving and indefinitely storing the plutonium refuse from Hanford and SRP

2.13.10

to INEL, would be enormous. Objectively assessing those costs and needs

5.2.9

would likely show that SIS is more cheaply, more efficiently and more wisely located at Hanford or SRP. These sites already are in the business of indefinitely storing and staging plutonium scrap. INEL may have a vested

1.1

interest in not addressing these costs and the level of assistance provided to other states. Doing so might show that alternatives 2 and 3 should be favored on a cost basis alone.

If there is the real need to provide the technological redundancy in weapons-grade plutonium production, then more consideration should be given

4.7.3

to the adverse effects associated the possibility that SIS wastes may have to reside on-site for a generation, or more. In that case, DOE should

5.2.9

carefully consider the full costs of creating another temporary storage site for plutonium scrap and refuse. Those materials and the SIS are both, much better left at Hanford. Alternatives 2 through 4 should be given more thorough examination, and the factors involved in selecting INEL as the favored alternative should be reconsidered.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

Exhibit 360.8
Court.
MAR 24 1988
Joan Von Lindern

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex rel.
JEFF BINGAMAN, Attorney General
of the State of New Mexico,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
81-0363 JB

FILED
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
JUL 01 1981

JOINT MOTION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS

Come now Plaintiff and Defendants and move this Honorable Court for an Order granting a stay of all proceedings in this action in accordance with their Stipulated Agreement.

In Support of this Motion the parties state as follows:

1. That they have entered into the attached Stipulated Agreement dated July 1, 1981, according to which they have agreed to abide by the provisions therein in lieu of going forward with this litigation at the present time.

2. That the Stipulated Agreement makes any further proceedings before this Court prior to February 1, 1982 unnecessary; and,

3. That the parties will advise the Court on February 1, 1982, on the status of the case.

Dated: July 1, 1981.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CAEPA
Deputy Attorney General

JEFF BINGAMAN
Attorney General
State of New Mexico

OF COUNSEL:

GAYLE MANGES
Field Solicitor
Department of the Interior
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

JOHN F. McNETT
Assistant Chief Counsel
Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

RAYMOND HAMILTON
Assistant U.S. Attorney

R.E. THOMPSON
United States Attorney

PATRICIA J. BENEKE
Attorneys, Department of Justice
Land and Natural Resources Division
Benjamin Franklin Station
P.O. Box 7415
Washington, D.C.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

FILED
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
JUL 01 1981

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex rel.
JEFF BINGAMAN, Attorney General
of the State of New Mexico,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
81-0363 JB

ORDER

Upon consideration of the Joint Motion To Stay All Proceedings filed this day with the Court;

And, considering the Stipulated Agreement dated July 1, 1981, to which the parties hereto have agreed, it is on this 1st day of July, 1981:

ORDERED that these proceedings are stayed until February 1, 1982, in accordance with the agreement of the parties as stated in their Stipulated Agreement; and the parties shall in good faith comply with the provisions of the Stipulated Agreement, and further, that the parties advise this Court on that date on the status of the case.

JUAN G. BURCIAGA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex rel., JEFF BINGAMAN, Attorney General of the State of New Mexico,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 81-0363 JB

FILED
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

JUL 01 1981

STIPULATED AGREEMENT

Whereas, the plaintiff, State of New Mexico, ex rel. Jeff Bingaman, Attorney General, has brought this action to address four major concerns of the State of New Mexico; and,

Whereas, these concerns include: (1) that the final decision point for commencing construction of a permanent WIPP repository and its operation should not be reached until all interested parties including the State of New Mexico know the results of actual site and design validation tests and the SPDV program in general; and (2) that the State of New Mexico be given the opportunity to have a final resolution of all essential and integral off-site state government concerns involving health, safety, and public welfare issues prior to a final decision to commence construction of permanent WIPP facilities; and (3) that the State of New Mexico be entitled to a binding and enforceable consultation and cooperation agreement that does not waive any right by the State to judicial review of any federal agency action with respect to the WIPP project; and (4) the concern that the withdrawal provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act be complied with, including public hearings to be held before a decision is made to withdraw federal lands from the public domain for the WIPP project; and

Whereas, defendants do not acknowledge the validity of any of plaintiffs' claims nor admit that any of defendants' actions to date in carrying out the WIPP project have been in violation of the United States Constitution or any law or regulation of the United States or the State of New Mexico; and

Whereas, the scheduled, phased construction of the WIPP project, subject to Congressional approval, entails the excavation of the SPDV portion of the project and the completion, or substantial completion, of site and design validation tests prior to the commencement of the construction of, and excavation for, the permanent WIPP project; and

Whereas, under the present schedule between September of 1983 and the fall of 1988 construction will continue and further excavation of the waste experimental rooms are to be completed as well as the completion, or substantial completion, of the simulated waste experiments; and

Whereas, plaintiff and defendants waive no rights hereby to litigate any issues which they will attempt to dispose of by negotiation between now and the trial on the merits should those negotiations fail to achieve the desired results; and

Whereas, the parties agree to carry out in good faith the mandatory terms of this Stipulated Agreement as fully set out in this document.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

1. Simultaneous with the entry of this Stipulated Agreement, the United States Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico shall execute a consultation and cooperation agreement which shall provide for the timely exchange of information about the WIPP project and procedures for them to follow to attempt to resolve conflicts between them relating to the public health, safety or welfare of the citizens of the State should any such conflicts arise during

the course of that project. This consultation and cooperation agreement shall be a binding, enforceable agreement between the Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico and shall expressly provide that it does not constitute a waiver by the State of any right it may have to judicial review of federal agency actions with respect to the WIPP project. The consultation and cooperation agreement is attached to and incorporated herein as Appendix A hereto. The provisions and mandates of this Stipulated Agreement are in addition to the provisions and obligations of that consultation and cooperation agreement and to the extent that they are inconsistent, if at all, this Stipulated Agreement controls.

2. The United States Department of Energy shall prepare and provide to the State of New Mexico and the public a formal, public document containing a summation of the results of all experiments and studies conducted during the SPDV phase and site validation phase of the WIPP project at least sixty (60) days prior to any decision as to whether the information obtained from the SPDV program and site and design validation tests warrants the commencement of construction of the permanent facility for the full WIPP repository which decision is now estimated to be no earlier than September of 1983. Within such 60-day period the State of New Mexico and interested members of the public shall have an opportunity to comment on that document as it relates to the decision to commence construction of the permanent facility for the full WIPP project. After receiving, reviewing, considering and responding to any comments made by the State and interested members of the public, the Department of Energy shall enter a final decision on whether the information obtained from the SPDV program and site and design validation tests warrants the commencement of permanent facility construction for the WIPP project. The State of New Mexico is not barred from seeking or obtaining judicial review of that decision by this Stipulated Agreement. Permanent facility construction shall be deemed to commence for purposes of this paragraph with excavation of the third shaft.

3. The Department of Energy shall prepare the comprehensive topical reports and conduct the site and design validation experiments and other preliminary experiments and studies set forth and attached hereto as Appendix B of this Stipulated Agreement and shall provide the State and the public with final or interim reports on the results of those experiments prior to the 60-day review period ordered in paragraph 2 above.

4. To the extent that additional funding becomes available, the Department of Energy shall also conduct the studies and experiments set forth and attached hereto as Appendix C of this Stipulated Agreement and provide the State and the public with final or interim reports on the results of those experiments and studies prior to the 60-day review period mentioned in paragraph 2 above. The Department of Energy shall make a good faith effort to arrange for such funding prior to February 1, 1982. The Department of Energy shall prepare and provide to the State of New Mexico by September 1, 1981, a report assessing the merits and costs of their experiments and studies set forth in Appendix C. Inability of DOE to arrange for funding for the studies listed in Appendix C will not preclude the State from raising the need for such studies as an issue in any trial on the merits.

5. The Department of Energy will prepare and provide to the State of New Mexico a formal, public document containing a summation of the results of all final or interim experiments and studies related to (1) the examination of the so called "disturbed zone or zone of anomalous seismic reflection data" the southern boundary of which lies in an East-West direction bisecting Sections 16 and 17 in Township

225, Range 31E, N.M.P.M., in Zone 3 of WIPP site, starting approximately 1-1/2 miles north of ERDA 9, and (2) all simulated waste experiments, prior to the transportation of any waste into the State of New Mexico for emplacement at the WIPP site. The Department of Energy shall afford the State of New Mexico and interested members of the public a 45-day review and comment period and shall consider and respond to such comments prior to the decision to transport any waste into the State for emplacement at the WIPP site. This Stipulated Agreement shall not bar the State of New Mexico from seeking or obtaining judicial review of any Department of Energy actions and final decisions in that respect.

6. If not required by federal laws or regulations existing at the time, the Department of Energy shall, nevertheless, provide to the State of New Mexico and the public, a reasonable review period prior to any decision to change the nature or scope of the WIPP project to that of a permanent, high level waste repository, or a decision not to retrieve the high level waste placed in the repository on a temporary basis which high level waste the Department of Energy intends to remove at the conclusion of the experimental period of approximately thirty (30) years in duration.

7. The defendant, DOE, shall make a good faith effort to assist the State of New Mexico in resolving the State's off-site state governmental concerns. In order to carry out its obligations under this paragraph, the defendant, DOE, shall prior to February 1, 1982, seek to establish and participate in a State-Federal task force comprised of all federal governmental agencies with jurisdiction over or responsibility for activities related to WIPP and shall join with the State, where appropriate, in seeking and recommending federal or Congressional resolution of the following State concerns related to the WIPP project:

(a) the question of state liability arising from accidents;

(b) funding for necessary road upgrading;

(c) funding and training for ongoing emergency preparedness and emergency response;

(d) monitoring of transportation of waste through the State;

(e) funding for, and assistance in, conducting baseline health studies of inhabitants in neighboring communities near the WIPP site and reasonable periodic monitoring thereafter;

(f) funding for, and assistance in, post-operation monitoring of the WIPP site.

In the event that the State of New Mexico is not satisfied by February 1, 1982 (or a mutually agreed upon date thereafter), that such concerns will be resolved prior to the completion of the SPDV phase of the WIPP project and any decision to authorize the commencement of permanent facility construction for the WIPP project, the State of New Mexico may raise those issues in any trial on the merits.

8. The SPDV phase of the WIPP project currently underway shall not exceed, before the decision as to whether the information obtained from the SPDV program and site and design validation tests warrants the commencement of construction of the full permanent WIPP repository, the excavation of approximately 115,000 tons of salt and four acres of excavated areas as set forth in the Department of Energy's TME 3063 document on SPDV published in October of 1980.

9. The defendants, Bureau of Land Management and Department of Interior, shall, in accordance with DOI withdrawal regulations, conduct public hearings on July 14 and 15 of this year on DOE's pending withdrawal application relating to the proposed public land site for the WIPP project. That application, notice of which was published in

45 Fed. Reg. 75768-69 (November 17, 1980) seeks to reserve the land for the exclusive use of DOE for the purpose of protecting the geological integrity of the site for the research and development of a WIPP project and performing SPDV.

10. This Stipulated Agreement does not affect the validity of the Record of Decision entered by the Department of Energy for the WIPP project on January 22, 1981, nor does it obligate DOE to undertake any additional steps in the NEPA process with respect to the WIPP project beyond that required by law. Notwithstanding such Record of Decision, the Department of Energy shall comply with all of the terms and conditions contained in the provisions of this Stipulated Agreement.

11. The Department of Energy shall cooperate with County Commissions of Lea and Eddy Counties to permit the Counties to provide optimum road access to the WIPP site from population centers of both counties.

12. The application of plaintiff, State of New Mexico, for preliminary injunction is withdrawn by the plaintiff without prejudice to any of the claims in its Complaint.

13. By entering into this Stipulated Agreement, defendants do not waive any defenses they may have to this action.

14. All proceedings in this action should be stayed until February 1, 1982, at which time the parties agree to report to the Court on the status of the case. Any such subsequent trial on the merits shall be limited to the issues of State concern addressed in paragraphs 4, 7, and 9 of this Stipulated Agreement.

Signature:

For the Plaintiff State of New Mexico

JEFF BINGAMAN
Attorney General

Signature:

For the Defendants

R. E. THOMPSON
United States Attorney

MYLES FLINT
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
Attorney for Defendants

APPROVED:

For Defendant Department of Energy

For Defendant Department of the Interior

Appendix A

AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

This Agreement is entered into effective as hereinafter provided by and between the State of New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as the "State") and the United States Department of Energy (hereinafter referred to as "DOE").

WHEREAS, DOE is proceeding with plans for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant project (hereinafter referred to as "WIPP") in New Mexico, as more fully described below;

WHEREAS, the parties recognize: (1) the United States Government's responsibility for national security; (2) DOE's responsibility for environmental aspects in developing procedures, systems and facilities for safe disposal of radioactive wastes arising from past and future conduct of the Nation's defense programs; and (3) the State's responsibility for the welfare of its citizens including, but not limited to, public health and safety, environmental and socioeconomic aspects of the transportation, handling, storage and disposal of radioactive wastes in New Mexico;

WHEREAS, the Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980, P. L. 96-164 attached as Appendix A, provides only with respect to WIPP that the Secretary of DOE shall enter into a written agreement with the appropriate State officials providing for consultation and cooperation with regard to the public health and safety aspects of the project;

WHEREAS, under P. L. 96-164 the State has the right to comment on and make recommendations with regard to the public health and safety aspects of WIPP;

WHEREAS, the Secretary shall receive, consider, resolve and act upon the comments and recommendations made by the State within time frames specified in Article IX of this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Agreement has been reached in accordance with P. L. 96-164.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE AND INTENT

A. This Agreement affirms the intent of the Secretary to consult and cooperate with the appropriate officials of the State with respect to the public health and safety concerns of the State, and to give consideration to such concerns and cooperate with such officials in resolving such concerns consistent with P.L. 96-164. It also affirms the intent of the Governor of the State to express such concerns in a timely manner and to make all reasonable efforts to cooperate with DOE in resolving such concerns.

B. It is recognized that WIPP was an ongoing project at the time the parties commenced their negotiations of this Agreement. In the event the WIPP mission as described in Article VI of this Agreement is substantially changed, whether by amendment to P.L. 96-164 or otherwise, the parties may mutually agree to no longer be bound by this Agreement or provisions of it and the parties shall not be bound to comply with certain provisions of the Agreement if such changes in the WIPP mission make a particular provision impossible to perform or enforce. Any such agreement shall be reflected in a modification to this Agreement.

C. The purpose of this Agreement, in carrying out the intent expressed in Paragraph A of this Article, is to designate Key Events; set time frames for review, comment and resolution of comments; and establish procedures for review of WIPP and for resolving conflicts.

ARTICLE II - DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement:

A. The term "State" means the sovereign State of New Mexico, as represented by the Governor of the State of New Mexico or his duly authorized representative;

B. The term "DOE" means the United States Department of Energy as represented by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative;

C. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy, or anyone serving in that capacity, or any duly authorized representative of the Secretary;

D. The term "public health and safety" means the potential impact upon the citizens of New Mexico resulting from activity attendant to WIPP, and includes any environmental effects which can impact the health and safety of New Mexico citizens;

E. The term "defense waste" means radioactive wastes resulting from defense activities and defense programs of the United States Government exempted from regulation by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The term excludes any radioactive waste generated by the commercial nuclear power industry;

F. The term "transuranic waste" or "TRU waste" means defense waste, other than high level waste or spent reactor fuel, containing alpha emitting transuranic elements (including Uranium-233), with radioactive half lives greater than one year, in excess of 10 nanocuries per gram of waste;

G. The term "high level waste" means defense waste, in the form of the solidified product of the first-cycle solvent extraction or similar process by means of which uranium and plutonium are recovered from irradiated reactor fuel;

H. The term "Key Event" means a significant activity in the development, design, construction, operation and decontamination and decommissioning of WIPP;

I. The term "Milestone" means an action which shall be achieved prior to the commencement by DOE of a Key Event; however, it is recognized that there may be revisions to Milestone documentation after commencement of the Key Event involved; and

J. The term "Working Agreement" means the document, incorporated herein by reference as Appendix B, which elaborates on the details of this Agreement and shall be further developed pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE III - EFFECTIVE DATE

As required by P. L. 96-164, this Agreement shall become effective upon the elapse of forty-five days while Congress is in session unless the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, in writing, waive any portion of such forty-five days; the forty-five days to commence running upon submission of this Agreement as signed by the parties to the Committees. DOE shall advise the State in writing as to the date on which the foregoing requirement has been fulfilled and such date shall be deemed to be the effective date of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV - POINTS OF CONTACT

A. The Chairman, Radioactive Waste Consultation Task Force, State of New Mexico, or such other person as designated by the Governor, is the principal representative of the State for maintaining liaison with DOE and for the consultation and cooperation process.

B. The Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, DOE (Manager, ALO), or anyone serving in that capacity, is designated by the Secretary as the principal representative of DOE for maintaining liaison with the State and for the consultation and cooperation process.

C. The principal representatives may designate appropriate individuals or groups to conduct day-to-day activities for them.

ARTICLE V - MODIFICATIONS

A. The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments, including but not limited to changes in applicable law, including but not necessarily limited to P. L. 96-164, may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions contained herein upon written notice to the other party, setting forth the modification or modifications requested together with the reasons therefor. The other party agrees to consider the requested modification or modifications, to respond to the request in writing and to enter into negotiations in good faith within 30 days of receipt of the request.

B. Pursuant to P. L. 96-164, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of modifications to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI - WIPP MISSION

A. P. L. 96-164 authorized WIPP as a defense activity of DOE for the express purpose of providing a research and development facility to demonstrate the safe disposal of radioactive wastes resulting from defense activities and defense programs of the U. S. Government exempted from regulation by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

B. WIPP is intended to include receipt, handling and permanent disposal of transuranic waste and temporary storage for experimental purposes of a limited amount of high level waste. The amount of radioactivity shall be as set forth in the Safety Analysis Report referenced in the Working Agreement under Article III. All radioactive material used in high level waste experiments shall be removed from the WIPP site on completion of the experiments and prior to decontamination and decommissioning. Transuranic wastes shall be subject to a period of retrievability prior to permanent disposal as set forth in the Retrievability Plan referenced in Article IV of the Working Agreement.

C. DOE or its successor governmental agency shall not abandon the WIPP site without decontamination and decommissioning having been completed. As stated in the Working Agreement, the Milestones and associated consultation and cooperation process provisions covering the decontamination and decommissioning of WIPP shall be negotiated by the parties in the future.

ARTICLE VII - KEY EVENTS AND MILESTONES

A. DOE shall consult and cooperate with the State as the project progresses through Key Events and Milestones identified in Paragraph C of this Article and in the Working Agreement. Such consultation and cooperation shall be on a regular, ongoing basis to facilitate an orderly process of State review and evaluation. It is recognized that neither the Key Events nor the Milestones so identified are necessarily sequential, particularly since some Key Events and Milestones may properly be carried on simultaneously under this Agreement.

B. DOE shall give prior written notice to the State of its intention to commence Key Events identified in Paragraph C of this Article.

C. The following are currently identified as Key Events:

1. Draft Environmental Evaluation;
2. Preliminary Engineering - Title I;
3. Final Environmental Evaluation;
4. Site and Preliminary Design Validation (SPDV) Construction;
5. Detailed Design - Title II;
6. Construction of Construction Exhaust and Salt Handling Shaft;
7. Construction of Ventilation Supply and Service Shaft;
8. Construction of Waste Handling Building;
9. Underground Development;
10. Construction of Emergency Generator Building;
11. Construction of Waste Shaft;
12. Construction of Ventilation Exhaust Filter Building;
13. Computer Installation for the Facilities Alarm, Control and Monitoring Systems;
14. Operations;
15. Retrievability Decision for TRU Waste;
16. High Level Waste Retrieval and Shipping; and
17. Decontamination and Decommissioning.

D. Other significant activities may from time to time be agreed upon as Key Events or one or more of the above Key Events may be deleted or revised pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph A of Article I of the Working Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII - CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

A. DOE shall keep the State currently and fully advised relative to WIPP in accordance with this Agreement and the requirements of the Working Agreement so that the State may make independent reviews on public health and safety concerns relative to WIPP.

B. The data, reports and other material to be furnished the State in order to meet the foregoing requirement as to a particular Key Event shall be identified in the Working Agreement as work progresses toward achieving that Key Event. The types of data, reports and other material DOE shall furnish the State include, but are not limited to, draft and final environmental impact assessments and statements; technical reports and program plans; administrative and technical progress reports; the safety analysis report and amendments; construction and engineering design documents; and legislative land withdrawal proposals.

C. In order for the State to make the independent reviews on public health and safety under this Article, the State shall have the right to conduct reasonable independent monitoring and testing of on-site activities related to the WIPP project; provided, however, that such monitoring and testing shall not unreasonably interfere with on-site activities.

D. It is recognized that as activities on WIPP are carried on, the Milestones involved in particular Key Events shall be identified with more precision.

E. The parties have negotiated a Working Agreement, identifying for each of the early Key Events the appropriate Milestones, the documents DOE is to submit to the State, the timing for such submissions, the timing for the State to identify public health and safety concerns and the process to be followed to try to eliminate those concerns before there is recourse to the procedure set forth in Article IX of this Agreement. From time to time the Working Agreement shall be changed and added to as therein provided by agreement of the parties in consonance with the intent of this Agreement.

F. The Working Agreement, as agreed upon and changed and added to from time to time, shall be part of this Agreement as Appendix B. Revisions to the Working Agreement consistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall not be considered as modifications to this Agreement for purposes of Paragraph B of Article V of this Agreement.

G. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude the State from making available to the public copies of all data, reports and other material furnished the State by DOE pursuant to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE IX - CONFLICT RESOLUTION

A. In the event that actions under Article VIII of this Agreement do not satisfy the State's concern or concerns as to the public health and safety (including the identification of Key Events and Milestones), the principal representative of the State and the Manager, ALO shall meet to discuss the matter in detail. Within 10 calendar days after conclusion of the discussion, the Manager, ALO shall advise the State in writing what DOE action, if any, is contemplated with respect to the State's particular concern or concerns. If the State is not satisfied by the written determination of the Manager, ALO, the Governor shall notify the Secretary in writing within 10 calendar days of receipt of such determination that the State intends to invoke the provisions of this Article and the reasons therefor. The Governor may not delegate his authority under this Paragraph. A copy of the notification shall be furnished the Manager, ALO.

B. Within 30 days after notification under Paragraph A of this Article, the principal representative of the State and the Manager, ALO shall appoint one (1) mutually agreed upon recognized, independent expert in the particular field involved as the conflict resolution hearing officer. The conflict resolution hearing officer may employ as many experts in the particular field or fields involved and support staff as he shall determine are necessary to assist him in making a recommendation or recommendations on the matter or matters before him.

C. Within 15 calendar days after the appointment of the conflict resolution hearing officer, the principal representative of the State and the Manager, ALO shall each submit to the hearing officer a written statement of their respective positions and the basis therefor. The hearing officer may hear oral presentations by the State and the Manager, ALO.

D. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the State or the Manager, ALO from asking for and receiving from the hearing officer a reasonable extension of the time limit set forth in Paragraph C of this Article for good cause, such as recourse to the advice of outside experts in the particular field or fields involved.

E. The conflict resolution hearing officer shall compile and maintain an accurate record of all written submissions and a transcript of any oral presentations made to him pursuant to Paragraph C of this Article.

F. The conflict resolution hearing officer shall consider all written submissions and oral presentations in the record and transcript required by Paragraph E of this Article and shall make written recommendations on the matter or matters before him which shall refer to the specific facts in that record relied upon by him. The responsibility for making written recommendations under this Paragraph shall not be delegated by the conflict resolution hearing officer.

G. The conflict resolution hearing officer shall transmit his written recommendations along with a copy of the record and transcript to the Secretary, the principal representative of the State and the Manager, ALO within 30 calendar days following his receipt and consideration of all written submissions and oral presentations authorized by Paragraph C of this Article.

H. Within 10 calendar days following receipt of the written recommendations of the conflict resolution hearing officer and the record and transcript, the Governor and the Manager, ALO may submit their own written comments and recommendations to the Secretary which shall be made a part of the record required by Paragraph E of this Article. An information copy of any such comments and recommendations by either party shall be transmitted to the other party.

I. Within 25 calendar days following receipt of the written recommendations of the conflict resolution hearing officer and the record and transcript, the Secretary shall issue a written decision on the matter or matters before him which shall include the basis in the record for such decision and shall constitute final agency action on and resolution of the matter or matters under this Agreement. Issuing a decision under this Paragraph may not be delegated by the Secretary. Copies of the decision shall be transmitted to the Governor and the Manager, ALO.

J. Upon notification to the Secretary under Paragraph A of this Article that the State intends to invoke this Article, DOE shall not commence any Key Event if the commencement of such Key Event is inconsistent with the concern or concerns of the State under consideration under this Article unless specifically authorized in writing by the Secretary or agreed to in writing by the Governor. In the event that the Secretary decides to authorize DOE to commence any Key Event pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph, that written authorization shall include the basis for such decision and a copy of it shall be transmitted to the Governor at the same time that it is transmitted to the Manager, ALO. The Secretary may not delegate his authority under this Paragraph.

K. The decision of the Secretary under Paragraph I of this Article shall be implemented by DOE.

L. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the withdrawal, at the State's request, of a matter from further consideration under this Article.

M. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the State from seeking written public input at the State level which shall be transmitted by the State to the conflict resolution hearing officer and shall be made part of the record required by Paragraph E of this Article; provided, however, that neither such solicitation of input nor the input itself shall delay the conflict resolution process beyond the time limitations set forth in this Article.

N. Nothing in Article IX shall be construed to be a waiver by the State of New Mexico of judicial review of any final agency actions of the Secretary of DOE or of the Secretary's aforementioned written authorizations to commence Key Events.

ARTICLE X - DOE ASSISTANCE

The parties recognize that in order for the State to comment and make recommendations under this Agreement it must have adequate resources to carry out an independent review of WIPP. DOE shall continue to assist the State in obtaining the resources necessary for the State to undertake a meaningful independent review of the public health and safety aspects of WIPP.

ARTICLE XI - SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

A. It is recognized that a number of State and U.S. Government agencies, in addition to the Task Force and DOE, have jurisdiction over various matters involving WIPP. This Agreement does not supersede, limit, modify, relinquish or waive the authorities, rights, jurisdictions or responsibilities of such agencies. The parties recognize that such authorities, rights, jurisdictions and responsibilities do not necessarily remove a matter from discussion.

B. This Agreement is a binding enforceable agreement between the State of New Mexico and the Department of Energy. The provisions of this Agreement and the Working Agreement incorporated herein shall not be construed to limit, modify, relinquish or waive any right which the State, the U.S. Government or their citizens may have to seek administrative or judicial review of any action by the Secretary, DOE or the State on any matter relating to any activity conducted in connection with the WIPP project pursuant to any applicable regulation, law or constitutional provision of the State or the United States. Nothing in this Agreement shall confer or be deemed to confer any right to judicial review of any action by the Secretary except as otherwise provided by any applicable regulation, law or constitutional provisions of the State or the United States. The execution of this Agreement of itself does not constitute State approval of any specific past or future action or omission by the Federal Government with respect to the WIPP project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have signed this Agreement in several duplicate originals.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Bruce King
(Governor)

July 1/81
(Date)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

James B. Edwards
(Secretary)

JUN 30 1981
(Date)

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC LAW 96-164 (S.673); December 29, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AND MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1980

TITLE II - GENERAL PROVISIONS

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT, DELAWARE BASIN, NEW MEXICO

Sec. 213. (a) The Secretary of Energy shall proceed with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant construction project authorized to be carried out in the Delaware Basin of southeast New Mexico (project 77-13-f) in accordance with the authorization for such project as modified by this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is authorized as a defense activity of the Department of Energy, administered by the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, for the express purpose of providing a research and development facility to demonstrate the safe disposal of radioactive wastes resulting from the defense activities and programs of the United States exempted from regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Consultation and cooperation

(b)(1) In carrying out such project, the Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the appropriate officials of the State of New Mexico, with respect to the public health and safety concerns of such State in regard to such project and shall, consistent with the purposes of subsection (a), give consideration to such concerns and cooperate with such officials in resolving such concerns. The consultation and cooperation required by this paragraph shall be carried out as provided in paragraph (2).

Written agreement

(2) The Secretary shall seek to enter into a written agreement with the appropriate officials of the State of New Mexico, as provided by the laws of the State of New Mexico, not later than September 30, 1980, setting forth the procedures under which the consultation and cooperation required by paragraph (1) shall be carried out. Such procedures shall include as a minimum--

(A) the right of the State of New Mexico to comment on, and make recommendations with regard to, the public health and safety aspects of such project before the occurrence of certain key events identified in the agreement;

(B) procedures, including specific time frames, for the Secretary to receive, consider, resolve, and act upon comments and recommendations made by the State of New Mexico; and

(C) procedures for the Secretary and the appropriate officials of the State of New Mexico to periodically review, amend, or modify the agreement.

Submittal to Congressional committees

(3) As soon as practicable after the date on which the agreement referred to in paragraph (2) is entered into by the Secretary and the appropriate officials of the State of New Mexico, but not more than 15 days after such date, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives copies of such agreement, and a period of 45 days shall elapse while Congress is in session before such agreement becomes effective unless the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, waive any portion of such 45-day period. The Secretary shall promptly notify such committees of any amendment or modification made to such agreement under paragraph (2)(C).

(c) No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be held, considered, or construed as amending, superseding, or otherwise modifying any provision of this section unless such law does so by specifically and explicitly amending, repealing, or superseding this section.

Approved December 29, 1979.

APPENDIX B

WORKING AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

This Working Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation forms part of the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between the State of New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as the "State"), as represented by the Chairman, Radioactive Waste Consultation Task Force, and the United States Department of Energy (hereinafter referred to as "DOE"), as represented by the Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office (hereinafter referred to as the "Manager, ALO"), and is identified as Appendix B.

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE AND INTENT

A. This Working Agreement is designed as a dynamic document which sets forth the working details of the consultation and cooperation process contemplated by the underlying Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation. The Manager, ALO and the State shall revise this Working Agreement from time to time as is agreed to be mutually desirable to facilitate and maximize the benefits of the intended process of consultation and cooperation. Any revision may be initiated at the written request of either party setting forth the revision or revisions requested together with the reason or reasons therefor The other party shall consider the requested revision or revisions, shall respond to the request in writing and shall enter into negotiations in good faith within 30 days of receipt of the request.

B. It is agreed that the process described in this Working Agreement for the Key Events and Milestones shall establish the general pattern to be followed in the consultation and cooperation process, subject to such improvements as are deemed desirable by the parties, for the additional Key Events and Milestones to be added to this Working Agreement.

ARTICLE II - GENERAL

A. DOE shall give prior written notice to the State of its intention to commence Key Events identified in this Working Agreement.

B. If the State has any concern or concerns as to public health and safety, the State shall use its best efforts to advise DOE on such concerns or concerns within the time frames specified in this Working Agreement; provided, however, that notwithstanding any time frames specified in this Working Agreement, the State may at any time advise DOE of its concern or concerns as to public health and safety. It is recognized, however, that the status of WIPP at the time the State raises a concern may in itself place a limit on DOE's ability to accommodate the concern.

C. The State and DOE shall discuss the State comments with a view toward providing clarification and satisfying any concerns the State may have as to public health and safety. It is recognized that this shall be an ongoing process, with all reasonable efforts being made to resolve the matter by both parties at the lowest level of local authority.

D. In the event that actions under Paragraph C of this Article do not satisfy the State's concern or concerns as to the public health and safety, the provisions of Article IX of the underlying Agreement shall be followed.

E. The parties recognize that prior consultation cannot be carried out for those Key Events or Milestones that have already commenced or been completed, such as Title I design. However, the State may comment and make recommendations on Key Events and Milestones completed or underway.

F. Where a State or Federal permit is a prerequisite to any action by DOE (e.g., access roads, site development or discharge of pollutants), that action shall not be carried out until the appropriate permit has been obtained.

G. The data, reports and other material to be furnished to the State by DOE and to DOE by the State for each Key Event after commencement of that Key Event shall be as agreed to by the Manager ALO and the State. Each such agreement shall be reflected in a written modification to this Working Agreement.

ARTICLE III - SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

A. The Safety Analysis Report (SAR), as amended from time to time, constitutes the most comprehensive document concerning WIPP both in general and specifically as related to public health and safety as well as other matters. The SAR is a dynamic document describing all aspects of the WIPP design and shall be amended by way of revision and additions throughout the entire WIPP project. The degree of detail provided in this Article aids in the negotiation of Article IV of this Working Agreement.

B. DOE shall furnish to the State the various chapters of the SAR and amendments to the SAR in order to afford the State both the opportunity to review these chapters and amendments and the opportunity to express to DOE any public health and safety concerns the State may have. It is anticipated that the furnishing of this material, the State's review, the State's comments and recommendations and DOE's response shall be an ongoing process in accordance with the procedures identified in Paragraphs C and D of Article II of this Working Agreement. The State shall be represented by the Director of the State's Environmental Evaluation Group in matters relating to review of, and comments and recommendations on, the SAR and amendments and references thereto.

C. The SAR shall contain the following material:

Chapter 1 - Introduction and General Description

This chapter provides an overview of WIPP and sets forth general information on specific features of WIPP. Included is information on:

1. Location;
2. Mission;
3. Organization;
4. Facilities - both surface and underground;
5. Operations - including retrieval; and
6. Research and Development programs.

Chapter 2 - Site Characteristics

Information is included in the following areas:

1. Geography and Demography - including details on location, site description, traffic patterns, population distribution, land and water uses and agriculture;
2. Nearby Industrial, Transportation and Military Facilities - including current as well as growth projections;
3. Meteorology - including regional climatology, local meteorology, measurement programs, diffusion estimates, paleoclimatology and climatic changes;
4. Surface Hydrology - including a hydrologic description, floods, dam failures, effluents and chemical/biological composition of adjacent water courses;
5. Subsurface Hydrology - including ground water systems, utilization and monitoring;
6. Regional Geology - including physiography, geomorphology, history, stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics and pleistocene climate of the site region;
7. Site Geology - including further details for the site similar to 6 above;
8. Vibratory Ground Motion - including seismicity, tectonic activity and potential for earthquakes;
9. Surface Faulting - including discussions of capable faults and results of investigations to date;
10. Stability of Subsurface Materials and Foundations - including materials properties, soil and rock characteristics, ground water, design criteria and instrumentation; and
11. Slope Stability - including boring logs.

Chapter 3 - Principal Design Criteria

Specifically addressed are criteria on:

1. Definition of mission - including waste characterization, repository functions, storage capacities, retrievability and by-products;
2. Structural and mechanical design - including wind, tornado, flood, backfill, missile, seismic, snow, thermal and soil erosion;
3. Safety protection criteria - including confinement, handling, emplacement, retrieval, fire, explosion, radiological, criticality and mine safety;
4. Design classification - including definition of design classes and severe natural events; and
5. Decommissioning - including decontamination, backfilling, sealing, record maintenance and site markers.

Chapter 4 - Plant Design

This chapter provides a detailed facility description. This chapter shall be more frequently updated than any other SAR chapter to reflect the ongoing design and construction processes. Included are details on:

1. Location details;
2. Surface facilities - including all buildings for waste handling and support functions;
3. Shafts and subsurface facilities - including shafts and storage and experimental areas;
4. Service and utility systems - including ventilation, electrical, fire protection, waste water, salt handling, radwaste, transportation, alarms, maintenance, compressed air and underground fuel;
5. Emplacement and Retrieval - including equipment for all waste forms; and
6. Underground excavation equipment - including miners, roof bolters, etc.

Chapter 5 - Process Description

This chapter describes the processes utilized in transporting, handling, emplacing and retrieving all waste forms. Processes discussed include:

1. Contact-handled (CH) waste handling;
2. Remote-handled (RH) waste handling;
3. Experimental handling;
4. Plant generated radwaste;
5. General processes - including instrumentation, criticality safety and waste logging;
6. Underground excavation - including methods of materials handling, ventilation and backfill;
7. Control room;
8. Analytical Sampling; and
9. Retrievability of all waste forms.

Chapter 6 - Radiation Protection

This chapter is provided to address DOE requirements and existing federal laws governing occupational exposures, as well as to provide information on normal operation dose consequences. Information provided includes:

1. As low as reasonably achievable (ALARA);
2. Radiation sources;
3. Radiation protection;
4. On-site dose assessment;
5. Radiological control program; and
6. Off-site dose assessment.

Chapter 7 - Accident Analysis

This chapter provides the evaluation of potential impact on public health and safety of operational accidents which could result in off-site radiological releases. Specifically included are:

1. Accident classifications;
2. Source terms and analytical methods; and
3. Accident descriptions and actual analyses.

Chapter 8 - Long Term Waste Isolation Assessment

This chapter covers the long term impact on public health and safety following decommissioning and site control termination. Included are:

1. Identification of potential communication modes;
2. Modeling methods; and
3. Consequence analyses.

Chapter 9 - Conduct of Operations

This chapter provides information on facility operations specifically including:

1. Organizational structure;
2. Acceptance tests;
3. Training;
4. Operating procedures;
5. Security; and
6. Emergencies.

Chapter 10 - Operating Limits and Controls

This chapter provides limits on operation based on preservation of the assumptions used in the design and safety analyses. Specifically covered are:

1. Design Limits - including heat generation rates, waste content and containers;
2. Operating limits and surveillance requirements - including limits on conveyances, loading, underground fuel storage and backfill;
3. Design features;
4. Administrative controls; and
5. Guidelines for the operating organization - including monitoring instrumentation, electrical power systems and facilities.

Chapter 11 - Quality Assurance

This chapter provides information on organizational and administrative programs during site investigation, design, construction and operation. Quality Assurance programs are presented for each of the primary contracting organizations as well as DOE.

ARTICLE IV - KEY EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED MILESTONES

Where a Key Event has already commenced or been completed, DOE shall, at the State's request, review with the State the information already furnished by DOE to the State and provide such supplementary information as may be agreed upon. It is recognized, however, that DOE's ability to respond to any particular State concern may be limited after the commencement or completion of a Key Event or Milestone.

A. DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (already commenced)

1. Issuance Of Geological Characterization Report - GCR

   This background document has been furnished to the State.

2. Issuance Of Draft Environmental Impact Statement

   (a) DOE has furnished this document to the State.
   (b) The State has reviewed and commented in accordance with NEPA.
   (c) DOE has acknowledged the State's comments after holding additional hearings at the State's request.

B. PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING - TITLE I (already commenced)

1. Conceptual Design And Design Criteria

   The State has been furnished this documentation.

2. Title I Design Report

   (a) The State has been furnished the technical portions of the Title I design report.
   (b) DOE shall furnish any supplements to these portions when completed.

3. Issuance Of Safety Analysis Report (SAR) For Title I Design

   (a) The State has been furnished the SAR in five volumes.
   (b) The State's review is in progress and shall be an ongoing process.

(c) DOE is responding and shall continue to respond to the State's comments.
(d) Consultation shall continue.
(e) DOE-initiated changes to the SAR shall follow this same ongoing process.

C. FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (already commenced)

1. DOE Applications For State And Federal Permits Or Approvals

DOE shall transmit copies of applications and supporting documentation to the State at time of application.

2. Issuance Of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)

DOE shall furnish copies to the State at the time of approval by the Secretary.

D. SITE AND PRELIMINARY DESIGN VALIDATION (SPDV) CONSTRUCTION

1. Institutional (For Informational Purposes)*

(a) FEIS and Record of Decision
(b) Any required BLM cooperative agreement on land use
(c) Any required right-of-way acquisition
(d) Any leases that are required
(e) All applications for State and Federal permits and clearances
(f) All approved State and Federal permits and clearances

2. SPDV Design

Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within 60 calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within 30 calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

(a) Design criteria
(b) SPDV experimental program summary (SAR amendment - see Article III, Paragraph C, Chapter 1, item 6)
(c) Technical portions of the SPDV design (furnsihed as discrete construction contract packages)

3. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

(a) 30 calendar day notification prior to site mobilization of first SPDV construction contractor
(b) Baseline SPDV schedule summary

*Wherever documents are indicated in this Working Agreement as being furnished "for informational purposes", the furnishing of the document is intended to provide background information for other Milestones or Key Events. While the State need not furnish comments, the State may discuss such documents with DOE under this Working Agreement.

E. DETAILED DESIGN - TITLE II

1. TITLE I

(a) Title I design package

DOE has provided this documentation to the State. Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within * calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within ___ calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

(b) Title I design criteria

DOE has provided this document to the State. Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within ___ calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within ___ calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

(c) Waste acceptance criteria

DOE has provided this documentation to the State. Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within ___ calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within ___ calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

(d) SAR amendments

Reasonable time limits for State review and comment and the corresponding DOE response to the State shall be agreed upon between the State and the DOE WIPP Project Manager for each amendment.

*Wherever in this Working Agreement time requirements are left blank, it is intended that such requirements be negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

2. Institutional (For Informational Purposes)

FEIS and Record of Decision (furnished for informational purposes under IV.D.1 above)

3. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

Periodic progress reports, if any, for SPDV

F. CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION EXHAUST AND SALT HANDLING SHAFT

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

(a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
(b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Institutional (For Informational Purposes)

(a) Federal land withdrawal
(b) State land acquisition
(c) Lease acquisition
(d) All applications for State and Federal permits and clearances
(e) All approved State and Federal permits and clearances

3. Preliminary Geotechnical Suitability Determination

(a) Tectonic stability
(b) Deep dissolution
(c) Regional hydrology
(d) Site structural stability
(e) brine reservoirs
(f) Breccia pipes

4. Preliminary Transportation Evaluation

(a) Radiological impacts under normal conditions
(b) Radiological impacts under accident conditions

5. Preliminary Experimental Program

Preliminary high level waste experimental plan

6. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

(a) Progress reports on SPDV
(b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
(c) Baseline schedule summary

G. CONSTRUCTION OF VENTILATION SUPPLY AND SERVICE SHAFT

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

(a) Technical portions of the Titel II design package
(b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

(a) Progress reports on SPDV
(b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
(c) Baseline schedule summary

H. CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE HANDLING BUILDING

The following Milesones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

(a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
(b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

(a) Progress reports on SPDV
(b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
(c) Baseline schedule summary

I. UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

(a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
(b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

(a) Progress reports on SPDV
(b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
(c) Baseline schedule summary

J. CONSTRUCTION OF EMERGENCY GENERATOR BUILDING

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

   (a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
   (b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

   (a) Progress reports on SPDV
   (b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
   (c) Baseline schedule summary

K. CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE SHAFT

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

   (a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
   (b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

   (a) Progress reports on SPDV
   (b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
   (c) Baseline schedule summary

L. CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE EXHAUST FILTER BUILDING

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

   (a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
   (b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

   (a) Progress reports on SPDV
   (b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
   (c) Baseline schedule summary

M. COMPUTER INSTALLATION FOR THE FACILITIES ALARM, CONTROL AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Title II

   (a) Technical portions of the Title II design package
   (b) Title II amendments to the SAR

2. Site Emergency Response

   Site emergency response manual

3. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

   (a) Progress reports on SPDV
   (b) At least 30 calendar day DOE notification to the State prior to site mobilization of construction contractor
   (c) Baseline schedule summary

N. OPERATIONS

1. Final Facility

   Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within ___ calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within ___ calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

   (a) Final facility amendments to the SAR
   (b) Operating procedures
   (c) Final site emergency response manual
   (d) Final waste acceptance criteria

2. Pre-Operational Testing

   Any State comments as to public health and safety concerns shall be provided to the DOE WIPP Project Manager within ___ calendar days after receipt of documentation from DOE. DOE shall respond to the State comments within ___ calendar days after receipt of such comments. Nothing herein shall preclude further discussions of the matter or any updates prepared by DOE. Reasonable time frames for State comments and DOE response to any DOE updates shall be as negotiated by the principal representatives of the parties.

   Pre-operational test reports

3. Final Transportation Evaluation

   (a) Department of Transportation certification(s) of shipping cask(s) (for informational purposes)
   (b) Safety Analysis Report(s) on Packaging (SARP)
   (c) Information on the mode of transport and routing as available

4. Final Experimental Program

   High level waste experimental plan and schedule

5. Notification (For Informational Purposes)

   (a) Seven calendar day notification prior to RH/CH TRU and high level waste retrievability demonstration
   (b) Seven calendar day notification prior to expected start of operations (i.e., receipt of first waste)
   (c) Periodic progress reports on full facility construction and SPDV experiments

O. RETRIEVABILITY DECISION FOR TRU WASTE

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Facility Performance Evaluation
2. Status Of Experimental Programs (Especially Borehole Plugging)
3. Final Geotechnical Suitability Determination (Update Of Preliminary Determination Incorporating Any Additional Data Acquired)
4. Final Retrieval Plan (If Retrieval Is Required)

P. HIGH LEVEL WASTE RETRIEVAL AND SHIPPING

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Decommissioning And Decontamination Plan For Experimental Facility Underground Area
2. Transportation Modes And Routes (As Available)

Q. DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Decommissioning Plan (Including Borehole Plugging And Decontamination Of Surface Facilities)
2. Monitoring Plan
3. Site Control Termination Plan
4. Retrieval Of Last Experimental Waste
5. Shipment Offsite Of Last Experimental Waste
6. Public Health And Safety Radiation Standards Plan

ARTICLE V - INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Working Agreement shall be interpreted and implemented in a manner consistent with the underlying Agreement.

MAR 24 1988

APPENDIX B

COMPREHENSIVE TOPICAL REPORTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION GROUP BEFORE THE DECISION TO CONSTRUCT THE PERMANENT REPOSITORY

1. Deep Dissolution: Including all available pertinent up-to-date data and arguments for and against the hypothesis of deep dissolution in the Delaware Basin and its potential effect on WIPP.

2. Disturbed Zone: Including all available pertinent up-to-date data and analyses of the nature, extent and potential significance to the repository.

3. Breccia Pipes: Including all available pertinent up-to-date data and analyses concerning the existence of breccia pipes in the basin and the reef, potential for future breccia pipe development, and their significance to WIPP.

4. DMG Hydrology: Including all available pertinent up-to-date data and analyses of the hydrologic characteristic, geochemistry, potential and rates for salt removal, and directions of flow and possible communication with other aquifers e.g., reef aquifer, San Andres Limestone aquifer and shallow aquifers.

5. Regional Hydrology: Including all available pertinent up-to-date data and analyses of the recharge and discharge area, flow times and interconections of aquifers near the site.

6. Natural Resources: Including detailed plans to control recovery of potash and hydrocarbons without disturbing the repository, and the evaluation of potential consequences of these plans.

7. Results of SPDV Site Validation Experiments: Including all pertinent results and analyses of experiments as listed in WIPP-TME-2975, pp. 15-16.

8. Plans for SPDV Design Validation: Updated, detailed plans and rationale for the proposed design validation experiments as outlined in TME-3058 and TME-3063.

9. Results of SPDV Design Validation Experiments: Including all pertinent results and analyses of experiments as agreed by DOE and EEG. (Further results to be later provided per note below.

10. Plans for Simulated Wastes Experiments: Updated, detailed plans and rationale for the proposed experiments.

11. Results of Simulated Waste Experiments: Including all pertinent results and analyses of experiments as agreed by DOE and EEG.

*NOTE: To be completed prior to the 45 day review period and prior to the decision to proceed as set forth in Paragraph 5 of the Order.

APPENDIX C

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, THE RESULTS OF WHICH TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION GROUP BEFORE THE DECISION TO CONSTRUCT THE PERMANENT REPOSITORY

1. Test Brine Reservoir in Deformation Zone: Reopen ERDA-6 and allow it to flow for at least 10 days to measure the depletion of pressure at regular intervals in this well, and if access can be obtained, in Pogo #1 federal well. Perform other necessary tests to determine the size, age, origin, and possible association with aquifers or other brine pockets.
2. Report on Brine Reservoirs: Provide a comprehensive topical report on available information concerning brine reservoirs in evaporite beds found in the Delaware Basin including the results of tests on ERDA-6. This should include available information on the location, sizes, quantity, pressures, quality, ideas on origin and methods of handling in mines.
3. Horizontal Exploration of the Disturbed Zone: At the earliest possible stage of facility construction and before emplacement of any waste at the WIPP repository, provide for an additional 3000 feet of drift north of presently planned station #2, which is approximately 2500 feet North of ERDA #9, and drill 3000 feet horizontal cores to the north from this new location.
4. Fracture Flow in Rustler Aquifers: Evaluate the extent of fracture flow in the Rustler aquifers and provide a report on the effect of fracture flow on the resultant release pathways considered in the PEIS.
5. Study of Aquifer Characteristics: Using in-situ methods, assess quantitatively and qualitiatively the lithology, porosity, permeability, bulk, density and distribution coefficients of the Rustler aquifers.

MAR 24 1988

December 1982

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex rel.,
JEFF BINGAMAN, Attorney General
of the State of New Mexico

Plaintiff,

vs. No. 81-0363 JB

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY, et al.,

Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL STIPULATED AGREEMENT
RESOLVING CERTAIN STATE OFF-SITE
CONCERNS OVER WIPP

SUPPLEMENTAL STIPULATED AGREEMENT RESOLVING CERTAIN STATE OFF-SITE CONCERNS OVER WIPP

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex rel.,
JEFF BINGAMAN, Attorney General
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Plaintiff,

vs. No. 81-0363 JB

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY, et al.,

Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL STIPULATED AGREEMENT
RESOLVING CERTAIN STATE OFF-SITE
CONCERNS OVER WIPP

I. INTRODUCTION.

This Supplemental Stipulated Agreement is entered into by the United States Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the purpose of addressing the State of New Mexico's off-site concerns over the proposed construction and operation of the WIPP nuclear waste facility near Carlsbad, New Mexico. On July 1, 1981 the parties entered into a Stipulated Agreement under which D.O.E. committed to making a good faith effort to assist the State in resolving the State's off-site governmental concerns over WIPP through a State-Federal Task Force. The State of New Mexico and D.O.E. have completed their negotiations on the State's off-site concerns through this State-Federal Task Force and have entered into the following additional stipulations and agreements with respect to WIPP.

II. SCOPE OF AGREEMENT.

This Supplemental Stipulated Agreement addresses the State's off-site concerns over WIPP in the four major areas of:

A. State liability;

B. Emergency response preparedness;

C. Independent monitoring of WIPP by the State; and the

D. Upgrading and repair of state highways.

The following agreements seek to finally resolve the State's off-site concerns although several aspects of certain issues remain to be negotiated by the parties at later dates according to the time schedules set forth in this Agreement. It is recognized by the parties hereto that the agreements and stipulations herein are contingent upon (1) a decision by D.O.E. to proceed to construct and operate a permanent waste facility as currently authorized by P.L. 96-164; and (2) Congressional funding therefor. (It is also noted that D.O.E. must obtain further land use authority pursuant to applicable law prior to actual construction of the permanent waste facility). The D.O.E. has advised the State that a decision will be made after the completion of the SPDV construction and site validation phases in 1983 whether to construct and operate the permanent WIPP facility, and this Agreement does not serve to prejudge that decision by either party.

III. OFF-SITE STATE CONCERNS ADDRESSED AND RESOLVED.

A. STATE LIABILITY

1. Summary of the State of New Mexico's Concerns.

It is the State of New Mexico's concern that a nuclear incident relating to WIPP may result in financial liability being imposed on the State, and that the provisions of the federal Price-Anderson Act may not, in all circumstances, adequately indemnify the State and fully protect its citizens seeking financial relief thereunder. The State has sought to have D.O.E. issue a legal opinion of its General Counsel answering certain

questions raised by the State concerning the application of the Price-Anderson Act to WIPP so as to confirm indemnification coverage for the State thereunder, as well as to have D.O.E. separately indemnify the State for any liability it might sustain as a result of WIPP activities. The State also seeks certain amendments to the Price-Anderson Act to increase the Act's coverage and protection to the public in the event of a WIPP-related nuclear incident in New Mexico.

2. Stipulations and Agreements for Resolving the State's Concerns in the Area of State Liability.

Following discussions with representatives of the State of New Mexico, the General Counsel of the Department of Energy has prepared a memorandum entitled Opinion of the General Counsel on the Application of the Price-Anderson Act to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Project, addressing questions and concerns raised by the State with respect to the coverage of the Price-Anderson Act and the policy and intentions of the Department of Energy in implementing the indemnity provisions of that Act in contracting for the WIPP. A copy of that memorandum is being provided to the State of New Mexico simultaneously with execution of this Stipulated Agreement but is not made a part of this agreement.

In an effort to accommodate the concerns raised by the State of New Mexico about its possible liability in the event of a nuclear incident arising out of the WIPP, the Department of Energy stipulates and agrees as follows:

a) Confirmation of Price-Anderson Act Coverage for the State of New Mexico on WIPP.

(1) Application of the Price-Anderson Act to WIPP.

It is stipulated that:

(i) D.O.E. has the authority to extend the Price-Anderson Act indemnity coverage to the operation of the WIPP facility as authorized by P.L. 96-164 for the emplacement of defense waste and to the related transportation of that waste through New Mexico to and from the WIPP site,

(ii) The term "persons indemnified" as used in the Price-Anderson Act and implementing indemnity agreements prescribed for the operating contract for WIPP includes the State of New Mexico and its political subdivisions and municipalities.

(iii) The D.O.E.'s authority to cover "persons indemnified" other than parties to the Price-Anderson indemnity agreements applies to WIPP even though that facility, as authorized by P.L. 96-164, is not now, nor is it expected to be, licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(iv) That while the "waiver of defenses" provision of Section 170 n of the Price-Anderson Act for "extraordinary nuclear occurrences" would be inapplicable to a nuclear incident at the WIPP site itself (because WIPP is not a "production or utilization facility" or a "device"), the "waiver of defenses" provision would be applicable in the event of an "extraordinary nuclear occurrence" which would occur in the course of the transportation of nuclear waste to the WIPP site from "a production or utilization facility" because the wastes would be "special nuclear material" or "by-product material."

(2) Agreement to Amend the WIPP Operating Contract to Expressly Recognize Coverage for the State of New Mexico.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that D.O.E. will amend and include in the existing WIPP Westinghouse Contract and include in any new or modified contract for the operation of WIPP upon completion of its construction, a specific mention in the standard Price-Anderson Act Indemnity Article that the phrase "persons indemnified" under the contracts includes the State of New Mexico, its municipalities and political subdivisions by the inclusion of the following clause:

> The term "Persons Indemnified" has the meaning set out in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2014(t), and, without limitation, includes the State of New Mexico, its municipalities and political subdivisions.

b) Protection Against Loss of Price-Anderson Act Coverage Because of D.O.E.'s Future Discretionary Actions and Because of Other Factors.

(1) Inclusion of Price-Anderson Act Indemnity Clause in Contracts.

The parties recognize that Price-Anderson Act indemnification coverage for the State is dependent upon D.O.E.'s exercising its discretion to include such a clause in the WIPP operating contract. The D.O.E. has already determined that the WIPP operating contract involves "activities under the risk of public liability for a substantial nuclear incident." In accordance with this decision, a statutory indemnity article has been included in the contract with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the current technical support contractor for WIPP and a potential operating contractor for the completed facility. Pursuant to this decision, it is D.O.E.'s current intention also to exercise its discretion in such a manner as to include a statutory indemnity article in any WIPP operating contract. While D.O.E. considers that a reversal of this decision is highly

unlikely, D.O.E. cannot stipulate away its discretion in this regard. However, D.O.E. does agree and stipulate that the State of New Mexico shall be given at least 60 days' prior written notice of D.O.E.'s intent to reverse the current decision to include a Price-Anderson Act Indemnity Article in its operating contract for WIPP. Such notice shall also set forth the reasons for the decision and shall provide the State of New Mexico an opportunity to comment on such a decision to D.O.E. and have its comments considered by D.O.E. before any such reversal of such decision is given effect. This stipulation does not waive or otherwise preclude the State from taking such other administrative or judicial actions as it may see fit with respect to such reversal decision by D.O.E.

(2) Delivery of All WIPP Contracts to the State.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will deliver and file with the State of New Mexico copies of all WIPP-related contracts, or portions thereof, which relate to the Price-Anderson indemnification coverage for the State of New Mexico and its citizens in order for the State to review them to insure that such protections are being provided, including but not limited to (1) the WIPP operating contract; (2) prime contracts for the operation of any "production or utilization facilities" or other facilities which may be the source or destination of any nuclear waste transported to or from the WIPP site; and (3) any contracts with the transporters of the waste to the WIPP site.

(3) Operation of WIPP or Transportation of Waste to WIPP by Federal Agents.

It is D.O.E.'s current intention to use contractor employees for the operation of WIPP and the transportation of waste to or from the WIPP site should a decision be made to construct and operate the facility as authorized in P.L. 96-164. While D.O.E. recognizes that if it chooses to operate WIPP, or transport the waste to or from WIPP by federal agents, Price-Anderson indemnification for the State and financial protection to the public hereunder would be lost, D.O.E. cannot agree or stipulate that it would not so use such federal agents. However, in the unlikely event that D.O.E. should reverse its present decision to use contractor employees for the operation of WIPP and the transporation of waste to or from WIPP, D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will give the State of New Mexico at least 60 days' prior written notice of its intention to reverse its present decision which notice shall include its reasons for reversing such decision, and D.O.E. shall afford the State the opportunity to comment on the reversal of its decision and have its comments considered by D.O.E. before it is effectuated. This stipulation does not waive or otherwise preclude the State from taking such other administrative or judicial actions as it may see fit with respect to such reversal of D.O.E.'s decision.

(4) Confirmation That the State's Own Insurance Coverage Will Not Have to be Exhausted Before the State can be Indemnified From the Price-Anderson Act Fund.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that, in the context of the WIPP project, the State of New Mexico's own financial protection available through its own liability insurance or legislative appropriations would not have to be exhausted or

applied to pay for its public liability before it would be indemnified under the Price-Anderson Act.

(5) Confirmation That 500 Million Dollar Price-Anderson Act Fund Would Not be First Depleted by Investigation Costs and Expenses of Litigation.

The D.O.E., agrees and stipulates that, pursuant to its procurement regulations, the Price-Anderson indemnity article included in WIPP-related contracts shall provide that the 500 million dollar Price-Anderson Act fund would not be first depleted by the costs of investigating or settling claims and defending suits before claimants would be paid therefrom.

c) Agreement by D.O.E. to Pay the Costs of Clean-up in Relation to WIPP Transportation Accidents.

The wastes to be shipped to or from WIPP shall be owned by D.O.E. and shall be shipped to WIPP by transportation contractors engaged by D.O.E. or its contractors or in vehicles owned by D.O.E.. In the unlikely event of a transportation accident involving such shipments, whether or not such an accident shall result in the exposure of any such wastes to the biosphere within the State upon or adjacent to the transportation corridors involved, D.O.E. shall cause, at its expense, the clean up and removal of any such wastes and the decontamination of any areas within the State which are exposed to radiation by such wastes to a level as specified in D.O.E.'s WIPP Emergency Response Plan which shall be consistent with nationally accepted radiation protection standards and also subject to consultation with the State as provided for herein.

The obligations of D.O.E. to the State described above shall not be (1) contingent upon the release of radioactive

materials into the biosphere as a result of such an accident or; (2) construed to relieve others, including common carriers of responsibility for such accidents or; (3) withheld or denied by reason of the contributory or comparative negligence of the State of New Mexico, its municipalities or political subdivisions with respect to such an accident in failing to properly repair, upgrade or maintain New Mexico highways, bridges, railroad crossings or other road intersections or for failing to properly provide emergency response to such a transportation accident.

d) Increased Nuclear Accident Insurance Coverage Under Price-Anderson Act During the Transportation of High Level Nuclear Waste for Experimental Purposes Through New Mexico to and From the WIPP Site.

The parties recognize that the maximum protection currently available under the Price-Anderson Act of 500 million dollars may be increased up to 560 million dollars if D.O.E. were to require its contractor to provide and maintain additional nuclear liability insurance in the amount of 60 million dollars. The parties acknowledge that the need for such additional insurance, if at all, would be during the transportation of the high level wastes for experimental purposes through the State of New Mexico to and from the WIPP site, particularly when near population centers.

The D.O.E. shall use its best efforts to obtain such additional insurance so as to provide daily coverage during the days in which such high level wastes are shipped within the State of New Mexico, either to or from the WIPP site.

Should D.O.E. determine that it is impossible to obtain such additional insurance, D.O.E. agrees and stipulates

that it will give the State of New Mexico written notice at least 60 days prior to the first shipment of such high level waste into the State of its decision not to require such additional insurance. Such notice shall communicate the reasons for such decision and provide the State the opportunity to comment on the decision and have its comments considered by D.O.E. prior to the first such high level waste shipment. This stipulation does not waive or otherwise preclude the State from taking such other administrative or judicial actions as it may see fit with respect to such decision.

e) Assistance to the State of New Mexico by D.O.E. in Presenting the State's Recommendations to Congress and the N.R.C. for Amending the Price-Anderson Act to Increase Financial Protection for the Public.

The parties recognize that, in 1975, the Congress provided in the Price-Anderson Act that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must submit to Congress by August 1, 1983 a detailed report concerning the need for continuation or modification of the provisions of the Price-Anderson Act.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will assist the State in presenting the State's recommendations for amending the Price-Anderson Act to increase public protection to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to Congress under the procedures set forth in the Price-Anderson Act which recommendations include but are not limited to:

(1) Increasing substantially the amount of protection from the present 500 Million Dollar level;

(2) Equalizing the maximum amount of coverage through government indemnity for nuclear accidents occurring in

the course of D.O.E. contract operations such as WIPP with the coverage available for nuclear incidents occurring for N.R.C. licensed activities;

(3) Making the "waiver of defenses" provision applicable in the event of a nuclear incident at the WIPP site even though WIPP is not a "production or utilization facility" and whether or not it is an "extraordinary nuclear occurrence;"

(4) Extending the 20-year limitation on the "waiver of defenses" provision pertaining to statutes of limitation and making similar "waiver of defenses" provision applicable to the federal government's own liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the event of a nuclear incident;

(5) Extending the definition of "nuclear incident" to include situations where an accident occurs but the threat and release of radiation never occurs so that evacuation costs would be eligible for indemnity coverage;

(6) Extending the Price-Anderson Act coverage to cover nuclear incidents occasioned by criminal acts of theft or sabotage, whether the incident occurs at the contract site, in the course of transportation or after a successful diversion of the nuclear material.

The foregoing stipulation and agreement does not require or imply D.O.E. concurrence in any State recommendation for amendment of the Price-Anderson Act or any other law.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

1. Summary of the State of New Mexico's Concerns.

It is the State of New Mexico's concern that the WIPP

project and the resulting transportation of nuclear waste through New Mexico for disposal or experimental purposes at the WIPP site will impose a serious financial burden on the State to provide an emergency response capability and preparedness. Therefore, the State has requested that D.O.E. and other federal agencies assist the State in planning, coordinating and implementing a comprehensive State Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan. The State is also concerned that the State will not have the necessary radiation detection equipment and training which will enable the State to independently monitor potential WIPP-related nuclear emergencies and which will help the State make the key decisions to request federal emergency response assistance, to declare an emergency or to evacuate persons in the vicinity of an accident. The State is further concerned whether the federal government can and will respond and effectively deal with a WIPP-related radiological incident in New Mexico, at the State's request, on a timely and adequate basis.

2. Limitations Imposed Upon D.O.E. in Assisting the State and Need for State to Reorganize for Emergency Response Preparedness.

The parties acknowledge that the following agreement by D.O.E. to assist the State must be read in the light of the federal government's current administrative policy limiting certain types of direct financial support to the States by federal agencies for the sole purpose of developing an emergency response capability within the State.

The parties also acknowledge that it is imperative that D.O.E. and the State each develop an effectual emergency response plan related to WIPP so as to assure an appropriate professional

response to any emergency related to WIPP. It is also recognized that the State's plan will encompass matters unrelated to WIPP and will involve federal departments and agencies other than D.O.E.

Finally, the State has acknowledged that it is incumbent upon it to reorganize certain of its operations in order to provide a cohesive emergency response mechanism within the State and to meet certain minimum qualifications for assistance through programs administered by other federal agencies. In every instance in which support and assistance by D.O.E. is described below, the parties agree that the State will make a good-faith effort to take all reasonable legislative and administrative actions required to qualify the State for other federal assistance before seeking the assistance of D.O.E. It is the intent of the parties that D.O.E. shall use its offices to assist the State in dealing with such agencies so as to assure that available federal programs are utilized by the State to the maximum extent practicable.

3. Stipulations and Agreements for Resolving the State's Concerns in the Area of Emergency Response Preparedness.

a) Federal Commitment to Respond to and Effectively Deal With a WIPP-Related Radiological Emergency in New Mexico.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that in the event of any WIPP-related radiological accident or emergency occurring either on or off the WIPP site in the State of New Mexico, the D.O.E. will provide, in response to a State request for assistance in carrying out the State's emergency response responsibilities, all appropriate and reasonably available federal emergency response resources within D.O.E. control at the earliest possible

time and will continue to provide those resources until all significant radiological risks have been eliminated and damages mitigated to the maximum extent practicable.

b) Agreement to Provide Updated Resource Data on the Federal Emergency Response Capability.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will provide to the State on a timely, periodic and updated basis, and at least annually, a status report containing detailed information on the available federal radiological response resources so that the State can evaluate the capabilities of D.O.E. and other federal agencies so as to assure itself that an adequate and timely federal response can be provided to the State in response to its request for federal assistance in dealing with a radiological accident or emergency related to WIPP.

c) Agreement to Coordinate the D.O.E. Emergency Response Program for On-site WIPP Operations With the State's Emergency Response Program.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will coordinate its WIPP Emergency Preparedness Plan for the on-site operation of WIPP, including, where applicable, other federal emergency response programs and resource agencies available to D.O.E., with the State of New Mexico's off-site Radiological Emergency Response Program and Plan by, among other things, (i) allowing the State to review and comment upon D.O.E.'s WIPP Emergency Response Plan and by considering any such State comments; (ii) providing access for the State's Emergency Response Program Representative to all relevant WIPP emergency response data and related information; and (iii) by participating in

appropriate joint training exercises with the State and local emergency responders on a reasonably periodic basis.

d) Agreement to Assist the State in Developing and Implementing a State Radiological Emergency Response Program.

(1) Acknowledgements.

The State and D.O.E. acknowledge that although no nuclear waste material for WIPP is presently scheduled to be transported through the State for WIPP before approximately 1989, other federal and nonfederal nuclear materials as well as certain types of dangerous chemical substances are already being transported through New Mexico which require the State to further develop a State Emergency Response Program at the present time.

The State and D.O.E. further acknowledge that other federal agencies and programs currently have a congressional mandate and funding to assist the State in the area of emergency response preparedness and that the State should make a good-faith attempt to utilize these federal agencies and their resources to the extent practicable during the next five (5) years to assist the State in meeting its emergency response preparedness needs before the State should request D.O.E. to directly provide financial assistance in assisting the State in meeting those needs.

(2) Agreement to Provide Technical Assistance.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will provide advisory and technical assistance to the State for its emergency response preparedness by, among other things, helping in the development and review of the State and local emergency response plans and programs, and by providing available training and educational materials and equipment to the State and local

officials and emergency responders as well as providing appropriate information to the public.

In furtherance of this agreement to provide technical assistance to the State of New Mexico in the area of emergency response preparedness, the parties note that certain information, data and a model state radiological emergency response plan are currently being developed through D.O.E. funding of the Sandia Laboratories' "Task Force on Transportation Accidents Program." This study is utilizing the State of New Mexico for a study model. Information, data and any model plan derived from this effort will be furnished to the State of New Mexico.

(3) Agreement to Assist the State in Obtaining Technical Assistance and Emergency Response Funding and Equipment Through Other Federal Agencies.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will assist the State in obtaining the State's requested technical assistance, funding and equipment in the area of emergency response preparedness directly or indirectly through the other federal agencies with congressional mandates to assist the State in this area, including but not limited to the Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (F.E.M.A.) under the "Emergency Management Assistance Program Act" and the Disaster Assistance Program and Radiological Defense Officers Program under the "1974 Disaster Relief Act."

(4) Agreement by D.O.E. Regarding Direct Financial Assistance or "In-Kind" Assistance to the State if the State's Emergency Response Preparedness Requests are not Satisfied by Other Federal Agencies.

In the course of discussions of State concerns under the Stipulated Agreement, the State submitted to D.O.E. the following "best estimate" of needed direct financial or "in-kind" assistance in carrying out the State's radiological emergency response preparedness function:

State of New Mexico's Emergency Response Requests	Funding Requests (1982 Dollars) First Year	30 Years
1. Plans, Training, Education, Program Development and Coordination, including 1/2 full-time Planner and 1/2 full-time Health Physicist:	$ 25,500	$ 765,000
2. Instructor Training (four courses, two each first and second years only):	10,625	21,250
3. Test, Exercises and Evacuations (two activities per year):	8,500	255,000
4. Radiation Detection and Monitoring Equipment Acquisitions:	*	*
a. Annual Maintenance;	*	*
b. Replacement after 15 years;		*
5. Public Information and Education:	21,250	42,500
GRAND TOTAL	$65,875	$1,083,750

* Costs included under those itemized under Radiation Monitoring, infra.

In the event that other federal agencies do not adequately fulfill, either directly or indirectly, the needs reflected in the above request for financial or "in kind" assistance, D.O.E. will provide federal funding to satisfy any outstanding balance of the State's request then existing no later than one (1) year prior to any radiological waste being brought into the State for emplacement at the WIPP site.

C. TRANSPORTATION MONITORING OF WIPP WASTE.

1. Summary of the State of New Mexico's Concerns.

It is the State of New Mexico's concern in the area of transportation monitoring that the State must exercise an independent role in monitoring the transportation of nuclear waste through the State to and from the WIPP facility in order to insure that such transportation is done safely without danger to the citizens and the environment of New Mexico. To meaningfully carry out such a role, which the State considers essential for public confidence in the project because there is no other federal agency empowered to independently monitor such activities other than D.O.E. itself, the State seeks financial assistance from D.O.E. to pay for an additional State environmental scientist and radiation detection equipment to conduct the transportation monitoring duties. In addition, the State seeks from D.O.E. certain commitments to insure that the State may effectively implement its transportation monitoring activities regarding when, where and how the waste, waste containers, trucks and drivers may be inspected and monitored by State officials.

2. Stipulations and Agreements for Resolving the State's Concerns in the Area of Transportation Monitoring.

a) Agreement to Allow Independent Transportation Monitoring by State of New Mexico.

The D.O.E. agrees and recognizes that the State of New Mexico may, except as may be prohibited by federal laws and regulations applicable at the time, independently monitor the transportation of nuclear waste to and from the WIPP site within the State of New Mexico.

b) Agreement to Allow State Review of Transportation Records.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State of New Mexico may have access to and review pertinent shipping records, and records and documents kept by D.O.E., relating to the type, source, curie content and nature of the waste being shipped to or from the WIPP site to insure compliance by the carriers with D.O.T. or D.O.E. standards for shipping nuclear waste.

c) Agreement to Allow State Health Scientist Access to WIPP Site to Conduct Monitoring.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State of New Mexico may have a health scientist present at the WIPP site to conduct transportation monitoring and may conduct announced or unannounced inspections of vehicles, drivers, containers and records relating to the transportation of radioactive waste to or from the WIPP site.

All such monitoring and inspection will be conducted pursuant to procedures to be agreed upon by D.O.E. and the State, which procedures will be designed to assure that neither undue interference, delay nor expense to WIPP operations or compromise of operational safety will result.

d) Agreement to Allow Point of Entry Inspections.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State of New Mexico may, except as may be prohibited by federal laws and regulations applicable at the time, conduct off-site transportation inspections and monitoring of vehicles carrying nuclear waste to or from the WIPP site at the point of entry into or exit from New Mexico or at other off-site locations in New Mexico as to possible radiation leaks, the condition of the drivers and the condition of the trucks and containers, so long as such monitoring and inspection do not unreasonably interfere with the transportation of the waste to the site and so long as such inspections do not involve the breaking of any seals on the trucks or the opening of any canisters or other shipping containers.

e) Agreement to Allow Point of Origin Monitoring.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State of New Mexico through its health scientist representative may go to the point of origin of the nuclear waste shipments to monitor the packaged waste and the condition of the trucks to be used and containers in which the waste is to be transported to New Mexico for emplacement at WIPP, particularly with respect to those shipments involving experimental high level waste.

All such monitoring shall be conducted pursuant to procedures to be agreed upon by D.O.E. and the State, which procedures shall be consistent with all security and operational safety procedures applicable at the facility where waste shipments originate and will be designed to assure that no undue

interference, delay or expense shall be caused with respect to operations at the point of origin or related to the movement of any shipment.

f) Agreement on Use of Highway Transportation Routes for Shipment of Radioactive Waste to WIPP.

The D.O.E. has previously published a map depicting typical highway routes to be utilized in the transportation of waste to and from WIPP within the State of New Mexico. Such routes are included in Appendix B hereto.

The parties acknowledge that the use of such routes is a reasonable expectation because they are the most direct primary routes available in view of the presently anticipated points of origin of radioactive waste to be emplaced in WIPP. The present intention to use such routes is the basis for the agreement of the parties regarding funding for upgrading of certain highways as set forth herein at Page 30. Accordingly, should future circumstances require the use by DOE of additional highway routes for the shipment of radioactive waste to or from WIPP, the DOE shall first consult and agree in writing with the State of New Mexico regarding the suitability (including safety) of such additional routes.

The parties anticipate that the State may be granted a role in the designation of such routes under regulations to be established by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The State agrees that if it shall exercise its rights under these regulations, it shall, at a minimum, designate the routes identified in Appendix B and such additional routes as the parties may formally agree to as set forth above.

g) Agreement for Consultation on Shipment of WIPP Radioactive Waste by Railroad.

The D.O.E. agrees to consult and cooperate with the State of New Mexico in accordance with the Consultation and Cooperation Agreement on shipment of radioactive waste by railroad to or from the WIPP site. Such consultation will allow the State the opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations as to such rail shipments and to have the State's comments considered by D.O.E. before shipping such wastes by rail.

The D.O.E. recognizes that the State of New Mexico may choose to participate in the State Rail Safety Participation Program funded through the Federal Railroad Administration and authorized by federal statute which would allow the State to designate a State Railroad Inspector who would join with federal railroad inspectors in inspecting and insuring the track safety of the rail lines in New Mexico utilized to ship the WIPP waste to and from WIPP and to have access to federally generated data on the status of the railroad lines in New Mexico. The D.O.E. further recognizes that any State comments regarding the safety of a particular rail line utilized to transport waste to or from the WIPP site may be based upon the results of inspections conducted by the State's Railroad Inspector.

h) Agreement to Provide Prior Notification to the State of Nuclear Waste Shipments to the WIPP Site.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that it will give to the State of New Mexico detailed and timely prior notification of high level nuclear waste shipments and such other notification regarding other nuclear waste shipments as the parties may agree

to from time to time. The purpose of such notifications shall be to permit the performance of emergency response functions hereunder. The information contsined in such notifications shall bs treated as administratively confidential information to preclude the inappropriate use thereof by others. Specific procedures and requirements for such notifications shall be negotiated and agreed to by the parties no later than one (1) year prior to the first waste shipment to the WIPP site.

i) Agreement to Pay for Equipment and Personnel for Conducting Transportation Monitoring.

The D.O.E. stipulates and agrses to provide financial assistance to the State of New Mexico to pay for one full-time State environmental scientist and the necessary radiation detection and monitoring squipment in order for the State to independently conduct transportation monitoring on and off the WIPP site. Such independent monitoring capability is to be established prior to the emplacement of any waste at WIPP as more fully explained and itemized in the "Surveillance Program for WIPP" in Appendix A hereto and shall continue throughout the time period that the WIPP project remains in operation.

D. WIPP OPERATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BY THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1. Summary of the State of New Mexico's Concerns and Summary of D.O.E. Responses.

The State of New Mexico has expressed its concern in the area of WIPP operations monitoring that the absence of N.R.C. licensing for the project or any other independent monitoring of WIPP makes it incumbent on the State to independently monitor the environmental aspects of the operations of WIPP both on and off

the WIPP site. To meaningfully exercise this right, the State seeks assistance from D.O.E. in developing and implementing a State Monitoring Plan as well as financial assistance from D.O.E. to pay for a state environmental scientist, certain environmental monitoring equipment and funding to carry out the State's environmental monitoring program for WIPP. The State also requests funding to continue an independent State review capability to independently analyze the D.O.E.'s WIPP operations data and the results of the State's environmental monitoring program. Additionally, the State is concerned that as part of the State's monitoring responsibility, there should be established an agreed-upon plan and procedure for conducting short-term and long-term health studies which would be implemented at the federal government's expense if, in the opinion of the State, a significant level of radioactive material has been released into the biosphere in connection with a WIPP-related activity.

The D.O.E. maintains that the absence of N.R.C. licensing does not preclude independent methods for verification of D.O.E.'s program for the environmental monitoring of WIPP. It is recognized that any acceptable environmental monitoring program should include such independent verification of results. However, D.O.E. is unwilling to fund such verification services on a commercial basis and to concurrently fund the State for the same or similar services. Therefore, the D.O.E. has requested that the State perform this verification service on an independent basis and is willing to provide financial assistance to the State to obtain this service.

The State agrees to provide such independent environmental monitoring verification services to D.O.E. The parties agree that such verification services by the State could result in the best available assurance to the citizens of New Mexico as to the adequacy of the environmental monitoring program for WIPP.

2. Stipulations and Agreements for Resolving the State's Concerns in the Area of WIPP Operations Monitoring and to Furnish Independent Verification to D.O.E. of its Environmental Monitoring Program.

a) Overview of WIPP Environmental Monitoring Program.

The parties acknowledge that the WIPP environmental monitoring program has been described in general terms but that specific operational aspects of the program have not yet been finalized. It is also recognized that the environmental monitoring program must allow for reaction to changes in the state of the art in order to remain viable during the life of the WIPP project. In broadest possible terms, the environmental monitoring program for WIPP shall include: (a) preoperational monitoring involving the collection analysis and evaluation of environmental samples as a baseline for later comparisons; (b) operations monitoring on and off the site through and including decontamination and decommissioning of the site; and (c) post-operations monitoring on and off the site after the WIPP facility has been closed.

b) Agreement to Coordinate D.O.E.'s Environmental Monitoring Plan With the State of New Mexico's Plan and to Provide Environmental Data to the State of New Mexico.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that D.O.E. will coordinate its environmental monitoring plans with the environmental monitoring plan and program of the State of New Mexico and that D.O.E. will continue to provide the State of New Mexico with all avsilable relevant data and documentation relating to the environmental aspects of the WIPP operations in a timely manner during the entire operational life of WIPP.

c) Agreement by D.O.E. to Fund the State of New Mexico's Proposed Monitoring Program for WIPP and Present Estimate of Costs to Furnish Monitoring Services.

The State has furnished the D.O.E. with its proposed Environmental Monitoring Program for WIPP which is attached hereto as Appendix A. The parties acknowledge that Appendix A will be subject to clarification and revision as the parties work together in the coordination of a D.O.E. Environmental Monitoring Program for WIPP and a Program of Verification Services to be furnished by the State.

The State has also furnished its best estimate of costs for the services to be furnished to D.O.E. and D.O.E. agrees to provide funding and/or equipment necessary for such assistance. The parties agree that such estimate of costs may be subject to change in response to revisiona or clarification in the underlying assumptions set forth in Appendix A.

In the event that such estimated costs increase or decrease by more than 15 percent of the amounts set forth below for any given year of project operation or for the total estimated cost of verification services for the entire project, D.O.E.'s obligation to furnish the necessary financial assistance

for any year following the year in which the increase or decrease is noted shall be subject to negotiation between the parties as to the scope of the underlying assumptions in Appendix A and the adequacy of any estimates furnished by the State.

d) State's Present Estimate of Costs to Furnish Verification Services Pursuant to Appendix A.

Total Cost for all Phases of Radiation Monitoring

Monitoring Phase	First Year	Second Year	Third Year to 30 Year	30th Year to 32 Year	32nd Year to 37 Year
Preoperational					
Labor	$ 28,600	$ 28,600			
Capital *	92,453	3,603	$ 79,334		
Maint. and Oper. *	77,110	77,110	229,500		
Total	$198,163	$109,313	$ 308,834		
Operational					
Labor			$ 800,800		
Capital			160,220		
Maint. and Oper.			1,647,840		
Total			$2,608,860		
Decomm. and Decontam.					
Labor and Operations and Sampling				$253,660	
Postoper. Monitoring					
Labor					$ 33,000
Maint. and Oper.					196,350
Total					$229,350

Total (37 Years) Radiation Monitoring: $3,708,180.00

* Includes costs for Radiation Emergency Preparedness, supra.

e) Agreement for State Health Studies.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State has the right to independently conduct short-term and long-term health studies through an independent agency or contractor agreed to in advance by the State and D.O.E. if, in the opinion of the State, a significant level of radiation has been released by a WIPP-related activity on or off the WIPP site or if WIPP-related radiation induced health effects are detected in New Mexico communities surrounding WIPP, along transportation routes or among the WIPP work force. The D.O.E. further agrees to pay the State for the cost of conducting such health studies if, after a good-faith effort, the State is unable to obtain such payment or services from other federal sources available for this purpose provided that the decision to conduct the health studies is scientifically justified. Any disputes over whether the decision to conduct the health studies was scientifically justified shall be submitted to arbitration by a panel of scientific peers who shall follow the procedures provided for under the present Consultation and Cooperation Agreement between D.O.E. and the State of New Mexico. Finally, D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that the State may review information and data derived from D.O.E.'s own internal health monitoring program and may enroll WIPP employees, on a voluntary basis, in any State-instigated health studies.

f) Agreement to Continue Funding for the State's Environmental Evaluation Group Through 1985 and to Negotiate Regarding an Independent State Review Capability Thereafter.

The D.O.E. agrees and stipulates that, at a minimum, D.O.E. will continue to fund the activities of the

State's Environmental Evaluation Group through September 30, 1985 in its present organizational structure in the approximate amount of $600,000.00 annually.

The D.O.E. recognizes the State's desire to continue the State review capability and further agrees to negotiate for an appropriate State review capability independent of D.O.E. beyond 1985 for the full operational life of WIPP through and including the decontamination and decommissioning stages and post-operational stages of WIPP. However, because of the difficulty in accurately predicting the full nature and scope of future operational activities of WIPP beyond 1985 the parties agree that the extent of the funding and the organizational structure of such an independent State review capability will be the subject of annual or other periodic negotiation between the State of New Mexico and D.O.E. The first of such negotiations will commence no later than 60 days prior to October 1, 1985.

E. UPGRADING OF STATE HIGHWAYS.

1. Summary of the State of New Mexico's Concerns.

The State of New Mexico is concerned that based on the identification of probable transportation routes by D.O.E. for WIPP shipments in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for WIPP, certain portions of State highways may be used which are presently unsafe and substandard and must be repaired and upgraded. The State seeks to have D.O.E. assist the State in obtaining federal funding for the State to pay for the upgrading of those portions of State highways designated for WIPP shipments which are most in need of repair and for which State or federal appropriations are not otherwise available. The State has

designated portions of the WIPP transportation routes which have the highest priority for repair based upon their substandard condition and the fact that almost all shipments must necessarily funnel down those highways. The State also seeks assurance that it shall not pay for the upgrading of any county roads or the construction of new roads in the vicinity of the WIPP site which may be used as access roads for the transportation of waste to WIPP.

2. Stipulations and Agreements for Resolving the State's Concerns in the Area of Upgrading of State Highways.

a) Agreement by D.O.E. to Pay for Construction of New Roads and that the State Shall not Pay for Upgrading or Construction of County Access Roads Used to Carry Waste to the WIPP Site.

The D.O.E. agrees that in the event any existing New Mexico county road in the vicinity of the WIPP site is used as an access road for the transportation of waste to WIPP, the State shall not be responsible for the cost of any upgrading of such roads which D.O.E. determines to be necessary in connection with such use. In the event a new road must be constructed for use as an access road for the transportation of waste to WIPP, D.O.E. shall pay for the construction of such new road.

b) Agreement to Jointly Seek a 58 Million Dollar Special Appropriation From Congress for Upgrading of Certain New Mexico Highways.

The D.O.E. agrees that, with the support of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation, which support will be solicited by the State officials in furtherance of implementing this Agreement, D.O.E. will make a good faith effort to join and support the State and its Delegation in seeking a special

appropriation from Congress in the amount of $57,886,544.00 (1982 dollars) for the purpose of assisting the State in the timely upgrading and repair of the following described portions of New Mexico highways which have been determined by the State to be most in need of repair along the designated WIPP transportation routes: (Listed by order of priority.)

1. U.S. Highway 285 (FAP-023-3) from its junction with U.S. Highway 70 north of Roswell to junction with U.S. Highway 60 at Vaughn for a distance of 89.4 miles. Estimated cost: $25,700,000.00.

2. U.S. Highway 60-285 (FAP-027-1) from Encino toward Vaughn for a distance of 9.2 miles for an estimated cost of $2,760,000.00

3. U.S. Highway 285 (FAP-050-1) from Torrance/San Miguel County line north and from White Lakes north for a distance of 19.8 miles for an estimated cost of $5,840,000.00

4. U.S. Highway 60-285 (FAP-023-1) between Carlsbad and Loving for widening and resurfacing of 7.4 miles for an estimated cost of $2,710,422.00 and for resurfacing of 9.1 miles for an estimated cost of $1,386,122.00.

5. N.M. Highway 4 (FAP-054-1) from Pojoaque to the Rio Grande Bridge for a distance of 8.1 miles at an estimated cost of $2,430,000.00.

6. U.S. Highway 54 (FAP-20-3) from its junction with U.S. Highway 60 at Vaughn to junction with N.M. Highway 219 at Pastura for a distance of 32.2 miles at an estimated cost of $9,660,000.00.

7. U.S. Highway 62/180 (FAP-022-2) east of Carlsbad and three sections of U.S. Highway 285 (FAP-023-1) between Carlsbad and Roswell for a distance of 30.7 miles at an estimated cost of $7,400,000.00.

All as shown on Appendix B hereto.

TOTAL: 205.9 miles - $57,886,544.00

The State recognizes that such funding may be appropriated over a four-year period commencing, ideally, four years prior to any waste being transported across these roads to

the WIPP site. The funding will be allocated and used by the State on a priority basis for those portions of highways most in need of repair with the highest risk of accident in the order of priority as set forth above.

F. FUNDING AMOUNT ADJUSTMENTS.

The parties recognize that the level of funding for the commitments set forth herein are based upon 1982 dollars and the parties further recognize that the stated amounts herein will be adjusted for inflation at the time payment is made. All such commitments for funding are subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

G. MODIFICATIONS.

The parties recognize that the particulars of this Supplemental Agreement may be modified by the parties in the future by formal written agreement of the parties.

H. EFFECT OF THIS AGREEMENT.

This Supplemental Stipulated Agreement, as well as the prior Stipulated Agreement entered herein on July 1, 1981, resolves and settles, subject to the respective contingencies provided for therein and future compliance therewith, all of the issues raised in this litigation. Such agreements entered into between the State of New Mexico and D.O.E. in these proceedings constitute a full settlement of such issues. It is further agreed and recognized by the parties that this Supplemental Stipulatsd Agreement and the previous Stipulated Agreement of July 1, 1981, are binding contractual agreements the compliance with which is subject to the appropriate oversight jurisdiction of this Court. No provision in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent either the State of New Mexico or the United States from seeking further dispositive orders in this case at an appropriate future time.

SIGNATURE:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BRUCE KING — DATE
Governor, State of New Mexico

JEFF BINGAMAN — DATE
Attorney General, State of New Mexico

GEORGE S. GOLDSTEIN, Ph.D. — DATE
Secretary, Health and Environment Department
Chairman, Radioactive Waste Consultation Task Force

JOSEPH F. CANEPA — DATE
Special Assistant Attorney General

2350z

SIGNATURE:

FOR THE UNITED STATES DEFENDANTS

R. G. ROMATOWSKI
MANAGER, ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS OFFICE,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DATE

JAMES STOUT
DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL, ALBUQUERQUE
OPERATIONS OFFICE,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DATE

F. HENRY HABICHT, II
DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE

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THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO'S ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR WIPP

The State of New Mexico's environmental radiation surveillance program for WIPP operations is designed to serve as an independent means to evaluate the accuracy and precision of the results as determined by the Department of Energy's program. Such a meaningful, independent State role is crucial for public confidence and acceptance given the fact that WIPP is exempted from NRC licensing and inspection requirements. In order to maintain this independence the State will require the following: (1) that split samples will be taken by a procedure approved by the State and DOE, and, if the parties so desire, under the observation of the designated representatives of both agencies on a routine collection schedule; that, where applicable, sample preparation will follow established quality assurance/quality control procedures to insure a homogenous mixture prior to taking aliquots; (2) that the sample schedule and location will be expanded or altered in accordance with any reasonable request by the representatives of the State of New Mexico; (3) that sample analyses will be performed by laboratories not affiliated with nor under contract with the Department of Energy to perform analysis of WIPP environmental monitoring samples; and (4) that a State quality control program will be established and maintained for routine calibration of air samples and thermoluminescent dosimeters in addition to the intercomparison of specific radionuclide analyses by a referee laboratory program, such as the one certified by the National Bureau of Standards or the Environmental Protection Agency.

A. Preoperational Phase (Begins Two Years Prior to Waste Emplacement).

1. External Gamma Exposure

Duplicate thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLD's) at all of the DOE's stations.

2. Soil

Random split sampling and specific isotopic analyses for up to 30% of the DOE's scheduled program.

3. Atmospheric Particulates

Duplicate high volume air particulate sampler(s) adjacent to the DOE's station in the area of maximum predicted downwind ground deposition. The State representative may elect to monitor the sampling, monitoring and analytic process rather than take duplicate samples.

4. Water and Sediments

Random split samples and specific isotopic analyses for up to 30% of the DOE's scheduled program.

5. Produce and Meat

Locally produced fruit, vegetables, meat and poultry random split samples and the same analyses for up to 30% of the DOE's scheduled program.

B. Operational Phase

The operational radiation surveillance program will be similar to the preoperational phase. The final design of the program, however, will be based on a review of the environmental data collected during the two years prior to waste emplacement operations. Two additional high volume air sampling stations are planned for (1) an area downwind determined to be the area of

largest risk to population during the operational phase and, (2) a location remote and 180 degrees from the previous location and on the opposite side of the WIPP Site.

C. Decommissioning and Decontamination Phase

The level of environmental radiological surveillance developed during the operational phase shall be continued during and for at least two years following complete decommissioning and decontamination of the surface facilities. This is to include both the State and the Department of Energy's programs. In addition, increased surface soil and vegetation samples will be collected and analyzed to ensure decontamination standards in effect at the time are met.

D. Post-Operational Phase

The final environmental radiological surveillance phase will primarily serve to ensure the public that resuspension of contaminated ground surface particles, if any, is not creating a potential long-term inhalation problem. The program will also include continued analyses on an annual basis of some selected soil, and surface and ground water sampling locations as determined by a review of the data and/or the most critical pathways to man. The minimum program projected at this time and to be continued for a period of not less than five (5) years following termination of the decommissioning and decontamination phase is:

(1) Intermittent operation of the state-operated high volume air sampling stations.

(2) Four annual soil surface samples.

(3) Four annual water samples.

(4) Thermoluminescent dosimeters.

E. Costs

The dollar values used for total annual costs for operating the four program phases are based upon 1982 dollars. The transportation monitoring program costs are added into the operational phase of the environmental radiation surveillance program. Unless otherwise indicated, capital expenditures are amortized over a five-year period.

All environmental radiological monitoring equipment and supplies used in this program by the representatives of DOE and the representatives of the State of New Mexico may be purchased by the WIPP operator in lieu of the funds provided below, in accordance with a specification approved by the representatives of both agencies. Also, in lieu of funds, maintenance may be performed on-site, or maintenance contracts may be placed by the WIPP Operator containing technical specifications approved by both representatives of the agencies. The WIPP Operator's calibration equipment will be available to representatives of both agencies, and all calibration of this equipment shall be completed in accordance with procedures approved by the representatives of both agencies. Off-site calibration contracts shall be maintained on an as needed basis by the WIPP Operator and contain the technical specifications approved by representatives of both agencies. In addition, the WIPP Operator shall supply the State's representatives with all supplies necessary to implement the monitoring program.

1. Preoperational Monitoring (Two Years Prior to Receipt of Wastes)

	First Year Initial	Annual	Total (Two Years)
a) Labor and Benefits			
Environmental Scientist III-E		$26,400	$52,800
o Per Diem		2,200	4,400
			57,200
b) Capital Expenses			
One (1) High Volume Air Sampler - (installation, fencing, calibration equipment)	$ 2,750 **	550 **	3,850 **
Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLD's)	1,100	220	1,540
Radiation Detection and Monitoring Equipment *	85,000 **		85,000 **
Replacement of Radiation Detection Equipment After 15 Years *		2,833 **	5,667 **
c) Maintenance and Operation			
o Transportation (State vehicle) 15,000 Miles/Year at $0.22/Mile		$ 3,630	$ 7,260
o Maintenance of Radiation Detection Equipment **		8,500 **	17,000 **
o Air Filters		110 **	220 **
o Sample Packaging and Shipping		550	1,100

* For use in Radiation Emergency Preparedness.

** It is the intention of the parties that the WIPP operator shall furnish the equipment, supplies and services noted. In such event, these amounts will not be paid.

	First Year Initial	Annual	Total (Two Years)
o TLD Calibration		1,100	2,200
o Miscellaneous Items		550	1,100
o Administrative Support, Reports, etc.		1,100	2,200
o Sample Analyses			
Air		8,140	16,280
TLD's		1,540	3,080
Soil		13,640	27,280
Water		5,390	10,780
Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, etc.		32,860	65,720
		$77,110	$154,220

Two-year Total Cost for Preoperations Monitoring: $307,476

2. Operational Monitoring - (To Begin at Start of Shipment of Waste and Extend to Decommissioning - Third Year to 30th Year).

	First Year Initial	Annual	Total (28 Years)
a. Labor and Benefits			
Environmental Scientist III-E		$26,400	$739,200
o Per Diem		2,200	61,600
Total Labor and Benefits		$28,600	$800,800
b. Capital Expenses			
o Two (2) GM Detectors $550 each	1,100 **	220 **	7,260 **
o Two (2) Portable Alpha Scintillation Detectors $1,300 each	2,640 **	530 **	17,480 **
o Two (2) Micro-R Meters $1,540 each	3,080 **	620 **	20,440 **
o Two (2) High Volume Air Samplers $2,200 each	4,400 **	880 **	29,040 **
o One (1) Four-Wheel Drive Vehicle	13,200	2,600	86,000
Total Capital Expenses	$24,420	$4,850	$160,220
c. Maintenance and Operation			
o Four-Wheel Vehicle		$ 1,650	$ 46,200
o Instrument Calibration and Maintenance		1,540	43,120
o Air Sampler Maintenance		440	12,320
o Sample Packaging and Shipping		550	15,400
o Onsite Office Space to be Provided by the DOE			
o Administrative Support, Reports, etc.		2,750	77,000
o Sample Analyses			
Air		24,420	683,760
TLD's		1,540	43,120
Soil		13,640	381,920
Water		5,390	150,920
Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, etc.		2,860	80,080
Additional Analyses		5,500	154,000
Total Maintenance and Operation		$60,280	$1,687,840

28 Years Total Cost for Operational Maintenance: $2,648,860

** It is the intention of the parties that the WIPP operator shall furnish the equipment, supplies and services noted. In such event, these amounts will not be paid.

** It is the intention of the parties that the WIPP operator shall furnish the equipment, supplies and services noted. In such event, these amounts will not be paid.

3. Decommissioning and Decontamination (30th Year to 32nd Year)

	Annual	Total (Two Years)
o Continued Operational Program	$ 93,830	$187,660
o Additional Sampling and Analyses	33,000	66,000
Total	$126,830	$253,660

Two-Year Total Cost for D. & D: $253,660

4. Postoperational Monitoring (32nd Year to 37th Year - Total Five Years)

	Annual	Total (5 Years)
a. Labor and Benefits		
Two Months at $26,400/Year	$ 4,400	$ 22,000
o Per Diem	2,200	11,000
Total Labor & Benefits	$6,600	$33,000
b. Capital Expenses	0	
c. Maintenance and Operations		
o Vehicles (Five-year Amortization)	2,640	13,200
o Vehicle Operation	1,650	8,250
o Calibration	1,100	5,500
o Air Sampler Maintenance	440	2,200
o Sample Packaging and Shipping	550	2,750
o Administrative Support	1,100	5,500
o Sample Analyses		
Air	24,420	122,100
Soil	3,080	15,400
Water	2,750	13,750
TLD	1,540	7,700
Total	$45,870	$229,350

Five-Year Total Cost for Postoperation Monitoring: $229,350

** It is the intention of the parties that the WIPP operator shall furnish the equipment, supplies and services noted. In such event, these amounts will not be paid.

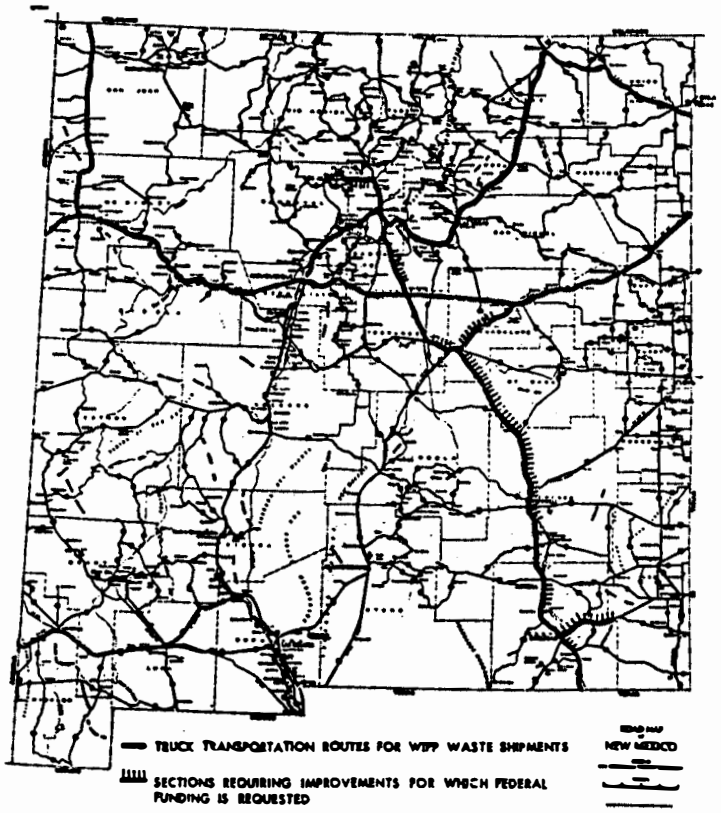
5. Total Cost for all Phases of Radiation Monitoring

Monitoring Phase: Year	1	2	3-30	30-32	32-37
Preoperational					
Labor	$ 28,600	$ 28,600			
Capital *	92,453	3,603	$ 79,334		
Maintenance and Oper.	77,110 **	77,110 **	229,500 **		
Total	$198,163	$109,313	$308,834		
Operational					
Labor			800,800		
Capital			160,220 **		
Maintenance and Operations			1,647,840 **		
Total			2,608,860		
Decommissioning and Decontamination					
Labor and Operations and Sampling				$253,660	
Postoperational Monitoring					
Labor					$ 33,000
Opererational and Maintenance					196,350
Total					$229,350

Total (35 Years) Radiation Monitoring: $3,708,180

** It is the intention of the parties that the WIPP operator shall furnish the equipment, supplies and services noted. In such event, these amounts will not be paid.

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APPENDIX B

MAR 24 1988

United States Government Department of Energy

memorandum

Albuquerque Operations Office

22

DATE: JAN 14 1985

HQP.870601
.9204

REPLY TO ATTN OF: OCC

SUBJECT: Modification to the Consultation and Cooperation Agreement Between the State of New Mexico and the DOE Concerning the WIPP Project

TO: Donald P. Hodel, Secretary, (S-1) HQ

Thru: Major General William W. Hoover, Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs, (DP-1) HQ

Pursuant to the one-time delegation of authority communicated to me on November 30, 1984, I have signed the above-referenced Modification on behalf of the Department. A copy of the execut i document is attached.

The main points of the Modification are:

1. A clarification of the WIPP high level waste experimental program;

2. A reiteration of the total quantity of remote-handled (RH) transuranic (TRU) waste to be received at WIPP including an agreement on the surface dose rates and curie content of the RH TRU;

3. An assurance that the United States will have responsibility for post-closure control at the site;

4. A clarification of the positions held by DOE and the State concerning resource development at the site;

5. A confirmation that DOE will comply with all regulations applicable to the project;

6. A provision detailing the consultation and cooperation process with respect to the demonstration of retrievability prior to the receipt of waste;

7. Further specification of the consultation process concerning the decontamination and decommissioning phase; and

8. Details and timeframes for the completion of the additional geotechnical studies previously suggested by the State.

R. G. Romatowski

R. G. Romatowski
Manager

Attachment

Approved: Donald Paul Hodel

Secretary Donald P. Hodel

January 18, 1985

HQF.870601
.9205

FIRST MODIFICATION TO THE JULY 1, 1981 "AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION" ON WIPP BY THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The following modifications to the July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, and the Working Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, which forms a part thereof, are hereby agreed to by the State of New Mexico ("State") and the United States Department of Energy ("DOE"), and are effective and binding upon the parties as of the signing of this document.

WHEREAS, the State has identified certain continuing concerns regarding: (1) the specific mission of WIPP, (2) a demonstration of the retrievability of the WIPP waste prior to emplacement, (3) post-closure control and responsibility by DOE, (4) completion of certain additional scientific testing and reports, (5) compliance with applicable federal regulatory standards for waste repositories, and (6) a program for encouraging and reporting upon the hiring of New Mexico residents at WIPP; and

WHEREAS, DOE and the State have agreed that the following modifications address those specific State concerns and are in furtherance of, and consistent with, both DOE's responsibility for national security and carrying out the mission of WIPP in accordance with Public Law 96-164 and the State's responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and the safe environment of New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, these modifications are made in accordance with Article V - MODIFICATIONS of the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation and Article I regarding modification of the Working Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the parties recognize that because of the long-term and significant nature of the WIPP Project, there may be additional issues and concerns that may be addressed in future agreed upon modifications and that this First Modification in no way limits the parties from raising such additional concerns in the future;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree to modify the July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation and the Working Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, which is a part thereof, in the following particulars only:

MODIFICATIONS TO AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

1. Modify Article VI - WIPP MISSION by revising existing paragraphs B. and C. and adding new paragraphs D., E. and F. to read in their entirety as follows:

   "B. WIPP is intended to include receipt, handling and permanent disposal of defense transuranic waste and temporary storage for experimental purposes of a limited amount of high-level defense waste.

   All of the high-level waste will be removed from the WIPP upon completion of the experiments and prior to decontamination and decommissioning of the facility. The transuranic waste will be

subject to a period of retrievability prior to permanent disposal as set forth in the Retrievability Plan referenced in Article IV of the Working Agreement.

The WIPP FEIS analyzes the impacts on the public health and safety from the release of radioactive material from WIPP. DOE's position is that the bounds of these impacts are established by the estimated dose consequences, rather than by any of the particular characteristics of the waste to be emplaced at WIPP. It is the State's position that the impacts on public health and safety are bounded not only by dose estimates but by the site characterization, multiple containment barriers, QA programs, design criteria, operational controls, enforcement of safety programs and other good engineering practices. The analyses in the WIPP FEIS use the upper limit of 100 rem per hour as the maximum surface dose rate for a canister of remote handled transuranic (RH-TRU) waste and an expected maximum activity level of 23 curies per liter for the waste. The Record of Decision dated January 22, 1981 also limited the total volume of RH-TRU to be shipped to WIPP to 250,000 cubic feet.

A limited amount of RH-TRU waste, described below as falling within the 100 to 1000 rem per hour range, presently in existence has activity levels and characteristics which exceed the transuranic waste characteristics used in the WIPP FEIS. Since physically reducing such waste form to levels below 100 rem per hour may be impractical and since the WIPP Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) or its companion waste certification compliance requirements will permit exceptions to the WAC, the DOE will, prior to granting such exceptions for such waste and prior to the shipment of such waste: (1) perform analyses to ascertain the impact of such on the public health and safety, (2) consult with the State of New Mexico, including providing the State with a copy of the analyses for review and comment, and (3) provide to the State a period of forty-five (45) days to review and comment on such analyses prior to granting any such exceptions. In no instance will such an exception to the WAC be granted if it would cause a significant increase in the impacts on public health and safety discussed in the WIPP FEIS.

The DOE agrees that no defense RH-TRU with a surface dose rate in excess of 1000 rem per hour will be shipped to WIPP and that no more than 5% of the total volume of 250,000 cubic feet (or 12,500 cubic feet maximum) of defense RH-TRU shipped to WIPP will exceed 100 rem per hour surface dose rate. Defense RH-TRU waste shipped to WIPP will not exceed the 23 curies per liter maximum activity level (averaged over the volume of the canister). The total curies of defense RH-TRU shipped to WIPP shall not exceed 5.1 million curies. The concentrations of radionuclides in the RH-TRU canisters shall be determined by a procedure which shall include one or more of the following basic methods: (1) materials accountability; (2) classification by source; (3) gross radioactivity measurements; (4) direct measurements of major contributing radionuclides; or (5) such other methods as the parties may agree to.

Further, DOE agrees that the amount of defense high-level waste (DHLW) used on an experimental basis will not exceed 430,000 curies per canister and a total of 17.2 million curies. The DOE will disclose in writing to the State the upper limit of the surface dose rate of any DHLW canister to be brought to the WIPP for experimental purposes no later than February 28, 1985.

WIPP is not designed for the permanent disposal of high-level waste, nor has the WIPP site itself been characterized for such permanent disposal.

C. DOE, or its successor governmental agency, or the United States if no such agency, shall not abandon the WIPP site without decontamination and decommissioning having been completed, and DOE or its successor governmental agency, or the United States if no such agency, shall have the responsibility for ongoing post-closure institutional control at the WIPP site. As stated in the Working Agreement, the milestones and associated consultation and cooperation process provisions covering the decontamination and decommissioning of WIPP, including the consultation process concerning the length and extent of the post-closure institutional control, shall be negotiated and resolved by the parties in the future, and at least one year prior to the start of the decontamination and decommissioning of WIPP.

During facility construction and operation the DOE will not allow subsurface mining, drilling or resource exploration from within the WIPP site. The "WIPP site" as used here means the 4 x 4 mile (10,240 acres) area consisting of sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of Township 22 South, Range 31 East, NMPM, in Southeastern New Mexico.

Deviated drilling for oil and gas from outside the WIPP site may be allowed so long as the subsurface of the WIPP site is not penetrated above a depth of 6,000 feet from the surface. A portion of the land comprising the WIPP site is presently owned by the State. The foregoing statement of DOE policy regarding the preservation of the integrity of the WIPP site is not intended to diminish the State's authority and responsibility with respect to such state-owned land.

One year prior to the completion of decontamination and decommissioning of the WIPP site, DOE shall make a decision whether to continue the above-stated policy regarding subsurface mining, drilling or resource exploration, at the WIPP site. The DOE shall consult with the State prior to making the decision. The State's position at this time is that the DOE should take measures to prevent any non-WIPP mining or drilling from the surface down to 6000 feet within the 16 section (4 mile x 4 mile) "WIPP Site" and that the DOE should devise ways to protect the site by enforcing this policy for the longest time possible after the site is decommissioned.

In carrying out this stated mission, DOE and WIPP will comply, at a minimum, with all applicable state, federal and local standards, regulations and laws, including any applicable regulations or standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Compliance by way of grandfathering, variance, waiver or exemption shall in no way prevent or stop the State from requiring any similar health and safety measures at WIPP under separate applicable authority, nor shall such type of compliance prevent or stop the State from seeking conflict resolution under Article IX, herein, over such health and safety measures.

F. The foregoing statement of the WIPP mission is based on the WIPP mission authorized by Congress in P.L. 96-164. The parties recognize that all or part of the statement of mission in this Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation would not be binding on the parties if, in the future,Congress enacts legislation specifically related to the WIPP mission which conflicts with this statement of the mission. The parties further recognize that this Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation in no way relieves or alters, in any respect, any requirements or responsibilities imposed on DOE by any other federal laws or regulations including but not limited to the National Environmental Policy Act."

2. Modify Paragraph C. of Article VII - KEY EVENTS AND MILESTONES to read in its entirety as follows:

"C. The following are currently identified as Key Events:

1. Draft Environmental Evaluation;
2. Preliminary Engineering - Title I;
3. Final Environmental Evaluation;
4. Site and Preliminary Design Validation (SPDV) Construction;
5. Detailed Design - Title II;
6. Construction of Exhaust and Waste Shafts;
7. Construction of Waste Handling Building;
8. Underground Development;
9. Construction of Exhaust Filter Building;
10. Computer Installation for the Facilities Alarm and Monitoring System;
11. Operations;
12. Retrievability Decision for TRU Waste;
13. High-Level Waste Retrieval and Shipping;
14. Decontamination and Decommissioning."

3. Modify Paragraph G. of Article VIII - CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION to read in its entirety as follows:

"G. It is understood by the parties that the State may disseminate to the public copies of all data, reports and other material furnished the State by DOE pursuant to the provisions of this Article or other requirements of this Agreement and may elicit comments and concerns from the public thereon for communication to the DOE."

4. Modify Article VIII - CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION by adding the following new paragraph H. concerning the employment of New Mexico residents to read in its entirety as follows:

"H. The parties recognize that neither DOE nor the State can require that

New Mexico residents be employed by DOE and its subcontractors for the construction and operation of WIPP. Nevertheless, both parties agree that it is desirable, within the limits of the law, to encourage the employment of New Mexico residents. DOE agrees to establish with the State a monitoring and statistical reporting program for itself and its subcontractors in order to periodically report on the number of New Mexico residents hired and the steps taken to fully and effectively publicize the availability of WIPP jobs in New Mexico for prospective New Mexico employees. The details of this program will be agreed upon in writing by the State and DOE."

MODIFICATIONS TO WORKING AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

1. Modify Article IV - KEY EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED MILESTONES by adding the following new sub-paragraph 11 to Section K. OPERATIONS to read in its entirety as follows:

"11. Retrievability Demonstration.

The objective of this activity is the demonstration of the retrievability of the three waste forms: i.e., remote-handled transuranic (RH-TRU), contact-handled transuranic (CH-TRU), and experimental defense high-level waste (DHLW), in accord with criteria established in WIPP-DOE-71, Design Criteria Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, as revised. DOE will provide to the State for its review and comment the following documents:

(a) retrieval equipment design specifications for each waste form;

(b) retrievability demonstration plan for each waste form, which will include a summary of the demonstration procedures and techniques to be followed, the in situ conditions to be simulated, and the criteria for evaluating the results of the demonstration of the procedures and techniques;

(c) report on the mock, onsite CH-TRU retrievability demonstration which documents the results of the demonstration of the applicable procedures and techniques;

(d) report on the mock, onsite RH-TRU retrievability demonstration which documents the results of the demonstration of the applicable procedures and techniques;

(e) report on each mock, onsite DHLW retrievability demonstration which documents the results of the demonstration of the applicable procedures and techniques.

The State shall review and comment on each report listed in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) above in writing within sixty (60) days of its receipt. DOE shall consider and respond to such comments. The first shipment of each specific waste form or configuration of that form shall not occur until seventy-five (75) days after the DOE responds to the State's comments on DOE's report on the retrievability demonstration for that waste form or configuration. The State shall be invited to view the retrievability demonstrations.

The Manager, AL-DOE, shall advise the State in writing, on a quarterly basis, of the estimated first shipping date of each waste form.

2. Modify ARTICLE IV - KEY EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED MILESTONES by adding the following new sub-paragraph 12 to Section K. OPERATIONS to read in its entirety as follows:

"12. Geotechnical Studies

As stated in WIPP-DOE-174, DOE will perform certain additional geotechnical studies at the WIPP site. The specific studies to be conducted for this purpose are listed at Appendix I to this Working Agreement. This list does not preclude performance of additional studies as needed to resolve scientific issues or questions. The parties may agree to amend Appendices I & II to this Working Agreement as needed in the future.

DOE or its contractors will issue reports on these studies. The projected titles, anticipated completion dates for each report, and a detailed description of the scope of each will be provided to the State by March 31, 1985. Such information shall be incorporated herein as Appendix II to this Working Agreement.

The reports will be provided to the State for review and comment not later than January 1, 1988. A summary report on the additional geotechnical studies listed in Appendix I to this Working Agreement will be provided to the State by DOE not later than January 1, 1988. The State may, at its option, review and comment on such geotechnical studies and DOE's summary report.

The completion of these studies and the issuance of these reports may be concurrent with construction of WIPP, but will be completed and forwarded to the State prior to the shipment of any radioactive waste to WIPP or January 1, 1988, whichever is earlier, with the possible exception of the long-term sorbing tracer test report. The DOE will, however, make every effort to start the long-term sorbing tracer test as soon as possible and no later than January 1986.

The State's position on these studies is that they will answer some remaining uncertainties about the site. The DOE position concerning these studies is as set forth in WIPP-DOE-174.

3. Modify ARTICLE IV - KEY EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED MILESTONES by revising existing paragraph N. DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING, to read in its entirety as follows:

"N. DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING

The following Milestones are currently established for this Key Event. Additional Milestones, together with reasonable time limits for State comment and DOE response, shall be negotiated in the future, as appropriate.

1. Decontamination and Decommissioning Plan, including any remaining borehole plugging, decontamination of surface facilities, and disposition of underground and surface facilities and equipment.

2. Post-Closure Control Plan, including, but not limited to, active and/or passive control periods, specific organization responsibilities, control of resource recovery activities, active and passive control requirements, environmental monitoring and safety considerations. This plan will be implemented, and the implementation monitored, by DOE, its successor governmental agency or other designated federal agency.

3. Retrieval of last experimental waste.

4. Shipment offsite of last experimental waste.

5. Public Health and Safety Radiation Standards Plan. This plan shall include a description of DOE's implementation of applicable public health and radiation protection standards in effect at the time the facility is to be decommissioned.

6. The State shall have the opportunity to consult with DOE and comment on all materials contained in draft DOE orders related to the health and safety considerations of the WIPP Project prior to promulgation of final order(s) by DOE.

7. Periodic reports on progress of excavation and geotechnical conditions encountered for mining performed prior to this key event."

The parties further agree that all other terms and conditions of their AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION including the WORKING AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION, as previously modified, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this modification to their July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation and the Working Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation in several duplicate originals.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

by _____
Joseph Goldberg
Secretary, Health and Environment Department
Chairman, Radioactive Waste Task Force

November 27, 1984
(Date)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS OFFICE

by _____
C. G. Romatowski
Manager

November 30, 1984
(Date)

APPENDIX I

to

WORKING AGREEMENT

Additional Geotechnical Studies

1.(a) Investigate the depression of the marker beds in the lower part of the Salado Formation, centered two miles north of the WIPP shafts (this structure is generally referred to as the "FC-92" structure).

DOE will investigate this depression by drilling the hole DOE-2. This hole will be drilled into the Delaware Mountin Group (DMG) Formation. It will be a multi-purpose hole, the primary purpose of which will be to answer the question about the origin of the marker bed depressions in the Salado Formation at this location. The secondary objectives will be to gather information about the Rustler and the DMG hydrologic parameters. In the event brine is encountered in the Castile, the DOE may examine the DMG elsewhere rather than deepen DOE-2.

1.(b) Provide data and any interpretive reports on artesian heads encountered at the levels of Salado and Castile Formations.

DOE has collected data of possible relationship to the origin of the artesian heads which have been encountered at the levels of the Salado and Castile Formations at several deep boreholes, including AEC-7, WIPP-12 and Cabin Baby. DOE plans to undertake a further investigation at DOE-2 to determine the origin of such heads if artesian heads are encountered at that location. Data related to such heads from these deep boreholes, together with any interpretative reports thereon, will be made available to the State.

2. Perform hydrologic testing of the Rustler water-bearing zones.

Perform hydrologic testing at three-well hydropads at H-3 and H-11; long-term flow-tests at H-3; single well testing at several existing wells.

3. Perform tracer testing in the Rustler aquifers.

Perform convergent tracer tests at hydropads H-3 and H-4. Perform at least one fiald test using sorbing tracers at e site to be selected after consultation with EEG.

4. Obtain water-chemistry data for the Rustler aquifers.

Obtain water samples from several boreholes and different water-producing horizons in the Rustler Formation where such sampling has not alraady been done. Analyze these for major and minor dissolved constituents as well as

for environmental isotopes such as, Cl-36, C-14, U-234, U-238, Ra-226, O-18/16 and H-2/1, to aid in the determination of flow-paths, groundwater velocity and the recharge/discharge areas.

5. Conduct a water balance study for the WIPP site.

   This study should try to answer the question of recharge and discharge; infiltration characteristics of surficial materials; evaporation from the WIPP ground surface, and from the lakes and the Pecos river; and the overall balance of the movement of water through the formations overlying the Salado at the WIPP site.

6. Perform computer modeling of groundwater flow and solute transport through the Rustler aquifers.

   Using the information obtained from the work described in items 2 to 5 above, perform computer modeling of groundwater flow and solute transport through the Rustler.

7. Study the mechanics of removal of salt from the Rustler Formation at and near the site.

   Questions to be addressed by this study include, (a) more precise areal definition of removal of salt from various zones in the Rustler (b) locations, characteristics and thickness of dissolution residues in the Rustler (c) recharge and discharge paths of fresh water and brine used in the dissolution process, and (d) the timing and the rate of dissolution.

8. Delineation of Castile brine.

   Evaluate and field-test non-invasive geophysical methods near the existing WIPP Project related deep boreholes to identify and delineate possible occurrences of brine in the Castile Formation. DOE will consult with EEG prior to the selection of such methods to be tested. If a method shows results which agree with interpretative data from existing drill holes, conduct a survey over the repository using this method to delineate possible occurrences of brine.

9. Investigation of suspected "Dolines."

   Investigate some of the prominent depressions at the site and in the surrounding area to address the question of their origin, particularly the suspicion of at least some of these being "dolines."

10. Study of MB-139

    Study the marker bed 139 underlying the repository horizon to determine its composition, structure and origin and the origin of brine and gases apparently associated with it.

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APPENDIX II.

to

WORKING AGREEMENT

Projected titles of reports, brief description of the scope of each and the anticipated schedules of publication will be supplied by DOE to the State by March 31, 1985. This Appendix II to the Working Agreement will then become a part of this Agreement.

SECOND MODIFICATION TO THE
JULY 1, 1981 "AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION
AND COOPERATION" ON WIPP BY THE STATE OF
NEW MEXICO AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The State of New Mexico ("State") and the United States Department of Energy ("DOE") hereby agree to the following modifications to the July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, modified by the November 1984 First Modification, which forms a part thereof. These modifications are effective and binding upon the parties as of the signing of this document.

WHEREAS, the State has identified certain continuing concerns regarding: (1) surface and subsurface mining and drilling after closure of the WIPP site; and (2) the disposal of salt tailings at the WIPP site; and (3) compliance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Transportation (DOT), and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations.

WHEREAS, DOE and the State have agreed that the following modifications address those specific State concerns and are in furtherance of, and consistent with, both DOE's responsibility for national security and for carrying out the mission of WIPP in accordance with Public Law 96-164, and the State's responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and for the safe environment of New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, these modifications are made in accordance with Article V - Modifications to the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation; and

WHEREAS, the parties recognize that, because of the WIPP project's long-term and significant nature, there may be additional issues and concerns which may be addressed in future modifications and which this Second Modification in no way limits the parties from raising;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree to modify the July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, as modified by the November 1984 First Modification, which is a part thereof, in the following particulars:

MODIFICATIONS TO AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

1. Modify Article VI - WIPP MISSION by revising paragraph D. to read in its entirety as follows:

D. The DOE will not permit subsurface mining, drilling, or resource exploration unrelated to the WIPP Project on the WIPP site during facility construction, operation, or after decommissioning. This prohibition also precludes slant drilling under the site from within or from outside the site. The "WIPP site" as used here means the 4 x 4 mile (10,240 acres) area consisting of sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of Township 22 South, Range 31 East, NMPM, in Eddy County, New Mexico; Sections 16 and 32 belong to the State and the exchange of those lands between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the State is pending.

At the conclusion of the WIPP project the DOE shall dispose of any residual salt tailings extracted from the WIPP site in an environmentally acceptable manner, to be determined in consultation with the State of New Mexico.

The DOE has no present intent to reorient the underground storage area toward the northern half of Zone II, as that zone is described in the WIPP Safety Analysis Report. In the unlikely event that DOE develops plans to reorient the storage area toward the north, DOE agrees to provide all available information and analysis regarding those plans to the State for review and comment at least forty five days before making a decision to reorient the storage area. If the State, after consulting with DOE about the State's comments, believes its concerns are still unresolved, the State may request that the matter be considered under the conflict resolution procedures set forth in Article IX of this Agreement.

2. Modify Article VI - WIPP MISSION by revising paragraph E. to read in its entirety as follows:

E. 1. In carrying out this stated mission, DOE and WIPP will comply, at a minimum, with all applicable state, federal, and local standards, regulations, and laws, including any applicable regulations or standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency. Compliance by way of grandfathering, variance, waiver, or exemption shall in no way prevent or stop the State from requiring any similar health and safety measures at WIPP under separate applicable authority, nor shall such compliance

prevent or stop the State from seeking conflict resolution under Article IX, herein, to resolve disputes about such health and safety measures.

2. The Final Safety Analysis Report which will be issued by DOE prior to the receipt of waste will document DOE's ability to comply with the provisions of Subpart A of the Environmental Standards of the Environmental Protection Agency for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High Level and Transuranic Wastes (40 CFR 191, Subpart A). Upon initial receipt of radioactive waste at the WIPP, and thereafter, the DOE will comply in all respects with the said Subpart A in effect at the time.

In addition, the DOE agrees to provide the State by February 1, 1988 with a Plan describing the steps which the DOE will undertake to demonstrate compliance with the assurance requirements contained in 40 CFR 191.14 of Subpart B of the EPA standards. This Plan will contain an estimated schedule and a description of the process DOE will use to: identify needed active institutional controls, gather data for the implementation of such controls, develop and implement a monitoring plan for the underground facility, define and implement a plan for passive institutional controls, determine the barriers to be used, assess the selection of the WIPP site in view of the resources at the site, and review the recoverability of the waste for a reasonable period after disposal.

Prior to receiving more than 15 percent by volume of the transuranic waste capacity of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, described as 6.2 million cubic feet of transuranic waste in the Waste

Isolation Pilot Plant Record of Decision (46 Federal Register 9162, dated January 23, 1981), the Secretary of Energy shall demonstrate that the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant meets the applicable environmental standards for the disposal of radioactive waste established in Subpart B of such Environmental Protection Agency Standards (40 CFR 191, Subpart B), including the Assurance Requirements under such Subpart B, in effect at that time.

The parties are aware of the opinion issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in Natural Resources Defense Council, et al. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, et al., Nos. 85-1915, 86-1096, 86-1097, and 86-1098 regarding the aforementioned 40 CFR 191 standards. While the standards are on remand to the EPA for reconsideration pursuant to the July 17, 1987 opinion in that case, DOE agrees to continue its performance assessment planning as though the provisions of 40 CFR 191 effective November 19, 1985 remain applicable.

3. DOE shall use both engineered and natural barriers to isolate the radioactive waste after disposal in compliance with the EPA Standards. The barriers shall include, as a minimum, properly designed backfill, plugs and seals in the drifts and at the entries to the panels, and plugs and seals in the shafts and drillholes.

4. The transportation of radioactive waste to WIPP shall comply with the applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation and any applicable corresponding regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. All waste shipped to WIPP will be shipped in packages which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has certified for use.

The parties agree that all other terms and conditions of their Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, including the Working Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation as previously modified, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, on this 4th day of August 1987, the undersigned have executed this Second Modification to their July 1, 1981 Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation, as modified by the November 1984 First Modification, in several duplicate originals.

For the STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

GARREY CARRUTHERS
Governor

[illegible] STATON
Attorney General

For the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY:

RAYMOND G. ROMATOWSKI
Manager
Albuquerque Operations Office

JAMES A. STOUT
Chief Counsel
Albuquerque Operations Office

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

WHEREAS, the State has identified the necessity of constructing a number of new roads in New Mexico along the designated WIPP transportation routes to provide relief routes around congested urban areas and away from frequently traveled existing routes;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties agree to the following amendments to the 1982 Supplemental Stipulated Agreement, which is a part thereof, in the following particulars:

The D.O.E. agrees that, with the support of the New Mexico Delegation, which support State officials will solicit in furtherance of implementing this Agreement, the D.O.E. will make a good faith effort immediately to join and support the State and its Delegation in seeking a special appropriation from Congress of an amount not to exceed $190,000,000.00 (1987 dollars) for the purpose of assisting the State in the construction of the following new roads in New Mexico that the New Mexico State Highway Department has proposed for funding as WIPP project relief routes:

1) a Hobbs Relief Route;
2) a Los Alamos/Santa Fe Relief Route;
3) a Roswell Relief Route;
4) a Santa Fe By-pass;
5) an Artesia Relief Route; and
6) a Carlsbad By-pass (Eddy County Loop Route).

The State and the D.O.E. recognize that such funding may be appropriated over a number of years. Given the D.O.E.'s plan to start emplacing waste at WIPP in October 1988, the funding is immediately needed for construction of these relief routes before a substantial portion of the waste starts being transported on New Mexico highways.

A "good faith effort" by the D.O.E. immediately to join and support the State and its Delegation to seek these funds from Congress includes at least the following:

1) The D.O.E. shall submit written testimony and testify if possible in support of the above mentioned requested appropriation and authorization before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, the House Public Works Committee, the Senate and House Budget Committees, and any other appropriate Congressional committees;

2) The D.O.E. shall submit written statements in favor of the above mentioned requested appropriation and authorization to all members of the New Mexico Delegation for their use;

3) The D.O.E. shall coordinate and cooperate with the Federal Highway Administration to enlist its support in favor of the above mentioned requested appropriation and authorization; and

4) The D.O.E. shall respond favorably in support of the above mentioned requested appropriation and authorization to inquiries from the press, the public, and others.

Signed this 4th day of August 1987.

SIGNATURES:

For the STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

GARREY CARRUTHERS
Governor

HAL STRATTON
Attorney General

For the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY:

RAYMOND G. ROMATOWSKI
Manager
Albuquerque Operations Office

JAMES A. STOUT
Chief Counsel
Albuquerque Operations Office

ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE TRU WASTE SHIPMENTS TO WIPP

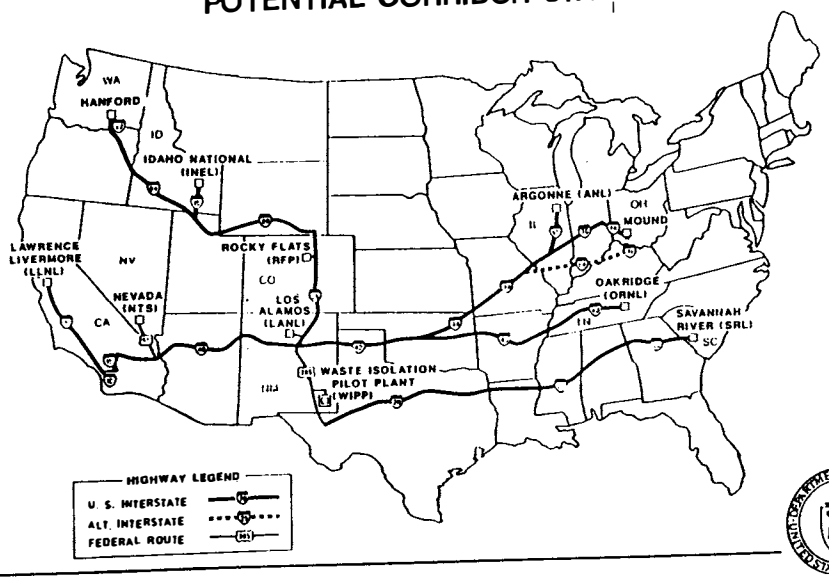
(CH & RH)

YEARS	ANL-E	INEL	LANL	LLNL	MOUND	NEV	ORNL	RFP *	HANF	SR	TOTAL
1989	---	65	55	22	7	---	---	179	14	46	388
1990-1993	0.25	224	128	24	4	11	11	121	24	72	619
1994-2000	0.5	302	86	31	4	5	104	121	83	75	814
2001-2005	0.2	286	36	25	5	---	142	121	222	80	917
2006-2013	0.5	227	35	25	4	---	148	121	282	76	919

* BASED ON PROJECTED SUPERCOMPACTOR USE

1187.1902

TRU SHIPMENTS POTENTIAL CORRIDOR STATES



MAR 24 1988

E361

Quay Marshall
P.O. Box 694
Hailey, ID 83333

I would like to address Congress as well as the Department Of Energy. Since we know from past actions the D.O.E. doesn't listen to the Public when there are differing views, I hope that publicly elected officials will.

To some, Idaho has always been a quiet state that didn't speak out. That is rapidly changing. There are a growing number of people in Idaho who are speaking out against the S.I.S. and what it stands for.

5.24.30 The things we have here are being threatened; the antelope herds of the Arco desert, the aquifer which is the life blood of the desert, our farms and the very air we breath will have the potential to come to an irreplaceable end. These are not crazy thoughts! The D.O.E. wants to transport and manufacture one of the most lethal substances we know of in our backyard! They are willing to risk our environment and

5.24.27 our lives so that they can do something even crazier, produce more nuclear bombs.

4.14 In a time when we should be trying to create peace, how can making bombs possibly help?

4.15.1 The facts are there for anyone to see. America has outrageous stockpiles of weapons grade plutonium. There is simply no need for this facility. Some people talk of future needs. Wake up!! we're dealing with a substance that will remain radioactive for over 24,000 years. Our descendants

5.30.3.8 will be trying to deal with our garbage. I find it insane to keep producing something we can't even properly deal with now. We have no such thing as a foolproof containment system. All we really have are hazardous temporary storage facilities sitting over our water supply which the D.O.E. has done nothing about.

I sincerely hope that our public officials will start treating this as the threat it is! We won't get a second chance.

Quay Marshall

Quay Marshall March 26, 1988

350

E362

March 28, 1988

I am against the SIS. because I don't think building something that has the potential of destroying all living things is the way to protect our future. If these weapons were ever used there would be no future. 1.1

We were given a gift, this earth as our only home. We should care for her with respect, and take from her only what we can return. We need to preserve her for future generations of all living things to enjoy. We won't be given this gift again.

Kaye Kuhn
PO Box 694
Hailey, Idaho
83333

Mike Sullivan
P.O. Box 254
Hailey, Idaho 83333
788-2984

SIS HEARING TESTIMONY
MARCH 28, 1-88
TWIN FALLS

1.1 2.8.2 5.1.36 5.24.27 3.2.23 5.30.4.14

It's unfortunate the SIS project has gone this far. It must be stopped before another dollar is spent on it. I oppose it not only on environmental grounds, but on economic and ethical grounds. We're told the purpose of this hearing is to consider the environmental impact statement, but that's a sham.

The EIS boldly states there's nothing to be concerned about. That's nonsense. Accidents happen. And the consequences of an accident involving a material as deadly as plutonium are monumental. The nuclear establishment has been telling us for years there's nothing to be concerned about. They have it under control. Meanwhile, we find that thousands of unsuspecting citizens have been exposed to radiation from nuclear bomb testing in Nevada, we've experienced the accidents at Chernobyl and Three-Mile Island, and we've learned of the accidental discharges of radiation at Hanford and Rocky Flats.

I'm not reassured by this EIS.

2.7.9

There's an aspect of environmental impact that can't be assessed in a document such as this. That's the impact on our global environment by the production of more plutonium for nuclear weapons.

Everything we do has an impact, but the effects are not always immediately visible. Our global environment is sick because too many decisions have been made on the basis of greed, expediency, arrogance and cynicism. All these elements come into play on the SIS project.

5.27.6.6 5.27.6.11

We see greed in the desire to push ahead with this un-needed project so that it will create jobs and the cash flow of federal dollars -- my dollars. I object to them being spent this way. How will Idaho's economy benefit from the introduction of nuclear weapons production if our government's stated goal is to reduce the number of these weapons? Who benefits? And for how long? Isn't it hypocrisy for our representatives in Congress to say they're trying to cut unnecessary federal spending and then endorse this?

We see expdiency in the belief the SIS will be developed somewhere, so why not Idaho? It's a take-the-money-and-run attitude.

6.5.1

We see arrogance in the attitude that the economic and political benefits to a handful of people outweigh the risks to thousands of people that the SIS poses.

4.13

And we see cynicism in the attitude that the only way the United States can continue to compete in the world of today and tomorrow is through the possession of more nuclear weapons.

2.7.9

These attitudes and beliefs impact the total global environment negatively and do nothing to improve either our collective safety or our quality of life.

6.5.2

My family came to Idaho because of what we saw as a clean environment. We continue to live here because of it. I won't compromise on this.

Is this state so morally bankrupt that it's willing to sell off its integrity in order to attract a few jobs?

I believe the SIS project should be totally abandoned.

E364

March 28, 1988

The United States Department Of Energy,
the Chairman and hearing members present
at the Twin Falls, Idaho, March 28th
pubilc hearing on the proposed SIS project.

Dear Sirs,

1.1 I would like to record my oppositionto the construction and operation of the Special Isotope Separation project that The Department Of Energy has slated for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory .

4.15.1 I see no reason, economic, scientific, strategic, or patriotic to develop and operate a project with the stated goal of refinement for weapons grade plutonium. My study and reading indicates that the United States has more than adequate stockpiles of nuclear material and that the S.I.S., INEL project would be used, among other things

5.26.5 to purify a plutonium stockpile from the crippled Hanford,Washington nuclear project.

6.2 I can not help but be reminded of the insincerity and short lived visions of The Department of Energy and our National Government when I consider the building and operation of such a project. The small economic gain that Idaho would receive from the SIS is shadowed by the greater environmental threat to our citizens and area.

Sincerly,

Matthew Wells

Matthew Wells

Matthew Wells
Box 802 - 202 Empty Saddle Road
Hailey, Idaho

352

E365

The United States Department Of Energy,
the Chairman and hearing members present
at the Twin Falls, Idaho, March 28th
public hearing on the proposed SIS project.

Dear Sirs:

1.1 I oppose the proposal to construct, fund and operate the Special Isotope Separation project slated for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory site.

3.4 Ifeel that the costly production and refinement of plutonium is an unnecessary waste in a country whose arsenals are already full of nuclear warheads. I do not want Idaho to be the repository for nuclear waste especially since a major portion of our income is in the form of tourist dollars.

5.27.3.3 I see little gain for the state of Idaho economically with the SIS project while the environmental risk is great. I would rather see the one billion dollars for this facility go to the sorely lacking educational and social programs of the state.

5.1.21 thank you,

Daphne Coble

Daphne Coble
Star Route Triumph
Hailey, Idaho 83333

E366

Thomas J. Teitge • Box 1780 • Hailey, Idaho 83333 • (208)788-9785

TO:
Department of Energy
Chairman of SIS Hearings March 28,1988

Dear Sirs,

1.1 I wish it to be known through this letter that I have objections to the proposed SIS project.

5.27.3.3 In the first place, I feel that at this point in Idaho's growth, tourism will be the most important industry. I feel that this tourism will be affected in a negative way by the SIS project.

5.30.5.7 Secondly, I oppose the project because of the nuclear waste products that will be generated in the state. I oppose the storage of such waste in the state for health and enviromental reasons, and I further oppose the transportation of such materials and byproducts across the state.

5.29.97 Finally, I oppose the project because I do not feel that government funds are best used, at this time, for the production of weapons for war. I feel that the government has a surplus of such weapons all ready.

4.9.3 Please note that my opposition has been expressed at these hearings through this letter.

4.13

3.4

Sincerly,

Thomas J. Teitge

E367

March 28, 1988

The United States Department of Energy
Chairman and Hearing Members Present
Twin Falls, Idaho, March 28, 1988
Public Hearing on the Proposed SIS Project

Dear Sirs;

I oppose the proposal to construct, fund and operate the Special Isotope Separation project slated for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory site. 1.1

I feel that the costly production and refinement of plutonium is an unecessary waste in a country whose arsenals are already full of nuclear warheads. Military spending has created a terrible deficit while neglecting valuable educational, social and environemental programs within the United States. 4.15.2

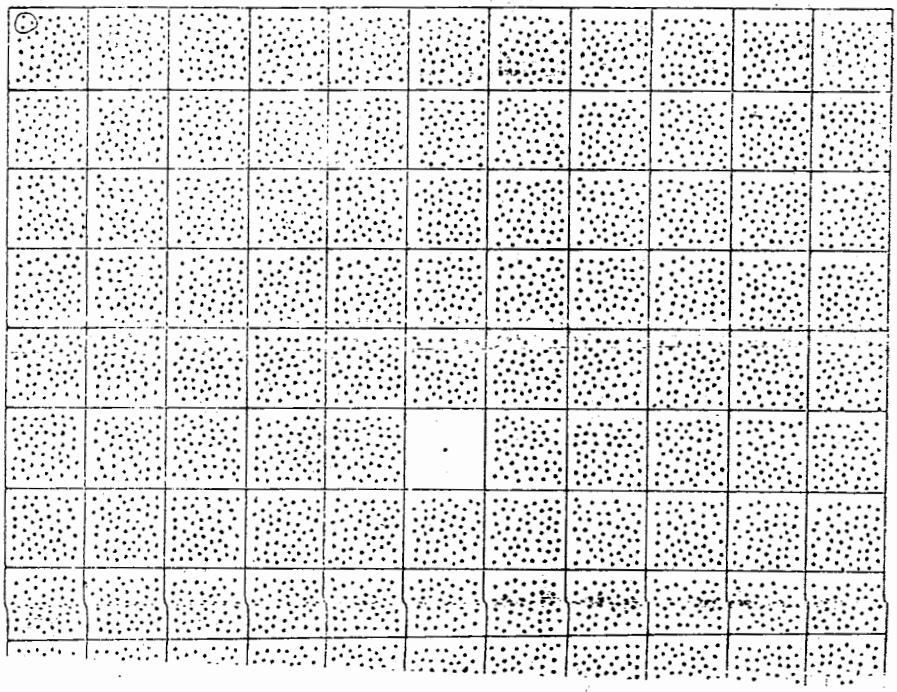
I see little gain for the state of Idaho economically with the SIS project while the environmental risk is great. I would rather see the one billion dollars for this facility go to the sorely lacking educational and social programs of the state. 6.2

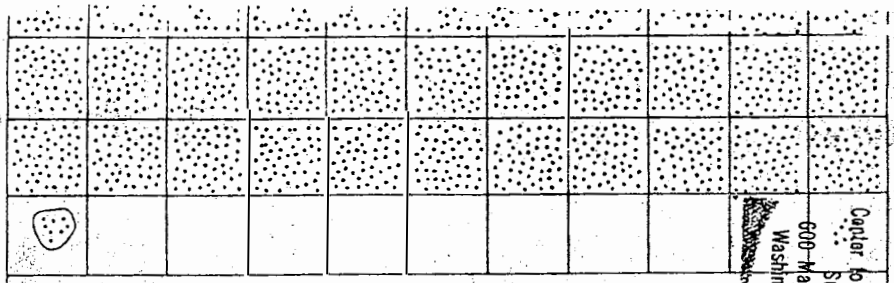
6.3

Sincerely,

Christine N. Cole

Christine N. Cole
P.O. Box 1508
Sun Valley, ID. 83353
Empty Saddle Trail, Hailey, ID.





#368

E368

Nuclear Weapons Chart

The chart above shows the world's current firepower as opposed to the firepower of World War II. The dot in the center square represents all the firepower of World War II: 3 megatons. The other dots represent the world's present nuclear weaponry which equals 6,000 World War II's or 18,000 megatons. The United States and the Soviets share this firepower with approximately equal destructive capability.

The top left-hand circle enclosing 9 megatons represents the weapons on just one Poseidon submarine. This is equal to the firepower of three World War II's and enough to destroy over 200 of the Soviet Union's largest cities. All such subs and 10 similar Polaris subs.

The circle in the lower left-hand square enclosing 24 megatons represents one new Trident sub with the firepower of eight World War II's. Enough to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.

The Soviets have similar levels of destructive power.

Just two squares on this chart (300 megatons) represent enough firepower to destroy all the large- and medium-size cities in the entire world. (U.S. Senate staff have reviewed this chart and found it to be an accurate representation of the nuclear weapons arsenal.)

Center for Defense Information
600 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Suite 300 West
Washington, D.C. 20002

4.13 WHY DO WE NEED MORE NUCLEAR BOMBS?

NO SIS ANYWHERE !

Richard S. Meyer
Box 627
Sun Valley
Idaho, Idaho 83353

E369

March 3, 1988

To: Departmant of Energy
From: Ken Lagergren
Subject: Proposed SIS Nuclear Weapons Plant

My name is Ken Lagergren, I have been a resident of Idaho for over 10 years. I am employed as a Structural Engineer in Hailey, Idaho. and have been a homeowner there for over 6 years.

1.1 I am opposed to the SIS plant proposed for the INEL facility. I feel the long range effects of the SIS plant would be negative and perhaps tragic. I would strongly urge its rejection for many reasons, several of which I have listed briefly below:

5.30.4.7 1) Leakage of waste has already been reported in Idaho and other nuclear facilities. A major leakage would be a disaster to Idaho, permanently ruining the Snake River drainage. Leakage into the irrigation system would change our famous potatoes into "nuclear potatoes". Any leakage will have a negative affect on both the tourist industry and the sale of contaminated produce. My friends and I use the Snake River as a source of recreational boating. River runners presently come from all over the world to boat on the Snake River. Nuclear leakage would destroy this.

5.30.5.12 2) Storage of nuclear waste is getting out of hand. It is not fair to leave our children with an inheritance of non-discardable nuclear waste to deal with. I am opposed to the production and storage of nuclear waste in Idaho.

5.29.87 3) Transporting nuclear waste is dangerous. All it would take is one accident to create a major disaster for Idaho. I am opposed to transporting nuclear wastes into Idaho.

3.3.1 4) I am opposed to INEL becoming a military production center. This reclassifies Idaho as a military target. There is no need for Idaho to help escalate the potential destruction of the world.

5.27.7.17 5) Bigger is not necessarily better. Idaho should look for growth and economic stability in constructive, nonpolluting industries such as the electronics and computer industries instead of temporary, destructive industries such as the SIS facilities.

Please do not destroy Idaho and reject the SIS proposal.

Sincerely,

Ken Lagergren

Ken Lagergren
Box 1241
HAILEY, ID 83333

E370

MAGGIE BLAIR
Acupuncture
P.O. BOX 3591, 128 SADDLE ROAD
KETCHUM CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
Telephone (208) 726-4554

I oppose the building of the S.I.S. at the I.N.E.L. for several reasons. The foremost are the political and ethical questions of creating more plutonium at a time of nuclear disarmament, especially when we have existing stockpiles and it is not as if the stuff goes bad with a shelf-life of 20,000 years. 1.1

Other more immediate concerns are the disposal of the waste materials generated. The I.N.E.L. is not on appropriate site for long-term storage. It is over a major aquifer and is a geologically active area. At this time, there seems to be nowhere to store these wastes safely. The site in New Mexico is under investigation to its suitability. It seems foolhardy to go ahead with a project that has these kinds of major unresolved problems. 4.14 3.4 5.30.2.1

I am a native Idahoan, borne and raised in Pocatello. Many of my friends and their families are employed by the I.N.E.L. I realize the importance of jobs in Idaho but I can't condone this type of "war" oriented plant. Generally, the I.N.E.L. has been a research facility and I think the S.I.S. is in contradiction to this research-oriented philosophy. Also, the way the laws are written right now, the S.I.S. would have about a 7-year life expectancy before it runs out of things to process, thus creating a boom and bust situation. If you've driven through Challis lately, one can see the effects of this type of economy. In terms of having a weapons grade nuclear plant in the state, what will the effects be on tourism and agriculture should an accident occur? Will having the S.I.S. here have an effect on other types of businesses that might want to come to Idaho? These are questions that have not been adequately addressed. 3.3.1 5.27.10 5.27.2 5.27.3.3

In conclusion, I stand opposed to the building of the S.I.S. in general and specifically at the I.N.E.L.

E371

March 28/88

The S.I.S plant is a senseless, destructive and immoral BEAST. In the longrun it will be economicly disasterous for Idaho. It will 5.27.6.2 pad the pocket of a select few and create poverty for the average hard working person.

1.1 I have lived in Idaho all my life and am raising our four children here and I will fight anything that will ~~endure~~ the endanger ~~any~~ the livelyhood of my family or myself.

6.5.5 SIS. should not be built in Idaho or anywhere on Earth.

Sincerely,
Cara Wilson

E372

Mar. 28/88

I am a successful buisness man in Twin Falls and I am deeply concerned about the economical implications that undoubtedly will follow in the event that SIS comes to Idaho. It is a false and misleading agument being made by those in favor of SIS. Very few working Idahoans will benefit from the SIS plant, and temporary for those who do. Idaho will be branded, no longer attractive to safe industry or tourists. We don't need plutonium. We don't need S.I.S. in Idaho or anywhere. We can't sacrifice our livelihood for a senseless political kiss ass game.

6.1.2

5.27.10

4.15.2

1.1

Sincerely,
John Wilson

E373

357

COMMENTS ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

By Harry P. Massoth
On behalf of the Magic Valley Peace Committee
Rt. 1, Box 5D; Twin Falls, ID 83316
March 28, 1988

1.1 The Magic Valley Peace Committee, a committee of 9 members, registers its opposition to the construction of the Special Isotope Separation Plant at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory for the following reasons:

4.3 1. With approximately 100 tons of plutonium in stock, including some 90 tons used in the U.S.'s 25,000 nuclear warheads, there is really no reason to produce more weapons grade plutonium or to provide more "redundancy", "flexibility", and "technological diversity" in plutonium

4.7.1 production.

2. Because there is no need for the project, it is obviously a waste of tax-payers' money to build it. Thus we feel the project is economically unjustifiable and only contributes to America's already staggering budget deficit.

4.15.2 The DEIS also fails to address the economic impacts associated with cleaning up the waste associated with the project after it has been phased out and the social-economic impacts consequent to operations shutdown.

5.27.10 3. The direct environmental hazards associated with the project, regardless of how insignificant they appear to be, seem unacceptible in the light that the project is not needed in the first place.

6.2 We also question the adequacy of the DEIS in regards to the dangers posed by hazardous material transportation, accident scenarios, earthquake risks, catastrophic environmental effects such as missile strike, etc.

4. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the DEIS fails to address the moral and psychological impact, especially on children and youth, of living in a state or community which is economically reliant on producing

2.7.2 weapons capable of destroying modern civilization and the global environment.

There is increasing evidence from psychological studies that the arms race and the threat of nuclear war is contributing to the future-lessness, anxiety and fear of young people and thereby contributing to suicides, drug and alcohol abuse, and other psychological problems among youth. Can we justify this cost for a project that is not even necessary? Are we not robbing our children of their dreams, their futures, their financial and environmental resources and perhaps even their psychological and physical health by insisting that projects like the SIS must be built at any cost?

IN SUMMARY, we feel that the SIS project is unnecessary, economically unjustifiable, a hazard to both society and the environment, psychologically destabilizing for our youth, and morally and ethically reprehensible.

The time has come for our leaders in the fields of science, technology, economics, and government to develop programs that will replace the world's "technology of destruction" with a "technology of peace."

Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho Thursday, March 17, 1988

SIS hearings offer opportunity to participate in decisions

Harry Massoth

With the dawn of the atomic age in 1945, humankind achieved, for the first time in history, the capability to determine our own future — indeed, the future of planet Earth itself.

How is this?

The nuclear technology available to both the USSR and the USA now makes it possible to destroy the entire biosphere of our planet in a mere 30 minutes. This could happen through the escalation of a small conflict, such as that in Afghanistan or Nicaragua, or simply through the accidental failure of a microchip in a Pentagon computer.

Thus there is no issue more important than the avoidance of nuclear war. Whatever your interests, passions or goals, they and you are threatened fundamentally by the prospect of a nuclear war.

But to avoid a nuclear holocaust and to build a world beyond war requires that each of us makes a choice. We must decide to choose peace over war, to choose to create a life-giving technology over a death-oriented technology, to choose what is mature and morally right over what is infantile and morally wrong. Once such a decision is made, we need to begin to act upon that decision in ways that will bring about the desired results.

The hearings on the proposed Special Isotope Separation plant to be held in Boise, Twin Falls and Idaho Falls this month offer each of us an opportunity to make these decisions.

By now most people are familiar with the SIS project the purpose of which is to refine low-grade plutonium into weapons-grade plutonium that will then be used to create more nuclear weapons.

Those who support this project argue that it will bring jobs, money and technology spin-offs to Idaho. Those who oppose it argue that with 25,000 nuclear warheads the U.S. already has more than enough nuclear weapons, that the project is a hazard to the environment and human health, and that it is economically unjustifiable. Each argument seems valid, so how do we choose?

Why?

I personally oppose the SIS.

It's commonly said that we don't appreciate a thing until it's gone; that we generally lack the power to imagine the world without this or that characteristic. I speak to you in favor of life.

The Earth is an anomaly; in all the solar system, it is, so far as we know, the only inhabited planet.

I look at the fossil record and I see that after flourishing for 180 million years, the dinosaurs were extinguished. Every last one.

No species is guaranteed its tenure on this planet. And we've been here for only about a million years, we, the first species that has devised the means for its self-destruction.

We are rare and precious because we are alive, because we can think. We are privileged to live, to influence and control our future. I believe we have an obligation to fight for that life, to struggle not just for ourselves, but for all those creatures who came before us, and to whom we are beholden, and for all those who, if we are wise enough, will come after us.

There is no cause more urgent, no dedication more fitting for us then to strive to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. No social convention, no political system, no economic hypothesis, no religious dogma is more important.

Choosing life, however, is not always easy. I once asked a rabbi why he thought the Holocaust happened. He didn't answer in the way I expected.

"The Holocaust didn't occur because of Hitler and his group of Nazi henchmen," said the rabbi. "No, it was rather the complacency and silence of all the the good, respectable people of Germany, Europe and even America that allowed the Holocaust to happen.

"The fact is that not even many Jewish people believed that such a thing could happen. After all, the German people were a people of culture and intelligence. They were not butchers. They were clergymen, professors, businessmen, artisans, lawyers, doctors, Christians, mothers and fathers. Above all, they were our friends.

"Very few Jews could conceive of something as horrible as Hitler's crimes yet alone believe that our friends would allow such atrocities to happen.

"Nonetheless the event snuck up on us. Step by step, the stage was set for Hitler's Final Solution and when the curtain was raised it was too late to escape the play."

The rabbi's lesson is quite relevant to the issue of the SIS. For if we choose to remain silent on this nuclear bomb factory planned for Idaho's backyard then we may inadvertently contribute to the 'Ultimate Solution' — the destruction of this unique planet which God has graced with life.

It is with these considerations in mind that I invite you to join me in choosing life and saying no to the SIS.

Harry Massoth is the chairman of the Magic Valley Peace Committee. The Twin Falls hearing on the SIS will be held on March 28 at the Canyon Springs Inn.

E374

March 28, 1988

To: Department of Energy
From: Cinna Lagergren
Subject: Proposed SIS Nuclear Weapons Plant

My name is Cinna Lagergren. I have lived in Idaho for 16 of my 39 years. I have designed power substations with an electrical consulting firm in Hailey for 7 years, which has familiarized me with large construction projects, procedures and personnel. I've seen a lot of contracts ramrodded by politics and don't want to see that happen in this case.

5.24.18 The whole project is a mass of unproven systems. The plant design, the waste storage facility, the shipping facility, and the DOE's unwillingness to be frank about safety and health records indicate potential safety problems. Here are some of the areas of my concern:

2.2.4 1. The plant design model for the SIS plant, which is a demonstration facility at the Lawrence Livermore Lab in California won't even be tested until after the construction is scheduled to begin at INEL.

The design should not be considered complete until after testing has been finished. Permission to begin construction of the SIS should not be granted on an incomplete design. Safety and risk evaluations cannot be calculated until after testing is complete.

5.30.2.1 2. The Waste Isolation Pilot Project or "WIPP", the proposed waste storage site for the INEL waste, is still under construction also and has already been found to have leaks. The National Academy of Science has recommended a 5 year study to explore the potential for serious problems. The study must be done thoroughly. There is no excuse to justify guessing about the probability of nuclear waste leakage. And, there is no other waste storage provided for by the SIS DEIS. And yet, construction is scheduled to begin at INEL before WIPP will be determined safe.

Further waste storage at INEL is unthinkable, because it sits over the Snake River Plain AQuifer, the primary source of water for southern Idaho and its potato industry. Recent studies show contamination already exists 230 ft. below the "temporary" waste storage site presently at INEL, which was to have been removed for the last 35 years. The DOE has continually reneged on promises to ship it elsewhere, presumably because there is nowhere else. If WIPP fails to open, what then?

5.30.4.9

5.7.1 3. Shipping hazards will exist for all Idaho and neighboring states if the SIS feed plutonium were to be shipped from Hanford and if SIS wastes were then shipped to WIPP in New Mexico. The DEIS does not address the emergency measures that would be needed to cope with an accident, nor does it account for the resources that would have to be in the possession of the State emergency response teams.

5.7.15 The cost of Idaho stocking up on the necessary emergency provisions would likely be expensive and should be counted against the economic benefit factor. Who would pay for these additional costs?

4. The DOE has a history of cover-ups, regarding safety and health. such as:
a) cover-ups of poor safety records
b) cover-ups of statistical reports of high risk of fatal disease to workers 3.2.11
c) obscuring the negligent intent to produce nuclear waste without the existence of safe proven technology to store the waste.

I feel that any positive economic impact of the SIS to Idaho will be short term, followed by a long term negative impact. 5.27.10

1. The 500 jobs projected for the construction phase will attract transient workers and contractors from out of state, who will send earned money home to their families and home offices in other states.

2. An INEL spokesman stated that of the 750 jobs the operating plant would employ, approximately 1/2 to 2/3 of them would be filled by existing workers. This would leave only 250-375 new jobs. 5.27.7.4

3. The plant's operation is currently projected to last for only 6 to 8 years in order to process the six remaining tons of plutonium waste left from the shut-down N Reactor at Hanford. No other source of the feed plutonium has been disclosed, or is apparently available. 5.27.7.3 5.22.2

I do not feel that the short term benefit for a small group of people warrants the negative impacts the SIS will have on Idaho. The economic benefits from the construction of the SIS would go to only a few greedy people, for a few short years, while the rest of Idaho would have to live in fear of potential catastrophe for generations. 6.5.1

Idaho's strongest asset is its scenic beauty, being one of the last preserves of Quality environment left in this nation. Tourism and Agriculture contribute $3.4 billion annually to Idaho. If an accident were to occur as a result of shipping or production of plutonium, it would devastate Idaho. 5.27.6.2 5.1.21

Respectfully,

Cinna Lagergren

Box 1241
Hailey, Id. 83333

358

E375

K. J. O'Connor
528 9th Avenue North
Buhl, ID 83316

March 28, 1988

RE: SIS Hearings

I hereby submit testimony against construction of the Special Isotope Separator at INEL for three main reasons.

1.1 First, not only does Idaho not need the SIS, the United States does not need a SIS. Plutonium has a half-life of 24,000 years; let's recycle what we already have. I disagree that the U.S. faces a plutonium shortage. Nuclear arms production should be decreasing as a result of
3.4 nuclear arms reduction treaties. As it is, the U.S. has the capability of blowing up the world several times over. How many more bombs do we really need?

Secondly, the Department of Energy is taking advantage of Idaho's weak economy when it says Idaho is its preferred site because of the "favorable political climate." Idaho's political climate is not as
5.27.6.2 favorable as it's people are desperate for jobs. And the data regarding jobs from this project is misleading. The long-term jobs are
5.27.7.2 mostly for nuclear scientists, whom I'd guess we have few of in the unemployment lines. The bulk of the jobs would be for short-term construction and for on-going service, which means limited and low-paying. Idaho needs steady jobs.

Lastly, the SIS would sit directly over ground water that my family and yours depends on for survival. We drink it. We water our crops with
5.12.1 it. Our children play in it. No number of jobs is worth the risk that this project poses to the health and welfare of our families. And if a leak should contaminate this aquifer, Idaho would suffer an incalculable loss in both of its established, major industries--agriculture and tourism. And how can anyone guarantee there will be no trucking accidents as the plutonium is moved across all of southern
5.29.87 Idaho? Accidents do and will happen. We can't afford to take such a chance for any reason, no matter the number of dollars.

If the people of Idaho allow the Department of Energy to build the SIS here, we are allowing the DOE to turn Idaho into a whore for nuclear dollars. Don't let that to happen. Idaho's resources are too precious to be risked for an unneeded and dangerous federal whim. REJECT CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR IN IDAHO!

K.J. O'Connor

359

E376

John C. O'Connor
528 9th Avenue North
Buhl, ID 83316

March 28, 1988

RE: SIS Hearings

As a member of the fertilizer industry and the agricultural community in the Magic Valley, I have not been convinced that the high risk to this established, essential industry is worth the jobs and taxes this Special Isotope Project promises to generate. If there is any possibility of an accident or spill with plutonium around our human or animal consumption crops, Idaho could be stamped "polluted" forever. The actual contamination wouldn't even have to happen for us to be labeled by the news media and thus, consumers of Idaho agricultural products. A scare would be enough to do the irreparable damage to Idaho's main industry.

6.2

5.1.21

The timing of this proposal doesn't appear to be an accident. Idaho is in a desperate struggle to create jobs and increase our industry base. I feel this state will sell itself short if we trade a few construction jobs and some technical jobs in a high-risk industry that could all but eliminate our tourism and agricultural income.

6.2

I'm for increased jobs and tax base as much as anyone, but I believe the quality of life is equally important. SIS is not a balanced plan looking toward the future of Idaho.

1.1

John C. O'Connor

FOR THE PUBLIC HEARING ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATER:

The issue of SIS has dramatized to me the poor state of South Idaho's economy. SIS has become the proverbial carrot dangled before a people who are desparate for better jobs. When someone is barely able to stay afloat, his concerns are mostly short-sighted. Why is it that Idaho is the preferred location for this SIS? Is it because the DOE knows there will be the least public resistance here?

6.3 The SIS is a bad idea. Given the current state of our national budget, it is a bad idea to spend a billion dollars for a fancy new way to refine plutonium, when it can be done with existing technology, for much less. We

5.27.6.9 all hoot and howl about run-away bureaucratic spending. But are we so short-sighted that we are still willing to grab a government pork-barrel project for ourselves?

2.7.2 Much of the issue surrounding SIS is a morality question. There is much to consider regarding the long-range economic impact. And there is also much to consider regarding the long-range environmental impact. We need to CARE about what kind of world we are leaving to those who will follow after us.

To conclude my concerns about the SIS, I would like to address what I see to be the major problem, and that is the uncontrolled growth of our Great War Machine. Now that it has the capacity to annihilate the world a hundred times over... is there a way to stop it? I once read a quote, attributed to President Eisenhower, that gives me a glimmer of hope. It said: "Sooner or later governments had better get out of the way, and let

1.1 the people have peace." As one small step toward that end, I say we, the people, don't want SIS. Not in our backyard. And not anywhere.

Martha Woodwell Neilson

Martha Woodwell Neilson
Route 1, Box 344
Rupert, IDAHO 83350
March 28, 1988

360

Mr. & Mrs. W.B.Hopple
Rt.3 Box 293
Buhl, Id. 83316

To Whom It May Concern;

We are very much against the S.I.S. being built in Idaho. We realize the urgent need for economic development in our 1.1 state, but feel that this is not a viable answer!

The production of plutonium is not only unnecessary, but extremely dangerous. It has not been proven otherwise. A per- 4.15.5 son does not have to be a nuclear scientist to know the hazards involved in this industry. Where do we draw the line between the importance of making money for special interests and the preservation of human life? From what we have seen one tiny accident can do, how can we even consider continuing such 5.1.21 an endeavor? The jobs that would be created are hardly worth the lives that would be endangered by leakage and hazardous waste, that cannot be disposed of.

We ask you, who are our trusted leaders, not to allow this to take place in our state, and to do everything in your power to deter it in our country.

Thank-you,

W.B. Hopple + Holly Hopple

Two Very Concerned Citizens

E379

MARCH 28, 1988

To Whom It May Concern,

6.1.2
2.7.2

I feel that the risks involved with the transportation, handling and storage of plutonium is not acceptable. I do not feel that the Department of Energy has the moral right to subject myself, my children and our future to the risks involved.

I have heard only two basic benefits in the operation of the proposed SIS project.

5.27.7.17
6.3

1. There will be more jobs. I feel that we can create jobs that will benefit mankind if we need more jobs. This project will only detract from our quality of life. There is much human need and suffering. Let's create jobs to help alleviate some of this human need.

3.4

2. We need more nuclear weapons. Do we? Aren't we trying to lessen the amount of nuclear weapons in the world? People are hungry and starving. Others are homeless. Others are dying from diseases that we need more money for research to find cures. What priority would any sane person give to the creation of war weapons when there are so many suffering people in our world that need our help.

1.1

We have many needs in our world. I feel that the creation of objects for the destruction of mankind is not one of them. I do not want the SIS anywhere in the United States, let alone in my backyard.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Graham

Carolyn Graham
Box 344
Ketchum, ID 83340

E380

March 28, 1988
Twin Falls Idaho

TO: The U. S. Department of Energy,

I do not want the Special Isotope Separation Project built in Idaho or anywhere in these United States. I do not see where the need is justified. I feel the risks are too high. We do not need more bombs! We do not need the potential waste and accident problem! 1.1

Idaho needs jobs, but Idaho does not need the SIS!

Respectfully,

Dianne Schroeder

Dianne Schroeder
416 Tyler
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

E381

March 28, 1988
Box 4029 Ketchum, Id. 83340
(208) 622-4614

To whom it may concern:

1.1 I would like to go on record opposing the proposed SIS project. As a mother and resident of central Idaho, I think the risks far out way the 6.2 benefits.

5.1.21 My family lives only 50 miles from this plutonium handling facility and if there were any leakage or containment problem we stand a good chance of it reaching us here. The experts have told us many times that this is not 5.1.45 possible, but with the recent Chernoble experience in our minds, we all know these people are not infallible.

3.4 The common people are not ever going to know all of the facts involving this project, but we are the ones that will have to live with the plutonium traveling on our roads, and the increased attention from Russian missle targeting people.

Please help us retain the quality of life in Idaho by standing against the SIS. We voters will be watching how our Legislators act.

Thank you,

Bonnie Vincent

Bonnie Vincent

E382

March 28, 1988
Box 3760 Ketchum, Id. 83340
(208)622-4614

To Whom it may concern:

I am very concerned about the S.I.S. proposed for eastern Idaho. My employment with the Ketchum Fire Department, and as county Radiological Officer, dictates that I have knowledge of nuclear medicine, of nuclear materials handling, and transportation of these isotopes. I would like to go on record opposing any construction of an S.I.S. facility in Idaho. 1.1

This would bring in a great amount of money for the state, both in employment and direct federal support. It would also bring into the state a direct plutonium hazard, both from the reactor itself and the transport of bomb grade plutonium. I do not feel these are equal trade offs. 5.1.21

The placement of the reactor in a seismically active part of the country seems very foolish. This also introduces a primary military target to this previously untargeted area. The transportation presents problems for several reasons: This part of Idaho is known for its bad winter driving conditions, also the terrorist possibilities are infinite. 5.1.40 5.29.87

Please take these points into consideration when dealing with this proposal. 5.1.30

Thank you,

Steven P. Garman

362

E383

March 28, 1988

ATTN: Clay Nichols and Whomever this May Concern
The Department of Energy
State of Idaho

4.13 In a country that has the military capacity to devastate the Earth a dozen times over, I simply fail to find any possible reason why the Special Isotope Separation project (SIS) is necessary, given the amount of nuclear defense that the U.S already has. Nuclear destruction is not a responsibility that I, as an Idahoan, as an American and as a member of the human race am willing to carry. I oppose it in EVERY form.

5.27.7.17 There are those who will argue that this project will provide new jobs for Idahoans; however, we would be extremely foolish to believe that some 60 to 100 job openings are going to solve our stagnant economy. Surely we could provide better and significantly more moral employment alternatives for our citizens! Planning for a nuclear holocaust cannot even save the Earth, much less the economy, and we will eventually pay the price with our lives and those of our children.

6.5.5 It is so imperative that we, as cohabitors of this Earth, work together to ensure a healthy, nuclear-free future for our children and our children's children. Once the environment is poisoned and defiled, it is absolutely irreplaceable! There is a point in time when we must cease to be divided in the face of realization that we ALL share this planet in order to avoid annihilation.

1.1 I urge you to choose life -- opt against the SIS project. It may very well be the most important decision you can make on behalf of a child, and certainly the most important choice on behalf of the planet.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Teresa Brown
Box 4486
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

363

E384

Lew Persons, Box 1515, Ketchum
I'm opposed to the production of
any additional nuclear weapons. 1.1
Therefore, I oppose the construction
of SIS facility.
We have enough weapons grade 4.15.2
plutonium.

To me its simple, my opposition
is based on morality 2.7.2
We're being offered a bribe
Money for conscience
Dollars for Death

Weapons grade plutonium is
just that. A weapon.
On the Holocaust scale.

Whoever (help!) creates such a weapon
will be responsible for more
than just a pay check.

Plutonium has but one purpose
Death.

I vote for life. No SIS

Thank You,
Lew Persons

E385

Department of Energy
SIS project.
3-28-88

Dear Sirs:

1.1 My name is Julie Rodman. I am 16 years old, and I am opposed to the SIS on the grounds that the men proposing this project, the scientists developing it, and in fact the SIS may not even be here in ten years. But I will, and so will the nuclear weapons they create, and so will the wastes that are created. They will

5.30.5.12 be left not only for my generation but for every generation after that. That is a huge responsibility to leave for childeren that

6.5.5 are not even born yet. So I am begging you don't let them finish this project.

Respectfully,
Julie Rodman
Julie Rodman
Box 383
Bellevue Id,
83313

E386

Exhibit 386 1.

TO THE HEARING OFFICIALS OVERSEEING THE PROPOSED "SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION" PROJECT TO BE BUILT AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABRATORY.

I, JOHN NYCUM, CAN NOT FIND STRONG ENOUGH WORDS TO EXPRESS MY OBJECTIONS TO THE SIS PROJECT IN IDAHO. OR ANY OTHER PLACE FOR THAT MATTER. 1.1

THE U.S. STOCK PILE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 25,000. WHY DO WE NEED MORE? PLEASE ANSWER ME THAT QUESTION

IF YOUR ANSWER IS STILL " FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE", IT WILL NO LONGER BE ACCEPTED. GRANTED, NATIONAL DEFENSE IS A COMPLICATED ISSUE. BUT MY IDEA OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IS PROTECTING OUR HOMELAND. 3.4

THIS COUNTRY HAS NEVER BEEN OPENLY INVADED. THIS WILL NEVER HAPPEN BECAUSE EVERY AMERICAN WOULD FIGHT TO THEIR DEATH TO DEFEND THE FREEDOM THAT THEY HAVE. AM I RIGHT ON THAT? WOULD YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR FREEDOM? I THINK THE ANSWER IS, YES.

THEN WHY DO WE NEED THE SIS? ALL IT WILL DO IS SEND A MISSILE, WHICH WILL SEND A MISSLE BACK.

IF WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A FIGHT, I WANT TO SEE THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES. TO BE WASTED BY A NUCLEAR MISSILE IS NOT FAIR. TO DIE FROM IT'S' FALLOUT (FROM WHICH THERE IS NO DEFENSE) IS BEYOND ENDUREMENT. THERE IS NO FIGHTING CHANCE.

IF ONE TENTH OF ONE PERCENT OF OUR NUCLEAR WEAPONS WERE DETONATED (A MIRROR 25 MUSHROOMS), OUR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT WOULD MAKE LOS ANGELES SMOG A JOKE. ADD OUR OPPONENTS 25 MUSHROOMS AND WE HAVE A SANDWICH. THE PROBLEM IS WE HUMANS ARE THE MEAT (OR THE VEGETABLES DEPENDING ON YOUR PREFERENCE) AND WE WILL BE DEVOURED.

BOMBS AWAY. WE HAVE ENOUGH. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

5.1.21 THE SUPPORTERS OF THIS PROJECT ARE VERY CONFIDENT THAT AN ACCIDENT, WHICH WOULD LEAK RADIO ACTIVITY INTO THE ENVIRONMENT, IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY. THE SAME CONFIDENCE WAS FELT AT THREE MILE ISLAND.

THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER IN THE USSR! THE REPERCUSSIONS ON

5.1.45 THAT ONE ARE STILL IN QUESTION. MOST PEOPLE IN IDAHO DIDN'T HAVE ANY CONCERN ABOUT CHERNOBYL BECAUSE IT IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD. WELL FOLKS, THE SIS WILL PUT THE LIKEHOOD OF A CHERNOBYL INCIDENT IN OUR BACKYARD.

IDAHO HAS MORE WILDERNESS ACRES, MORE OF GOD'S UNDISTURBED NATURAL BEAUTY THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES. WORLD KNOWN YELLOWSTONE AND TETON NATIONAL PARKS ARE CLOSE NEIGHBORS TO THIS PROPOSED SITE.

WHAT EFFECT WOULD AN ACCIDENT ON THE CHERNOBYL SCALE HAVE ON THIS IRREPLACABLE LAND?

WHAT EFFECT WOULD THE FALL OUT HAVE ON THE GRIZZLY BEAR,

5.6.4 THE MOUNTAIN GOAT, THE BIG HORN SHEEP, THE ELK, THE STEELHEAD AND SALMON RUNS JUST TO MENTION A FEW OF THE UNIQUE ANIMALS IN THIS SURROUNDING AREA?

3.4 CAN WE ACCEPT ANY RISK, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, WHICH COULD POSSIBLY ENDANGER THE WELL BEING OF OUR HERITAGE?

ONE OF THIS NATIONS LARGEST WATER AQUIFERS IS DIRECTLY BELOW

5.30.1.14 THE INEL. THE RECORDS SHOW THAT HARMFUL LEAKAGE HAS ALREADY OCCURED FROM THIS SITE. THE DOE. HAS PROMISED TO REMOVE THE EXISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM THE INEL, BUT HAS YET

5.30.4.1 TO DO SO. THE WASTE FROM THE SIS PROJECT IS SUPPOSED TO GO TO NEW MEXICO. NOW THAT THE NEW MEXICO SITE IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY FOR STORAGE, WHERE WILL THE WASTE GO? OR IS THE

5.30.2.1 BACK-UP ALTERNATIVE OF "TEMPORARY ON SITE STORAGE" TO GO ON FOR AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS?

THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THIS SIS PROJECT HAS NOT ADDRESSED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS. I HAVE PRESENTED SOME. HERE ARE A FEW MORE. 2.1.1

- HOW CAN IT BE JUSTIFIED TO PUT THIS PROJECT IN AN AREA THAT IS GEOLOGICALLY UNSTABLE RELATED TO EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION? 5.10.4
- WHERE ARE THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS TO THIS PROJECT? 2.1.1
- WHERE IS THE LITERATURE OR FACTS TO SHOW THERE IS AN ACTUAL NEED TO PRODUCE THIS PLUTONIUM? 4.15.2
- WHERE ARE THE PLANS FOR DEALING WITH AN ACCIDENT IN TRANSPORTATION? 5.29.4

THERE ARE TO MANY UNADDRESSED CONCERNS IN THE PRESENT EIS. I BELIEVE THE LAWS GOVERNING THE WRITTING OF AN EIS HAVE NOT BEEN MET IN THIS CASE. THEREFORE, I AM DEMANDING A NEW EIS BE CONDUCTED TO CONFRONT THE MANY ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED IN THE PRESENT EIS. 2.1.6

POLITICS HAS BECOME MONEY AND INFLUENCE AND SO HAS THIS SIS PROJECT. THE FOR FATHERS OF THIS NATION SAID "OUR GOVERNMENT IS FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE". OUR POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES NEED TO COME BACK TO THIS THEME.

I AM A PEOPLE, AND HUMAN LIFE (ALL LIFE) MEANS MORE THAN ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY OR INFLUENCE.

I WILL CHANGE THE PHRASE "I'LL MAKE YOU AN OFFER YOU CAN'T REFUSE" TO — THIS IS AN OFFER WE MUST REFUSE.

JOHN NYCUM
P.O. BOX 566
KETCHUM, ID
83340

John Nycum

Reading Time 7 min

Exhibit 387

March 26, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Dept of Energy

Ref: March 28 Meeting on Special Isotope Sep. Nuclear Weapons plant - Canyon Springs Inn Twin Falls 2:00 PM.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I would like to present the following at the refered to meeting.

Mr. Nichols, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are all concerned about the degrading of the local and world enviorment. At regular time intervals we read that something in our enviorment has been deem gradedly yesterday was better than today. There are so many factors responsible for this I will not attempt to list them.

Even radio activity has so many ways to manifest itself there is not enough time to list them today. It's a fact of life; the radio active Genie is out of the bottle and on a rampage. It is present all around us from simple forms like Radon or highly sophisticated products like nuclear bombs and atomic engines.

The threat of nuclear bombs has been reported in so many publications, ~~I feel~~ it would be redundant to say any more.

However; at this time, I would like to remind you of an insidious threat to our atmosphere that does not get very much discussion. Further this threat may be our undoing more so than many other things including those awful nuclear bombs.

Specifically, I'm referring to the world wide space projects that are slowly contaminating our atmosphere, land + oceans with radio active materials. When a rocket malfunctions or a satellite falls out of orbit and it is burned up in the atmosphere the "enriched uranium and plutonium is burned to dust-like particles" that float around the world until they come to rest, perhaps in your lungs, hair, water supplies or lettuce beds.

2.2.9

The enriched uranium & plutonium mix and and other radio isotopes make up the power supplies, nuclear reactors and fuel cores in the various satellites that are used for photography, communications, military and civil agencies.

About 50 radio isotope power supplies, nuclear reactors and fuel cores now in orbit pose both near term and far-term hazards. Six nuclear-powered Soviet satellites have fallen back to earth and a U S Nuclear spacecraft SNAP-10A launched in 1965 has started to break up. It was expected to last several hundred years. The problem of "space scrap" is a distinct hazard to satellites and manned stations.

As of 1986 there were about 50 potentially hazardous radio-active satellites orbiting earth carrying over a ton of highly enriched uranium 235 and plutonium. ~~orbiting earth.~~

Since 1967 the Soviets had launched 30 nuclear powered radar ocean surveilance space-craft into low orbit to track US Navy and

March 26 1988
SIS # 5

and allied shipping. While these spacecraft have ~~not~~ been moved up to the 600 mile storage orbits for safty, a collision hazard exists so they are not so safe after all.

Estimates have been made that the spacecrafts in the 600 mile orbit should be less hazardous because the radio active material in the whole craft will be partially decayed when it falls to ~~orbit~~ earth in several hundred years from now. However; collisions of craft + ~~particles~~ are the big hazard. Estimates indicate a hyper velocity ~~particle~~ particle & collision with a Soviet reactor could produce a million particles with a diameter of 1.0 mm or more. Some particles would be ejected to low orbits and be a hazard with spacecraft in lower orbits or enter

March 26 1988
SIS # 6

the earths atmosphere.

In 1977 Soviet Cosmos # 954 fell and spread radio active debris over Canada. Since that accident the atomic reactor parts of the spacecraft have been redesigned so that everything will burn up in the atmosphere. This happened to Cosmos # 1,402 when it fell out of orbit in 1982.

In 1986 we had 2,860 lbs of nuclear fuel plus highly radio active space craft material in orbit. If the various space programs proceed as expected ~~we~~ the earths orbit will be recieving at least 330 lbs of radio active fuel per year. The Soviets send up around 100 rockets per year as compared to 5 or 6 for U.S.

Today there are at least 6 countries that have developed nuclear capabilities.

March 26 1988
SIS page 7

There is a mad rush to develope space, that is the future of man, so we hear with an applause.

In conclusion; while regional problems must be resolved we must think about and act on the big radio-active contamination problems of the world before they overtake us and insideously get all of us.* 2.7.5

Edward C. Shokal
Rt #1 Box 410
Hagerman Idaho
83332

* Some data obtained from NASA, ~~Fact~~ Teledyne Brown and Aviation Weekend Space Technology.

After looking at both sides. We find the S.I.S. project to be a project of redundancy. It is unacceptable for moral and environmental safty reasons. 1.1 4.7.2 5.24.22

We know Idaho needs to find jobs but not at this cost. We are disappointed that both our state officials and representitives are for such a pork barrel project. 2.7.2 5.27.6.9

name	address
Julie Randall	Rt 1 Kimberly Idaho 83341
Robert Randall	"
Alton Randall	"
Vicki DeFord	2121 Elizabeth T.F.
Darlene & Matt Johnes	976 E 900 S Eden Idaho 83325
Jay & Maida Goldens	1136 Imperial St. T.F. 83301
Patricia C. Blommer	Rt 1 Box 100 Kimberly Ida
Mr. & Mrs. Elton McLemore	607 Woodview Dr. Twin Falls ID.
Audrey Von Linden	527 9th N. Buhl Ida. 83316

Exhibit 389

PETITION

plu·to·ni·um (plōō-tō'nē.əm) *n. Symbol* Pu A naturally radioactive, silvery, metallic transuranic element that is found in uranium ores and artificially produced by neutron bombardment of uranium, having fifteen isotopes with masses ranging from 232 to 246 and half-lives from 20 minutes to 76 million years, used as a reactor fuel and in nuclear weapons. Atomic number 94; melting point 639.5°C; boiling point 3,235°C; specific gravity 19.8; valence 3, 4, 5, 6. [After the planet PLUTO.]

Mr. Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Seperation Project

Dear Sir:

1.1 We, the people, residents of Blaine County, Idaho would like this petition to be acknowledged as a "MOST HIGHTLY OPPOSED" statement to the construction and operation of the Special Isotype Seperation project proposed in Idaho.

5.1.21 The processing of plutonium, a most highly radioactive and hazardous substance, for nuclear weapons, to be built (50) fifty or so miles away, is indeed a danger to this beautiful area and our state. The construction and eventual production

4.15.2 of plutonium is without doubt, a threaten to our economy, living and environmentaly unsafe. As of the date of this petition, the government has not yet established the additional need for the production of plutonium. Can anyone justify the need for more

3.4 nuclear weapons? Can we not spend our taxpayer dollars in other more needed avenues ie: the homeless, the poor, hell, even the highway system, environment protection and use and of course, we can go on and on.

6.3 Please, consider the consequences and not only today but the todays and tomorrows tomorrow.

2.7.9 We, the undersigned, ask PLEASE, PLEASE reconsider. PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

NAME:	ADDRESS:
Grace Hayes	Box 3102 Ketchum
Linda Ford	Box 1398 Ketchum
Meredith Dodge	P.O Box 1709 Ketchum
Roberta Christensen	Box 1706 Ketchum
Jerrill Steiner	Box 275 Ketchum
Sharon Steiner	Box 275 Ketchum

PETITION

plu·to·ni·um (plōō-tō'nē.əm) *n. Symbol* Pu A naturally radioactive, silvery, metallic transuranic element that is found in uranium ores and artificially produced by neutron bombardment of uranium, having fifteen isotopes with masses ranging from 232 to 246 and half-lives from 20 minutes to 76 million years, used as a reactor fuel and in nuclear weapons. Atomic number 94; melting point 639.5°C; boiling point 3,235°C; specific gravity 19.8; valence 3, 4, 5, 6. [After the planet PLUTO.]

Mr. Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Seperation Project

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Please, consider the consequences and not only today but the todays and tomorrows tomorrow.
We, the undersigned, ask PLEASE, PLEASE reconsider. PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

1.1 5.1.21 4.15.2 6.3 3.4 2.7.9

NAME: ADDRESS:

Jerry Hodgson	PO Box 1820 Ketch ID 83340
Tom Reese	P.O. Box 1523 Hailey, ID 83333
Mike Petrick	Po. Box 198 Hailey ID 83333
Carol Tassoni	P.O Box 1702 Ketchum ID 83340
Teresa Boyle	Box 3422 Ketchum ID 83340
Shannon Bradle	Box 2569 Ketchum, ID 83340
Cheryl Beck	Box 1986 Ketchum ID. 83340
Becky Mel	
Tracy Mox	Gentry Ketchum, ID 83340
Dorothy Jones	Bell. Wda. 83313
Carl Dahl	Box 231 San Diego Ca 92117
Dan Lemmon	Box 193 Sun Valley Id 83353
Jennifer Hulse	General Delivery SV.
Barbara Insel	Box 574 SUN VALLEY ID 83353
Jenny Smith	Po Box 4444 Ketchum Id 83340
Dian Hanby	Box 1193 Ketchum Id. 83340
John Fehrs	Mystic Rle PO 1819 Ketchum, ID 83340
Rick L Smith	Box 5R Ketchum Id 83340

PETITION

plu·to·ni·um (plo͞o-tō'nē-əm) n. *Symbol* Pu A naturally radioactive, silvery, metallic transuranic element that is found in uranium ores and artificially produced by neutron bombardment of uranium, having fifteen isotopes with masses ranging from 232 to 246 and half-lives from 20 minutes to 76 million years, used as a reactor fuel and in nuclear weapons. Atomic number 94; melting point 639.5°C; boiling point 3,235°C; specific gravity 19.8; valence 3, 4, 5, 6. [After the planet Pluto.]

Mr. Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Separation Project

1.1 Dear Sir:

5.1.21 We, the people, residents of Blaine County, Idaho would like this petition to be acknowledged as a "MOST HIGHTLY OPPOSED" statement to the construction and operation of the Special Isotype Seperation project proposed in Idaho.

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2.7.9 Please, consider the consequences and not only today but the todays and tomorrows tomorrow.
We, the undersigned, ask PLEASE, PLEASE reconsider. PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

NAME:	ADDRESS:
Cassie Hayes Vida	P.O. Box 3504 Ketchum Id.
~~Joan Lieberman~~	~~Box 789 Ketchum~~
Gael Silvers	791 3rd Ave N (Box 789) Ketch
Robert Stewart	791 3rd Ave N. Ketchum Box 789 Sun Valley
~~Michael Kennedy~~	~~Box 5387 Ketchum~~
Steve Lahren	701 Dublerra Ketchum ID 83340
John Ross	PO 4687 Ketchum Id 83340
Joe Yarborough	Box 1421 Sun Valley ID 83353

PETITION

plu·to·ni·um (plo͞o-tō'nē-əm) n. *Symbol* Pu A naturally radioactive, silvery, metallic transuranic element that is found in uranium ores and artificially produced by neutron bombardment of uranium, having fifteen isotopes with masses ranging from 232 to 246 and half-lives from 20 minutes to 76 million years, used as a reactor fuel and in nuclear weapons. Atomic number 94; melting point 639.5°C; boiling point 3,235°C; specific gravity 19.8; valence 3, 4, 5, 6. [After the planet Pluto.]

Mr. Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Seperation Project

Dear Sir:

1.1
5.1.21
4.15.2
6.3
3.4

We, the people, residents of Blaine County, Idaho would like this petition to be acknowledged as a "MOST HIGHTLY OPPOSED" statement to the construction and operation of the Special Isotype Separation project proposed in Idaho.

The processing of plutonium, a most highly radioactive and hazardous substance, for nuclear weapons, to be built (50) fifty or so miles away, is indeed a danger to this beautiful area and our state. The construction and eventual production of plutonium is without doubt, a threaten to our economy, living and enviromentaly unsafe. As of the date of this petition, the government has not yet established the additional need for the production of plutonium. Can anyone justify the need for more nuclear weapons? Can we not spend our taxpayer dollars in other more needed avenues ie: the homeless, the poor, hell, even the highway system, environment protection and use and of course, we can go on and on.

Please, consider the consequences and not only today but the todays and tomorrows tomorrow.
We, the undersigned, ask PLEASE, PLEASE reconsider. PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

2.7.9

NAME:	ADDRESS:
Martha Pedrick	Box 1704 Hailey, Id.
Mary A. Dowd	Box 1398 Sun Valley 83353
Buzz Eppes	Box 1441 Ketchum Id 83340
Jonathan Dove	Box 4105 Ketchum, Id. 83340
Jack Stanko	Box 1771 Ketchum Id 83340
Bill Tate	Box 2585 Ketchum Id 83340
Tom Nickel	Box 1546 Ketchum, Id.
~~Thomas J. Lombardo~~	~~# 1107 KETCHUM, ID~~
Elyn Buttner	2549 Ketchum, ID.
Alison Levin	Box 4704 Ketchum ID
J. Parker	Box 1475 Sun Valley Id
Shelley Wisner	Box 65 Hailey, Idaho
Julie Twitchell	Box 2542 Hailey Idaho
Mary Wing	Box 3836 Ketchum ID
Timothy C. Cook	Box 1280 Ketchum Ida
Glen Markoff	Box 4281 Ketchum
Brigget Gleeson	~~Box 3638 Ketchum~~
Ron Taylor	Box 1878 Ketchum, ID
Joyce D. Hacomposs	Box 4814 Ketchum, ID 83340
Nancy Hastings	Box 4814 Ketchum, Id

Exhibit 390

PETITION

plu-to-ni-um (ploo-tō'nē-əm) n. *Symbol* Pu A naturally radioactive, silvery, metallic transuranic element that is found in uranium ores and artificially produced by neutron bombardment of uranium, having fifteen isotopes with masses ranging from 232 to 246 and half-lives from 20 minutes to 76 million years, used as a reactor fuel and in nuclear weapons. Atomic number 94; melting point 639.5°C; boiling point 3,235°C; specific gravity 19.8; valences 2, 4, 5, 6. [After the planet Pluto.]

Mr. Clay Nichols
Hearing Officer
Special Isotype Separation Project

1.1 Dear Sir:

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4.15.2 6.3 The processing of plutonium, a most highly radioactive and hazardous substance, for nuclear weapons, to be built (50) fifty or so miles away, is indeed a danger to this beautiful area and our state. The construction and eventual production of plutonium is without doubt, a threaten to our economy, living and environmentaly unsafe. As of the date of this petition, the government has not yet established the additional need for the production of plutonium. Can anyone justify the need for more nuclear weapons? Can we not spend our taxpayer dollars in other more needed avenues ie: the homeless, the poor, hell, even the highway system, environment protection and use and of course, we can go on and on.

3.4 2.7.9 Please, consider the consequences and not only today but the todays and tomorrows tomorrow.
We, the undersigned, ask PLEASE, PLEASE reconsider. PLEASE, SAY NO to this project.

NAME	ADDRESS:
Earl Ramsell	3500 Hwy 93 Ketchum
Jan Hess	Box 2305 Ketchum
Ann Hess	Box 2305 Ketchum
Bucky Sykes	PO Box 1149 Ketchum
Bryan Wilcox	P.O. Box 1217 Sun Valley
Robin Sisiam	Box 4271 Ketchum
Randall Wright	Box 1383 Ketchum
Linda Eccles	1427 Ketchum
DAVID C JOHNSON	2838 KET
[illegible]	1890 Ketchum
[illegible]	414 Ketchum
[illegible]	241 Alder Hailey
[illegible]	Box 5016 Hailey ID
Steve Butcher	Box 48 Ketchum ID.
Brenda Brown	Box 62 Ketchum, Idaho
Judy L Henderson	Box 1962 Ketchum Idaho
Marge Dolar	Box 1647 Ketchum
[illegible]	Box 1443 Hailey ID
[illegible]	Box 2242 Hailey
[illegible]	Box 1917 Hailey

To the SIS Public Hearings

I object to the building of the SIS bombplant at the INEL in Idaho for moral and economical reasons. 1.1 2.2.7

so far Idaho has been refered to as the Gem State, The Famous Potato licenseplates, The Wilderness State, all positive images that help one of our largest Industries in the State, The tourist industry. Change that to Idaho The Bombplant state, and the image will change. I dont think that the tourists will be willing to spend their money in a state that projects an image of plutonium and destruction. 2.7.2 5.27.3.3

I also think that it is morally wrong to offer an needy area like Eastern ID 350 jobs (that will be mostly filled by people from out of state) that are potentially destructive to the health and welfare to all people of Idaho. 5.27.7.4

The taxpayers money should be used to create jobs that Enable the people of Idaho a peaceful and prosperous future. 6.3 2.1.1

The DEIS does not adequatly adress the following issues.

- What effect a plant or transportation accident would have on the economy. 5.27.2
- What will happen to the SIS after the

5.22.4 7-8 year limited fuel supply is used,
5.27.3.3 the impact a closedown would have on local + regional economies.
- the potential loss of economic opportunities
5.7.10 to the state due to the presence of a nuclear production weapons plant.
- No mention is made of what type of emergency responses would be needed in case of an accident that would release plutonium + plutonium oxide.
5.30.2.1 The problem w/ storage is not addressed. Since the potential storage site WIPP in New Mexico has developed problem w/ leakage and might be rendered useless. No alternative to WIPP is mentioned.
5.30.4.9 There is 4.4 million cubic feet of TRU waste at the INEL. Studies have shown contaminated sediment 230' below the burial grounds. INEL has been a "Temporary" storage site for the last 35 years, will it become a "Temporary" storage
5.30.2.5 for the SIS waste also?
INEL is located on top of the Snake
5.12.5 River Aquifer, and in unstable seismic ground, not a suitable place for a plutonium production weapons plant
we dont need more plutonium. The signing of the INF treaty will free up 2 tons of weapons grade plutonium. If
4.3 the current negotiations on a 50% strategic force cutback are successful, we will have plutonium equaling 8 times the amount to be produced by the SIS will be available for new weapons production.
The U.S has approximately 120 tons of weapons grade plutonium w/ a half life of 20,000 years 4.13
The U.S also have 25,000 nuclear weapons enough to destroy our planet as we know it many times. The warheads aboard just one Trident submarine could destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.
The country is awash in plutonium, 4.2.1
we dont need more.
The DOE is a self regulating industry 3.2.18
that has a long history of disregard for public health + safety and environmental protection.
The extent of environmental damage at current nuclear weapons material sites will cost tens of billions of dollars 5.30.4.14
to remedy. It's highly irresponsible to build new facilities and create a bigger mess when there is an outstanding liability of this magnitude. (se enclosed News week article)

Say NO to the SIS
Thank You
Asa Chandler
Box 1270
Ketchum ID 83340

TECHNOLOGY

The Plutonium Factor

We're awash in the stuff—so why risk problems?

The situation might be comical—if it weren't so expensive and so potentially dangerous. The subject is plutonium, the man-made element used in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki and in most modern warheads. Ronald Reagan ordered a major increase in U.S. plutonium production in the early 1980s as part of his proposed arms buildup. But Congress did not give Reagan all the MX missiles and other weapons he wanted. Now the nation is awash in plutonium, and U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreements will reduce the need still further.

At the same time, safety concerns have forced all but one of the Department of Energy's aging plutonium-producing reactors to shut down. The remaining plant, Savannah River in South Carolina, has been plagued with problems. Last month officials there reduced operating-power levels for the third time in 15 months, after scientists for Du Pont, which runs the facility for DOE, discovered yet another error in the heat calculations. "It was a clear signal," said one government investigator, "that they are concerned down there about the ability of the emergency core cooling system to contain a catastrophic accident." Given the plutonium surplus, critics say it is time to put the facility out of its misery and shutter it as well. Instead, DOE wants to spend $489 million repairing the Savannah River Plant and is promising for another weapons-production reactor as well.

DOE officials insist that the Savannah River reactors are safe and that the power reductions simply reflect prudent operating policies. But they acknowledge that the plant is laden with serious operational problems that were uncovered by a National Academy of Sciences team last year. Some repairs are already under way, and DOE hopes that the plant will be operating at full power by 1990. Even then, critics say, the Savannah River facility may be susceptible to a serious accident—in part because it does not have a concrete containment dome to trap released radiation, like those required at commercial nuclear plants. Just last week the plant suffered one more public-relations blow when a puff of radioactive tritium,' another element used in weapons production, escaped into the atmosphere, though DOE said it posed no health danger.

Short of a complete disaster, Savannah River is causing problems to the local ecology. Environmentalists say that low-level radioactive waste and toxic chemicals placed in shallow, unlined seepage basins since the 1950s are leaching into the soil and ground water. Critics are particularly concerned that contamination could reach the vast underground Tuscaloosa aquifer that supplies drinking water for South Carolina and several other states. Pat Whitfield, DOE's assistant manager for environment, safety and health at the plant, says that danger is "remote." Still, DOE estimates that it could cost as much as $7 billion to completely clean up the Savannah River facility. "It will do precious little good to protect our selves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people," says Sen. John Glenn, one of several lawmakers seeking tighter controls at the DOE plants.

The issue: Does the nation really need the plutonium Savannah River is producing? DOE supply-and-demand figures are classified. But Thomas Cochran, coauthor of the Nuclear Weapons Databook, estimates that U.S. production more than doubled between 1980 and 1985, at a time when U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons actually decreased 3 percent. What's more, plutonium decays so slowly that it can be recycled from obsolete weapons, giving DOE a vast additional supply. Cochran calculates that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stockpiled in weapons, 10 more tons in storage and an additional 10 tons in available scrap. Retiring about 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons; the START accord could yield yet another 15 tons. By contrast, the Savannah River reactor provides only about one-quarter of a ton annually.

DOE officials say their real concern in preserving Savannah River is to insure adequate supplies of tritium, several grams of which go into each warhead to increase its explosive yield. Unlike plutonium, tritium decays quickly and must be replaced every few years. DOE is pressing for a new tritium-producing reactor, which could be converted to produce plutonium if necessary. But cost estimates range as high as $10 billion—and critics say even tritium may not be so critical if arms-reduction efforts continue. In fact, Paul Leventhal of the Nuclear Control Institute, a private research center, has proposed a novel "tritium factor" approach to arms control: if both sides stopped producing the radioactive isotope, about 6 percent of their warheads would automatically become obsolete each year—the rate at which tritium naturally decays.

MELINDA BECK with DOUGLAS WALLECK Washington



GAMMA LIAISON

The end product: *Warheads for an MX*



Still necessary after all these years? *The Savannah River Plant*

Exhibit 391

John & Katie Hoal
Bureau Crown Ranch.
Star Route, Picabo
Idaho 83348.

To Whom it may Concern

My husband and I are in the ranching business, we live between Carey and Picabo on highway 20.

We are both deeply concerned with the environment, ecology & pollution & are vehemently opposed to the installation of the SIS project in Idaho - or anywhere, on the grounds that the production of more weapons grade Plutonium is unnecessary. 1.1 4.15.4

Expensive and hazardous as the project is, why jeopardize our immediate environment - or anywhere for that matter with such a plant. 6.1.2

The argument that the plant will provide jobs is spurious, in light of the fact that employment will be temporary, lasting less than one decade, unless

- over -

the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is violated, a short time in industrial life.

2.7.9 I personally believe the entire nuclear question to be the most important of our time, for the dangerous nature of the substances, the plants, the waste and the weapons themselves are going to be the cause of bringing the last day of history, armageddon a possibility within our own lifetime, let alone that of our children.

Katie Flood.

John D Flood

To whom it may concern- 3/26/88

I would like to make 1.1
known my opposition to the
proposed S.I.S. I feel that 4.15.5
there is no need, whatsoever,
for any more plutonium to
be developed.

I further oppose any
transportation of waste on 5.29.85
Idaho's highways. The S.I.S.
would only jeopardize
the safety of this State;
Lets not wipe out Idaho!

Sincerely,

Ingeborg Molyneux, Picabo Idaho — Ingeborg M Molyneux

Heather Dawson - Hailey ID - 788-4236 — Heather Dawson

C. E Molyneux, Picabo Idaho — C. E Molyneux

Marianne Hofstetter, Picabo, Id 83348 — Marianne Hofstetter

Walt Hofstetter — W Hofstetter

E393

March 28, 1988

SIS Public Hearing Committee:

1.1 As a native Idahoan and business owner in both th Snake River Valley and the Mood River Valley, I would like to voice my objection to the building of the SIS plant in the INEL facility near Arco, Idaho.

3.3.1 The SIS will transform the INEL, known for its advances in peaceful application of nuclear technology, into a nuclear weapons production site. Morally this objective is unacceptable to me.

2.7.2 As an economic benefit to Idaho, the temporary mission of the plant's seven to eight year life would serve as a negative effect on Idaho's already unstable and under-educated work force.

5.27.7.2 Two of Idaho's major industries, tourism and agriculture, the two businesses I am involved with, could be ruined in the event of an accident at the SIS plant or anywhere along our highways during transport of this dangerous and unneeded product. The negative public image associated with weapons production would in itself adversly effect the much needed international tourist image we are desperately attempting to build.

5.27.2 Why the DOE would attempt to effect adversely the natural beauty and resources of our state for a project that is dangerous and unnecessary for our military needs puts question in my mind as to the true intentions of the people we appoint to serve our needs.

3.4 The United States has enough nuclear weapons to maintain deterrence even if the SIS is never built. With a supply of 100 tons of weapon-grade plutonium, considering the shelf life of the substance, the progress of weapons reduction and the choosen method of lasor production over the much less costly blending method, this project seems entirely unnecessary.

In summary, the SIS project is unnecessary on a moral ground, for the economy of our State, by need and by technology. As one of the people of Idaho, I really do not want to live with this project.

Sincerely

Jan Higginbotham
PO Box 869
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Rt 1 Box 156
Wendell, Idaho 83353

credit bureau of Blaine County
Box 869 Ketchum, Idaho 83340

SIS Public Hearing Committee

376

E394

Mud Lake, Idaho
March 23, 1988

Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Mr. Clay Nichols:

1.1 I wish to go on record as being opposed to the construction of the S. I. S. Facility at the I. N. E. L.

5.29.31 I am opposed to the construction of this Facility at any location until there is more proof of need.

At such time that need is proven it should be built at a place where a large share of this material is available, so as to eliminate transporting this material across country.

4.15.5 The D. O. E. has admitted to GROUND WATER POLLUTION, and we know there has been plenty of UNTOLD AIR POLLUTION. We do not need more of this.

5.30.4.14 There are many other reasons that I oppose the construction of this Facility but I feel these are the critical ones.

Concerned Citizens:

Milburn Hawker Jr.
Lavina Gray
Dianne Baxter
D. M. Edwards
Evelyn Edwards
Melvin McCrary
Jean McCrary
Lois Hawker
Warren Mitchell

E395

FOR THE RECORD

Mr Clay Nichols:

Dear Sir—

I am wishing to object to the placement of the S.I.S. in Idaho for the following Reasons 1.1

1. the location of a plutonium production plant Near the Snake River Aquafer is poor environmental judgement. Plutonium is not a word which easily fits into Idaho's growing recreational industry, ther image of Clean Skies & Waters 5.12.1
2. Waste management has not developed IN Line with demand & leaves too much at risk for future Americans 5.30.5.12
3. There Seems to be a poor economic long range Benifit to the State—We Need long range technical assistance not short range Splashy programs - linking a technical Liability as Such as SIS with Longer range programs Such as the Super Collider Makes more Sense. If we were too rural & unSophisticated for the Collider, we Should not accept the technical uncertainties & And responsibilities of Plutonium production. 5.27.10

Sincerely
TOM Blanchard
Bx 225, Bellevue Idaho

E396

1.1 I'm OPPOSED TO SIS!

AT A TIME WHEN THE U.S. IS NEGOTIATING

4.14 NUCLEAR REDUCTIONS THIS PROPOSAL CONTRADICTS

POLITICAL & ECONOMIC GOALS OF THE U.S.

6.3 I'D RATHER SEE THE U.S. ASSUME THE POSTURE OF

A NATION WHO HELPS TO WORLD SOLVE problems

OF HUNGER etc.

THIS ISSUE SHOULD BE A NATIONAL ISSUE

ONE, LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

SINCERELY,

Mark Tunno

MARK TUNNO

2809 WARM SPRINGS RD

RETCHUM IDAHO 83353

E397

Exhibit 397 Tom Brandt
1826 Miller
Burley, ID 83318

I am opposed to the Special Isotope Separator Project (SIS), 1.1
proposed to be built at the INEL, because of the following reasons: 1) We don't need it. 2) It will be bad for the environment. 3) It will be bad for our psychological well-being. 4) It will be bad for our economy. 5) It is being built in Idaho for political reasons, because it was originally going to be built in Hanford, but the population there doesn't want it.

First, the need for the SIS is not adequately explained in the Draft 4.1
Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The plutonium production law is classified, and without access to the NWSM, we don't know how much we need. The DEIS has no need for the SIS described. The SIS is supposed to provide redundancy, or flexibility, in plutonium production, but we have that already in restarting the PRR reactor, using the prototype SIS at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, by doing it the old fashioned way, by blending supergrade with fuelgrade plutonium.

We have only 6 years of feed plutonium for the SIS, so redundancy after 6 years won't be possible.

We don't need any more plutonium, and Senator Mark Hatfield says that the NWSM "is a wish list of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon." They always overestimate their needs. Recently, the DOE stated that they could get all the plutonium they needed from Savannah River, and through recovery from retired nuclear weapons. If we cut back nuclear forces 50% as Reagan is negotiating, then we'll have 8 times the amount to be produced by the SIS. The U.S. has 120 tons of weapon-grade plutonium (WGP), which won't wear out for 20,000 years. We have 25,000 warheads, enough to destroy the world many times over. One Trident submarine, sitting in the Great Lakes, could destroy all of Russia.

Tom Branch

(2)

5.30.1.13 Secondly, the Environment will suffer, because the waste disposal
5.30.2.1 problem has not been addressed by the DEIS, adequately. The DEIS states that the waste which laced with plutonium (TRU wastes) will be shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico. The 440 tons of TRU waste that the SIS will concrete will be shipped there, but the New York Times reports that WIPP is leaking and is useless. The DEIS has no alternatives to WIPP, so the waste from the SIS will have to be temporarily stored at the INEL, like the other 4.4 million
5.30.2.5 cubic feet of TRU waste, that has been temporarily stored at the INEL for 35 years. The Dept of Transportation has not approved the shipping container, which cost $100 million, because it leaked. The plutonium oxide is a powder, which is impossible to clean up, if it got into the air or water. The plutonium at the INEL has contaminated sediment beds 220' below the storage site. The DOE has refused, for twenty years, to move the TRU waste from the INEL to a suitable storage site. The Idaho Statesman, in 1980 reports that the INEL storage site is bad, because it sits on the Snake River Plains Aquifer, Southern Idaho's source of water. And it is also in a geologically active area. Construction of the SIS should not begin until
5.30.2.1 WIPP is open. The Hanford site would reduce the transportation risks.

The DEIS fails to address emergency medical treatment
5.29.31 and/or cleanup procedures for a possible accident, or for the
5.7.13 end product of the SIS, nuclear war.

The SIS hasn't been fully tested, so people in Idaho are
5.24.17 going to be at a safety risk until testing is completed, so it should not be built until then. The DOE has a poor safety record.
3.2.1 It has contaminated the environment at Savannah River, Fernald,
3.2.18 Rocky Flats, Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Livermore nuclear weapons plants. The DOE is self-regulating, setting it's own rules and policies.

(3)

The INEL has released millions of curies into the air, soil, 5.30.4.5
and groundwater. Three nuclear criticality accidents have already 5.1.46
occurred at the INEL.

The psychological and social impacts of the SIS have not been addressed by the DEIS. The people working on it will be seriously affected, knowing that they are building weapons whose only purpose 5.27.8
is to destroy the world. They will realize that the entire community is supported by the nuclear weapons manufacturing. The children will be affected, when they realize what's going on. I know that I was affected, when I found out that the city I lived in was a prime target, and that just about anywhere in the county is a prime target.

The economic impact is not adequately address by the DEIS. 5.27.2
It doesn't mention the seven year operating life of the SIS, and the impact of a shutdown. It doesn't mention the cost of cleanup of an accident. No analysis of the impact of an accident on the marketing of agriculture and tourism. There is no analysis of the loss of value to business or real estate being located near 5.27.5.3
a nuclear weapons plant, or of the lost economic opportunities because of same. The DEIS doesn't support claims of technological 5.27.9.4
spinoffs, and it doesn't discuss what would happen if the project was cancelled during construction.

Tom Branch
Tom Branch

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Exhibit 398

Mary Pat Branch
1826 Miller
Burley, ID 83318

1.1 I am opposed to the construction of the SIS because it
5.24.18 hasn't been tested, and that makes it unsafe to Idahoans.
Also, the question of what to do with the waste has not
been addressed. The proposed dump site in New Mexico is
5.30.1.4 leaking into the ground water, so they cannot ship it there, and
5.30.2.1 it will have to stay in Idaho, stored over the Snake River
Aquifer, on an active fault line, which had an earthquake
5.1.40 that registered 6.9 on the Richter Scale, four years ago.
The plutonium is radioactive for 240,000 years, and will
have a major earthquake, according to geologists, every 3,000
5.29.109 years along that fault line. Shipping the fuel is unsafe
because the drivers and guards can be bribed to sell the
5.1.21 plutonium to terrorists, or an accident could happen, and
4.15.7 the plutonium could get into the air or water.

We already have a system to make the warhead "triggers" that the SIS will produce, and this method has made possible the production of the 25,000 warheads that we
4.2.1 now possess, so we don't need the SIS to make any more.
We also have a plutonium glut, as the Newsweek, March 14, 1988
3.4 article on p. 67 describes. With the INF and START treaties,
we won't be making any more warheads, so we should save
ourselves the billion dollars to build the redundant system
called the Special Isotope Separator, and save ourselves
the headaches of the cleanup, should an accident occur.

(2)

The economy of Idaho could be hurt. If a rumor of contamination led to a 1% drop in potato sales, Idaho would 5.27.6.1
lose $10 million, annually. Likewise a 1% drop in Real estate prices would mean $1 million lost. The Hershay chocolate factory found out about this, after the accident at Three Mile Island. Idaho would get a few jobs, for 2 years of construction, and maybe 7 years of production, and the worst case scenario is not worth it. Even the best case is not worth it, because we would permanently alter the two biggest industries in Idaho, namely agriculture and tourism, which bring in over $3 billion annually.

There have been many studies that show that money put into peaceful efforts always pay off more than money 6.3
put in to defense. President Eisenhower warned about letting the military-industrial complex get too big, and he was right. It has grown to be the second-largest controlled economy in the world today, the first being the Soviet Union. Thus, the very thing that it was created for, to destroy; it has become that, itself.

STOP the SIS to make the world a safer place.
STOP the SIS to stop the National Debt growth.
STOP the SIS to keep Idaho known for it's famous potatoes, (that DONST glow in the dark!) and for it's wilderness, that people can still go to, to get away from the encroachment of man on Nature.

Mary Pat Branch

Jerry F Ahlberg 3-28-88

2980 N. 45 E

IDAHO FALL, IDAHO. 83401

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN AND LIVE IN IDAHO.

I HAVE LIVED ~~AND WORKED~~ IN IDAHO FALLS FOR THE PAST 21 YEARS, AND WORKED ON AND AROUND THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY. I HAVE SEEN ANIMALS, DEER, ELK, RABBITS, MICE, BIRDS, AND INSECTS THAT WILL ALWAYS BE THERE

I HAVE SEEN FOR MYSELF THE

5.24.23 SAFETY ON THE I.N.E.L. PEOPLE

AND THE ENVIORMENT ARE TOP

5.28.3 PRIORITY. AND WILL ALWAYS STAY THAT WAY WITH OR WITHOUT THE S.I.S. FACILITY S.I.S. IS NOT A PRODUCTION BUT A SEPARATER

YOUR CONGRESS HAS STATED

4.9.4 A NEED FOR THIS PROJECT.

MIGHT I REMIND YOU THAT THESE REPRESENTATIVES ARE PUT IN OFFICE BY YOU. TO REPRESENT YOU.

~~over~~ Ex. 399-Pg 1

 Exhibit 399 Pg 2

Jerry F Ahlberg

2980 N. 45 E.,

IDAHO FALLS, ID. 83401

3-28-88

I AM PROUD TO BE HEAR FREE FROM

THEY HAVE GONE OVER INFORMATION ON THE S.I.S., AND THE NEED FOR THE PURIFICATION OF PLUTONIUM FROM EXISTING SUPPLIES IS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

I BELEVE THE LONE TREE HAM BENEFIT OF A SEPERATION FACILITY OF THIS BOAT COULD HAVE GREATE BENEFITS

ANYONE ~~BUT A BLIND FOOL~~ CAN SEE WE HAVE AN UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN IDAHO. ANY JOBS, REGARDLESS OF HOW MANY, ARE BETTER GAINED THAN LOST. - FEAR + DARK

5.27.7.7

PIECE IS NOT FREE -

OUR FOREFATHERS FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE FREEDOMS WE HAVE TODAY. AND I BELIEVE OUR RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ARE STILL WORTH PROTECTING, IF NOT FOR OURSELVES, THEN FOR OUR CHILDREN. JERRY AHLBERG

Jerry F Ahlberg

Ex 399-Pg 2

—over—

E400

I oppose the SIS for various reasons:

1.1 The SIS represents too great a threat to Idaho to risk for a few hundred temporary jobs. The threat to the greater Idaho economy is not worth it. In the event of an accident, an earthquake, or any number of unforseen complications the Snake River Plain Aquifer would be polluted, ruined for thousands of years. This would devastate southern Idaho's agricultural economy. It would also devastate Idaho's tourism. The mere rumor of an accident would mean potential tourists would go elsewhere.

6.2
5.30.4.1
6.1.12

5.13.15 The entire project is also potentially very dangerous to the on-site employees as well as to surrounding communities. Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances on earth. It remains radioactive for over 25,000 years. We need only remember Chernobyl to understand the possible repercussions of this project. The hazard the SIS poses to Idahoans and their environment is simply not worth the risk.

5.1.45 The SIS is unnecessary and costly. We already have enough weapons-grade plutonium and existing weapons to blow up the entire world many times. Can anyone honestly justify the need for more? Even if one can make an argument that we need more plutonium, the INF treaty will make plenty available through the disassembling of existing missiles. Additionally, the amount of plutonium which might be produced at the SIS is miniscule with respect to the amount we already have and what will become available. It seems absurd to spend over a billion dollars on something which is only temporary, which is potentially very dangerous, and which won't really produce very much plutonium with respect to the overall picture.

4.15.4

SIS is expensive, unnecessary, and dangerous. Idaho doesn't need it.

Edie J Manoleras
Hailey, ID.

382

E401

I oppose the SIS for various reasons:

1.1 The SIS represents too great a threat to Idaho to risk for a few hundred temporary jobs. The threat to the greater Idaho economy is not worth it. In the event of an accident, an earthquake, or any number of unforseen complications the Snake River Plain Aquifer would be polluted, ruined for thousands of years. This would devastate southern Idaho's agricultural economy. It would also devastate Idaho's tourism. The mere rumor of an accident would mean potential tourists would go elsewhere.

6.2
5.30.4.1
6.1.12

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4.15.5

SIS is expensive, unnecessary, and dangerous. Idaho doesn't need it.

Jonathan Dore
Ketchum Id

E402

1.1 I am against the S I S!
I can't think of a thing Idaho needs any less.

We can't look at Idaho's economy and decide
The whole world is involved in this DOE ride

Jobs or greed cannot be the factor
When dealing with nuclear war, waste and reactors.

The DOE has worn out its welcome it seems
And it needs a new home for this new laser beam.

Well...if its a new home that you're wanting,
My suggestion to you is to keep right on hunting.

The whole world needs peace and nuclear warhead reduction
The last thing we need is plutonium production.

For Plutonium remains active for 250,000 years.
And a new home we'll all need when the Earth disappears.

And if by chance a nucular bomb isn't the death of us all,
Plutonium is a serious health hazard I might have you recall

Cancer, genetic damage and birth defects are a few
I don't want to leave this to the sons & daughter of Earth, do you?

YES, I am against the SIS
I can't think of a thing the World needs any less.

Submitted March 28, 1988 by
Carla Shockey
Burley, Idaho

E403

ANDREW BLUNT
PG 1 OF 3

EXHIBIT 403

I AM ANDREW BLUNT FROM HAILEY, IDAHO, I AM AGAINST THE SIS PROJECT FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: 1.1

1. THE PURPOSE OF THE SIS PROJECT IS THE PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM. PLUTONIUM'S MAJOR USE IS AS A KEY ELEMENT IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE USA HAS AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF BOTH PLUTONIUM AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS. IF A USEFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE US FOR PLUTONIUM IS FOUND THE WEAPONS CAN BE DISMANTLED; FOR EXAMPLE, IF SOME TINCTURE OF PLUTONIUM CURES AIDS. 4.15.1

2. THE JOBS PROVIDED BY THE SIS PROJECT ARE NOT LONG TERM. THESE JOBS WILL NOT DO IDAHO ANY GOOD IN THE LONG RUN. FIRST A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IS JUST A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT I AM A CARPENTER JOBS COME & GO. PEOPLE ARE STILL NOT BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS. PROJECTS END AND ANOTHER ONE MUST BE SOUGHT. 5.27.7.2

SECOND THE PLANT ITSELF WILL ONLY NEED A SMALL NUMBER 5.27.7.5

OF TECHNICIANS FOR 6 TO 8 YEARS
AFTER THAT THE SUPPLY OF RAW
5.22.6 MATERIAL ~~WH~~ WILL BE BY + CHANGE OF HART-SIMPSON
EXHAUSTED UNLESS, ~~THAT IS ALLOWED WHICH WOULD~~
~~ALLOW ACCESS TO~~ COMMERCIAL
NUCLEAR WASTE FROM
COMMERCIAL REACTORS. BECOMES AVAILABLE TURNING
COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR WASTE INTO
WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM IS NOT
MUCH OF A WASTE DISPOSAL
SOLUTION.

WHICH BRINGS ME TO:

3. WHAT ABOUT THE NUCLEAR
WASTE? THE INEL IS LOCATED
5.30.4.7 ON TOP OF THE SNAKE RIVER
AQUIFER. ARE WE TO STORE
TOXIC NUCLEAR WASTE ON A
5.29.63 MAJOR DRINKING WATER SOURCE?
WHAT ABOUT TRANSPORTING ALL
THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES AROUND
ON ICEY, WINDING, ~~FLAT~~ BUMPY
IDAHO ROADS? WHAT ABOUT
STORAGE. STORAGE OF NUCLEAR
WASTE HAS PROVEN TO BE A
5.30.3.1 CHANCEY, ~~HAZ~~ HAPHAZARD
OPERATION.

1. FINALLY, TOURISM IS A GROWTH 5.27.3.3
INDUSTRY NOT JUST FOR
IDAHO BUT ALSO FOR THE
EARTH. TOURISM PROVIDES LONG
TERM EMPLOYMENT AS LONG AS
PEOPLE WANT TO VISIT YOUR
AREA. HOW MANY PEOPLE PLAN
A VACATION TO 3 MILE ISLAND
OR CHERNOBLE? ~~HAVE~~ ~~AN~~ ~~NUCLEAR~~
~~BY~~ OR EVEN TO A PESTICIDE 5.1.45
PLANT? PLUTONIUM IS THE
ULTIMATE PESTICIDE. THE SIS
PLANT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL 5.27.3.3
TO ONE OF THE HEALTHY,
GROWING INDUSTRIES OF IDAHO -
TOURISM

I AM IN FAVOR OF TAKING 1.1
NO ACTION ON THIS PLANT.

SINCERELY
Andrew M. Blunt
ANDREW M. BLUNT
JENNIFER V JONES.
Jennifer V Jones

E404

March 27, 1988

1.1 I wish to register my total opposition to the construction of the Special Isotope Seperation plant currently proposed for southeast Idaho.

This project is irresponsible and unnecessary morally, environmentally and socially.

I urge that it's construction be cancelled.

Elizabeth Conrad

Elizabeth Conrad
Box 2680
Ketchum, Id 83340

E405

Exhibit 405 March 25, 1988

To whom it may concern:

I am in complete opposition to the proposed Special Isotope Seperation plant. 1.1

As a parent and concerned individual on this planet of ours I feel it is time we started to reverse this crazy process of its destruction. How long can we continue to ruin our environment? How many nuclear warheads do we need? 2.7.2 If we need to create jobs isn't there a more positive productive way to do so.

When I think of the construction of the SIS plant I think of the destruction of the unique Snake River Aquifer, in an event of an accident. I wonder where these toxic materials will be stored 5.12.1 and how they will be transfered. 5.30.3.1

More plutonium? Who needs it? Not our children or their children.

Thanks for the chance to comment.

Liza Paschall

Liza Paschall
Box 1319
Sun Valley, Id. 83353

E406

Charles Larkey
P.O. Box 1862
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

March 28, 1988

Special Isotope Separator Hearing
Canyon Springs Best Western
1357 Blue Lakes Blvd.
Twin Falls, Idaho

Gentleman:

1.1 6.2 I am writing to protest with all possible vigor the building of the Special Isotope Separator project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The benefits to Idahoans from this project can never be greater than the magnitude of damage the SIS can do to our environment and economy.

5.12.1 We should not allow the SIS project to be built because to do so we risk poisoning the Snake River Plain aquifer. This is our water supply. There has already been radioactive contamination of the aquifer at the INEL. This vital resource can never be replaced and must be safe guarded.

5.27.1.11 We should not place a greater value on a small number of short term jobs than on thelong term health and well-being of our agricultural community and tourism industry economy.

4.15.5 There is no real strategic need to manufacture plutonium. In fact as a nation we have more plutonium stockpiled than we can use.

4.9.4 5.1.21 I am writing to my Senators and Congressman to tell them if they support the building of this project they are wrong, and as a citizen, I will not stand for it. Please carefully think about what a nuclear accident would do to Idaho. What possible benefit from the SIS could be worth the risk?

Sincerely,

Charles Larkey

386

E407

3/28/88 Please place this testimony in the public record for public Hearings on the SIS.

Exhibit 407

Mr. Ed Lehman, DOE/ID
INEL
Idaho Falls
Idaho 83402

Mr. Lehman,

I am totally opposed to the construction of the SIS plutonium refinery in any location, but specifically at the INEL, for the following reasons:

1) Need. The need for additional plutonium has not been clearly demonstrated. With the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Agreement the elimination of thousands of warhead could provided the weapons grade plutonium if in fact it is needed at all. The DOE had stated this facility is to provide "redundancy" & capacity for production not even a primary need. 4.1

2. Safety. The fact that two million cubic feet of transuranic (grade to currently stored at the INEL and has been acknowledged by DOE and other government officials that this waste should be moved because the INEL is not an appropriate storage site. Because of the strong possibility of seismic and volcanic activity at the INEL site the likelihood of an accident which could contaminate much of southern Idaho & contamination of the Snake River aquifer takes place thousands of lives would be threatened or lost and that impact cannot be 5.30.3.1 5.1.40 5.1.32

measured.

3. Economic Impact. The SIS project is only a short term project of seven to eight years. Because as many as 50% of the estimated 700 jobs created on the project are currently held positions at the INEL, the net increase of 350 jobs is not significant relative to the safety risks. The negative economic impact on Idaho of contamination of the Snake River aquifer and the agricultural products watered by the aquifer would far outweigh the economic benefits of the project and be longer lasting, to Idaho's detriment. Also the loss of tourist business which is becoming an ever increasing share of Idaho's income could not be replaced if an accident occurred.

6.2

In summary the government could better spend one billion dollars on a longer term project such as cleaning up the existing nuclear waste which represents such a grave risk to many Americans as well as Idahoans. Please recommend the project not go forward.

6.3

Sincerely,
Pat Haggi
Box 1322
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

My wife and I are strongly opposed to the S.I.S. project for a number of reasons. As Environmentalists that we simply do not need anymore nuclear weapons on this planet period. 1.1

We all have all the nuclear waste in the country headed are way. Who needs it!! No one. Lets not give this project to another state either. It simply isn't necessary. If the government thinks they need more plutonium how about taking it out of all those out of date weapons that are in storage someplace. After all the shelf-life on plutonium is 250 000 years. 4.13

As Taxpayers were opposed to the project for economic reasons. Whose responsibility is it to provide jobs? The U.S. Government? NO!!! I'm a taxpayer its my money being spent on this project, I'd benifit in area that is already to dependant on government jobs. Yet Idaho Ballsand surrounding areas figure out some alternatives to creating jobs, instead of becoming more addicted to U.S. funds. There must be alternatives to making bombs for money, for a war that can never happen if were to survive on this planet. 4.15.4 5.27.7.17

Sincerely,
Barr Quist — Virginia Hansen
P.O. BOX 2211
Hailey, ID 83333

E409

Exhibit 409

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF

JANICE L. LANDON
535 TEEPLES DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

REGARDING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE SIS PROJECT AT THE INEL

~~I attended the first two public hearings in Idaho Falls listening to a great many of the speakers both for and against the SIS project. After also listening to speakers at two more hearings in Boise on Saturday and the afternoon session here today, I truly doubt that anything I say will be new and different for the hearing officer and DOE officials.~~

~~I will not let that, however, deter me from adding my testimony.~~ I have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I believe that I understand the basics of the ATOMIC VAPOR LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION process and DOE's rational for selecting the INEL as the preferred site for construction and operation of the SIS project.

A lot of time, effort, and money has been spent by the local businessmen, Chambers of Commerce, and construction unions to show their support for the economic benefits this project would bring to the state of Idaho. I think DOE has been impressed with this unusual outpouring of support from the usually silent majority.

I do not see these hearings as the forum to openly discuss the need for the product of the SIS. The Congress, the President, and elected officials are privy to the reports that emphasize the national defense need for additional plutonium, have determined that there is a need for redundancy, diversity, and flexibility in DOE's production of nuclear materials. I support this decision. 4.9.4

I also do not see the purpose of these hearings as a debate over the morality of nuclear war. I, of course, would prefer that we not have a nuclear war and have no future need for stockpiling nuclear weapons. The issues of war and peace have raged for centuries and our self-appointed protectors will use every opportunity to warn us of our impending doom. I see this however as an issue separate from the content of these hearings. 2.8.2

I do see the purpose of these discussions to review and critique the adequacy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the merits of the alternatives presented. 4.1

The need and purpose section is clear, concise, and succinct.

The proposed action and alternatives section describes in detail the construction and operation of the project at INEL, Hanford, Savannah River, and no action. Other alternatives that were considered but not analyzed in detail are described.

Section 3 addresses the affected environment. An anti-SIS commercial made by a movie star shows beautiful mountains in the background, and she appears to ask if we want to destroy all this? INEL is located in a remote desert and sagebrush climate and although it is beautiful to us Idahoans, it is a perfect natural barrier for the minor amounts of atmospheric releases. The routine environmental monitoring at the site is comprehensive and thorough. Air, water, animals, plants, etc. are all checked on a continuing basis to assure compliance with the strictest of regulations. 5.31.11 5.19.4

Section 4, Environmental Consequences, is probably the controversial area for discussions. Impacts of construction, operation, transportation, and postulated accidents are outlined. Tough issues like cumulative effects and irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources are covered. 2.1.1

Although I believe there are risks associated with this project, I think that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement has considered each and every one of them and has adequately addressed them.

I am confident that the Department of Energy will continue to emphasize the health and safety of the INEL employees and subcontractors, and will protect their investment at the INEL. 3.2.2

I support the construction and operation of the SIS project at the INEL in Idaho. 1.1

388

March 28, 1988

I've been employed for nine years installing irrigation systems in the Jerome area. Outdoor activities are very much enjoyed, with clean air, fresh water, scenic land and wildlife. Idaho's two biggest industries are agriculture and tourism, which need a clean environment to thrive. SIS 5.27.1.11 will be a major threat to both these industries.

Economic potential from SIS are outweighed by substantial high risk contamination of the aquifer. INEL has a poor record of responsible management of nuclear and hazardous waste disposal. Injection wells were drilled in past years, 5.30.4.1 which have contaminated the aquifer. The aquifer is layered by basalt 5.12.7 and sediment which is both porous. Plutonium is already at lower levels of the aquifer and moving westward. INEL ground storage building containing 100,000 barrels of radioactive waste have been in storage. We are led to believe the waste storage facility in New Mexico 5.30.2.1 will solve Idaho's problems. New Mexico's storage facility has been leaking ground water, so storage at this site will be abandon. What this all boils down to, is: SIS will contribute 220 metric tons of nuclear waste per year 5.30.2.5 to be stored at INEL. Now we will have all this nuclear waste at storage in our back yard. Southern Idaho is on 5.30.3.1 a major fault line, Mount Borah reminded us of this fact a few years ago. There is also a possibilty of volcanic activity, what do 5.10.8 you think formed much of southern Idaho's land formations. At the present, pollution at INEL is widespread. No action has been taken to clean up any 5.30.4.5 hazardous or nuclear waste. We in southern Idaho rely on the aquifer for drinking water, irrigation and livestock, it's our life blood. The future generations need a

place to call these home. Lets not leave them a waste land, or worse yet, will they be the ones sent.

5.29.107 The Department of Energy has a poor track record for transporting hazardous and nuclear waste. Transporting plutonium from Hanford to INEL on Idaho's highways poses

5.29.87 extreme hazards. Only one accident which would release plutonium into the atmosphere or water, would be disastrous.

5.7.12 Who will be responsible for such an accident, and what means if any could be used to clean up such a mess.

1.1 I am opposed to SIS, this project is nothing more than a death wish.

CURTIS Neilson
Curtis Nielson

3/27/88

To Whom it May Concern,

My family and I are property owners in the Hailey area. On behalf of myself and my family, I am writing this letter to inform you that we are adamantly opposed to the S.I.S. project proposed at the I.N.E.L. site. We are opposed to the project for moral, economic, and enviromental reasons. Without going into more detail, need I say more. 1.1

James and Lea Reed
Jim Reed Lea Reed
P.O. Box 2603 Hailey
Id. 83333 788-2628

E412

SIS TESTIMONY

Kent J. Laverty
P.O. Box 1909, Hailey, ID 83333

My name is Kent Laverty and I was born and raised in Idaho less than 80 miles from the INEL site. As a citizen of our State, I have driven through the INEL without understanding exactly what occurs there. I always thought it was research... research into nuclear energy to learn how to make it safer for us.

3.3.1 If this was the case, construction of the SIS project would change that charter. With the SIS, the INEL will be a part of the military industrial complex producing plutonium fuel for bombs. INEL no longer would be working toward making the world a safer peaceful place.

6.1.9 But this is only one of my concerns with the SIS. Most of my concerns revolve around the hazards the SIS could create, and the potential threats to the quality of life and the environment.

5.29.68 I'm concerned about the potential of accidents on our highways involved with the transport of plutonium oxide powder from Hanford. I'm concerned that our State does not have the ability to deal with a major accident that could occur in transfport. No one can deny that the likelihood of an accident on Idaho highways increases as the number of shipments increase. Simple probability statisitics tell us that. Is it worth the risk?

5.23.19 I'm concerned over the increases of ongoing radiation exposure at the site, and the
5.30.3.6 cumulative effects of background radiation. I'm concerned about the transuranic waste, and I understand that the SIS will generate 220 tons of transuranic waste...waste that remains toxic in the environment for tens of thousands of years.

5.30.5.8 And we do not have a high-level waste repository yet. INEL alread receives
5.30.2.5 shipments from Three Mile Island as a temporary repository. Do we know enough about this waste? What if political events prevent the construction of a high-level waste repository. Is it worth the risk to keep this SIS waste in Idaho's backyard?

5.10.2 I'm concerned that scientists and geologists say that the DEIS has underestimated the earthquake hazard of the area. On would think that a 7.3 magnitude earthquake is a major earthquake, and the zone of impact should be considered major, not minor, as the DEIS contends. The Lost River Range, and the 1983 earthquake fault is just miles away from the SIS construction site. Again, is the SIS worth the risk?

5.27.7.17 Proponents of the SIS say that economic development and jobs are the issue. The debate is between bank accounts and life vs. death in an untested technology? Why
1.1 do we have to risk it? I advocate the no action alternative of the DEIS. Their are
3.3.1 better ways of developing the economy of our state. INEL should be a research
5.28.8 facility for safe nuclear science, not an untested, health-hazardous plutonium producing arm for the Department of Defense.

E413

Exhibit 413

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Anne Pemberton
PO Box 2616
Hailey, ID 83333
March 28, '88

Testimony for the Hearing Record

I strongly oppose construction of a SIS facility anywhere in our country. I am here to support the "No Action" alternative proposed in the Department of Energy's Environmental Impact statement. 1.1

Simply stated, I believe that the risks and liabilities involved in building a SIS plant far outweigh the questionable benefits of such a project. I cannot understand how the DOE can justify a SIS plant with the words redundancy, flexibility and technological diversity while at the very same time they have just, one month ago, announced a decision to leave the N-reactor at the Hanford Nuclear reservation in "cold standby" indefinitly due to the fact that there is a plentiful supply of plutonium. This, while the technology of blending is currently available at the DOE's Savannah River Plant in South Carolina and while a SIS prototype facility is already under construction in California. 6.2 4.6 5.2.15

Anna Pemberton
Pg. 2 of 2

I am wondering why there are no redundant, diverse, or flexible aspects to the DEIS discussion of SIS-produced waste. Plans for the 220 tons of transuranic waste produced annually rest solely on DOE final approval, in five years, of an experimental waste storage project in New Mexico which is still under construction.

5.30.2.1 I am fed up with the mentality that the United States can continue to stockpile lethal radioactive wastes, inadequately stored, before a safe and permanent waste storage facility has been established.

1.1 As a taxpayer I am strongly opposed to an SIS plant which is un-needed in the first place, which will be fraught with accident risks during its operational years, and which in the end will leave us and future generations with a potentially severe environmental and financial liability in the form of thousands of tons of radioactive and otherwise hazardous wastes.

Anna Pemberton
March 28, 1988

3/25/88

I am against the SIS. We don't need more plutonium. It is a waste of taxpayers money & it has the potential of destroying Tourism in our area. (Blaine County) 1.1 5.27.3.3

Signed
Mary Ann Chubb
Box 175
Ketchum, Id.
83340

E415

3-23-88

FOR THE HEARING RECORD-SIS PROJECT

I find it very ironic and fitting that this project is being reviewed in Twin Falls on March 28. Nine years ago, on this date, Three-Mile Island became household words. Nine years is not such a long time in the life of radioactivity, just a millisecond. I cannot see any justification in creating the potential for a repeat performance here in Idaho. Sure, everyone would know where Idaho was, but they sure as hell wouldn't want to come here! 750 jobs is a very small benefit to offset such a devastation of the tourism industry should such an accident occur at INEL. 5.1.45 5.27.2

Our government must be very confused to be speaking of "disarmament" and "more plutonium" in the same breath. I hope that by stopping the SIS project from being in Idaho, that perhaps more time, money, and effort will be spent on disarmament rather than bomb production. 3.4

Sincerely against the SIS. 1.1

Alison Beechert
P.O. Box 1496
Hailey, ID 83333

Alison Beechert

E416

SIS Hearing Officer
Twin Falls,Idaho

March 24,1988.

Dear Sir:

This letter is to inform that I support the "no action" alternative re the proposed SIS plant at INEL. The reasons for this are as follows: 1.1

1) The U.S. doesn't need this plutonium since our stockpile of nuclear weapons and available plutonium, at present, is sufficient to maintain deterrence. In view of the upcoming meetings with the Russians the above is, especially, valid. 3.4

2) There would be obvious very real and potential dangers to the environment. The site of the proposed SIS lies over the Snake River aquifer, probably the largest such body of water in the world. In the event of an accident radioactive substances released into the aquifer could be a tragedy of major proportions to the environment and all living creatures dependent on the aquifer.Tourism and agriculture, a 3,425,000,000 dollar source of income to Idaho would be adversely effected. 5.24.30

In addition, the proposed SIS facility would release 20 tons of freon into the atmosphere per year. As you are probably aware, freon has been banned as an aerosol propellant because of it's ability to deplete stratospheric ozone. Because of ozone depletion in the atmosphere there has been a significant and unrelenting increase each year in the incidence of skin cancers, in general, and melanoma, in particular. As a practising surgeon I saw more cases of melanoma each year during the last ten years of my practise. This can be a devastating and lethal disease. In addition, there will probably be an increased incidence of cataracts, as well, due to ozone depletion. 5.9.1 5.27.3.4

3) The economic benefit to Idaho would be temporary and very localized. This "benefit" would most likely be wiped out by the loss of tourism and by the negative effects on the agriculture industry. 5.27.10

4) To my knowledge, there are alternative and safer methods of extracting plutonium than those advocated by the Department of Energy for the SIS. 5.2.1

5) I have the distinct feeling that the SIS project is a multi-buck pork barrel scam promulgated by some of our representatives in Congress. Unfortunately,their " take the money and run" philosophy may well be the ruination of many of the outstanding features of our state. 5.27.6.9

Most respectfully,

Dr. Bruce S. Manheim

Bruce S. Manheim
Post Office Box 6069
Sun Valley, Idaho

Statement of: Dennis G. Donnelly
56 Tulane Avenue
Pocatello Idaho 83201

This commentary will be arranged in three parts. First, I point out two major inconsistencies in the information presented, and ask you to resolve these. Second, I will again discuss the issues I raised at the scoping meeting in February, 1987, and will ask you to address these in the final document. Third, I will comment on this draft EIS in general.

I. Major inconsistencies

2.11.9 On page 2-41, you state the atmospheric emissions of plutonium from routine operations will be less than 14,000 microcuries per year. On page 4-12, you state the routine atmospheric emissions of plutonium will be 0.14 microcuries per year. There is a factor of a million
5.30.1.12 difference between these estimates.

On page 2-47, you state that less than 220 metric tons of transuranic wastes will be routinely generated by SIS operation. On page 4-15, however, you state that the maximum transuranic wastes will be 440 tons per year. There is a factor of two discrepancy between these estimates.

I ask that you resolve these inconsistencies and also provide enough
2.1.1 background on how these numbers are generated that the public has good assurance that you are not just plucking numbers out of the air. Also, the different units of measure used are confusing. You should list both the weight and the radioactive content of these waste streams.

II. My comments from the scoping meeting.

The Department of Energy held a public meeting to consider the scope of this Environmental Impact Statement in February, 1987. I presented formal commentary at that meeting. I have a letter from Mr. Carl Gertz stating "Your comments to date, along with those from other interested parties and from the public scoping hearings, will be given due consideration in the EIS process as DOE complies with the National Environmental Policy Act."

That sounds very responsible. This draft EIS, however, ignores almost totally the issues that I requested it to include. Since these issues
2.13.4 are directly related to the environmental impacts of the proposed plant. I again request that these issues be discussed, in detail, in the final version of the document. If you are not prepared to do this, I suggest this EIS be withdrawn as inexcusably incomplete.

At the scoping meeting, I said: "Given that this plant has the potential for a great deal of radioactive material to be shipped to INEL, I feel that the EIS should carefully assess the radiological inventory of shipments to be expected over the life of this plant. Expected efficiencies of product recovery should be stated, and both product and wastes should be assessed as to their fate in the environment... ."

Nowhere in this EIS can I discover how much plutonium this plant is 2.13.4
going to bring to Idaho, in total. Nowhere can I find how much plutonium this plant is going to leave in Idaho, or ship out as product for the military to disperse worldwide, or ship out as packaged waste to the WIPP facility. Instead, I hear disturbing rumors of water entering the WIPP facility which would threaten to leave all your plutonium right 5.30.2.5
over our aquifer. Is this so? In this event, the EIS should address the leaching of the plutonium long after the concrete buildings out there have crumbled.

To your credit, you did treat the combination of a plutonium fire with total filter bank failure, which I had requested. T here is another consequence which you should discuss. A serious accident of this type would have the real economic effect of ruining the marketability of our 5.27.2
agricultural products. If "Famous Potatoes" can become known as "Famous Hot Potatoes" then you should discuss this fairly.

At the scoping hearing, I said: "Given the volcanic nature of INEL and Hanford sites, and our inability to predict the resumption of active vulcanism, I feel that all product and waste radionuclides should be shipped somewhere where they can be safely disposed." This EIS mentions 5.10.21
on page 3-11 that explosive eruptions are possible at INEL, but aside from noting that fact, does nothing to consider the consequences of such an event or to respond rationally to such a threat.

I demand serious treatment of this issue. This is, after all, the reason why INEL cannot be considered as a nuclear waste disposal site-- 5.30.2.1
and yet you keep sending more radioactive wastes here, and planning to add to the existing flow.

At the scoping meeting, I said: "I particularly question the DOE's past practice of partitioning the wastes into "transuranic" and "nontransuranic" categories, then leaving the "nontransuranic" wastes forever at INEL despite (their content of) significant inventories of transuranic nuclides. I feel this practice should be reassessed and its scientific justification carefully explained by this EIS."

Instead of reassessing and explaining the justification of this partitioning, this draft EIS has actually raised the partition-limit, from ten nanocuries per gram to a hundred nanocuries per gram, since the original INEL waste management EIS, ERDA-1536, was issued. This little change will have the practical consequence that a great deal more of your wastes will get left behind in Idaho than would have been the case if ERDA-1536 rules were followed. How much plutonium does this plant and this plan propose to leave here in Idaho? I demand that this EIS answer this question clearly, both in pounds and in curies. Then this EIS has the clear duty to discuss the environmental impacts of this course of action. 5.30.1.18 2.1.4

Do not forget the famous promise, quoted in ERDA 1536, by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to Idaho's Senator Church and Governor Andrus. This promised to remove the nuclear wastes, all of

5.30.1.14 them, from INEL. This EIS should discuss the performance under this promise.

2.7.8 At the scoping meeting, I noted that the purpose of the SIS plant is the production of the ingredients for nuclear weapons. I therefore asked that this EIS assess the environmental effects, both locally and globally, of the actual wartime use of the weapons for which this plant is designed. The potential environmental effects of such an event are so serious that you cannot avoid the issue in this EIS.

At the scoping meeting, my closing remark was to note the polite assumption at INEL that these weapons will never fly. I requested then and request now that you consider your work in the absence of such an assumption.

2.1.1 III. Comments on this draft document.

5.8.7 This document is not just incomplete-- it carries the concept of stonewalling to new heights. In addition to the dodging of the major issues mentioned above, even simple questions are obscured, such as "How deep will the design-base flood be when the Mackay Dam lets go?", "How high are you going to raise the whole plant to avoid this?", "Where are you going to take the soil from to do this?". You should clarify these incomplete thoughts in this document.

5.10.17 To support some minimal level of rationale in the Department of Energy's decisionmaking process, this document should note factually that since the volcanic, seismic, and flood threats are much less at the Hanford site, and the plutonium is already there to begin with, it therefore appears wise to refine the plutonium there, if at all.

2.10 Finally, I feel strongly that you should publish the content of comments from public officials and the public, as has been the practice of past Environmental Impact Statements... not just the names of people who submitted comments. You should then respond fully and professionally to the issues and concerns raised.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

AS A HUMAN BEING WHO HAPPENS TO BE A PACIFIST, I AM OPPOSED TO S.I.S. IN IDAHO, OR ANYWHERE ELSE FOR THAT MATTER. PLEASE PUT ME ON RECORD AS TO MY OPINION. 1.1

THANK YOU.

SUZANNE SIMON SCHWALE
P.O. BOX 1476
KETCHUM, ID 83340

MARCH 24, 1988

E419

Dear Sirs, Exhibit #19 March 21, 1988

1.1 This is the first time in my life I've ever written a letter to my governmental representatives. I am a 36 year old mother of two small children. I live about 50 miles from the INEL project. I am against the SIS project planned for the area.

I've heard the arguments for keeping it in Idaho, but would rather keep my low paying job. You couldn't pay me enough to work in a plutonium-processing weapons-producing plant!

I've lived in Idaho for 10 years now and the reason I stay here is the environment. (Not the people.) The air is clean, the water is clear, and crime is low. Please help us keep it that way! We don't want the SIS project in Idaho!

Thank you for listening, Janet M. Augustus

6.2

396

E420

Lynne K. Stone
Box 3519
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Exhibit 420

726-4838

March 12, 1988

FOR THE HEARING RECORD RE THE SIS

1.1 I try to be a good Idahoan. My family eats potatoes aplenty, the car has a centennial license plate, I vote yes for school overrides, and I'm kind to my dog. I'm a Idahoan who is appalled at the efforts to install a weapons production plant, ie. the SIS, in my backyard.

When all the disguises are removed, the SIS stands, foremost, as a bomb project.

In the past, I, like many others, have supported the technological research of the INEL.

The SIS is a horse of a different color -- a plutonium horse -- bred for nuclear weapons.

With "yes, yes, SIS" slogans, parades and promises of money, money, money, the people of this state are being told how wonderous the SIS will be for our economic well-being.

Along with "yes, yes" -- the merchandisers of the SIS should admit to and adopt a more accurate chant: "bombs are good business" or "weapons for our childrens' future".

The INEL is only 60 miles east of the recreation-based economy of the Wood River Valley. A weapons production plant is not what I consider a desirable neighbor. The SIS is just the first step in a long wish list of war menagerie for Idaho and our politicians are welcoming it with outstretched arms.

As a citizen of Idaho, I strongly protest this move toward a war industry at the INEL plant.

Sincerely,

Lynne Stone

cc: Governor Cecil Andrus
Rep. Richard Stallings

Exhibit 421

March 26, 1988

TESTIMONY on the SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

1.1

My name is Ann Vanderbilt. I am a resident and business owner in Ketchum, Idaho and I am opposed to the Special Isotope Separation Project for three reasons.

First is quality of life. When my husband and I moved to Idaho five years ago, our major consideration in choosing Ketchum/Sun Valley was clean air, clean water, clean skies and peace of mind. The reality of a plant to process weapon's grade plutonium only fifty air miles to the east of our home makes me question whether we made the right choice in moving here and whether we should, in fact, consider leaving. The danger of transporting hazardous material on Idaho's highways concerns me deeply. Accidents DO HAPPEN. The danger of a leak which would contaminate the local environment concerns me deeply. Again, accidents DO HAPPEN. The danger of nuclear waste storage concerns me, especially if WIPP fails to open. The INEL is presently a "temporary" storage site for 4.4 million cubic feet of TRU waste. When, if ever, will this be removed, and what will happen to waste generated by the SIS, if it is built? We did not move to Ketchum/Sun Valley to live beside a nuclear waste dump.

5.29.63

5.30.2.1

Second, I question the need for more weapon's grade plutonium. At present the U.S. has adequate stockpiles of plutonium to meet national defense needs. With the emphasis on future arms limitation rather than escalation, what are we doing building a plant to process even more plutonium?

4.15.1

Third, the Wood River Valley survives on tourism. We sell outdoor recreation and quality of life. The SIS is a threat to our tourist base and thus, a threat to our economy. It is difficult to market the pristine nature of an area when its close neighbor is a nuclear power plant. Given the choice between a mountain vacation with or without the blight of plutonium being produced fifty miles away, how many tourists will opt for with? But more important, the SIS will impact new-resident growth which gives our economy its stable base during the off-seasons. We need

5.27.2

3.3.1

Wood River Nordic
P.O. Box 3637, Ketchum, Idaho 83340
208/726-3266

to attract industry compatible to our town and people who choose Ketchum/Sun Valley as a place to work and live. While a temporary boon to the economies of Idaho Falls and Pocatello, the SIS is disastrous to the economies of the Wood River and Sawtooth Valleys.

6.2

Often controversial decisions, such as approval of the SIS in Idaho, are based on short-sighted goals: creating new jobs for a limited boom period; creating more weapons when the demand is unclear. I call these goals short-sighted because of the potential long-term results. We are risking our environment, our safety, our quality of life, our economy and our peace of mind.

3.4

I feel that this is too high a price to pay for plutonium.

Sincerely,

Ann S. Vanderbilt

Ann S. Vanderbilt
Box 3637
Ketchum, Idaho 83340
(208) 726-5339

Wood River Nordic
P.O. Box 3637, Ketchum, Idaho 83340
208/726-3266

E422

AUGUSTUS AIRLINES

MARCH 21, 1988

Exhibit 422

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FOR THE HEARING RECORD
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR

DEAR SIRS,

1.1 WE OPPOSE THE LOCATION OF THE SIS IN IDAHO ON THE GROUND THAT IT IS A FACILITY WHICH IS INTENDED TO SUPPORT THE PRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS. IF THERE WERE A VOTE ON THE ISSUE WE WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT, AND WOULD NOT VOTE TO RE-ELECT ANY REPRESENTATIVE OR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO SUPPORTS IT.

3.4 IF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TRULY WANTS TO REDUCE NUCLEAR ARMAMENT, AS IT SAYS IT DOES, THEN WHY DOES IT WANT TO BUILD A PLUTONIUM FACTORY IN IDAHO? IF THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO SUPPORT THE SIS, ARENT THEY SUPPORTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL NUCLEAR ARMS?

THERE IS MUCH TALK IN THE WORLD ABOUT DISARMANENT, AND VERY LITTLE ACTION. IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN AS LONG AS PEOPLE CHOOSE SHORT TERM BENEFITS AND CONTINUE TO IGNORE THE BIG PICTURE. WE WILL HAVE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT ONLY WHEN THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE READY TO CHOOSE IT...AND PAY THE PRICE.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO TO DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP INSTEAD OF SHORT SIGHTED GREED. WE CAN SHOW THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY THAT WE PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH, BY DOING WHAT THE FIRST LADY SAYS WE SHOULD TEACH OUR CHILDREN: JUST SAY NO. IT HAS TO START SOMEWHERE.

WE DONT WANT THE SIS HERE, AND WE HOPE OTHERS WILL FOLLOW OUR EXAMPLE. MAYBE WHEN THE PEOPLE OF ALL STATES JUST SAY NO, OUR GOVERNMENT WILL GET IT. DO YOU?

VERY TRULY YOURS

BRUCE AUGUSTUS

P.O. Box 450 Sun Valley, Idaho 83353 (208)788-2927

E423

March 25, 1988

Lyn Stallard
Box 550
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Department of Energy
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I am writing to express my opposition to the construction of the Special Isotope Separator (SIS) weapons plutonium refinery in southeastern Idaho. I am opposed on the basis that sufficient data has been presented to me that demonstrates that the SIS is dangerous, uneconomical, and unethical!

The SIS is dangerous! The INEL, proposed site of the SIS, is located directly above the Snake River Aquifer, the major source of drinking water and irrigation for southern Idaho. Residents in the northern part of the state will be endangered when plutonium is shipped from Hanford to the INEL. 5.12.1

The SIS is economically disasterous! The 750 jobs that will be created by the construction of the facility are not worth the loss of Idaho's reputation as a Wilderness State. The "Gem State" will become known as the "Plutonium State" and income derived from our tourist industry will be severely affected. Can our state's economy afford this? 6.2

The SIS is unethical! The construction of a weapons factory to further the arms race is in direct opposition to our leaders' efforts to promote peace. We should promote the peace-making business, not the bomb-making business! 1.1

Please accept this letter of opposition to the SIS at the SIS hearings.

Sincerely,

Lyn L. Stallard

FOR THE SIS HEARING RECORD

DISTINGUISHED PANEL

I would like to thank those who are responsible for the changing of dates so as to avoid overlapping with the wilderness hearings.

"To be or not to be, that is the question." That quote takes on a new meaning. In order for plutonium to be, it must be created by man. God in his wisdom chose not to create it. If God had created plutonium and we had adapted to its presence in our evolution process, we might be immune to its effects. We are not.

Man did create plutonium, which again gives a different meaning to the opening quote: "To be or not to be." Only this time we are the focus. Plutonium exists and man exists. Plutonium under the thumb of man could change all that. We might cease to exist together. Does that matter to you at all?

To quote Newsweek magazine, March 14, 1988, "The nation is amass with plutonium" already. It can be recycled from decommissioned weapons, a process accelerated even by the Reagan administration through the INF treaty. We need less, nor more plutonium to continue to disarm. 4.2.1 4.4.6

And, what of the 440 tons of waste, cited in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, to be shipped overland to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico? Creating such waste and shipping it are two major problems. Now it is reported that the WIPP has developed leaks. What are we doing? 5.30.2.1

For 20 years Idaho officials have been trying to rid the state of the growing inventory of TRU waste. Does Idaho become the defacto waste dump for another 440 tons per year from SIS? I say no!! Clean up one mess, no, create another!! 5.30.2.5

Economics: An important issue in Idaho. No doubt the main reason most of you are here. South East Idaho has the natural resources to become a destination tourist area. That is a prolonged, planned and exciting economic development. Not the boom/bust cycle of the SIS. It is difficult to market a bomb factory for tourism. Bring on laser technology--but let us use the region, proud of its Atoms for Peace, to promote lasers for peace as well. 5.27.3.3

Let us solve our economic problems creatively, not destructively. 5.27.9.2

Wanda Tierney

Wanda Tierney
P.O. Box 1771
Hailey, ID 83333

E425

Ed M. Hunter
1524 Johnson
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83274

Mr. chairman, members of the panel, fellow citizens, and visitors.

I am here today to voice my opinion because I feel that this is a very important issue, and that this panel needs to hear from a well balanced cross section of the community, with myself being a member of the working class of the population.

First I would like to tell you a little about myself. I am 31 years old and have been a life long resident and concerned citizen of the state of Idaho. Presently I am employed in the construction industry, and would hope to stay employed there. I have had opportunities to be employed in other states but prefer to remain here and witness the development and growth of this fine state. I hope that the construction industries has enough work to allow me to live here.

It seems that there are residents of the state that would not have Idaho on the leading edge of modern technology. I have also heard from part time residents, who apparently have only their own personal interests in mind, when they try to influence the intelligent, full time residents of this state into not accepting such a fine opportunity for state advancement and growth as the SIS project.

I truly believe that the SIS project is a good thing for all citizens of the state of Idaho. I would like to try and point out just a few of the numerous good points that the SIS project has.

I agree that we need a safe way to dispose of nuclear waste.

5.30.3.1 I am concerned about and appose nuclear warfare, but I feel that the best deterrent to nuclear war is a strong military, with a modern arsenal of quality hi-tech weapons.

3.4

Currently we have a stock pile of Eroding nuclear fuel that needs to be recycled, this will help to conserve natural resources, and reduce the output of nuclear waste. Since the SIS project uses laser technology rather than nuclear, this task can be

5.28.2 accomplished in a much more efficient and especially safe manner.

With the laser technology that will be used in the SIS project there is seemingly endless possibilities for future use. The

5.27.9.2 possibilities that exist for future use alone, should end all debate, and allow the SIS project to start immediately.

Just as the current PBF facility is now being used for brain cancer treatment, the SIS laser may someday be used to treat any number of currently untreatable diseases that plague mankind. And if some day, one of us should ever need some of this specialized treatment I would hope that the process has been in operation for a number of years to prove its reliability and worthiness for human use. We have no idea how many benefits to mankind this project can produce, so lets not shut it down just because some of the people don't like only one of it's functions. There are far to many possibilities for good that must be considered. 5.27.9.3

Some people say let's spend our tax dollars on the Star Wars Defence project. I feel that if we have a working laser facility here then we have a very good chance of getting some of that work as well. One of the best points to consider in the SIS project is that the laser can be in one building with different projects in other buildings, thus allowing easy and save expansion while using the same laser for all of the projects. Once this fuel is processed then we will have a working facility that can be used to develop and produce countless benefits for mankind.

As well as the benefits for mankind, we must also consider the amount of work that this project will bring into the area. It will put an estimated 440 construction workers and 750 full time people to work, with 105 support people needed in the surrounding areas. Idaho desperately needs these jobs to help support our sagging economy. The SIS project would be a tremendous boost to large industries and small businesses alike. This area and the state as a whole need all the work that they can get. 5.27.7.3 5.27.12.8

Sometimes we as individuals need to put our own personal feelings aside and view certain situations as what will be best for the area or the group as a whole. It is easy to be selfish and think of only ourselves, but it is very rewarding when we can help our neighbors and fellow mankind to accomplish things which are a little inconvenient to us at the present, but will benefit many others in the future.

Let's keep modern technology and future benefits as well as jobs for the present in mind when we consider this very important issue. The SIS project is a good thing for Idaho. 5.27.7.16

I would like to thank the panel and the audience for letting me take a few minutes of your time and go on public record as one of many who is in support of the SIS project. 1.1

Thank-you,
Ed M. Hunter
Ed M. Hunter

400

RON FOWLER POCATELLO, IDAHO Ron Fowl Exhibit 426

1 THE SIS PROJECT IS A VERY SAFE PROCESS. THE FACILITY WILL NOT
5.28.2 INVOLVE NUCLEAR REACTION.

2 IT WILL NOT HAVE ANY ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON INEL OR
6.1.2 THE STATE. 1980 POPULATION WITHIN A 50-MILE RADIUS OF THE SIS SITE
WAS 110,000. BY THE YEAR 2010 IS FORECAST TO BE 230,000.

3.2.2 3 D.O.E. WILL OPERATE THE SIS PROJECT IN A CONCERNED MANNER FOR
THE SAFETY OF ALL CITIZENS OF IDAHO.

5.27.9.3 4 THE LASER TECHNOLOGY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO MEDICAL BREAK THROUGHS.
THE LASER AND FIBER OPTICS RESEARCH WILL BE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY.

6 ON DECEMBER 20, 1951, THE NATIONAL REACTOR TESTING STATION PRODUCED
THE FIRST LIGHT FROM ATOMIC POWER-- NOW 36 YEARS LATER, LIGHT MAY
ACAIN PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND
OPPORTUNITY IN IDAHO.

5.27.7.3 7 THE SIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR 440 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
AND 750 PERMANENT JOBS WHICH IDAHO DESPERATELY NEEDS.

5.27.12.8 8 SIS WILL PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANY LARGE AND SMALL BUSINESSES
IN IDAHO.

5.27.6.1 9 IT WILL BRING BACK SOME OF OUR HARD EARNED TAX BACK TO IDAHO.

10 SIS WILL CONTRIBUTE STRONGLY TO THE GROWTH OF REGIONAL AND STATE
ECONOMICS.

11 SIS WILL PROVIDE OUR CHILDREN THE OPPORTUNITY TO STAY AND
WORK IN IDAHO.

401

Exhibit 427

Terry L. Beemer
Rt. 6, Box 194
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

1.1

Hello, I'm Terry Beemer, and I'm in support of the Special Isotope Separation Project at the I.N.E.L. Frankly, I'm in support of any deterents to the possibility of any foreign aggression against this great nation of ours.

3.4

I would love to see peace among all nations, no need for armies, no need for Nuclear or Conventional weapons. I'm sure that all of us would. I'm also sure that this is not the case, in the present or the near future. To give up our arms and cease the ability to produce new weapons, could only mean one thing to me; a defenseless nation. I believe we live in the freest and greatest nation on earth, one in which did surely fight for; rather than lay down our arms, and die as a Martyr.

The Department of Energy believes the I.N.E.L. to be the most appropriate site for the S.I.S. project. The I.N.E.L. is better equiped with support personel and has an excellent safety and security record. The fact that fewer people reside near the I.N.E.L. than the Hanford or Savanna River Plant deserves some merit.

The S.I.S. project will mean more jobs for Idaho's underemployed, and keep the I.N.E.L. from stagnation. Many people I know are proud of the I.N.E.L. and proud to have been a part of it in the fabrication of many different systems. The fact that you build something for the D.O.E. means you don't cut corners, and must take pride in your work.

There are now many skilled craftsmen out of work, craftsmen that know how to do the quality type work required by the I.N.E.L. If we stagnate and receive no new jobs at the I.N.E.L., we stand to lose some great craftsmen in this area. We all know Idahoans that have left our state for jobs elsewhere, We're losing a great resource when they do. I, myself would like to see our education upgraded here in Idaho, but if our work force leaves, so do our taxes, and so does the hope of better education for our children.

I'm offering my support for the S.I.S., and I hope you will also.

Thank-you

Exhibit 428

Suzanna Murphey
Box 614, Castleford
Id 83321

Dear Governor Cecil Andrus

I am a Registered Nurse, wife and mother of two young children, and never have I felt a greater threat to my families security than the S.I.S. project presents. (More so I may add than last) 5.24.27

There are numerous reasons for my objections. First is Plutonium, the most highly toxic substance known to man — I am a nurse — have you seen the faces of cancer death? Must we increase that Risk? 1.1

Now is the time to take the initiative to start shifting our resource capital from the production of ~~useless~~ defense weapons To productive industries. It is time we start converting a military economy to the service of human needs, like housing and jobs, where we produce something that we dare consume. 6.3

If this project is built, who will guarantee that plutonium cannot Fall into the hands of terrorist For basement A bombs. Isn't increasing the supply of plutonium increasing this risk? 5.1.30

My Family, my regaard For all of creation demands that I speak up and not sit silently by while the world is made more frightning and more lethal. Remember these are the same people who 1.1

~~Please use the power entrusted in you by the~~ people, Stop the SIS project!!

25 years ago were telling the people of Utah & Nevada they had nothing to fear From Atomic Bomb test — many of these Suzanna Murphey 3.2.23
people are now dead

FOR THE SIS HEARING RECORD

DISTINGUISHED PANEL

5.30.3.1 The technical aspects of this issue have been and will be addressed extensively in these hearings and other forums. The points of 1) continued inadequate safe waste storage; and, 2) unproven project need, should be enough to disuade all but the pentagon overkillers and overspenders from moving ahead in this

4.9.1 hideous project.

I would like to address the deep moral issue. The short lived economic boom created by this proposal has many in the south east part of Idaho doing back flips to encourage project

2.7.2 approval. They even staged a parade in support of the SIS in Idaho Falls last week. On television, it looked like what it more aptly represented; a funeral procession.

How many people from this great state would have paraded proudly and patriotically to promote jobs by constructing great

5.27.10 ovens in which millions of people were to be eliminated? That is the moral equivalent of building the SIS here or anywhere! Only in the former instance, the ovens were used to kill a selected group of people. The NAZI's were very discriminating! Our new technology is not!! If the manufacturer's product is used, not just a select people, but all living beings will be killed!!!

I request that the balance of my testimony be observed in silence. This is to allow the panel members and gallery to take a few moments to visualize the moral question:

Should we strive for or accept temporary economic vitalization by building the crematoriums of tomorrow?

PLEASE, EVERYONE, THINK ABOUT IT!!

John Vladimiroff
Box 3662
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

E430

3/23/88

Exhibit 430

To whom it may concern:

I would like to enter my written testimony re: the SIS hearings as I will be unable to attend in person.

I am strongly opposed to the location of the SIS in Idaho specifically and I am opposed to the production of nuclear weapons in general. We in Idaho are already in a tenuous enough position, being down wind from all the Hanford mess in Washington and with the existence of the INEL endangering the aquifer upon which a great deal of our agriculture depends. 5.12.1 3.4

So, in summation, I OPPOSE the location of the SIS in Idaho. 1.1

Thank you,

Jack Stallard

JACK STALLARD
BOX 370
KETCHUM, ID. 83340

E431

Exhibit 431

SUN VALLEY GARDEN CENTER
Mike Turzian • Jan Turzian
Retail Nursery • Landscaping
P.O. Box 1010 • Sun Valley, Idaho 83353 • 208-726-3404

March 20, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichol,

I can't believe people actually believe that plutonium can be manufactured or transported safely. It has been proven false in the past and there is no reason to believe the safety factors in handling this substance have changed. 5.24.27

We don't want plutonium manufactured anywhere, let alone in our own backyard. Part of the reason we moved to Idaho thirteen years ago was to live in a safe environment. We love living in Idaho. We started a family here, we started a business here; now don't make us afraid to stay. 4.15.4 1.1

Please say NO to SIS!

Sincerely,
Jan Turzian
Michael Turzian

Mr. Clay Nichols
D.O.E.

Dear Mr. Nichols,

I had signed up to orally testify, but unfortunately, I was unable to attend. However, I believe that this (the hearing) is a situation that shouldn't of had to arisen.

I am against the S.I.S. being
1.1 built anywhere in this world! We do not need plutonium, we do not need
4.15.4 nuclear weapons. There are other ways to peace (and protection for those
3.4 who are paranoid.)

I wish for the D.O.E, and those involved to reconsider the effects of the S.I.S. Think about the
5.1.42 people, the environment, the animals that it will be a hazard to.

The S.I.S. will not help the economy.
5.1.21 If and when an accident happens it will kill people and the economy. When it shuts down the economy will be
5.27.10 worse because you will have lured unsuspecting employees to a no win job.

The D.O.E must stop the S.I.S. No one wants it, and no one will have it. We will continue to oppose the S.I.S. across the nation. Put your money into something that will help us all - like the sun.

No S.I.S.

Candice Anderson
P.O. Box 3784
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

E433

Jeanne Flowers
Box 656
Ketchum, ID 83340
March 24, 1988

U. S. Dept. of Energy
For the Record: SIS Hearing

4.15.1 I should like to submit the following statement for inclusion in the record of the SIS hearings. My objections to the proposed SIS plant at the INEL site are twofold. First, I doubt the necessity for the production of more weapons-grade plutonium in this country now or in the future. Second, the
1.1 SIS could have negative effects on the environment and on the health and safety of Idaho residents.

5.6.1 As to the first concern, there is a good deal of evidence that the extant supply of plutonium in the U. S. will sustain the country's needs indefinitely. Plutonium can remain useful for at least 20,000 years and can be recycled
4.4.6 from retired weapons such as those which will be recovered as a result of the INF Treaty. Further, it is clearly the objective of the present administration to render nuclear weapons obsolete by implementation of the SDI tech-
3.4 nology. The production of stockpiles of weapons-grade plutonium is incompatible with this goal.

6.3 The SIS would be an enormous expense to taxpayers at a time in which reducing the federal budget deficit is of utmost importance. At such a time of economic uncertainty it is unwise to spend huge sums on operations for which there may be no need.

5.30.3.1 My second concern is about the safety of the proposed project. Idaho's economy should not be enhanced at the expense of public safety or environmental quality. At other DOE sites there have been cases of environmental
3.2.18 pollution and health hazards to employees and residents living in the areas near plants. Such is the case of the Hanford plant, where radioactive waste contaminants are found in the aquifer moving into the Columbia River. There are no guarantees to the residents of Idaho that the proposed SIS will be a safer operation, since the DOE is a self-regulating agency.

5.30.2.1 The matter of waste disposal is uncertain, since the proposed repository for the waste from the SIS is the WIPP site in New Mexico. This site may prove unsuitable for permanent storage of the waste because of possible water leakage in the repository. Nor is permanent storage at the INEL site a
5.30.3.1 suitable alternative. Until there is a suitable solution to the problem of storage and disposal of nuclear waste in a safe manner, there should be a moratorium on the building of such facilities as the SIS.

5.29.95 Transportation of transuranic waste is both hazardous and problematic. Of additional environmental concern is the fact that the SIS would release tons of freon into the atmosphere annually, hastening the depletion of the
5.9.1 ozone layer. With so many questions about the safety and necessity of the expensive SIS project, it is clear to me that it should not be undertaken.

Jeanne Flowers
Jeanne Flowers

406

E434

3/27/88
Exhibit 434

Dear Sirs,

We are strongly opposed to the construction 1.1
of the SIS project at the INEL in Idaho.

As residents of Picabo, a small community just a short drive from the INEL, we share the concerns of all Idahoans. We are concerned about the increased production of 5.12.1
radioactive by-products, and the possible contamination of the underground aquifer. This could eventually be the water that we use to irrigate crops, water livestock, raise fish, support wild bird populations, and even drink ourselves. The jobs this project would 5.27.7.4
provide would be fairly short-term and would largely go to out-of-state contractors and workers who would move into the area temporarily. The situation of the mine at Challis comes to mind. The benefit of a few years' salary for a lim-
ited number of individuals is certainly outweighed 6.5.1
by the chance of harm to our states other industries. Ranching, farming, natural beauty, productive habitat for fish and wildlife, and tourism have much more potential to contribute to the states 5.27.5.2
economic health than the SIS project.

But we would still be writing this letter, even if we lived in a state far away. We cannot see the need for increased nuclear weapons production. When our President meets with other world leaders for arms reduction negotiations, his position is jeapardized if we are expanding our nuclear arms capabilities at the same time we claim to want peace in the world. Also, the incredible cost of this project is way out of proportion to any possible benefits. This country has much more pressing needs than more bombs, and its citizens would much rather see the money go elsewhere.

Let's not make a big mistake. Don't approve the SIS.

Respectfully,

Virginia Burns Glasscock
David T. Glasscock

3.4

6.2

March-April 1988

TO: The U.S Department of Energy, The elected officials of the State of Idaho, and the citizens of the United States

FROM: Robert Burns, p.o. box 1154, Ketchum, Idaho 83340

RE: Special Isotope Separation Project

I wish to go on record as being opposed to the construction of the SIS Project in Idaho or anywhere else either now or in the future. 1.1

There is no need for more weapons grade plutonium. This material has a useful life of at least 20,000 years to weapons production. The INF Treaty will re-cycle up to 2 tons of weapons-grade plutonium for future "use" (Heaven forbid), and a 50% strategic force cutback would free up up to 8 times the the amount of weapons grade plutonium the SIS would produce with current stockpiles of feed-grade plutonium. 4.15.4 3.4

The 120 tons of plutonium of weapons-grade that the U.S. has is enough. It doesn't go "bad".

Using the SIS for a future use of re-processing of spent commercial nuclear fuel to obtain weapons-grade plutonium is a dangerous precedent entirely contrary to the spirit of a peaceful people and a freedom loving nation. Our actions in doing so would give a de facto approval to nations like Israel and India and Brazil to follow our initiative. This would produce a vastly de-stabilizing influence on already tenuous world politics over which we have little direct control. 5.26.2

Furthermore, there is no assurance that if such a plant was built (the SIS), that there would be any environmentally safe location and means to store the estimated 7770 cu. ft. of plutonium-contaminated waste generated by the project. Leaky salt mines a thousand miles away in New Mexico won't cut it. Nobody wants this crap in their backyard -- do you ???

So, you truck the feed from Hanford by truck to Idaho, practice a little alchemy to generate one of the most carcinogenic materials known, and then haul the equally-hazardous waste over the road to New Mexico. That sounds like an awfully lot of road time to me; time outside of the controlled conditions of the SIS plant where human error is an everyday fact of life, and potential for a multi-billion dollar accident is quite possible. Ask the DOT why they won't give the go-ahead to the TRUPACT cask. 5.30.2.1 5.29.31 5.29.41

Even a small accident will be an economic disaster to the Gem State where most people make their living directly or indirectly from agriculture (ask the people of Poland how it feels) or the recreation industry. GIVE THIS PORK BARREL BACK TO THE WAR PIGS WHO THOUGHT IT UP!!! NO to the SIS for the sake of our children and our children's children. 5.27.2

Sincerely,
Robert Burns

Exhibit 436 3/21/88

To: The State of Idaho

1.1 Please leave the plutonium out of our state! I love Idaho, and don't want any

2.2.7 bombs or weapons being made so close to where I'm raising my son

Sincerely
Dianne P. Gibson
Box 2870
Ketchum, Id. 83340

March 15, 1988

U.S. Department of Energy
Special Isotope Separation Project
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

My name is Robert Combe. I'm a Sheet Metal Journeyman with Local #60 out of Pocatello Idaho. As a person who has worked on the site for a number of years, I have a slight knowledge of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Since I'm a construction worker, my knowledge lies in this area. The jobs and safety records of the site are the best in the state, if not the country. This commitment to safety was made in the past and continues on through today. I feel that the safest place I have worked in my career, is the site. 5.24.23

By bringing the Special Isotope Separation Project to the I.N.E.L., we start a whole new chapter in the refining of materials in this country. Even though we will be refining plutonium initially, the technology in this process is such that it makes it possible to interchange materials for purification. This could open up innumerable opportunities for the Intermountain Region. 5.27.9.3

The 440 construction jobs, the 750 permanent jobs, the taxes paid from these jobs, the homes they buy, the cars, clothes, etc., are all going to be good for Idaho. Everyone keeps saying to buy locally. Every dollar spent here, turns over many times. The money spent from the wages of the personnel who are hired at the S.I.S. will be "turning over" for 7 to 10 years. Idaho needs this kind of help. 5.27.6.1

For these reasons and many more, I support the Special Isotope Separation Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory where quality workmanship and safety goes hand in hand. I hope to see continued good will between Idaho and the Department of Energy for the betterment of both. 1.1

Robert Combe
333 E. 13th. St.
Idaho Falls,
Idaho 83404

Robert Combe

E438

6.2 I am a concerned citizen writing my thoughts regarding the Special Isotope Separation Project. I appreciate all who voice their opionions on this important matter, however I feel the environmentalist argument has more merit than the economic one. The state of Idaho, quite frankly has more to lose from

5.1.21 a potential environmental disaster than it might ever gain economically.

1.1 I have read most of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and feel strongly that the Department of Energy's best option is not to construct and operate the SIS project. I believe in the democratic process in this country, and I sense that the "will of the people" is a consciousness dedicated to achieving a peaceful world. The democratic majority in the United States does not favor a ruling waring and arms buildup and sale mentality.

3.4 The state of Idaho has an opportunity in this issue to make a global statement towards the future. A decision favoring construction of a SIS facility anywhere in my opinion is a reactionary, cold war doctrine. However, a "no" voice would be heard universally. It would signal peaceful commitment and a changing progressive mentality to the world. Politicians and treaty makers could probably use this "no build" vote as a negotiating factor for a similar Soviet response.

I urge the citizens of Idaho and their elected officials to take the initiative in this issue and unify behind a "no construct" alternative to the SIS propossal.

Sincerely,
William V. Cook

William V. Cook
Box 1964
Ketchum, Id. 83340

409

E439

To Clay Nichols DOE 3/17/88
Exhibit 439

1.1 MR Nichols:
I am strongly opposed to the SIS Proposal... My family and I hope it doesn't happen, after all, how much Plutonium do we need?

4.15.5

Sincerely,
Phil Carney

PHIL CARNEY
BOX 1831
KETCHUM ID 83340

Exhibit 440

PAUMA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 67
SUN VALLEY, IDAHO 83353

March 28, 1988

Department of Energy

Gentlemen:

I urge you to reconsider the proposal for an SIS, whether in Idaho or any other state. While I recognize the necessity for maintaining our strategic ability to produce weapons grade plutonium, it is clear to me that the United States already has an amount far in excess of what will ever be necessary, save an all-out nuclear holocaust, and we may well be taking 2-3 tons back into inventory via INF. Additionally, transportation of the fuel for this project poses numerous dangers to the economy & ecology of Washington & Idaho. I stand unalterably opposed to the SIS project.

Sincerely,
Bob Day

4.15.4
3.4
5.29.95
1.1

March 25, 1988

To: Clay Nichols, 785 DOE Place, Idaho Falls, Id. 83402
Re: Special Isotope Separation Project

Thank you for this opportunity to testify concerning the Enviornmental Impact Statement for the placement of the Special Isotope Separation Project at INEL.

I was very disappointed that in presenting the four options available for the SIS, only a short paragraph was written about the "No Action" alternative. It seems to me that there are many benefits to this alternative which should be considered. This is a very expensive project: the money not used on this project would help to reduce our national debt, if nothing else. The same amount of money put into other sectors of our economy would in the long run produce more economic benefit to our nation than putting it into this type of project. I feel that the economic benefits to the SIS have been over played and are true only when considering short term benefits.

5.2.6
5.27.10

Environmental benefits are also obvious to me in the "No Action" option. Trucking plutonium through our state--and any state-- is not a pleasant scenario. Accidents do happen, despite fantastic safety records. Any chance of an accident is too great a chance to take when it comes to spilling plutonium. The same can be said of the process once the plutonium reaches INEL. Neither technology nor humans are infallible. Even a slight risk of accident is too great a risk when it comes to damaging the earth for 24,000 years. We cannot ignore the fact that INEL is close to an earthquake zone. Nor can we ignore the aquifer that is the life blood of this community that lies under INEL. Contamination of the aquifer would destroy the livelihood of more people than could possibly benefit from the project. Are we who live downstream from INEL less important than those who live upstream?

5.29.31
5.1.21

I have not been convinced on the need for more weapons grade plutonium. Are we not in the midst of negotiating arms reduction? Even if we needed to upgrade our weapons system, we can use the plutonium in existing weapons as they become outdated. We have enough weapons now to destroy the world several times. We don't need more "redundancy"! We cannot say we are working for peace when we are at the same time preparing for war.

4.15.4
3.4
4.4.6

I am against the SIS being built at INEL. I am against the SIS being built anywhere. The alternative of not building it at all should be explored further.

1.1

Judy Heath
Rt. 2, Box 120
Buhl, Id. 83316

Judy Heath

E442

Exhibit 442

Michael Broom
Box 2082
Heiby, Id.
83333

I am here tonight to voice my concerns about the proposed S.E.S project. The potential risks to our health, the ecosystem, and our way of life far outweigh any benefits that might be derived from this 6-8 year project. I don't believe the Department of Energy has done an adequate and responsible job with projects similar to this and they have left us with more problems than solutions. 6.2 3.2.2

Senator Symms wrote in a letter to me "The S. E. S project will create 400 construction jobs within the 1st two to three years and 750 permanent jobs when it goes into production in the early 1990's." This may true, if this project is approved at all. But what kind of jobs are we creating for our workers, scientists, and engineers. Jobs they feel good about? The only b"usable" byproduct of the S.E.S plant will be plutonium 239, the explosive used for nuclear weapons. I think most of us want to feel good, spiritually and morally, that the work we are performing will enhance and better the world for ourselves and our children. The production of more plutonium based weapons and the huge risks involved do not justify the creation of any more jobs. 2.7.11 5.27.7.17

We do create this world we live in. There are many of us who want and are working for peace throughout the world. I feel we can make it happen but it has to begin with each of us. Peace will begin to happen if we say no to projects like S.E.S. We all need to raise our consciousness and begin to create a world in which we feel good about, where we treat each other and the earth with love, dignity and respect. 4.14

Our world has so many pressing problems to deal with. The creation and the consequences of more plutonium based weapons will only hurt the earth and its people. The defense industries of all the world's nations place a great and unjust strain on all the peoples of the world and their peaceful development. "Real" security begins with seeing that people have enough food to eat and the proper tools to help themselves; that we are responsible and sensitive stewards of the world's resources and life instead of greedy and selfish exploiters; that we share, conserve, and recycle our resources and move away from finite, centralized, and often toxic solutions to our energy problems; and that we treat others like we would like to be treated. We need to work for solutions, and not the creation of additional problems and hazards to ourselves and our children. We need to think in long range ways, instead of the short term, and we can do that by saying no to S.E.S. 6.3 1.1

Michael Broom
Box 2082
Heiby, Id.
83333

E443

Exhibit 443

March-28-1988- Twin Falls, Idaho. Hearings on proposed Special Nuclear Isotope Separation Project (S.I.S) by Department of Energy (D.O.E.)

1.1 Tsa Tsimmy

I recommend no action on the proposed S.I.S. project for the following reasons:

4.15.4 1) There is no need for producing more plutonium. We simply do not need to set the stage for more destruction to our world & our people. We could use

6.3 the money for solving domestic problems instead. In this regard, I think the Department of Energy and

2.7.2 our politicians face a very serious moral and psychological issue. What will be the present and future implications to our children, communities & our nation if this SIS project is allowed. I support the position that the E.I.S. has not fully addressed this moral issue.

4.1 2) Furthermore, the actual justification for the S.I.S. has not been fully explained in the E.I.S.

3) The E.I.S. does not fully express waste disposal concepts.

4) How is the Dept of Energy going to protect the Snake River aquifer from any contamination (to the water by plutonium?

5) The danger posed by hazard material transportation has not been fully addressed in the E.I.S.

6) Operations impact of the S.I.S. & possible dust harm to employees has not been fully addressed.

7) Overall, I do not feel that the Department of Energy has any true justification for construction of the S.I.S. It is difficult to comprehend spending 100's millions of dollars on such a potentially devastating product from the plant to our world again. I strongly support no action for the S.I.S. project.

5.30.1.13

5.30.1.2

5.29.37

5.20.1

4.15.4

Dr. Bruce Simm
Box 19779
Hurley, Idaho
83333

208-788-2980

412

Exhibit 444

3-23 The Palmer House
A Hilton Hotel

Dear Sir:

I am writing to say I do not want to see the Geocide Isotope Reparation (sic) Plutonium Plant happen down in our portion area of Idaho, near Arco.

I do not want this to happen for the following reasons:

1.1 1. I am against the use of nuclear weapons.

2.7.9 2. The U.S. arsenal already contains 25,000 nuclear warheads; there is no need for more plutonium

4.2.1 3. Plutonium is one of the most toxic materials in existance; and it remains radioactive for over 24,000 years.

5.24.27 4. The DOE has a long history of disregard for public health & environment protection.

3.2.1 6. The SIB will be built on top of Idaho's premium source of water, the Snake Plain Aquifer and in close proximity to the epicenter of the Borah Peak earthquake.

5.12.1 My concern matters + I charge my written word matters as a human being who is concerned with my life.

Sincerely

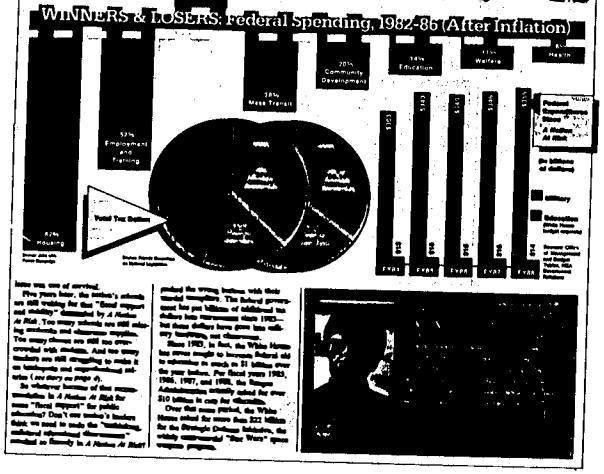
Celeste Ann Isham
Box 2102
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

— over —

EDUCATION AND DEFENSE

FOR A NATION AT RISK

THE WRONG KIND OF REARMAMENT



Mar. 22, 1988 Exhibit 445

I am against S. I. S.
anywhere in, Idaho

Helen Newman
1718 Const. Burley

1.1

Exhibit 446

3-27-88

1.1 I am against the SIS for many reasons. Morally, I am against making any more death weapons.

4.13 Economically, I think it will ruin Idaho's potato

5.27.2 industry - eventually we'll get some bad press because of the contamination and that will be it. I could go on and on...

I know the reputation of the Department of Energy and frankly, I don't trust the

3.2.1 DOA to handle, transport, or use plutonium safely. I also know that there is no way the Environmental Protection Agency can police what the DOA does now, and I certainly

3.2.18 don't trust congress to give the EPA the funding it needs for the man-power it needs.

NO SIS!!!

Carolyn Hondo
412 Hillcrest Rd
Burley, Idaho 83318

March 28, 1988
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

My name is Janice Belson.

To whom it may concern-To all of us that it concerns:
I have lived in & loved Idaho for 20 years.
I came to Idaho as a young bride in 1968. My husband was 2nd generation Idahoan. His father had come west in the early thirties to farm the land in Idaho Falls. Through hard work and determination his crops of Baker Potatoes became known throughout the East as Belson Baker's-you know the extra large bakers that only grew in Idaho in the 30's and 40's. In the 50's Pop Belson was even more determined to tap the water resources of the famed Snake River Aquafir. He was one of the first farmers to bring water to the desert.

When I arrived in Idaho Falls in the summer of 1968 I visited the great AEC (INEL) site. My husband had been one of hundreds that worked at the site with the perfect summer job back in the early 60's: a few hours of labor for a full days wage." He had the honor of cleaning up after one of the major nuclear accidents. This allowed him even more free time as he was allowed only a few minutes of labor for a full days wage.

As the years have progressed I have been aware 3.3.1
of the important work being done at the site-the INEL.
Something has changed my respect and has kindled a deep rooted fear for all of us in our beautiful state, country and planet. That fear is the economic compromise our politicians are willing to make in order to turn the INEL into a nuclear weapons factory.

When my inquiring, bright 3rd generation Idaho child asked me what I was going to speak about I said that I could only recall the pride of the people that I first met in Idaho Falls and South Eastern Idaho.

There is an economic crunch all over the country and the people that live in and around SE Idaho feel that JOBS are

2.7.2 the most important issue & not the morality of those jobs which will make nuclear material for bombs.

Without showing my complete negative attitude about the need

4.15.4 for more plutonium,-that is the lack of real proof that we need more of the stuff_I would only like to address the job issue.

I would like to ask a question of the people of Idaho [redacted]ng after Ispend a few minutes reading the PAC -Political Action Committee- list of contributors to Senator James McClure's campain in 1983-84. See attached list.

The question I would like to pose to the people of Idaho is:
If jobs are such a neccesity that we have to bring jobs of the war machine to our land---then why with all of Senator McClure's

5.27.7.17 brains, resources & rich friends can't he figure out a way to bring other jobs that do not risk the future of our children and their future generations. [redacted].

Greed and power have a sick way of working its way into the fabric of our society. Idahoans are so gentle and believing of their politicians. It is time that they realize that it is IDAHO'S

3.3.2 CHOICE and that we must search out other avenues of economic soundness. To depend on the next generation of the arms race and to turn the INEL into a bomb factory should be unacceptable for all of us.

Thank you.
Thank you for the children.
Janice Belson

416

Here is a sampling of individual out of state contributions to McClure's campaign.

G. N. Parrott, Parrott Oil Co., Dallas, $1,000; Maxey Grossenbecker, Grossenbecker Oil Co., $1,000; Richard D. Smith, Ranae Oil Co., Wichita, Kan., $1,000; Trammell Crowe, Trammell Crowe Co., Dallas, $1,000; Leo Linbeck, Houston $1,000; William Hutchison, Texas Oil and Gas, Dallas, $1,000; Forrest Hogland, Texas Oil and Gas, Dallas, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Sanford McCormick, McCormick Oil and Gas, $1,000; Mike G. Rutherford, Houston, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wyatt, Coastal States Gas Producers, $2,000; Joe B. Foster, Tenneco, $1,000; Henry Goodrich, Goodrich Oil Co., Shreveport, $250; Philip Anschutz, Anschutz Mining, Denver, $1,000; Joe Walter, WalterOil and Gas, $500; Michael Halbouty, Halbouty Energy Co., Houston, $1,000; Mrs. Michael T. Halbouty, $1,000; Boyd L. Henderson, Tenneco, Houston, $150; Paul L. Hellman, Mobil Exploration and Producing, Aurora, Colo., $100; Richard H. Leet, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, $500; Robert S. Langham, Langham Energy, Inc., Houston, $100; W. Fred Laird, Columbia Gas Systems, Inc., Wilmington, Del., $500; L. B. Lea, Standard Oil of Indiana, $300; Daniel B. Johnson, Tenneco, Houston, $200; David M. Janson, PETCO, $500; Jon Rex Jones, Jones Exploration, Houston, $500; Philip Kramer, Amerada Hess Corp., New York, $1,000; Thomas Page, San Diego Gas & Electric, $100; Joseph G. Parris, Tennessee Gas Transmission, $500; W. R. Peirson, Standard Oil of Indiana, $500; A. be B. Phillips, Coors Energy, $100; Albert N. Porter, Northwest Energy, Salt Lake City, $500; Arthur F. Preston, Preston Oil Co., The Woodlands, Texas, $100; Charles R. Sitter, Hixon, Houston, $100; Weldon H. Shilh, Big Six Drilling, Houston, $100; Michael E. Stamm, Northwest Pipeline, Sandy, Utah, $1,000; J. E. Swearengen, Standard Oil of Indiana, $250; Donald S. Taylor, Tenneco Exploration, $200; Lawrason D. Thomas, Standard of Indiana, $300; Thomas G. Vessels, Vessels Oil and Gas, Denver, $1,000; Elbert Watson, Houston Natural Gas, $50; John A. Young, Coastal States Gas Producing, $1,000, and Edward M. Benson, Atlantic Richfield, $1,000.

Larger PAC contributions include the American Bankers Association, $5,000; United Pacific, $3,000; Mountain Bell PAC $3,000; FMC Corp. $2,850; Amoco PAC $4,500; Shell Employees, Houston, $4,850.

By law, corporations can't contribute directly to congressional candidates. So they set up political action committees funded by contributions from their executives. And executives also make substantial individual contributions. Many of the PACs are referred to as employees committees, the employees being the executives who put in the money.

PAC contributors to Sen. McClure

Timber		New Orleans Public Service	500	Litton Employees	250	EN-PAC	500
Boise Cascade	$1,000	Consolidated Edison	250	Pepsi	1,000	DP&L	250
PotlatchEmployees	1,000	MiddleSouth Svcs Employees	500	Sears PAC	500	EffectivePAC, Houston	250
Champion International	1,000	Commonwealth Edison	500	Union Camp	1,000	Hughes	1,000
Crown Zellerbach	250	Mountain Fuel Supply	250	UnitedTechnologies	1,500	Lockheed	1,000
Forest ProductsPol Cmtee	500	Orange & Rockland Utilities	250	Utah-International	1,000	Rohr	1,000
Mining		PGE	250	KCSIEmployees	1,000	BurlingtonNorthern	2,000
FMC	2,850	TennecoEmployees	1,000	PhelpsDodge	500	SeafirstAssociates	250
Homestake	1,000	Ethyl	500	Del Monte	1,000	SAFE-PAC	500
Arch Mineral Corp.	250	PacificPower	500	Stone & Webster PAC	500	PELPAC,Houston	500
AMAX	200	Idaho Power	450	Chesapeake Systems	100	Boating PAC	200
Oil, gas, utilities, energy		Mitchell Energy & Devel	500	Farmers Group Inc.	1,250	Bache PAC	1,000
Mountain Bell PAC	3,000	TEDIC	2,000	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	500	Co-op PAC	500
Public Services (Virginia)	500	Shell Employees	4,850	Actn Cmtee for RuralElect	1,000	Enserch	1,500
Utah Power	500	Colorado Gas Employees	500	Allied Coop PAC	500	Manufacturers Hanover	175
Chevron PAC	1,000	Detroit Edison PAC	500	LUPAC	1,000	Coastal Employees	500
Coal PAC	250			SAFEPAC	1,000	Flour PubAfrsCmtee	500
Union Oil	1,000	*OtherPACs:*		Bluebonnet Fund (Houston)	1,000	Ford Motor Co.	1,000
AMAXConcerned Citizens	200	AmericasMotorcyclists	500	INN/PACMemphis	500	Southeast Marine Inc.	500
Tenneco Employees	500	LUPAC	4,000	Realtors PAC	1,000	Sperry PAC	1,000
Phillips Petroleum	500	HI/PAC	1,000	RAYPAC	500	Boeing PAC	500
Texas Electric Services	250	Commodity Futures Pol Fund	1,000	NSPEPAC	1,500	PeabodyInternational	500
Texas Util & Svc Co	250	Pepsico	1,000	MARCO PAC	500	Aerojet General	200
Atlantic Richfield	1,000	Amway PAC	500	UOP Inc.	250	American Bankers Asstn	5,000
Getty Oil	400	Am Security Council PAC	1,000	Simpson PAC	1,500	California for America	1,000
Socal/Chevron PAC	1,000	Coopers LybrandPAC	400	Gen Dynamics	1,000	Chemical Nuclear Systems	250
Amoco PAC	4,500	CBI PAC	500	ARCATAS PAC	3,000	CUEPAC	500
UnitedEnergy Resces	500	Martin Marietta PAC	1,000	Wheelabrator-Frye	200	WAREMARTPAC	500
Florida Light & Power	250	UnionCarbide	500	MERCK PAC	1,750	Great Am Fed Savings	200
National Fuel Gas	100	United Airlines	500	Rockwell International	250	United Pacific Fund	3,300
Ashcopac	500	Republican Majority Fund	5,000	SMAC-PAC	1,000	JEG Good Govt Cmtee	700
Mobil Oil	1,000	Direct Selling Assn	500	IMPAC	1,500	Stanley Morgan Fund	1,000
Pacific Lighting	500	Ind Ins Agents of America	1,000	Cease PAC	500	Am Consulting Engrs	250
PacGas & Electric	1,000	Coca Cola	250	Am Gen Corp	1,000	American NaturalResources	750
Carolina Light & Power	1,000	Maytag	500	Raytheon	500	BasicAmericanFoods	1,00
Georgia PowerCo.	500	AllstatePAC	500	GEEmployees	500	Bechtel PACNo. 3	1,500
Texas Power & Light	250	LockheedPAC	1,000	AvcoCorp	500	CHM HillPAC	500
Pennzoil	750	WILPAC	500	E. F. Hutton	1,000	CLORPAC (Clorox)	1,000
Water Power Fed Pac	500	ConsolidatedFreightways	1,000	Celanese PAC	1,000	Continental Resces (Houston)	500
Northeast Utilities	175	Northrup	1,000	Citicorp	500	Diamond Shamrock	1,000
IntstNatGasAssn	500	Norfolk Southern	500	Bristol Myers Co.	500	GPU:	500
SOHIOPAC	1,000	CabotPAC	500	LilcoEmployees	500	Lawyers Involved for Idaho	50
Exxon	500	HNGPol ActionCommittee	1,000	MORPAC	1,000	Miss Chemical Corp	500
HOUPAC	1,000	HughesHelicopters	500	ManvillePAC	500	Mercantile National	500
Transpac(Houston)	1,000	TWCPAC	500	McDonnellDouglas	1,000	NSPEPIC Steering Cmtee	250
Conoco	1,000	American Family PAC	1,000	Biopac	500	PO Falco Inc PAC	1,000
Shell	1,000	Auto Dealers and Drivers		CocaCola	350	IBP, Inc.	1,000
El PasoPAC	500	Foreign Policy		Bristol	1,000	RAMSPAC	500
Gulf States Utilities	500	IOA PAC, Boise	2,500	Cliffs PAC	500	Reynolds Metals	250
TexasEasternPAC	500	Joseph Seagram	1,000	Citfor Res. Govt.	250	SouthernNatural Resources	500
Puget Power	1,000	Westvaco	1,000	McDonald's PAC	1,000	Southern Pacific Co.	1,000
San Diego Gas & Electric	300	HarrisFEPAC.	1,000	HI-PolitiolFund	1,000	T-Fund, Amarillo	500
Louisiana Power & Light	500	Commodit Futures Pol Fund	1,000	Ill Tool Workers Inc.	500	GATX	500
Minnesota Power	250	HINESPAC	250	ADM-PAC	2,000		
Texas Gas Transmission	500	Westinghouse Employees	975	Black and Veatch	1,000		
Consol Nat Gas Co.	250	Wall & Ceiling PAC	500	Nupac	1,000		

Exhibit 448

Joann S. Herbert
Philip A. Gerhart
c/o PO 1681
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

March 28, 1988

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
on 513

Attention:

This is a letter in support of the "NO ACTION" alternative in the 513 project. 1.1

We are strongly opposed to the construction and creation of this detrimental monster that in its next conception is inconsistent with this government's proposals to put an end to nuclear war (and its' hardware). The negative environmental impact alone would be devastating to the wildlife, the ozone layer and most important our human existance. 6.1.2 3.4

Please register our opposition as American citizens and voters of Blaine County, Idaho and STOP this ill-planned, thoughtless insanity. 5.1.21

Sincerely,

Joann S. Herbert

Philip A. Gerhart

E449

449

Comments for SIS March 28, 1988

My name is Cheryl Welch. I am a native Idahoan. I grew up and spent 28 years in Pocatello. I have been living in Hailey and running a business in Ketchum since 1976.

5.27.3.3

I am concerned about the affect the SIS would have on the economy of our state. We are very dependent upon tourism. Tourists come to Idaho to enjoy the clean air and water. If there ever was an accident at the SIS sight or an accicent in the transportation of hazardous materials our water and soil would be dangerously affected. It would be a terrible strain ecommically to clean up, not to mention the detriment it would be to our tourists.

5.29.68

5.22.2

As I understand it, the plant would be in operation only 7to 8 years. I don't think it makes sense to put our economic growth into something that is ultimately going to be obsolete.

5.27.2

I feel that the existence of the SIS with the risk it runs of accidents is a detriment to potential business and research companies coming into our state. Good, solid business that could really support our economy. I think that a 7to 8 year operation is just asking for an inflationary economy, with families and business's having to leave because of the "shut-down" of the SIS.

5.27.10

6.2

I really do feel that nuclear plants plants have an effect on potential new people. My daughter wants to go to school in Boulder, Colorado, but because of rumors we've heard about a nuclear plant there and people who have moved out of the area because of it, she is re-thinking about whether to live there or not.

1.1

I just don't feel the benefits of the SIS are worth the risks.

418

E450

Lynn Zweifel
P.O. Box 1027
Ketchum, Id - 83340

3/28/88

Exhibit 450

I oppose the SIS project because. 1.1

1. The need for more weapons is non-existant 3.4
2. Storage of waste unsafe and inadequate. 5.30.3.8
3. Transportation of waste potentially hazardous. 5.29.95
4. Harmful to ozone layer (by producing freon) 5.9.1
5. Geological location unstable. 5.10.4
6. Funds for this project needed for beneficial (not destructive) use. 6.3

E451

Exhibit 451 March 28, 1988

Gail Freund P.O. Box 173 Ketchum

I wish to go on record as stating I agree to each and all statements made by the speakers who oppose SIS.

1.1

E452

I'm deeply opposed to the SIS and see no valid reason for its installation at the INEL or anywhere else for that matter. 1.1

With one nuclear arms reduction treaty signed and negotiations underway on further reductions, the development of a new plutonium processing plant makes no sense, especially in light of the fact that the U.S. arsenal already contains 25,000 nuclear warheads. 4.14

Economically I feel that the SIS could be disastrous for Idaho in the event of a plant or transportation accident. We must think about the economic effects of a serious accident which could contaminate soil, water or highways. The impact that even a minor accident could have on public relations and marketing of Idaho agricultural products and the recreational industry could be very severe. 5.27.2

I've chosen to live and raise my children in Idaho because I've found it to one of the cleanest, most beautiful places in the world; a very healthy environment for the growing of healthy minds and bodies. I don't want them living in fear of being so close to such a lethal environment and I'm very concerned about the moral and psychological impact on my children ~~from~~ living in a state which is economically reliant on producing weapons capable of destroying modern civilization and global environment. 2.7.2

Speaking as a citizen and a parent, I hope you will carefully consider the long range welfare of Idaho and its people in making a decision about the SIS, and I pray that your decision will be no.

Michile Davis
Box 1135
Ketchum, Idaho 83340
208 788-4815

E453

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I'm here before you today because I oppose the construction of the Special Isotope Separator.

My reasons for opposing it are that I don't believe any more funds to [redacted] should be spent for our nuclear arsenal. In fact I support any and all moves to reduce that piece of arms. It is time to turn our swords into plowshares or, more appropriately to our area, to spend our money on tourism and broad based improvements in education.

Thank You

Karl F. Potter
Box 1635, Ketchum, Id
83340

1.1

4.14

6.3

E454

Betty W. Schneider
P.O. Box 1584, Ketchum, Idaho

March 28, 1988

For The Hearing Record

My name is Betty Schneider. I come here as a person who moved to Idaho over 10 years ago as a lover of the Wilderness, and stayed because of its unique pristine nature. I am the owner of a residential design and construction company, which has taken me the last 10 years of my life to develop. My livlihood depends on a healthy recreational economy. 5.5.2

In my experience, people who come to this state, whether to vacation or to start a new life here, choose Idaho because of its truely wholesome image. We're lucky now that people around the country associate Idaho with things like Wilderness, pure water, clean air, fertile soil, and potatoes. We would be trading our association with these positive, pristine images, for those of a plutonium factory producing toxic gases and leaving a trail of toxic waste. It's not just an immediate problem, but one we're handing down to future generations. We would be producing a contaminated radioactive waste product, for which we have no means of disposal. 5.30.5.12

It's a little hard for me to speak about this from an economic point of view, when I feel strongly that it's a moral issue, but an economic issue is what the politicians have made it. So as a business person with an economic interest, it seems to me that for the short term economic gain of this project, you're risking every other economy in the state. Will people buy potatoes from the plutonium state? Will people come here to build their new homes near a facility located so close to a major fault? The potential for an accident is too great. I think they'll choose another place to go. As an individual who spends a lot of recreation time in the Wilderness, I can tell you that you would be jeopardizing the use of some of our most pristine areas. 5.30.3.1 6.1.2

The SIS is a direct threat to our livlihoods and lives here in Idaho. Please don't let this happen. 1.1

Thank you,

Betty W. Schneider

Exhibit 455 NO SIS

DONNA BILLA
Two One Ranch
Bellevue, Idaho 83313

1. America free Country - We Do Have Choice
2. We have traditionally trusted and given our power away to others - elected officials
   Now - we question authority
3. Idaho Falls and those in favor short-term thinking don't see BIG WORLD PICTURE
4. Not going to do knee-jerk emotional pleading all the destruction environment emotional war emotional issue
5. can't legislate morality - but ethics classes. being taught at all major business institutions Harvard - SIS is an ethics issue

2.7.2

6. Winds of change in America - beginning to do some introspective thinking we are questioning authority
7. yes, I have vested interest - so do Idaho Falls - but there are others who have world view
8. Fortunate - Africa - one of a kind - world cares - Idaho one of a Kind
9. Richard Baskin opposes - along with Barbra Streisand and her foundation
   These people have world view -
   Not vested interest of being residents
10. I don't have to live in Kenya to know that saving the Rhino is an important issue
11. This issue is bigger than those of us in this room -
    let's continue to have

Testimony
Mary Jones
Rt. 1
Filer, Idaho 83328
March 28, 1988

I believe nuclear war is immoral. Are we in Idaho going to stand by and add to the insanity of preparing for it? I for one wish to state my opposition to the construction of the Special Isotope Separator. Moral issues, environmental concerns, potential negative impact on Idaho's tourism, agriculture,and aquaculture, and safety concerns are all reasons why this project should be declined. I have another concern. It is that the potential for contamination of the atmosphere or water exists. It is this potential that leaves the possibility for exposure to radioactive materials which is known to cause mutations including birth defects.

1.1

2.7.2

5.27.2

5.12.1

I would like to question whether there is any clear evidence that can disapprove a speculation that there may be a higher incidence of specific birth defects in regions of existing nuclear production facilities. Can it be proven that even minuscule amounts of radiation are never responsible for causing the occurrence of congenital anomalies or chromosome abnormalities in the unborn fetus. Sound research must be completed regarding incidence rates of both genetic abnormalities and spontaneous abortions in the impact zones of all nuclear storage and production facilities. A comparative analysis with the overall national incidence rates of congenital abnormalities should also be done.

5.13.13

5.13.5

The seriousness of this potential situation must not be overlooked. This subject should be adequately researched and the Department of Energy should address this in the environmental impact statement. Let's not allow the insanity of preparing for nuclear war to cause us to accept risks with which we as a society are unprepared to cope. Let's protect our future generations.

6.5.5

C.W. Pomeroy
P.O. Box 1765
Ketchum, ID 83340

TESTIMONY FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
MARCH 28, 1988

1.1 My name is C.W. Pomeroy. I'm co-owner of a construction business in the Wood River Valley and have been an Idaho resident for 14 yesre. I am against construction of the Special Isotope Sepsration Project at the INEL for economic and environmental reasons.

5.27.10 A weapons plant is bad business for Idaho. A few hundred short term jobs, most of them for out-of-staters, will create a classic "boom and bust" cycle for southeastern Idaho cities. I feel sorry for the folks down there who are being used by our pork-barreling Idaho politicians, who hold out the carrot of "jobs" in order to get re-elected. What kind of jobs? Garbage collectors of nuclear waste? Killers and cripplers of children? Isn't there a better future for Idaho's workers than to make bombs? Is that all the better our elected representatives can offer?

4.15.2 To top it off, we don't need more plutonium or more nuclear weapons. We can blow up the entire planet hundreds of times over with our existing nuclear arsenal. In light of budget deficits and a trillion dollar national debt, to build the SIS is a pathetic waste of the taxpayer's money. Clean industry, such as computer technology, will rule out locating in a state which will squander its resources on nuclear weapons production instead of the education of its children. Idaho's "famous bombs" will replace the "famous potatoes." The risk of contamination of water and soil will make it even harder for our struggling agricultural economy to recover. Our fastest growing industry, tourism, will suffer. Visitors will steer clear of southern Idaho no matter how many road signs Senator Larrey Anderson puts up!

5.27.6.11

5.27.5.3

2.2.7

5.27.3.4

The Idaho Statesman's editorial summed the SIS's economic idiocy with this quote: "Spending nearly a billion dollars to build a fancy laser machine that will be obsolete in a few years after doing a job that didn't need doing doesn't make sense." It doesn't make dollars or sense for Idaho.

5.22.2

5.24.28 More importantly, for those with long-term vision and even the smallest conscience, is the threat that the SIS project poses to the environment of Idaho. Plutonium is one of the most toxic materials in existence and remains lethally dangerous for 24,000 years. Plutonium burns when exposed to the air and a piece the size of a pinhead can cause cancer. Fires and explosions at the SIS plant could contaminate the surrounding land for generations.

5.12.1 Because the INEL sits on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer, located in an area well-documented for its active earth quakes and volcanoes, there is a great risk of further polluting the aquifer with plutonium. Water from the aquifer provides irrigation for 10,000 square miles of farmland. More that 40 communities draw their drinking water from the aquifer. This water is used for trout farms, croplands, recreation, wildfowl, and fisheries all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

6.1.4 Idaho possesssss a quality of life that few other states can match. I like to fish and hunt and hike. Tourists come here to enjoy our unparalleled scenic beauty and clean environment. The SIS project could contaminate all this spectacular country forever with one minor accident on our highways or at the INEL facility. There have been too many mistakes in the past to ignore. The risk to our environment and our quality of life in Idaho is not worth taking.

424

I support the "No Action" alternative which recommends that the SIS project not be constructed in Idaho or anywhere. We don't need it, and we don't want it.

C.W. Pomeroy March 28, 1988

E458

DATE: MARCH 28, 1988

TO: THE U.S. DEPARTEMNT OF ENERGY

FROM: MARK SIEMON, KETCHUM, IDAHO

SUBJECT: OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATOR

1.1 I am opposed to the Department of Energy's proposal to locate the Special Isotope Seperator project in Idaho. I am opposed to the DOE's manufacture of plutonium altogether.

4.1 I do not believe the DOE's Draft Environmental Impact Statement has demonstrated a need for further plutonium production in the United States. The recent INF agreement calling for a reduction in nuclear weapons, and the up coming Moscow summit show the United State Government may finally realize there is no future in the nuclear arms race.

4.3 You talk of our need for continued plutonium production to insure our national security; yet the billion dollars the DOE would like to spend on plutonium which can never be used will do little toenhance our nations security.

6.3 What would your billion dollars do for our national security needs if spent on our real war on drugs currently being lost by our government? Would your billion dollars spent on the education of our children make this nation more secure? I believe so.

6.5.13 The Official Handbood of the Federal Government, The 1986/87 United States Government Manual states: "The Department of Energy provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan". I see no place for the SIS in this plan. If Idaho's short-sighted politicians and the DOE want jobs for Idaho, I say great. How about a plant to design and manufacture a more fuel efficient automobile engine, or a billion dollar research center on solar energy. How would a comprehensive national energy plan based on an energy independent United States enhance our nations security for the future?

4.13 Our Government fills us with first strike survivability and retaliatory capability. The fact is the United States and the Soviet Union share the firepower of six thousand World War II's. One new Trident submarine has the firepower of eight World War II's enough to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere. I say NO, NO SIS; NO MORE BOMBS.

1986/87 The United States Government Manual, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration. (Washington, DC) p. 255-6.

425

E459

March 28, 1988

My name is Glenda Gibson and 1.1
I am an elementary teacher. I
feel I must speak out against
the proposed SIS project.
First, the U.S. already has 4.13
enough nuclear weapons to destroy
every living thing on earth.
Why must millions of dollars
be spent, and lives and our
environment be jeopardized to
make more nuclear weapons?
Second, Idaho does not have 5.7.13
adequate medical facilities or
clean-up crews to properly handle
an inevitable plutonium spill.
It has been demonstrated by past
toxic spills that Idaho is not
equipped to deal with the increased
travel of plutonium contaminated
wastes on our highways.
Third, we cannot risk further 5.12.1
contamination to the source of fresh
water for southern Idaho. The
E.P.A. has admitted that hazardous
waste has already been released
into the Snake River Aquifer.
No adequate and safe plan has been 5.30.3.1
made to handle the wastes generated
by the proposed SIS project.
As a concerned citizen of the
state of Idaho, I cannot
support the proposed SIS plant.

Glenda Gibson
811 Elba
Burley, IO 83318

E460

Exhibit 460
March 25, 1988

To Whom It May Concern;

1.1 I am writing this letter to voice my strong opposition to the proposed SIS project. As an Idahoan, a teacher and a parent I can only see this project as unacceptable. I have several reasons for my position.

4.15.7 My first and main reason is my opposition to this state being chosen as the manufacturer of the trigger to the nuclear bomb. It would make our

3.4 citizens pawns of the military establishment, deadly pawns. Nuclear war is simply unacceptable.

Second, I don't believe we have

5.7.19 adequate laws, clean-up crews and medical facilities to handle the eventuality of an accident in transport.

5.7.13 Third, our aquifer is already in serious danger of being radioactively

5.30.4.1 polluted. We cannot afford to risk contamination of our most precious resource.

I don't believe this plant is

3.4 necessary, has been well thought-out or is in this state and nation's best interest. As a citizen of Idaho I intend to do everything within my power to see that this project does not become part of this state.

In Opposition,
Nancy L. Norton

E461

D.O.E. Hearings — March 28, 1988

Exhibit 461

I would like to keep my testimony short and sweet and simply state that I oppose the building of the S.I.S. (Special Isotope Separation) plant in Southeastern Idaho, or for that fact anywhere in the world. 1.1

"Let's Keep Idaho Green" with nature not "plutonium."

Carrie Beezley
465 Gardner
Twin Falls, Idaho
83301

Exhibit 462 Mar 25, 1987

1.1 I oppose building the S.T.S. in Idaho or anywhere else in the U.S. or for that matter the world.

I oppose the S.T.S. for many reasons, I'll give two tonight.

6.3 1. The Cost! With our national debt already so outragious what our grandchildren will be paying for our mistakes I see no reason to keep building more war toys. If we ran our household budget the way our government does the economy we would be in debtors prison.

6.1.1 2. The environment! The D.O.E. is telling us how safe the S.T.S. will be. But! what if that one accident does happen? will the D.O.E. say they are sorry? why do I feel that some members of our society can wait to destroy our air, & your lager and water for the sake of the almighty dollar. who cares about tomorrow?

Yesterdays Times News article made it sound like Sen. Mr. Symms has the S.T.S. built already. If he was quoted correctly about he was about the testimony at these hearings?

I hope our elected representatives will hear what we say tonight and think about the future of our children, the human race and our planet.

Thomas R. Bagley
465 GARDNER AV.
Twin Falls, Idaho

Exhibit 463

"Rudy Thompson"

Not only the facts about STS is so very scary and for the most I don't (4) believe in the facts but I believe in my heart I do not want STS for any reason, even for more jobs or for defense. 1.1

5.24.27 Tons of plutonium exposed ground, garbage dumps, for birth defects that there is enough to know better than to allow this terrible thing happen. Plutonium remains active for 250,000 years which it belongs will live on long after the human race anyway. Fact STS is a form of a bomb plant. STS will produce weapon grade plutonium which the only use is in manufacturing nuclear war heads. Plutonium is used to provide a fission explosion which triggers the hydrogen bomb. The agreement that we signed the facility to maintain nuclear defense. The United States has enough nuclear weapons to maintain nuclear defense even if STS is never built United States has enough nuclear weapons to destroy the Soviet Union or any adversary many times over. The United States has 100 tons of weapon-grade plutonium with the minimum maintenance 3.4

4.15.4

March 28, 1988

To whom it may concern:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my opinion against building the SIS facility in eastern Idaho. Although monetary benefits are welcome in this state with its current depressed economy, the moral and environmental issues outweigh those benefits. As a native Idahoan, and a user of the Snake River aquifer, I do not wish to see Idaho's important and irreplaceable resources endangered. 1.1 6.2 2.7.2

Seriously,

Cynthia Lou Woods

Cynthia Lou Woods
1287 Parkmeadows Drive
Twin Falls ID 83301

4.4.6

4.10.1

Plutonium has a half life of at least 20,000 years. Plutonium for new weapons and weapon modernization may come from retired weapons. United States can maintain deterrence without the current stock pile of plutonium. It only takes one bomb for Godzilla to destroy every living thing anyway. Plutonium requirements have been consistently overestimated, overestimated the facts are clear and the results of other nuclear plants are very apparent from the death and sickness that they have caused. S.I.S. should be called "The Grim Reaper". The argument being for the welfare of the world we need S.I.S. plants here and through out the country to fight for our life the truth being plutonium is a life taker not giver and it takes life a lot more painfully and slower death. I feel we won't have to worry about a nuclear a bomb from Soviet Union taking our life's we will with S.I.S. plants.

Very Concern
Peggy Sharp

E465

1.1 Briefly, I am opposed to the SIS being built at the INEL for these reasons.

Unlike many here, I am not necessarily opposed to the existance of 'some' nuclear weapons. In the real world they probably serve some function as a deterrant...up to a point. Having just said this, I also believe we have sufficiently filled this need...25,000 nuclear warheads are more than enough. The additional weapons and plutonium to come out of this proposed
3.4 site are just not needed. The signing of the INF Treaty will free up two tons of weapons grade plutonium. What appears to be a softening of adversarial relations between the super powers lessons further our need for more. The fact that we already have tons stockpiled [redacted] the absurdity of this proposal. proves.

I am also opposed because of the economic issues. In an econlmy staggering from the tripke threat of trade deficets, the October market crash and most importantly, a staggering budget deficet.. we don't really need to spend billions of dollars for a facility
5.27.6.10 whose life expectancy is only six to eight years, will create the worst in boom to bust economies and could be spent in so many other useful ways.

I ask you to seriously consider, is spending this much money, in this environmentally sensitive location, for something that is not absolutely, positively necessary a wise use of government time, money and direction?

[redacted], it isn't often you get a chance to save billions of dollars. I ask you to bag this whole proposal. It's just not needed.

Very Sincerely

Richard D. Bray

Richard D. Bray
Box 1299
Sun Valley, ID 83353

429

E466

Exhibit 466

My name is Ron Green. I have lived in Idaho all of my life.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank Congressman Stallings for the part he has taken in the organization of these hearings.

The Idaho legislature wrestles with the budget because of revenue shortages. Education program will be plagued with underfunding again this year.

Indigent health care insurance premiums sky rocket leaving city and county budgets in trouble.

Record numbere of Idaho workers leave the state as jobs disappear.

Tupperware Plant in Jerome announces closure of Idaho Plant. Community leaders say more businesses will close in the community because of plant shutdown.

Union Pacific Rail Road announces another large lay off in Pocatello rail road shop.

Garrett Freight Lines of Pocatello announces sale of business. New Owner will shut down Idaho Terminal.

The bank forcloses on another farm. Bank forclosures on family farms have never been higher in the state since the great depression.

And the list goes on and on. We have heard and read about these examples and many more. Examples of the failing economy in the State of Idaho.

There is a cure for this ailment and that is to attract new industry to this state. Put unemployed Idaho workers back to work.

We have that opportunity within our grasp and that is the construction of the S.I.S. project at the INEL Site. This will employ about 450 construction workers. Many who are barely able to pay their bills and feed their families, because of rampant unemployment. I am not talking about workers in neighboring states. I am talking about your friends and neighbors right here in the State of Idaho. 5.27.7.16

This project will put about 500 million dollars into the state economy during the construction period alone. After the plant is in operation approximately 1800 jobs will be created, on and off site.

Not only are the economic benefits a big plus but the educational opportunities on laser technology are unlimited. Lasers are used in many fields and this education will open the doors of opportunity to many Idahoans. 5.27.9.2

It is obvious that there are some environmental concerns. The environmental movement has done many good things in this country. They have been instramental in the movement to clean up the air, forests and streams in our country. It is an endless job which is all of our responsibility. Just about everyone that lives in Idaho is an environmentalist. We live here because we love to hunt, fish and enjoy all of the other outdoor activities that this beautiful state provides. But there has to be a sense of balance between both industry and the environmentalist's movement. Because both systems have to survive, providing a clean environment and a healthy economy.

6.1.2 The INEL Site has been the location of many pioneer nuclear projects for the last 36 years. I have been involved in various construction projects at the Site for the last 20 years. I have seen first hand the top notch quality control and safety programs that are in force at INEL. The air, ground and ground water are monitered by state and federal agencies to detect any polutants present, whether they are nuclear or of other origin. The waste from SIS will be a small percentage of the wastes currently generated at the site. The only impact SIS will have on the environment is on the economic environment. I don't think that we can afford to sit back and let some other state have this project.

1.1 So lets band together, lets put Idaho back to work and say YES TO SIS!

Ron C. Green
829 Tanager
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

I am for SIS.
Wesley D. Burrell
Iron Workers Local 732

Exhibit 467

Idaho needs the work how long has
I.N.E.L. been there? Look at their record and 1.1
how many problems have they had?

If you are worried about earthquake.
Take a look at the big Laser in
Liverpool Calf. They haven't had any
problems. They are located in the
fault in the world.
I support the SIS.

W. Burrell
Route 3 North Box 86
Poc. Idaho. 83202

E468

468

5.30.5.7 The SIS would also keep nuclear waste at a minimum due to the efficency and advanced technology.

5.30.4.5 I have worked on several jobs and locations at the INEL and the handling of radioactive material and nuclear waste is at the highest attainable safety level.

1.1 The only impact the SIS would have an Idaho's environment is the economic environment!

Bring Back Jobs to Idaho. Say Yes to SIS

Scott A. Christensen

E469

469

March 28, 1988

To whom it may concern,

We are adamantly opposed to the Special Isotope Separation plant (SIS). First of all, in this age of arms control, there is no need for production of new plutonium for nuclear warheads. Our country has more than enough plutonium for new warheads from retired weapons. 1.1 4.15.5

Secondly, why possibly jeopardize our great state's two leading economic resources, agriculture and tourism, with a short term project that will, at best, temporarily boost a small part of Idaho's economy? 4.4.6

And thirdly, how will waste disposal from this facility be taken care of? With a shelf life of at least 20,000 years, this cancer causing substance is not being taken seriously enough by the proponents (a.k.a. "money makers") of this project. This is evident in the many unanswered questions in the DEIS regarding storage and transportation of this substance. Man is not perfect and mistakes will be made. Let's minimize the severity by not exposing ourselves and our environment to unnecessary hazards. 5.27.3.4 5.30.1.13

The billions of dollars for this project could certainly be used by our government on a more needed, long term and positive project. 6.3

Mary and Steve Jones
P.O. Box 6
Garden Valley, Idaho 83622

E470

RE: S.I.S.

1.1 I am Will Small, a resident of Picabo, Idaho, and I am opposed to construction of the proposed SIS plant for many reasons. One is one that we need more plutonium about as bad as we need an ice age, 4.13 Nuclear Winter, or World War III! The exploding of ten tons of it would quite effectively depopulate the planet, yet we have over 100 tons, 25.000 nuclear warheads, why on earth tap the public till for a billion dollars for a few more tons?

Perhaps it is for plans above earth, the Strategic Defence Initiative or Star-Wars scheme that will violate the Space Treaty by placing bombs in orbit to be the energy source for particle beam weapons. Please remember the unreliability of our launching systems, and the lessons of Space-Lab, orbits decay, and were orbiting bombs exploded the fallout will still enter our atmosphere and disrupt our beautiful and sensitive planet.

5.2.14 Even if one buys the line that we need more plutonium, the material could be processed far cheaper at the existing N or L reactors, at 4.2.1 the SIS prototype facility at Lawrence Livermore Lab. or by other methods. Energy Secretary John Herrinton says we have plenty of it, and the Dept. of Energy is mothballing the N reactor at Hanford, and doing an $89 million conversion to other purposes of the L reactor. 4.15.4 It appears that we don't really need plutonium production facilities, the SIS is merely for the DOE boys to play with the laser technology, and this can be done at the prototype facility under construction.

Won't the 100 tons of plutonium on hand last, or is there some consumptive use in sight that justifies development of technologies and facilities for continuous production?

5.30.2.1 The 4.4 million cubic feet of waste in "temporary storage" at I.N.E.L. has leaked and contaminated sediments 230 feet below it, on the Snake River aquifer and in a geologically active area. Will this 5.12.1 and any new waste be removed? How and when?

5.10.4 The draft EIS for SIS says that the 440 tons of annual TRU (trans-5.30.2.1 uranic) waste would be transported to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico, but WIPP has leaks and may not be opened, what will happen to the wastes if this occurs?

The Department of Transportation has refused to approve the TRUPACT waste transportation cask design that was planned to be used, when, and at what cost, will a cask and other transport problems be resolved? For thirty-five years, INEL has been a "temporary" waste storage site, will Idaho end up being a "temporary" storage site for SIS wastes too? 5.29.41

Once the wastes at INEL are removed(?), will the site be decontaminated as far as possible? How much dirt and such will need a new home? How many jobs would such a cleanup create in Idaho?

What would be the environmental impact of using (exploding) the product of the SIS in the "Star-Wars" or more conventional scenarios? 5.30.4.14

The DOE has a poor record, with serious contaminations at Hanford, Savannah River, Rocky Flats, Fernald, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Livermore, and INEL, given the obvious difficulties of handling these materials, what will be the long-term costs and environmental impacts succeeding generations will have to face because of our activities? Would it be significantly lessened if we ceased this apparantly excessive plutonium-quest and spent this and other billions of dollars on clean-ups? 2.7.8 5.30.4.14

If we are to build the SIS, shouldn't the SIS demonstration facillty be completed and tested first, so that credible safety predictions, accident scenarios, risk evaluations, and possible design changes may be utilized? 5.24.17

The environmental impact statement should also address the psychological and social impacts, especially upon the young, of these activities in general, and of changing INEL's traditional focus of engineering, research, and peaceful application of Atomic Energy, to a nuclear weapons production facility. 2.7.2

The impact statement should detail how many jobs will be actually filled by Idaho residents, as opposed to out-of-state contractors and imported workers, and the effects of decreased tourism and domand for Idaho's agricultural commodities as the number expected contaminating accidents increases. 5.27.7.4 5.27.1.11

The economic impacts that also must be addressed include:
Why use the most expensive method to get the bomb-grade plutonium, if indeed getting the plutonium is the object?
If developing the laser technology is more the object, wouldn't it be cheaper and more reasonable to meet any plutonium needs with
4.4.2 existing reactors while we finish and experiment with the SIS prototype under construction at Lawrence Livermore Labratories? Surely those tests would aid in fine-tunig the design of the larger SIS, should it be decided to be built.

With such a Federal debt, amounting to about $4,500.00 for every
4.9.1 man, woman, and child, yearly interest due, of course, another billion
6.3 dollars for an uneeded program is pathetic, but indicative of our time. What would a billion do for solar energy or some other reasonable and beneficial endeavor?

What are the economic impacts if the SIS is built in Idaho and then
5.27.10 shuts down after the only presently legal mission of materials is processed?
What economic impacts will follow various contaminations that are
5.27.2 likely to occur? ("I hear that now them famous Idaho potatoes cook themselves, but don't you ski that glowing snow")

Senator Steve Symms, in a letter dated March 16, 1988, says "Within the last 20 years, the U.S. has reduced the weapons stockpile by 25% and cut the total yield of megatonnage by 75%" My, we must have lots of plutonium sitting around, or where is it? He goes on to say
4.15.5 the material processed by the SIS will be "increasing its value by three to four times the investment in SIS." What do we get when we redeem it, or, how do you "cash-it-in"?

Symms says "INEL has the best safety record among the DOE facili-
5.30.4.12 ties," Where is that article that INEL may join the list of Superfund cleanup sites?

For reference and other points needing addressed, I attach 21 pages. Thank you for your attention to my comments on this vital issue.

"Behold, I place before thee life and death, blessing and cursing, therefore choose life, that thou and thy seed may live."

Will Small, POB 705, Picabo, ID 83348

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE SIS

The Department of Energy has chosen Idaho as the preferred site for the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) plant. Special Isotope Separation is a laser technology.

The proposed SIS plant will be used to refine plutonium for use in nuclear warheads. Plutonium creates the fission explosion critical to the detonation of a hydrogen bomb.

Plutonium is an extremely toxic radioactive material. Exposure to large amounts of plutonium will cause immediate death. In any amount, even a microscopic particle, plutonium is a serious health hazard. Plutonium causes cancer, genetic damage and birth defects. Plutonium remains active for 250,000 years.

MYTHS AND FACTS

- **MYTH:** The SIS is not a bomb plant.

  FACT: The SIS will produce weapon-grade plutonium, the only use of which is in the manufacture of nuclear warheads.

  In the SIS plant, high energy dye lasers will be used to separate plutonium isotopes. The product will be 93% plutonium-239, known as weapon-grade plutonium. This plutonium will be shipped to Rocky Flats, Colorado to be machined into triggers for thermonuclear warheads. The plutonium is used to provide a fission explosion which trigers the hydro en bomb.

- **MYTH:** The United States needs the SIS facility to maintain nuclear deterrence.

  FACT: The United State has enough nuclear weapons to maintain deterrence, even if the SIS is never built.

  The United States has about 25,000 nuclear weapons - enough to destroy the Soviet Union or any adversary many times. The warheads aboard just one Trident submarine could destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.

  The United States has 100 tons of weapon-grade plutonium. With minimum maintenance, plutonium has a shelf life of at least 20,000 years. Plutonium for new warheads and weapons modernization can come from retired weapons. The United States can maintain deterrence indefinitely with the current stockpile of plutonium.

- **MYTH:** The SIS is needed to meet plutonium requirements for nuclear weapons production.

  FACT: Plutonium requirements have been consistently overestimated.

  The Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM) is a classified document prepared annually by the Executive Branch. The NWSM contains orders for plutonium production.

According to Senator Mark Hatfield, this "blueprint" for weapons materials requirements "never comes close to reality." He continues, "Without any Congressional input, it is a wish list of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon. Over the last six years, it has always overestimated the number of weapons to be produced – sometimes by a factor of two."

- **MYTH:** The SIS will be built somewhere.

FACT: The final decision on whether to build the SIS has not been made by the DOE or by Congress.

The DOE cannot make a final decision on if or where to build the SIS until completion of a final Environmental Impact Statement. That document is subject to public review. The DOE may choose the No Action alternative and opt not to build the SIS.

Many other factors including ratification of the INF treaty (which will retire weapons containing an estimated 2 tons of plutonium), completion of the START arms reduction negotiations and continuing federal budget problems could lead to the cancellation of the SIS program.

- **MYTH:** The SIS would help solve Idaho's economic problems.

FACT: Any economic benefit of the SIS will be localized and shortlived.

While the SIS may boost parts of Idaho's economy temporarily, the mission of the plant will last only 7 to 8 years. This will create a boom and bust syndrome and have an overall negative effect on the economy.

Two of Idaho's strongest industries, tourism and agriculture, could be ruined in the event of an accident at the SIS plant or while transporting plutonium on the highways. The negative public image associated with weapons production could also have adverse effects on these industries. These two industries contribute $3,425,000,000 annually to Idaho's economy.

- **MYTH:** The SIS would transform INEL into the leading laser research laboratory in the United States.

FACT: The SIS would transform INEL, which is best known for its advances in the peaceful applications of nuclear technology, into a nuclear weapons production site.

SIS and laser research is being conducted at the DOE's Lawrence Livermore Laboratories in California. The SIS facility proposed for construction at INEL will be a production plant, not a research plant.

The DOE has worn out its political welcome at many of its other nuclear weapons production sites and is searching for a new home. In the words of one DOE official, the SIS is being built at INEL instead of Hanford because Hanford is "too crapped up."

INEL's ability to attract new non-military projects may be crimped by INEL's growing emphasis on weapons production.

LIFE * GUARD
BOX 1731
BOISE * IDAHO * 83701
208 344 9161
IDAHO

A PROJECT OF THE SNAKE RIVER ALLIANCE

SILENCE CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANT
[SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION (SIS) PROJECT]

MARCH 25	MARCH 26	MARCH 28
Idaho Falls	Boise	Twin Falls
University Place	Boise City Council Chambers	Canyon Springs Inn

All three hearings will consist of two sessions:
2-5 pm and 7-11 pm.

Anyone may attend the hearings. If you wish to make a statement, you should sign up before March 18th. Contact:

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls ID 83402
208-526-0306

or you may contact the Snake River Alliance to sign up for you. Indicate whether you wish to speak in the afternoon or evening session. If you would like a free copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), write to the above address also.

Written comments will be accepted until April 21, 1988. Send to the above address.

For more information contact:

Snake River Alliance
Box 1731, Boise ID 83701
208-344-9161 or 726-7271

SPEAK NOW OR FOREVER HOLD YOUR BREATH

WHAT IS A PUBLIC HEARING?

1. A public hearing consists of the audience and a panel of representatives from the Department of Energy (DOE).

2. Anyone may attend the hearing, whether or not they wish to testify.

3. The hearing is conducted by the Hearings Officer who begins by explaining the format of the evening.

4. Following this introduction, the DOE will make a short presentation about the SIS project.

5. Following the DOE's presentation, testimony from the audience begins. Anyone may testify. You need not be a registered voter or 21 years old. You needn't be a technical expert. Testimony can be a simple statement or an alternative form such as a song or skit.

6. Testimony is given in the order in which people have signed up.

7. You will not be asked questions about your testimony.

8. Testimony will be limited to 5 minutes unless you are representing an organization in which case 10 minutes is allowed. We are encouraging people to limit their statements to 2 minutes in order to give as many people as possible the opportunity to speak.

9. Please bring several written copies of your testimony with you.

10. If a person is signed up but is not present when their name is called, they will be given a second chance to present testimony after everyone else has spoken.

11. You many sign up to speak by calling or writing the DOE before March 19th. The earlier you sign up, the earlier you will be able to speak at the hearing. If you wish to sign up, contact:

Clay Nichols, 785 DOE Place, Idaho Falls ID 83402,
208-526-0306.

or you may notify the Snake River Alliance, 208-726-7271 or 208-344-9161 and we will sign up for you.

12. You may also sign up to testify at the hearing, but you will be put on the end of the list, following everyone who has signed up prior to the hearing.

A GUIDE TO PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This paper was compiled to assist citizens in preparation of oral and/or written comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This paper is not intended to serve as a complete analysis of the Draft EIS or the proposed SIS project, or limit the scope of public comment in any way. The material in this paper should serve as an addition to, not a substitute for, the expression of personal opinion and concern regarding the SIS.

Once the DOE has completed their EIS process they will choose one of four options: construct the SIS at INEL; construct the SIS at Savannah River, South Carolina; construct the SIS at Hanford, Washington; or no action. No action means not building the SIS anywhere. The following are arguments in support of the No Action alternative.

NEED

Support for the position that the need for the SIS is not adequately explained in the Draft EIS.

* DOE's plan for production of plutonium is based on a classified document, the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM). Without access to this document it is impossible to know if the need for plutonium is legitimate.

There is no classified appendix addressing need in the SIS DEIS. Other EIS's prepared for facilities with a national security mission have included a classified appendix that fully addresses the question of need. The appendix would he available to Congress who must decide whether to appropriate money for the SIS.

* The DOE states that the SIS is needed to provide "redundancy", "flexibility", and "technological diversity" in plutonium production. This justification is obscure. The DEIS should address these points in more detail, including scenarios that would explain why these needs exist. In other words, what chain of events would create a need for "rapid increases in plutonium production capacity" that the SIS would allegedly provide?

* Other options currently exist to provide "redundancy" and "flexibility" in plutonium production. These include: restarting the N reactor (which is undergoing safety modifications and being placed in cold standby); processing SIS feed plutonium in the SIS prototype facility already under construction at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; blending the SIS feed plutonium with supergrade plutonium to make weapon-grade; and using SIS feed plutonium in its current form for weapons.

* The legally available quantity of SIS feed plutonium is limited (approximately 6 tons), and will be exhausted after six to eight years of SIS operation. Any ability of the SIS to provide "redundancy", "technological diversity" or "flexibility" will diminish annually and cease entirely after seven to eight years.

* The only way the SIS could continue to provide weapon-grade plutonium after six to eight years of operation is if plutonium recovered from commercial nuclear power plant spent fuel were used as feed. Such a transfer of plutonium from commercial to military uses would violate the spirit of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and set a dangerous precedent for the world.

Support for the position that there is no need for more plutonium

* In a 1987 report Senator Hatfield states that the NWSM, "is a wish list of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon. Over the last six years, it has always overestimated the number of weapons to be produced - sometimes by a factor of two."

* In a recent news release the DOE states that the N reactor "will not be needed to meet demand for new plutonium...reduced as a result of the DOD restructuring of its nuclear programs." The DOE states that plutonium need "could be met from three reactors at Savannah River Plant...and through plutonium recovery from nuclear weapons retired as a result of the recent US-Soviet treaty."

* The signing of the INF treaty will free up 2 tons of weapon-grade plutonium. If current negotiations on a 50% strategic force cutback are successful, plutonium equaling 8 times the amount to be produced by the SIS will be made available for new weapons production.

* The U.S. has adequate stockpiles of plutonium to meet national defense needs. The US has approximately 120 tons of weapon-grade plutonium. This plutonium does not wear out. It has a shelf life of 20,000 years. According to the LA Times, "The DOE said the decision (to put N reactor in cold-standby)...was based on a finding that the government's plutonium stockpile is sufficient to meet foreseeable demands for new weapons."

* The U.S. already has 25,000 nuclear weapons, enough to destroy the Soviet Union or any adversary many times. The warheads aboard just one Trident submarine could destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.

ENVIRONMENT

Support for the position that the DEIS does not adequately address waste disposal.

* According to the DEIS, all TRU wastes (those that are contaminated with plutonium) generated by SIS operations would be transported to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico, which is still under construction. The report states that 440 tons (7770 cubic feet) of TRU waste will be generated by the SIS annually.

The New York Times reports that WIPP has developed leaks that some scientists contend will make it useless. The DOE has asked the National Academy of Science to look in to the recent problems. No alternative to disposal at WIPP is mentioned in the Draft EIS.

* The Department of Transportation refused to approve the $100 million TRUPACT cask design that the DOE was planning to use to ship TRU waste to WIPP because the cask leaked. DOE has yet to come up with an acceptable design.

* There are already 4.4 million cubic feet of TRU waste in storage at INEL. For thirty-five years, INEL has been a "temporary" storage site. Recent studies show that plutonium has contaminated sediment beds 230' below the burial grounds.

Idaho officials have been working for nearly twenty years to have the existing inventory of TRU waste removed from INEL. The DOE has continually broken promises to ship the waste to a site that meets their criteria for safe storage.

In a 1980 editorial, The Idaho Statesman reacts to yet another delay in waste removal: "So the 'temporary' storage of nuclear waste in Idaho will continue. This is unacceptable. The INEL site is one of the worst places to store wastes. It sits on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer, the source of fresh water for much of southern Idaho. And it is also in a geologically active area. The potential for problems is too great to ignore."

In 1988, Idaho continues to be a "temporary" nuclear waste dump.

*** Will Idaho end up being being a "temporary" storage site for SIS wastes, too? What if WIPP fails to open? The DEIS fails to address this critical question.**

Construction on the SIS should not begin until waste disposal plans are finalized.

Support for the position that dangers posed by hazardous material transportation are not fully addressed in the DEIS.

* Tons of plutonium-contaminated wastes and other hazardous materials will travel on Idaho's highways. All federal and state highways in Idaho are potential transportation routes for these materials. The public has no way of knowing when and where these shipments will be traveling.

* The plutonium feed will be transported from Hanford to INEL as plutonium oxide, a powder. If the shipping casks were to be punctured, the powder would be dispersed in the air and recovery of the highly toxic and long lived plutonium would be impossible.

* The DEIS fails to mention the type of emergency response that would be needed to deal with an accident that involved the release of plutonium: what kind of medical treatment, clean-up equipment, security considerations, evacuation and alternative route procedures. This information needs to be provided as well as detailed data on the resources currently in the possession of Idaho emergency response teams.

* Construction of the SIS at Hanford (where the SIS was originally planned to be built) would greatly reduce the transportation risks associated with the SIS.

Support for the position that the normal operating impacts and postulated accident impacts are based on incomplete data.

* The design of the SIS plant is still preliminary. The full-scale demonstration facility is under construction at the Lawrence Livermore Labs in California, and won't begin running tests until after construction is started on the SIS plant. How can credible safety predictions, accident scenarios and risk evaluations be made before the process has been fully tested?

Construction of the SIS should not begin until the demonstration facility has been operated successfully and a final design for the plant has been prepared and approved.

Support for the position that the DEIS should consider the environmental effects of nuclear war.

* The only use for the product of the SIS plant, plutonium 239, is as an explosive in nuclear warheads. The DEIS makes no mention of the catastrophic environmental effects that would occur if those warheads were ever used.

Support for the position that the DOE has a poor safety record

* The DOE has seriously contaminated the environment at its Hanford, Savannah River, Rocky Flats, Fernald, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Livermore nuclear weapons design and production facilities.

* The DOE is a self-regulating federal agency, operating with no outside oversight. It sets its own rules and then polices itself.

* INEL operations have released millions of curies into the air, groundwater and soil.

* Three nuclear criticality accidents, similar to one of the facility accidents postulated for the SIS, have already occured at the INEL Idaho Chemical Processing Plant.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

Support for the position that the DEIS does not address the psychological and social impacts of the SIS and nuclear weapons production.

* Although many INEL projects are defense related, the emphasis at the site has always been engineering, research, and peaceful applications of nuclear technology. The SIS is a facility with the sole mission of producing plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. Building the SIS at INEL would be a drastic departure from its traditional focus, potentially affecting worker and community morale.

* The DEIS does not address the moral and psychological impact, especially on children, of living in a state or community which is economically reliant on producing weapons capable of destroying modern civilization and the global environment.

* The DEIS does not address the impact of increased fear regional residents may feel knowing that they are living near a prime target in a nuclear exchange. Fear of releases of plutonium, fear of the dangers of hazardous material transportation, and fear of economic collapse should also be addressed.

ECONOMIC

Support for the position that the DEIS does not adequately address local or national economic impacts of the SIS.

* No mention is made of the limited fuel supply and seven to eight year operating life of the SIS. What will be the impact of SIS shutdown on local and regional economies?

* No mention is made of the economic consequences of a plant or transportation accident. The economic effects of a serious accident which could contaminate soil, water or highways must be provided.

* There is no analysis of the impact a minor accident could have on public relations and marketing of Idaho agricultural products and recreational industry.

* The economic dimension of living, owning property or doing business next to a nuclear weapons plant is absent from the DEIS.

* The DEIS should include the cost of lost economic opportunites for the region, state and INEL becuase of the presence of a nuclear weapons production plant.

* The DEIS fails to support claims that the SIS will create economic spinoffs or provide technology transfer. The operating life of the SIS precludes any lasting economic benefit of the SIS.

* There is a multi-billion dollar federal deficit. Many defense programs are being cut. The DEIS fails to address the economic impact of the possibility of the funding for the SIS being cut during construction or operation.

WHY IDAHO?

The SIS was originally slated to be built at Hanford. In what many consider to a political move, the DOE announced in August 1986 that INEL was the preferred choice.

The DEIS confirms that there is no environmental justification for building the SIS at INEL as compared to the other two sites or the no action alternative.

TECHNOLOGY

The Plutonium Factor

We're awash in the stuff—so why risk problems?

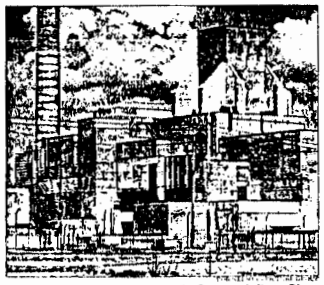
The situation might be comical—if it weren't so expensive and so potentially dangerous. The subject is plutonium, the man-made element used in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki and in most modern warheads. Ronald Reagan ordered a major increase in U.S. plutonium production in the early 1980s as part of his proposed arms buildup. But Congress did not give Reagan all the MX missiles and other weapons he wanted. Now the nation is awash in plutonium, and U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreements will reduce the need still further.

At the same time, safety concerns have forced all but one of the Department of Energy's aging plutonium-producing reactors to shut down. The remaining plant, Savannah River in South Carolina, has been plagued with problems. Last month officials there reduced operating-power levels for the third time in 15 months, after scientists for Du Pont, which runs the facility for DOE, discovered yet another error in the heat calculations. "It was a clear signal," said one government investigator, "that they are concerned down there about the ability of the emergency core cooling system to contain a catastrophic accident." Given the plutonium surplus, critics say it is time to put the facility out of its misery and shutter it as well. Instead, DOE wants to spend $89 million repairing the Savannah River Plant and is pressing for another weapons-production reactor as well.

DOE officials insist that the Savannah River reactors are safe and that the power reductions simply reflect prudent operating policies. But they acknowledge that the plant is laden with serious operational problems that were uncovered by a National Academy of Sciences team last year. Some repairs are already under way, and DOE hopes that the plant will be operating at full power by 1990. Even then, critics say, the Savannah River facility may be susceptible to a serious accident—in part because it does not have a concrete containment dome to trap released radiation, like those required at commercial nuclear plants. Just last week the plant suffered one more public-relations blow when a puff of radioactive tritium, another element used in weapons production, escaped into the atmosphere, though DOE said it posed no health danger.

Short of a complete disaster, Savannah River is causing problems to the local ecology. Environmentalists say that low-level radioactive waste and toxic chemicals placed in shallow, unlined seepage basins since the 1950s are leeching into the soil and ground water. Critics are particularly concerned that contamination could reach the vast underground Tuscaloosa aquifer that supplies drinking water for South Carolina and several other states. Pat Whitfield, DOE's assistant manager for environment, safety and health at the plant, says that danger is "remote." Still, DOE estimates that it could cost as much as $7 billion to completely clean up the Savannah River facility. "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people," says Sen. John Glenn, one of several lawmakers seeking tighter controls at the DOE plants.

Slow decay. Does the nation really need the plutonium Savannah River is producing? DOE supply-and-demand figures are classified. But Thomas Cochran, coauthor of the Nuclear Weapons Databook, estimates that U.S. production more than doubled between 1980 and 1985, at a time when U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons actually decreased 3 percent. What's more, plutonium decays so slowly that it can be recycled from obsolete weapons, giving DOE a vast additional supply. Cochran calculates that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stockpiled in weapons, 10 more tons in storage and an additional 10 tons in available scrap. Retiring about 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons; the START accord could yield yet another 8 tons. By contrast, the Savannah River reactor provides only about one-quarter of a ton annually.



Still necessary after all these years? *The Savannah River Plant*



The end product: *Warheads for an MX*

DOE officials say their real concern in preserving Savannah River is to insure adequate supplies of tritium, several grams of which go into each warhead to increase its explosive yield. Unlike plutonium, tritium decays quickly and must be replaced every few years. DOE is pressing for a new tritium-producing reactor, which could be converted to produce plutonium if necessary. But cost estimates range as high as $10 billion—and critics say even tritium may not be so critical if arms-reduction efforts continue. In fact, Paul Leventhal of the Nuclear Control Institute, a private research center, has proposed a novel "tritium factor" approach to arms control: if both sides stopped producing the radioactive isotope, about 6 percent of their warheads would automatically become obsolete each year—the rate at which tritium naturally decays.

MELINDA BECK with DOUGLAS WALLRAM Washington



The Seattle Times

25¢
48 pages

TUESD
February 23, 1

B2 THE SEATTLE TIMES | THE REGION | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 19

DOE chief: 'We're awash in plutonium'

by Eric Pryne
Times Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — In his first public utterance on the fate of the N Reactor, Energy Secretary John Herrington said today his department's decision to mothball the aging Hanford plant was based entirely on the nation's declining need for plutonium.

"We're awash in plutonium," Herrington told a House appropriations subcommittee. "We have more plutonium than we need."

Plutonium is a key ingredient in nuclear weapons, and the N Reactor has produced it for 25 years. Last week, however, the Department of Energy announced plans to put the reactor in mothballs after safety improvements under way for the past 13 months are completed.

Such an announcement had been expected for several weeks. N Reactor backers, including Rep. Sid Morrison, R-Ellish, whose district includes the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, had suggested the DOE was motivated in part by politics and budget problems.

But Herrington said today the DOE's decision was driven solely by new, reduced Pentagon estimates of future plutonium requirements.

He didn't say what factors prompted the military to scale back its estimates. Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Bremerton, a member of the appropriations subcommittee, said the plutonium surplus is so large that the DOE now plans to convert its only other plutonium-producing plant, the L Reactor at Savannah River, S.C., to production of tritium, another ingredient in nuclear weapons that deteriorates much more rapidly than plutonium.

DOE spokesman Chris Sankey said the agency had no such plan.

At today's hearing, Dicks asked Herrington if the N Reactor couldn't be converted to tritium production. Herrington said it could, but such a switch would be expensive and the N Reactor will be forced to close down in a few years anyway as its graphite core continues to swell.

Herrington also told Dicks that the demise of production at Hanford would not affect the DOE commitment to clean up widespread radioactive contamination on the sprawling Eastern Washington reservation.

4A•WOOD RIVER JOURNAL•JANUARY•20•1988

OPINION

THE WOOD RIVER JOURNAL
JOURNAL

The time for the SIS has come and gone

One year ago we editorialized that the SIS was not simply a slick acronym for another scientific project to be conducted at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. We urged Idahoans to examine the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) project, which will refine spent plutonium into usable fuel for nuclear warheads, and decide whether this type of facility should be built in ours or anyone else's backyard.

Now, thanks largely to the work of Life-Guard Idaho, momentum is building to challenge the Department of Energy's plan to construct the SIS outside of Idaho Falls.

A petition drive initiated by the group has collected over 4,000 signatures in opposition to the project. The petitions will be submitted to the DOE as public record, with copies going to Governor Andrus and our congressional delegation.

A December editorial in the *Idaho Falls Post-Register*, a newspaper not exactly known for its anti-nuclear slant, called the $900 million SIS "troubling." The editorial went on to say, "We cannot support the SIS until it is demonstrated that there is a need for plutonium production in the early 1990s. So far, the argument for that need has not been convincing..."

Lastly, in a letter to state lawmakers earlier this year, Senator James McClure acknowledged that the DOE was losing its public relations campaign for the SIS and urged legislative leaders to champion the project in their hometowns.

We see these victories earned by Life-Guard Idaho as small but noteworthy. As public concern over the SIS swells, the DOE will be forced to address several sensitive questions regarding the project. Among those identified by Life-Guard Idaho are the transportation of plutonium over Idaho highways, the potential impacts from a radiation release, and the absurdity of storing nuclear and toxic waste above the Snake River Aquifer.

A public hearing on the project will likely be held in Twin Falls next month and we urge residents to participate in the process.

Earlier this year our state leaders said public opposition to the SIS would diminish Idaho's chance of being awarded the $1 billion Superconducting Supercollider. With Idaho now off the short list for the SSC, the argument is out the window.

What's left is the question of whether the 750 jobs created by the SIS are worth furthering the arms race and changing the role of the INEL from scientific to military.

What's left is for the people in this financially-strapped region to acknowledge that there is such a thing as "bad jobs" and that the DOE is offering a handful of them to Idaho at a very high price.

Natural Resources Defense Council

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800

NRDC'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST IDAHO'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANT

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) has undertaken a multifaceted campaign, in close cooperation with concerned organizations and individuals in Idaho, to defeat the Department of Energy's (DOE's) plans to develop the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) nuclear weapons production plant at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL).

Technical Analysis

Our team of scientists and lawyers, in conjunction with outside consultants, is building a strong case demonstrating that SIS is unnecessary, unsafe, and uneconomical. Last February, our technical experts traveled to Idaho to testify at a set of public hearings, which were required by law to assess the environmental impacts of the SIS project. In the wake of our testimony, three major newspapers in Idaho came out against SIS. Our technical team, which includes two nuclear physicists, a nuclear engineer, a defense economist, a biologist, a former nuclear weapons designer, and arms control experts, will present their expanded arguments against SIS at another set of public hearings in Idaho next month. The arguments developed by the experts will figure prominently in other aspects of the campaign.

Litigation

NRDC will oppose the development of SIS under a variety of environmental and safety laws. If, as is likely, the DOE's final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on SIS does not adequately address the need for and the environmental hazards of SIS, we will sue under the National Environmental Policy Act to force DOE to prepare an adequate document. Such a lawsuit could delay construction of SIS as we push forward with the other components of our strategy. We also plan to contest the issuance of air, water, and hazardous waste permits for SIS that DOE must secure under federal environmental laws. Finally, we will enforce state environmental, health, and land-use laws, applicable to the proposed facility..

Citizen Education

Our citizen education campaign consists of two components. First, NRDC is coordinating a media campaign in Idaho. The theme of the campaign is "Idaho's Choice," emphasizing that the citizens of Idaho have the right and duty to decide whether the Federal Government should build a nuclear weapons production plant in their state. A number of leading citizens groups have joined the Idaho's Choice coalition, which is sponsoring television and radio advertisements to be aired throughout Idaho prior to DOE's hearings on the SIS plant in early March. Second, NRDC is working closely with members of the Idaho's Choice coalition, such as the Snake River Alliance, to insure that public opposition to SIS--developed from our media campaign--is expressed to Idaho politicians.

Lobbying

Congress will make the ultimate decision about the construction of SIS. Our lawyers and scientists are presenting their technical and policy arguments to Senators and Representatives who are members of committees charged with authorizing and funding SIS. The lobbying component of our campaign is also tied closely to a major initiative launched last month by NRDC and other citizens groups. The "Plutonium Challenge" calls on Congress and President Reagan to declare a two-year moratorium on the production of plutonium and to challenge the Soviet Union to negotiate a bilateral, verifiable halt to the production of plutonium--and highly enriched uranium--for nuclear weapons. Recent progress in arms control and the serious economic problems faced by the United States have strengthened our positions against plutonium production and, specifically, SIS.

NRDC'S Track Record

NRDC has been successfully battling DOE's nuclear complex for over 15 years. In the 1970's, NRDC legal actions forced the DOE to begin efforts to deal with millions of gallons of high-level nuclear wastes in leaking underground tanks at the Department's plants in Washington State and Idaho. In the early 1980's, NRDC spearheaded a successful effort to halt the Department's plans to build the $6 billion Clinch River Breeder Reactor. In 1982, an NRDC legal and lobbying victory forced a two-year delay in DOE plans to restart a thirty-year old nuclear weapons production reactor in South Carolina and prompted the DOE to make tens of millions of dollars worth of environmental improvements to the plant. In a 1984 case, NRDC established that DOE weapons plants must comply with federal hazardous waste laws. Last July, in another NRDC legal action, a federal court of appeals overturned regulations that would have allowed DOE to dispose of high-level nuclear waste in an unsafe manner. Finally, NRDC litigation and lobbying have been major factors in DOE's apparent decision to close the N Reactor at the Hanford reservation in Washington State.

New York Office
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10168
212 949-0049

Western Office
90 New Montgomery
San Francisco, CA 94105
415 777-0220

New England Office
850 Boston Post Road
Sudbury, MA 01776
617 443-6300

Toxic Substances Information Line:
USA: 1-800 648-NRDC
NYS: 212 687-6862

NRDC

Natural Resources Defense Council

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800

February 14, 1988

Dear Concerned Idahoan:

As you may know, the Department of Energy (DOE) has selected the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), 40 air miles west of Idaho Falls, as the proposed site for its Special Isotope Separation (SIS) facility, an almost $1 billion plant that would use lasers to process plutonium for use in nuclear weapons.

We believe the proposed SIS plant is dangerous, unnecessary, and uneconomical. Consequently, NRDC has launched a major campaign to stop the development of the facility.

Plutonium--which derives its name from Pluto, the Roman god of the dead--is one of the most hazardous substances known. Plutonium spontaneously ignites when exposed to air, and a microscopic speck can cause cancer. If the SIS facility is built, many tons of plutonium would be shipped on Idaho's highways to and from the plant. The recent accident at Riggins tragically demonstrates the serious consequences which can result from a transportation accident involving hazardous materials.

At the SIS plant, plutonium would be vaporized as part of the laser refinement process. A fire at the facility could contaminate the surrounding land for generations. Furthermore, because of recently disclosed problems with a DOE waste disposal facility in New Mexico for INEL wastes, Idaho could become the de facto disposal site for the long-lived radioactive wastes from SIS.

DOE officials argue that SIS is needed to produce plutonium for still more nuclear weapons, despite the immense size of the U.S. arsenal and recent progress in arms control. Even if you accept the DOE's argument, SIS is the wrong technology. A process called blending, now in use by DOE, can produce weapon-grade plutonium from fuel-grade plutonium--exactly what the expensive lasers at the SIS plant would do--and for less money. President Reagan's Office of Management and Budget has declared that the "SIS process has the highest cost (in total dollars and in dollars per gram of additional plutonium) of the various methods of increasing productivity (of plutonium)."

Contrary to DOE claims, SIS could be an economic nightmare for Idaho because it has all the earmarks of a government boom and bust project. The SIS plant would process most of its "feed" in about five years, thus quickly eliminating the plant's only stated mission and potentially leaving hundreds of Idahoans unemployed.

The compelling arguments against SIS have led three major newspapers in Idaho to oppose construction of the facility. The Idaho Statesman summarized its position this way:

> "Spending nearly a billion dollars to build a fancy laser machine that will be obsolete in a few years after doing a job that didn't need doing doesn't make sense."

We urge you to become an active member of our campaign against the SIS. You can contribute in various ways. First, state your views on the SIS facility at DOE public hearings, which will take place at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. in three Idaho cities:

BOISE	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO FALLS
March 9, 1988	March 10, 1988	March 11, 1988
Owyhee Plaza	Holiday Inn	University Place
1109 Main St.	1350 N. Blue Lakes Blvd.	1776 Science Center Dr.

Second, since Congress will make the final decision about whether to construct the SIS plant, let your Senators and Representatives know about your opposition to the facility and ask them to hold a Congressional hearing in Idaho to solicit constituent views on the issue. Send a copy of your letter to your local newspaper.

Third, consider making a contribution to NRDC's work against SIS. We have initiated a major campaign involving litigation, lobbying, citizen education, and media work. We are working closely with and supporting the efforts of a number of concerned citizens groups in Idaho. We anticipate a complex and expensive battle that will demand our sustained action.

Please contact me if you want more information about NRDC's campaign against SIS or if you would like to make a contribution.

Sincerely,

Dan W. Reicher

Dan W. Reicher
Senior Project Attorney

Printed on Recycled Paper

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Sudbury, MA 01776
617 443-6300

Toxic Substances Information Line:
USA: 1-800 648-NRDC
NYS: 212 687-6862

STEVE SYMMS
IDAHO

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 16, 1988

Janet O'Crowley
Post Office Box 705
Picabo, Idaho 83348

Dear Janet:

Thank you for letting me know of your opposition to the SIS project.

The Special Isotope Separator (SIS) has become a very controversial issue. Idahoans need to learn more about the project to differentiate between fact and fiction.

We have delayed building replacement production reactors because we had four Department of Energy reactors producing tritium and plutonium, the materials needed for nuclear weapons. However, a recent report issued by the National Academy of Sciences shows that three of the reactors are operating at 50% or less power, and the N-reactor at Hanford is shut down completely. Our production capacity has been reduced to a level that could seriously affect our ability to maintain a nuclear deterrent. The SIS will give our defense program the flexibility we desperately need. Within the last 20 years, the U.S. has reduced the weapons stockpile by 25% and cut the total yield of megatonnage by 75%. While we are negotiating arms control agreements, we must be prepared. We must not be forced to negotiate with a gun held to our heads.

To hear those against the SIS tell it, one would think Senator McClure and I are the only people who support the project. However, it also has the support of the Departments of Defense and Energy, the National Security Council, and the Congress. In fact, Congress added funding for the SIS in both FY87 and FY88 to accelerate its construction. This year, the Administration, including the Office of Management and Budget, supported the project with a request for $101 million.

Opponents also claim the SIS is a waste of tax dollars. Yet, it should be known that the project will purify material that cannot otherwise be used, making it usable and increasing its value by three to four times the investment in SIS. Nor is the facility likely to be obsolete in a few years. After the initial mission, the technology can be used to purify other DOE material.

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) is an excellent facility and has widespread public support. INEL has the best safety record among the Department of Energy facilities; moreover, the Environmental Protection Agency and a new independent oversight commission will monitor activities at INEL to ensure that this safety record is maintained.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the SIS is now available to the public. I encourage everyone to become familiar with the project. Beside the benefit to our national security, the facility will give a much needed boost to Idaho's ailing economy, and make INEL a world leader in laser technology.

Again thank you for your views. Although we do not agree on this particular issue, I hope you will feel free to contact me again.

With best regards, I am

Yours for a free society,

STEVE SYMMS
United States Senator

SS/lrk
Enclosure

E471

3.4

THE MOST FRUSTRATING THING FOR A LAYMAN THINKING ABOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS IS THAT THERE CAN BE NO WIN IN A NUCLEAR WAR SO WHY ARE WE BUILDING MORE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

THE MOST FRUSTRATING THING TO AN IDAHOAN THINKING ABOUT PLUTONIUM IN HIS BACKYARD IS: WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH IT.

HAVEN'T WE ASKED OUR CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES TO ACT AS OUR SURROGATE PARENTS, TO LOOK OUT FOR OUR WELFARE AND ACT ON OUR BEST BEHALF?

IT MAKES NO SENSE FOR A FATHER TO FEED HIS CHILD A SUBSTANCE FOLLOWING THE PREMISE THAT IT MIGHT MAKE HIM TEMPORARILY A LITTLE STRONGER, WHILE THE RISK OF SIDE EFFECTS COULD BE FATAL. DOES THAT SOUND LIKE A RESPONSIBLY LOVING PARENT? WHAT HAVE WE DONE AS A NATION IF NOT ASK OUR REPRESENTATIVES TO ACT AS OUR SURROGATE PARENT? IN THAT ROLE THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE TO ASSURE US THE SAFETY OF A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT. IT IS NOT A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS GROWING PLUTONIUM. PLUTONIUM IS POISON. ITS ONLY FUNCTION IS DESTRUCTION.

Billy Quinn
P.O. Box 1362
Sun Valley, ID. 83353

443

E472

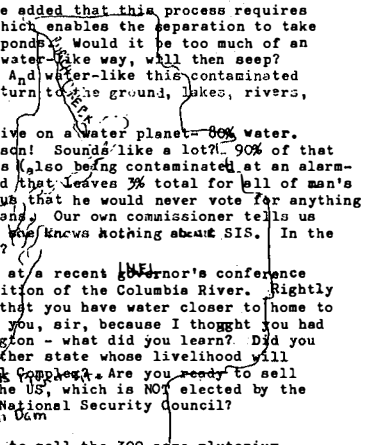
472

1860 Falls Ave.E.
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

I am Marge Chupa, retired R.N., presently employed in a treatment center for emotionally impaired adolescents. This is my testimony against the building of SIS at the INEL, in the interests of the future direction of Idaho and this country.

I recently received an 'informational' letter from Richard Stallings describing SIS as a facility to be built on the bank of the Big Lost River over the Snake River Aquifer. A facility which will use "laser technology" to "purify" fuel grade plutonium from defense reactors for use in nuclear weapons. Such a facility, we are told, is being closed down in Washington because we have enough plutonium! 4.6

Mr. Stallings letter could have added that this process requires a considerable amount of water which enables the separation to take place and then flows to seepage ponds. Would it be too much of an assumption that this water in a water-like way, will then seep? And just where does it seep to? And water-like this contaminated water will also evaporate, to return to the ground, lakes, rivers, etc. in rain and snow? 5.30.5.14



Let us keep in mind that we live on a water planet - 80% water. That's a trillion liters per person! Sounds like a lot?! 90% of that water is salt water in the oceans (also being contaminated at an alarming rate); 7% is in icebergs; and that leaves 3% total for all of man's needs. Senator McClure assures us that he would never vote for anything that would be injurious to Idahoans. Our own commissioner tells us that she trusts him, even though she knows nothing about SIS. In the face of facts, is he trustworthy?

I understand that Gov. Andrus at a recent governor's conference expressed concern about the condition of the Columbia River. Rightly so, Governor, but may I suggest that you have water closer to home to be concerned about. I voted for you, sir, because I thought you had learned something back in Washington - what did you learn? Did you learn how to turn Idaho into another state whose livelihood will depend on the Military Industrial Complex? Are you ready to sell Idaho to the REAL government of the US, which is NOT elected by the people, for the people - the National Security Council?

Why is our government trying to sell the 300 acre plutonium separation facility in Savannah to the private sector? Because the liability is too high!! What does that tell us, gentlemen? 3.2.22

Super-weaponry of global destruction is the product of a high intellect - but one devoid of intelligence since intelligence will not operate against the well-being of its own species! 2.7.2

One of the youths with whom I am working said to me, "I think life is a punishment." Another said, "Nobody cares about me, so why should I care about anybody else?" Are we coming to the end of the American dream?

I hope these hearings are not an exercise in futility and I charge the decision makers to take your share of responsibility for the burdening of our youth!! Idaho does not need SIS and the U.S. needs no more bombs! Thank you. 1.1

TESTIMONY of M. Tepper 4/23
Box # 124
Ketchum Id. 83340

1.1 I am opposed to the SIS being built in Idaho for many reasons, FIRST we as a nation do not need any of more weapons of this type, Secondly those who would tell you the SIS will bring jobs are out liars with it will do is bring

4.15.4 people from outside of the state to work here, building bombs. Thirdly I strongly believe

5.27.7.4 the project will lower the quality of life (including property value which I'm sure you gentlemen, and I use the term loosly will understand)

6.1.9 I feel its time that you dinosaurs who have been destroying the planet as fast as you can to roll over in extinction and give the people who care about the planet and the life on it a chance to clean up, your messes. For Gods sake at least dont make it any worse.

Why dont we build this bomb plant in Washington D.C. where what passes as representation for our state dwell and let the worthless scum that they are deal with it.

I would also like to know if Sen. McClure and Simms have made some form of deal with other Senators. A deal for help with some future legislative scam if They'll put the bomb plant in Idaho.

I Also wonder if these hearings will accomplish anything. Our Senators, dont listen to the people of Idaho, they dont even live here hell that's probably why they want it here.

BORN here had a lot to say Morally Time to clean up their messes what gives we can't let warmongers continue you the right to move it to Washington stuff this does our threats
Simms unresponsive
You've got the best plant in the world
why ruin it Nuc

E474

How big will the trout be or how will they appear? with 2. Leads it to ox-bow Lake from the Stanley In LOS [illegible] of DOE experiments. Television [illegible] a sub-micron slip of what might happen to us.

Mrs. Jackie Gird
[illegible] Ave. Twin Falls, Id

E475

Exhibit 475

Ken Ashcom
Bx 4644
Ketchum ID

It's really a very simple question. Environmental contamination + more nuclear weapons for jobs. ~~Idaho future~~ I believe Idahos future is in its ~~pristine~~ ~~streams~~ pristine environment - a rapidly disappearing commodity in our country. It must be protected at all costs. It is in our best long term interests. 6.2

And how many nuclear weapons do we need. We already have the capability to destroy the world several times over. Enough 4.13

is enough. It's time the people of Idaho take a stand to stop this madness.

The price is to a high for a few jobs that will last only a few years

6.2

1.1

Therefore I say no to S.I.S.

Ken Hickman
Box 4644
Ketchum ID
83340

March 28, 1988

My name is Angie Smith and I am opposed to the S.I.S in Idaho and also oppose this anywhere on the grounds of it being unethical, immoral, and not helpful or healthy for the people of Idaho.

1.1

2.7.2

Angie J. Smith
Box 4131
Ketchum, ID
83340

E477

LINDA BERGERSON ARCHITECT P.O. BOX 1792 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340 (208) 726-4846

4.15.2 My premise is that the Special Isotope Separation plant is un-needed, un-wanted and detrimental to Idaho.

4.3 First, the United States has more than enough plutonium available for present needs and lessening demand. We have 120 tons of plutonium stockpiled. Plutonium from outdated weapons can be endlessly recycled and the INF treaty will free up to two tons of plutonium for re-uae. If necessary there are other ways of obtaining weapon grade plutonium without building a new installation.

4.4.2 We now have enough nuclear weapons to destroy any adversary as well as ourselves. There is no need for more weapon grade plutonium.

4.13

5.26.1 Secondly, this plant would not be of long term enonomic advantage to Idaho. The installation is designed to process a seven year supply of fuel - only about 6 tons of 'raw material' is available.

5.27.3.3 The presence of a nuclear weapons plant will detract from Idaho's image as a vacation land. Threats of air and water pollution are what tourists want to leave behind. Southern Idaho is an agricultural center; what would be the cost of even a minor accident in lost sales.

5.27.2 Transportation and site accidents are assumed by the DOE to never occur, but they do, and even a minor accident with related publicity could damage the major industries of our state, agriculture and touriam, causing more economic loss than the 7 years of employment would provide.

3.3.1 Thirdly, the INEL is now respected primarily as a research center. Research on the SIS process is being conducted at Lawrence Livermore Laboratories leaving the INEL with the production. Accident potential in production is higher than in research. Three minor accidents have already occurred at INEL's Idaho Chemical Processing Plant.

5.1.42 Will this emphasis on weapons production replace non-military research at INEL?

3.2.1 Lastly, great potential for environmental degredation has not been given enough emphasis. Using the word 'potential' is giving DOE too much credit if you look at its past record.

5.30.4.9 The environment has been contaminated in DOE plants at Hanford, Savannah River, Rock Flats, Fernald, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Livermore. Are they now abandoning these sites with all of their problems and coming to Idaho? Wastes already stored at INEL have been detected 230 feet below the storage areas.

5.30.1.14 These wastes were to have been moved by DOE but promises were not kept. Wastes from the SIS operation are to be shipped to a New Mexico disposal site now under construction but they have leaks developing and the waste facility there may not be usable.

5.30.2.1 How can we allow the DOE with their poor track record to start production above the Snake River aquifer? We are inviting disaster.

5.12.1

1.1 Let's tell the Department o Energy that we know what they want to send to Idaho and we want no part of it.

6.5.2 We like the quality of life here in Idaho. What will more nuclear weapons do to change it?

Michael Brown
846 Single Tree
Idaho Falls

The SIS would contribute strongly to the stability and growth of both the regional and state economics. Of the $937 million budget, the actual facility cost is projected at $505 million. Of the $505 million, think of the wages that will be paided and taxed, and the revenue that will be put into the local economy.

5.27.6.1 During the peak construction manloading estimates for the SIS would yield 400 construction jobs, while the plant operation is predicted at 410 direct and 340 indirect permanent support positions. using previous site economic impact studies, it can be projected that these 750 primary positions are complemented by roughly 1050 supporting jobs within the community at large. THAT'S 1800 NEW JOBS IN OUR COMMUNITY.

5.27.7.4 Of those 1800 jobs very few would come from out of the area, and there would be no large in-migrating construction workforce or major adverse impacts expected; some of the beneficial impacts would include a decreased unemployment rate, indirect job opportunities, many of which traditionaly have a higher rate of pay ,and would result in larger contributions to the tax base.

5.27.7.5 The potential in-migrating operation personnel would be a small percentage of the average population increases; the peak 2-year period of hiring might contribute to overcrowing of selected school; but the beneficial impacts would include indirect job opportunities and contribution to the local tax base.

The INEL has funded an independent study of the educational, institutional, and entrepreneurial opportunites generated by the

overall project. Some examples of these, are coordination of the development of supporting university/vo-tech programs and curriculums, fabrication and refurbishment of laser modules, separator component fabrication and repair, consulting on various technologies such as robotics and expert systems, computer hardware and other procurements, software programming, modification/additions by small local architect-engineering (A-E) and construction firms, not to mention support facilities like maintenance, parts manufacturing, and tooling. If Idaho business takes advantage of this technology, it could result in major industrial development which would result in still more jobs and more tax revenue for the state.

If the SIS is indeed going to be built, why shouldn't Idaho reap the rewards from it and why shouldn't we get a return on some of our hard earned federal tax dollars?

Sincerely,
for Michael Brown

E479

Tom Pomeroy
Box 1765
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

SIS

1.1 My name is Tom Pomeroy I'm here tonight to state my opposition against the SIS being built anywhere in the United States. Therefore I support the no action alternative.

4.2.1 The SIS is vulnerable on a number of grounds; so therefore Idaho is vulnerable if this facility is built.

The need is seriously questioned. The Secretary of Energy, stated ~~last fall~~ in January that the United States is "awash" in plutonium. What more needs to be said? Plutonium is not a product I want on this earth so therefore I certainly don't want any more produced.

2.7.9 The need for this facility ~~goes~~ is into a deep concern and problem facing America. We are destroying this country and world with the conventional thinking that we can win in a nuclear war. Precious natural resources, human resources, and precious time are all going to waste in America because of this kind of thinking. We must reverse this trend and stopping the SIS is an absolute must. There is no compromise here.

5.9.1 The environmental risks of this facility are enormous. Over 20 tons of Freon will be released each year into the Earth's atmosphere further reducing the stratospheric ozone layer. What assurances are there that this amount of Freon is safe? With the increasing major health threats of cancer and immune deficiencies all being tied to depletion of the ozone layer, I want to see how releasing more Freon can be considered safe.

5.29.92 The transportation of plutonium needed for the SIS ~~as outlined,~~ ~~also~~ is a serious concern. I do not want to pass, look at, or even think about trucks entering and leaving Idaho with this poison, knowing that a serious accident is a possibility. How will you evacuate Boise in case of a serious accident? Will there be psychological effects on Idahos' population because of increased risk 5.29.70 of highway shipments? How will trucks carrying toxic and nuclear materials deal with winter white-outs?

The Environmental Impact Statement seriously underestimates the impacts of earthquakes and volcanic activity. I will never forget the Mount Borah earthquake and the thought of the SIS being built near this seismic active area is dangerous. The half life of plutonium is 5.10.1 24,000 years, and it remains dangerous for that entire time; what assurances can you make that we won't have a major earthquake in the next five hundred years?

The waste handling is also a major concern of mine. How will radioactive and hazardous waste be handled? Do you today now have proven and safe methods to store and render these materials a 100% guarantee that your storage methods are safe? ~~My wife's name~~ 5.30.3.1

The biggest reason and push for construction of the SIS is the jobs argument. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, and Governor Andrus should be ashamed of themselves for prostituting Idaho for these dead-end jobs. Leaders are expected to think, but unfortunately these pea-brain politicians only think of being reelected. This project is the classic pork barrel deficit spending that the United States can't afford. Have you studied the risks of increased military spending verses the decline of social programs that benefit many more citizens? 5.27.6.9 6.3

If jobs is really the issue, it's not fair that labor unions and the general public has been mislead by our elected Idaho leaders offering this project as the only way for economic expansion in Idaho. Senator McClure, has whipped up the jobs issue to ~~only~~ confuse Idaho's public, in the hopes that the public won't question the need, the environmental risk, the financial cost, and moral issue of the SIS. Our leaderes need replacing.

The other main question is; do we really want Idaho to be further dependent on a one issue industry? Once this project is built and it's seven year life cycle is complete, then what do we do? Will the government continue to subsidies these dead end jobs with further dead end jobs? Is the SIS committing Idaho to the monstrous military-industrial complex and away from our decentralized agarian agricultural base? 5.22.3 3.3.3

The citizens of Idaho who believe that this is a jobs issue, need to remember that saying no to the SIS, doesn't mean your turning your back on Idaho's future. Agriculture and tourism are Idaho's best and healthiest industries. Non-extractive, non-polluting, and outdoor oriented. The SIS could destroy significant parts of each of these growing, decentralized, and healthy industries. The SIS could destroy Idaho. I say no to the SIS. 5.27.3.4

449

Hearing Officer
for Public Testimony
on SIS Hearings
Twin Falls, Idaho
March 28, 1988

Hearing Officer -

I am Margaret Macdonald-Stewart, a 14 year resident of Ketchum, Idaho.

I could have chosen to speak against the creation of the SIS anywhere in our country for a myriad of reasons, but the reason I did choose was that of history and the lessons we have failed to learn as one of the world's most advanced and sophisticated nations.

In my short lifetime, I have been witness to our nation fully supporting, both financially and militarily, some of the cruelest, harshest and most corrupt dictators modern history has ever seen. Our support was not based on human need or compassion, it was not based on better health and education for those in need. When all reasons were reduced to their lowest factor, our support was based solely on greed. And in our greedy wake, we have left economies shattered, entire societies in shambles and millions of lives destroyed.

And now, without even leaving our own borders, there are highly intelligent, advanced and sophisticated minds that are trying to create by far the most cruel, harsh, corrupt and evil dictator the world could ever imagine. Their support is not based on human need and compassion, nor on better health and education — it is based on greed.

I don't for a moment believe that the proposed building of the SIS facility here in Idaho or anywhere, would stop just at the building and the 7 year needless lifespan of plutonium purification. It is easy to read between the lines to see that this facility is a cancer, becoming larger and more deadly as more "classified" programs are found for it & its' products. It would become a dictator of monstrous proportions - one that would find in its' wake economies shattered, societies in shambles and very likely millions of lives destroyed — right here in our own beautiful country. 5.22.3

But this will happen only if we allow it to happen. 4.1

I say we have learned enough lessons. There is no justifiable need to create this facility and I strongly oppose any further action in planning, building or operating the SIS anywhere. 1.1

Respectfully —
Margaret Macdonald - Stewart
P.O. Box 2404
Ketchum, Idaho, 83340

Margaret Macdonald-Stewart

E481

I'm opposed to the SIS for numerous reasons.

Foremost, is the Danger Nuclear ~~materials~~ Power ~~poses~~ poses to man.

3.2.2 The Federal Govt and the DOE have for years ~~lied to~~ played the American Public concerning the safety of Nuclear Power.

6.5.5 The SIS, no matter how safe it is touted, is a menace to mankind as it is harmful and will at some point affect our environment in a negative manner

1.1 Please do not build the SIS here or anywhere else. Enough is Enough.

Thank You

Cal Salaneya

Stay with waste disposal
- New Site
- Rocky Rocks
- Three mile Isle

451

E482

Exhibit 482

Tavil Paul
Box 362 Ketchum Id.

D.O.E.
SIS Project Hearing
Twin Falls Idaho March 25, 1986

Dear Sirs

I strongly support the No ACTION Alternative

1.1 I am a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces. I recieved the Purple Heart and other decorations during my tour of duty in South East Asia. I have seen first hand the awful effects of chemical and conventional warfare. It makes me sick. Warefare is a tragic waste of natural resources and humane energy.

Most of us have seen photographic evidence of what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and more recently at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl. Nuclear war is an unacceptable means to settle any arguments or disagreements on religious, political or economic philosophies. We must, each of us, 4.14 strive to accheive PEACE. Peace will not just appear by itself WE MUST WORK FOR IT. It will not come easily, few things worthwhile do. We must nurture it in our hearts and show by our actions that Peace is what we truely want. Our leaders are working towards a reduction in nuclear arms. Let us show support for peace and oppose the production of weapons grade plutonium.

4.1 The D.O.E DEIS for the SIS Project does not show a real need for additional weapons grade
4.6 plutonium. The N Reactor at the Hanford, Wa plant
was shut down, It produced plutonium. One reason
4.2.1 stated by D.O.E. staff was that we did not need to
produce any more plutonium, we were "already in it".

As a tax payer I can not support spending a
6.3 billion dollars on a project to produce a toxic
substance - Plutonium the Ultimate Pesticide -
that we don't need any more of.
The disclaimer on the cover of the DEIS shows
2.3 the D.O.E.'s lack of responsibility for their
actions... I don't want any part of the D.O.E.'s
plans here in Idaho or anywhere

Sincerely
Carol Paul

E483

→ 1- T. Hall
1- file

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is R. B. Knighton and I live at 588 N 600 E Firth, Idaho. I am employed at WINCO and have lived in Idaho for 26 years.

4.15.4 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

1.1 Very truly yours,

Richard B Knighton
Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1986
SIS Project Office

453

112

E484

→ 1- T. Hall
1- file

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is Marguerite Hammond and I live at Basalt Highway, Idaho. I am employed at Wife of Richard Flood and have lived in Idaho for 52 years.

4.15.4 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

1.1 Very truly yours,

Marguerite Hammond
Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

227

E485

→ 1- T. Hill
1- File

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is Clyde Hammond and I live at 725 W 16th St, Idaho. I am employed at Retired FCTC and have lived in Idaho for 60 years.

4.15.4
1.1 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

C E Hammond
Signed

454

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MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

226

E486

→ 1- T. Hill
1- File

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Larry E Piser and I live at 3385 So Blvd Idaho Falls, Idaho. I am employed at INEL and have lived in Idaho for 51 years. 5.27.6.1

4.15.4

1.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Larry E Piser
Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

214

E487

1-T Hill
1-File

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is GEORGE J BRUHA and I live at 4365 Linden Rd Idaho Falls, Idaho. I am employed at ICPP and have lived in Idaho for 21 years.

4.15.4 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

1.1

Very truly yours,

Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

215

E488

1-T. Hill
1-File

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Lisa Smith and I live at Pingree, Idaho. I am employed at WINCO and have lived in Idaho for 29 years.

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

1.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Lisa L Smith
Signed

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MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

108

455

E489

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1-T. Hall
1-File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is PAUL C. DUNLAP and I live at 3430 W. ELMWOOD I.F.,
Idaho. I am employed at WINCO ICPP and have lived in
Idaho for 4 years.

4.15.4 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project
1.1 necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the
project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Paul C. Dunlap
Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

E490

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1-T. Hall
1-File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Kenneth J. Taylor and I live at Idaho Falls, 5.27.6.1
Idaho. I am employed at WINCO and have lived in
Idaho for 19 years.

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project 4.15.4
necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the 1.1
project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth J. Taylor
Signed

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MAR 19 1988
SIS Project Office

E491

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1-T. Hall
1-File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1
4.15.4
1.1

My name is Lucy B. Ballesteros and I live at Blackfoot, Idaho. I am employed at WINCO - FRP and have lived in Idaho for 18 years.

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Signed

457

111

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1988
SIS Project Office

E492

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1-T. Hall
1-File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1
4.15.4
1.1

My name is Morris DeBorde and I live at Idaho Falls, Idaho. I am employed at Westinghouse Idaho Nuc. and have lived in Idaho for 5 years.

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Signed

107

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

E493

from EICIE 3/11/88

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1 - T. Hill
1 - File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is K.C. McGee, M.D. and I live at Pocatello,
4.15.4 Idaho. I am employed at self-employed physician and have lived in
1.1 Idaho for 7 years.

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

K.C. McGee
Signed

458

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

105

E494

from EICIE 3/11/88

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

1 - T. Hill
1 - File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is KAREN McGee and I live at Pocatello,
Idaho. I am employed at City of Pocatello - city council (women) and have lived in
Idaho for 7 years.

5.27.6.1
4.15.4
1.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Karen A. McGee
Signed

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

104

1-T. Hill
1-File

Suggested format for written or oral testimony at the SIS hearings:

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1 My name is Jim Johnstone and I live at 349N 500W Blackfoot,
4.15.4 Idaho. I am employed at Idaho Power Co and have lived in
Idaho for 36 years. 15 of which have been in the Pocatello-Blackfoot area

1.1 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Jim Johnstone
Signed 3-7-88

083

459

PACKHAM MORTUARY
A Home for Funerals

285 NORTH SHILLING AVENUE
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO 83221-2099
(208) 785-0330

1-T. Hill
1-File

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS PROJECT MANAGER
U.S. Department of Energy
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: Written Testimony on SIS Project

Dear Dr. Nichols:

As a private businessman and also as a member of the Blackfoot City Council, please accept this letter as written support for the proposed SIS Project at the Idaho Nuclear Engineering Laboratory site. Having lived all my life (42 years) in Blackfoot, I am somewhat familiar with the INEL site and the surrounding communities. I have heard nothing but support for the idea of locating the Project in this area. 1.1 5.27.6.1

I know that our City Council has talked favorably about the positive economic benefits that would come from the construction and operation of the project. And we feel certain that the Greater Blackfoot area is NOW able to provide the stable work force, housing, and contractors you would need. And with Idaho State University so close, we have excellent educational and training facilities close at hand. 5.27.11.1

Although some may worry about environmental impact, the draft impact statement appears to favor this site over the Washington and Georgia alternatives. My family and I would welcome this new technology into the area, and feel that economic benefits far outweigh any supposed risks. 6.2

Please look favorably on the construction of the SIS, and then know most assuredly that we'd like to have that Project in Idaho!

Sincerely,

Dean A. Packham
Owner/Manager
...and
Councilman, City of Blackfoot

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

DAP/dp

068

MEMBER:
NATIONAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOC.

E497

1-T. Wm
1-file

March 10

Ed Bamberry
B.A. Local #732

Dear Ed-

This letter is to inform that I am in favor of the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS).

1.1

I will not be able to give an oral statement but feel free to use this letter as my strong statement that Idaho needs this project.

Sincerely,

Clarence Reimer

RECEIVED
MAR 19 [illegible]

122

460

E498

Pocatello Regional Medical Center
THE MED CENTER SERVING SOUTHEAST IDAHO
Richard M. Cagen, Administrator

Jill
T. Hill

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I apologize for my inability to be in attendance at the Environmental Impact Statement Hearing in Idaho Falls on Friday, March 25, 1988 in reference to the SIS project. However, I would like to voice my support and do so in this written testimony. It is my hope that this written testimony will receive equal consideration by the review panel as the oral testimony would have. 1.1

As I am sure you are certainly aware, the Southeastern Idaho economy is in great need of major new development and is fully capable of supporting such a project with existing services. It is my impression that the economic benefits to this region will far out weigh any environmental or social risks which may be inherent in the technology. Being in the healthcare field, I can assure you that a decline in the local economy has a tremendous impact on the healthcare industry and I would also like to assure you that the capacity exists in the healthcare facilities in Southeastern Idaho to support any new major development in this region. There would also be a tremendous economic benefit to the community if the healthcare utilization in this area increased and healthcare utilization can only increase with an increase in the economic support by projects and programs such as the SIS project. 6.2 5.27.11.2

I have lived in Southeastern Idaho for six years as Administrator of Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center and currently and for the last three and one-half years as Administrator of Pocatello Regional Medical Center. I feel that the INEL is ideally suited for this project and that local businesses in the community are strongly supportive of the INEL site. Additionally, it is important to point out that with two Regional Medical Centers in Pocatello and one in Idaho Falls, we have the medical expertise and the facilities to handle the medical needs of the employees and families involved in this project.

Hence, I support the project functionally as well as seeing the need and the benefit for the project for the region as a whole.

228

777 Hospital Way, Pocatello, Idaho 83201 / 208-234-0777
A member of INTERMOUNTAIN HEALTH CARE, INC. / A community hospital system serving the Intermountain West

I appreciate the opportunity to give this written testimony and again hope it is received with the same support that any oral testimony would be received.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Cagen
Administrator

cc: Richard Clay, Chairman, PRMC Board of Trustees
Peter Groom, M.D., Vice-Chairman, PRMC Board of Trustees
June Heilman, M.D., Chief of Medical Staff

461

E499

F ruary 26,1988

1- T. Hall
1- F/C replies
1- Fred Blair (Original)
1- D Bergquist

Secretary John Herrington
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave.
Washington D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Herrington;

How can the DOE even consider locating a plutonium producing plant like the Special Isotope Seperation, that requires high security, at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory?

In 1986, INEL management,DOE Inspector General and the FBI condoned and concealed a vicious, fraudulent, slanderous 4 year campaign by INEL employees to obtain business secrets. The INEL employees used conspiracy, fraud,slander.bribery and extortion to obtain information. These INEL employees had high security clearances.

5.25.6

In 1987 the same INEL employees managed to steal proprietery information from a DOE program. The proprietery information was in the possession of and the responsibility of the federal government so the INEL employees actually stole the information from the federal government. The INEL employees still have the high security clearances

In 1988 the INEL employees have criminal federal law violations against them and will under go FBI investigation. These INEL employees still have the high security clearances.

All of this was condoned and concealed by INEL management, DOE Inspector General and the FBI.

How can the government claim that it protects the national interest when it issues high security clearances to protect secrets then turns around and condones and conceals the stealing of secrets by the same people who are issued the clearances?

Your fox took 4 years to raid my chicken coop across the street do you really think that your's is safe with him in it?

The INEL has shown continuous irresponsibility in joining with other federal agencies to violate everything that stands for national security.

Sincerely,
William Hyde

Copies to:
Senators McClure and Symms
Represenative Stallings
FBI Director Sessions
DOE; Idaho Operations Office, for inclusion in SIS environmental impact statement.
National Security Agency

Note; I know that at least one of the INEL employees is employed by Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Company which is the INEL prime contractor for the SIS project.

076 DOE/EIS 0136 FEB 1986

SECTION 4.1.5 PAGE 4-36 & 4-37

E500



RICHARD "LOG HOME" STOPOL
LOG CONSTRUCTION SPECIALIST

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1-T. Hill
1-File
1-D. Bergquist

March 12, 1988
Dr. Clay Nichols
Dept. of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

1.1 My name is Richard Stopol. I live and operate a small business in Hailey, Idaho.

5.30.3.8 I am against bringing the Special Isotope Seperator (SIS) project to INEL in Idaho Falls.

I don't want any more radioactive waste, plutonium or any other hazardous materials brought into this state under any conditions.

4.13 I am against building any more nuclear weapons. I do not want my home state to be part of the weapons building process.

4.15.5 Even if I was in favor of building and using more nuclear bombs, the government has announced there is an abundance of plutonium to meet the demands for new weapons.

I don't care if the project will produce 750 jobs or 750,000 jobs, these are not the kinds of jobs we need to help Idaho grow.

5.27.7.17 The two places I hear most frequently mentioned in conjunction with the SIS are Hanford and Rocky Flats. Next to Three Mile Island, these are two of the most poluted places in this country. Lets not connect Idaho Falls with these two waated zones.

On top of the Snake River aquifir, south of millions of acres of the most pristine forests in America, you have got to be kidding. This is madness.

5.12.1 There isnt one single good reason to build the SIS from what I've heard.

It seems to me there is something drastically wrong with the leadership in Idaho for the politicians to be supporting this project.

People who are concerned about the degredation of the environment in Idaho, in America and all around the planet are becomming stronger and more united all the time. We will do everything necessary to defeat this insane project and others like it.

Idaho is the greatest of all 50 states. That is why I live here. Let's not poison it.

Thank you,
Richard Stopol

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

(208)788-9479
P.O.BOX 1291 HAILEY, IDAHO 83333

048

462

E501

1-CRN
1-Hearing File
1-T Hill
1-D. Bergquist

IKEN COUNTY

Telephone: (803) 642-1500

istant County Administrator
ry R. Smith

828 Richland Ave., West
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

March 1, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
United States Department of Energy
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Thank you very much for the letter dated February 11, 1988, from Don Ofte, Manager of the Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office.

This letter is to inform you that Aiken County, South Carolina has no official comment to make at this time on the special isotope separations project draft and environmental impact statement. Official comment is reserved for a later date.

I am

Respectfully,

Garry R. Smith
Assistant County Administrator

cc: Mr. Cliff Webb, U.S. Department of Energy, External Affairs, c/o Savannah River Plant

GRS/src

L301883

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

AIKEN COUNTY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, RELIGION, AGE, AND HANDICAPPED STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT OR PROVISION OF SERVICES.

057

E502

1- P. Phelps
1- D. Bergquist
1- File

March 2, 1988

Susan Alban
Box 1131
Ketchum, Id. 83340

Mr. Clay Nichols
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

1.1
6.2
5.27.2

I would like to go on record and express my opposition to the proposed SIS project. I feel that the boost to Idaho's economy and job market is far over-shadowed by the risk to our health and environment.

We can not take the risk of a possible accident. Even a rumor of radioactive leakage would ruin our resort's reputation. Idaho will loose in the end.

Stop the SIS project!

Sincerely,

Susan Alban

Susan Alban

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1988
SIS Project Office

058

463

E503

1- T. Hill
1- File

Bret & Lori Berier's
Topnotch
FINE FURNISHINGS

March 16, 1988

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE INEL
PRESENTED THROUGH THE SNAKE RIVER ALLIANCE

Clay Nichols
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

To Whom it does concern in the INEL:

1.1
4.1
4.7.1
5.30.1.13
2.7.2
3.2.1
2.7.2

Please put me on record as entering a strong opposition to the Special Isotope Separation Project. being considered for the INEL.

There is no adequate proof of need for the SIS project. Justifications and rational for the SIS, based on "redundancy & Flexibility" are redundant and superfluous. There is no evidence that we need to increase production of Plutonium for weapons. I am against the SIS because the issue of waste disposal is not nearly adequitly addressed. I am against the SIS because of the poor safety record of the D.O.E., and the psycological detriment posed by the impending and constant threat of contamination of our air, ground, and aquifer.

Please, and a most definitly don't place us in a position of liability for no other reason than "Redundancy and Flexibility".

Sincerely
Bret Berier
Bret Berier
President / CEO

bb

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

620 Sun Valley Road - Box 2250 - Ketchum, ID 83340- (208)

092

E504

Albertsons®

→ 1- File
1- T. Hill

March 18, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: Special Isotope Separator (SIS)

Dear Dr. Nichols:

464

1.1 Albertson's, Inc., would like to go on record in strong support of the SIS project in Eastern Idaho. We feel this project would provide a vital stimulative to the economy of Eastern Idaho, with an infusion of jobs and income to help keep that part of the state economically progressive.

5.27.6.1 We hope that this program is successful, and if we can provide any additional assistance to you, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Gerald R. Rudd
Senior Vice President
Human Resources

GRR/mdc

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MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

097

E505

→ 1- T. Hill
1- File

March 14, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My wife and I wish to take this opportunity to voice our strong objections to the SIS project. 1.1

First and foremost, we fundamentally disagree that war is made less likely or political stability made more certain by the existence of nuclear weapons of destruction. 3.4

Secondly, we do not believe that it has been adequately demonstrated that such a facility is necessary for the maintenance of the current national level of nuclear armaments. 4.1

Thirdly, we feel that the government has established a record of shortsightness in regard to the environmental impact and the safe operation of nuclear facilities, and has still not adequately dealt with the disposal of wastes generated by nuclear facilities. 3.2.2

Please put us on record as opposing the SIS project in general, and in particular of situating it at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. 5.30.4.14

Sincerely,
Charles R. Ferguson
Rosalie M. Ferguson

Charles R. Ferguson
Rosalie M. Ferguson
250 10th STREET
IDAHO FALLS, ID.
83401

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

089

E506

Monument, Idaho
Mar. 15, 1988

1-T. Hill
1-File

Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Sirs;

I wish to go on record as being opposed
1.1 to the construction of the S.I.S. Facility
at the I.N.E.E.L.

I am opposed to the construction of this
4.1 Facility at any location until there is
more proof of need.

At such time that need is proven it
should be built at a place where a large
5.29.31 share of this material is available, so as
to eliminate transporting this material
across country.

The D.O.E. has admitted to Ground
5.30.4.14 Water Pollution, and we know there has been
plenty of untold Air Pollution. We do
not need more of this.

There are many other reasons that I oppose
this Facility, but these are the critical
ones.

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MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

231

A Concerned Senior Citizen
Milburn Hawker Jr.

465

E507

1- T. Hill
1- File

P.O. BOX 1587
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

March 15, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
785 Doe Pl.
Idaho Falls, ID. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Your name was given to me over the phone since I cannot attend the March 28 hearing.

Would you please be kind enough to have my testimony included in the hearing record. It is enclosed.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Hildegard R.

Hildegard Raeber

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

219

E508

1- T Hill
1- File

P.O. BOX 1587
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

March 15, 1988

RE: SIS

1.1 May I please submit my written testimony before the SIS Hearing March 18, 1988 in Idaho Falls.

4.13 I am vehemently opposed to the production of weapongrade plutonium for warheads.

5.24.27 Reason: We don't need more warheads.

Plutonium is highly toxic and remains deadly for thousands of years.

We don't need this danger here in Idaho nor anywhere else in our country or anywhere else in the world.

6.5.5 To give the INEL the green light for this project would severely jeopardize our legacy to our children and all future generations which is already questionable.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Hildegard Raeber

Hildegard Raeber

RECEIVED
MAR 17
SIS Project Office

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

1- File
1- T. Hill
1- D. Bergquist

MARCH 10, 1988
RT4 BOX 7349
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83301

MR. Nichols

I WISH MY WRITTEN TESTIMONY TO BE included in the record of public hearings on the proposed Special Isotope Separation facility. ~~I would like~~ I wish to go on record in OPPOSITION TO THIS FACILITY WHERE EVER IT IS BUILT. 1.1

I am opposed to this project because we don't need anymore weapons which require plutonium. We already have more than enough plutonium with more on the way. According to a March 14th 1988 NEWSWEEK article the nation currently has over 100 tons of plutonium around with more to come with returning warheads under the INF agreement. 4.13
More than enough to destroy the planet several times. We don't need anymore. Why waste the money. Put the money into research grant at universities which will provide spin off industries which will boost employment in non military industries. 6.3

A second reason I am opposed is safety— Anywhere, let alone close enough to 5.12.1

028

1-T. Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
Special Isotope Separator Hearing
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Sir:

I submit this letter to be entered into the record on the hearings about locating the S. I. S. project in Idaho.

I do not want the S. I. S. project to be built in Idaho for three reasons:

1) These types of projects reek havoc on our local economy. They are boom followed by bust. First come the civil workers, earth movers, concrete and rebar workers. By-in-large, they move here or move back here, work for 18 months then go on unemployment while searching for another place to invade. They are replaced by the armies of pipefitters, millwrights, etc., to be followed by the electricians and instrumentation specialists. They all put a drain on our schools and other community services. Like renters who do not have respect for property in which they do not have equity, some of these transients do not respect our environment. The permanent workers who man the finished plant don't buy the construction worker's trailer houses. The permanent workers number represent 20% of the construction work force. The remaining residents must bear the burden of paying for the expanded community services. Idaho does not have the economic inertia to absorb this size bump without negative reactions. 1.1 5.27.10

2) I do not trust the information that the engineers are giving the public. Remember that these are the same engineers who convinced the local building officials to change the seismic zoning in the Uniform Building code. I experienced the Challis earthquake of 1983. I do not believe that the INEL is in Zone 2 anymore than I believe that the zone boundary makes a 90 degree turn at the Idaho-Utah border and follows it for 50 miles or so. (See the enclosed excerpt from UBC) 3.2.2 5.10.5

119

467

According to the San Newsweek article 3.2.9 the Savannah River plant has been plagued with problems which also is above an aquapher. The National Academy 3.2.21 of Sciens has found serious problems with the facility — maybe this is why the DOE want to build a new one. Also lets not forget that Karen Silkwood speaks at the Kerr-McGee plutonium facility in Oklahoma. Once again safety relates, contamination of individuals and property. All nicely swept under the rug for Terminated with an suspicious autoaccident. 5.30.3.1

You folks always tell the same old tried stories. It's SAFE. For what, who, when where?? It is well known that a accident of a gram will sideline career. You can't handle your waste — don't know what to do with it. Putting it in drums and ponds will get rid of a 24,000 year problem. 5.24.27

Do not concerned the DOE and it bed wants big bucks give a shoot about safety or necessity — only big bucks. Put your dollars into good energy — solar and education. Not in the pocket of the fat cats. 3.2.2 6.3

Thank you.

Sincerely,
James L Barta
JAMES L. BARTA
29A

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
[illegible] Project Office

524 West Halliday
Pocatello, ID 83204
March 16, 1988

3) Lastly, I have enclosed an article from NEWSWEEK dated March 14, 1988. I would like that article to be entered into the record in its entirety. Please note the sub-heading and please re-evaluate the need for S. I. S.

4.2.1

Sincerely yours,

Paul Aschenbrenner

Paul Aschenbrenner
(208) 232-6823

468

1198

TECHNOLOGY

The Plutonium Factor

We're awash in the stuff—so why risk problems?

The situation might be comical—if it weren't so expensive and so potentially dangerous. The subject is plutonium, the man-made element used in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki and in most modern warheads. Ronald Reagan ordered a major increase in U.S. plutonium production in the early 1980s as part of his proposed arms buildup. But Congress did not give Reagan all the MX missiles and other weapons he wanted. Now the nation is awash in plutonium, and U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreements will reduce the need still further.

At the same time, safety concerns have forced all but one of the Department of Energy's aging plutonium-producing reactors to shut down. The remaining plant, Savannah River in South Carolina, has been plagued with problems. Last month officials there reduced operating-power levels for the third time in 15 months, after scientists for Du Pont, which runs the facility for DOE, discovered yet another error in the heat calculations. "It was a clear signal," said one government investigator, "that they are concerned down there about the ability of the emergency core cooling system to contain a catastrophic accident." Given the plutonium surplus, critics say it is time to put the facility out of its misery and shutter it as well. Instead, DOE wants to spend $89 million repairing the Savannah River Plant and is pressing for another weapons-production reactor as well.

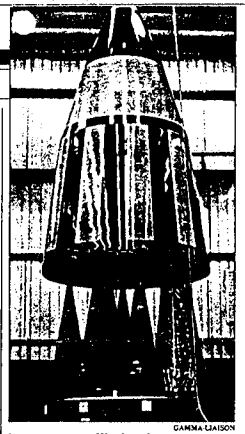
DOE officials insist that the Savannah River reactors are safe and that the power reductions simply reflect prudent operating policies. But they acknowledge that the plant is laden with serious operational problems that were uncovered by a National Academy of Sciences team last year. Some repairs are already under way, and DOE hopes that the plant will be operating at full power by 1990. Even then, critics say, the Savannah River facility may be susceptible to a serious accident—in part because it does not have a concrete containment dome to trap released radiation, like those required at commercial nuclear plants. Just last week the plant suffered one more public-relations blow when a puff of radioactive tritium, another element used in weapons production, escaped into the atmosphere, though DOE said it posed no health danger.

Short of a complete disaster, Savannah River is causing problems to the local ecology. Environmentalists say that low-level radioactive waste and toxic chemicals placed in shallow, unlined seepage basins since the 1950s are leeching into the soil and ground water. Critics are particularly concerned that contamination could reach the vast underground Tuscaloosa aquifer that supplies drinking water for South Carolina and several other states. Pat Whitfield, DOE's assistant manager for environment, safety and health at the plant, says that danger is "remote." Still, DOE estimates that it could cost as much as $7 billion to completely clean up the Savannah River facility. "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people," says Sen. John Glenn, one of several lawmakers seeking tighter controls at the DOE plants.

Slow decay: Does the nation really need the plutonium Savannah River is producing? DOE supply-and-demand figures are classified. But Thomas Cochran, coauthor of the Nuclear Weapons Databook, estimates that U.S. production more than doubled between 1980 and 1985, at a time when U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons actually decreased 3 percent. What's more, plutonium decays so slowly that it can be recycled from obsolete weapons, giving DOE a vast additional supply. Cochran calculates that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stockpiled in weapons, 10 more tons in storage and an additional 10 tons in available scrap. Retiring about 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons; the START accord could yield yet another 15 tons. By contrast, the Savannah River reactor provides only about one-quarter of a ton annually.

DOE officials say their real concern in preserving Savannah River is to insure adequate supplies of tritium, several grams of which go into each warhead to increase its explosive yield. Unlike plutonium, tritium decays quickly and must be replaced every few years. DOE is pressing for a new tritium-producing reactor, which could be converted to produce plutonium if necessary. But cost estimates range as high as $10 billion—and critics say even tritium may not be so critical if arms-reduction efforts continue. In fact, Paul Leventhal of the Nuclear Control Institute, a private research center, has proposed a novel "tritium factor" approach to arms control: if both sides stopped producing the radioactive isotope, about 6 percent of their warheads would automatically become obsolete each year—the rate at which tritium naturally decays.

MELINDA BECK with DOUGLAS WALLER in Washington



GAMMA-LIAISON

The end product: *Warheads for an MX*



RON WILSON—PICTURE CROSS

Still necessary after all these years? *The Savannah River Plant*

1198

E510

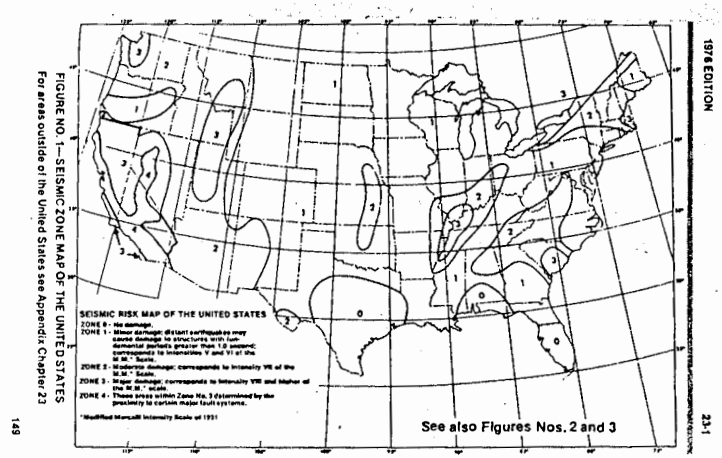


FIGURE NO. 1—SEISMIC ZONE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
For areas outside of the United States see Appendix Chapter 23

149

March 18, 1988 Re: SIS

1-T. Hall
1-File

Dear Mr. Nichols,

My family along with many others in Idaho, believe that the SIS should not be placed in Idaho or any other part of the country. We ask that our receipt be included in the hearing record and call for NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Thank you. Sincerely, James T. Jay C

1.1

469

086

E511

1 - T. Hall
1 - File Replies

445 South Cleveland
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
March 17, 1988

RE: SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

U. S. Department of Energy
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Gentlemen:

S.I.S. No! No! No!

5.27.10 I've read many newspaper articles stating positive results for the area, if only INEL is awarded the construction of the SIS project. It is always the needs for higher employment and greater economic growth that win the praise. You have the support of all the Chambers of Commerce in the area. Have they considered the boom and bust effect after eight years of SIS operation on the local economy? Have they listened to the Hanford, Washington people tell of their devastation since they have lost their jobs? Have they read of the pollution from radioactive by-products

3.2.2 at the Savannah River Plant? I am enclosing an article from the Blackfoot News by Jack Anderson.

3.3.1 During the years when the AEC first came to Idaho Falls we were told it would be "Atoms For Peace." I'm sorry to know we have the waste from Three Mile Island. Now it is weapons grade plutonium!

5.30.3.8 I was pleased to read that north Idaho held the Do It Yourself SIS Hearing. I have understanding for the protesters near Mercury, Nevada to Reclaim the Test Site.

Thank you for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Also, you have a very fine Public Relations staff. We thank you for the tour at the site.

1.1 In closing, I would ask that "No Action" be taken on the Special Isotope Separation Project. I will attend the hearing March 25, 1988.

Sincerely yours,

Myrna Hayward

Myrna Hayward

Encl.

128

470

128A

4A — THE MORNING NEWS, BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Tuesday, March 15, 1988

—OPINION—

No awards for DOE



Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — Three auditors who uncovered problems at America's weapons-manufacturing nuclear reactors have paid for their candor. When Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., recommended that the Energy Department publicly recognize the courage of the trio, the three were rewarded in a curious fashion and in varying degrees.

One is slated for a transfer, one was laid off, and the third was transferred before Dingell got involved. At this year's Energy Department awards ceremony, the honors went to others.

Now Dingell's subcommittee on oversight and investigations for the House Energy and Commerce Committee may hold a hearing to look at the way the three were treated. While nothing is final, a subcommittee staffer told us hearings were a "distinct possibility."

Dingell has long been interested in safety and security lapses at the plants where U.S. nuclear weapons are built. We piqued his interest in 1982 when we hired a helicopter to fly one of our associates back and forth over the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina. No one challenged the helicoptor, showing how vulnerable the nuclear reactor would be tos terrorist attack.

Our reports prompted Dingell's subcommittee to examine security in 1983. In the process, Dingell turned up what he called "a curious reward and punishment system" for employees who make mistakes or who uncover the mistakes of others.

The recent treatment of the trio of auditors may show that little has changed for employees who blow the whistle.

The three auditors, Casey Ruud, James Simpkin and Mark Hermanson, appeared before Dingell's subcommittee last October to testify about what they thought were serious safety problems at the complex of nuclear reactors in Hanford, Wash. It is their job to audit the plants, but they said their concerns were ignored by the private contractors operating the plants. The Department of Energy is supposed to oversee those contractors.

After hearing their stories, Dingell wrote to Energy Secretary John Herrington, nominating them for public recognition. "Such recognition would serve notice that the department is serious about improving its health and safety program," he wrote.

Undersecretary Joseph Salgado wrote back more than two months later. He gave Dingell some information the congressman had requested for his investigation, but made no mention of awards.

One week before that, Herrington had already given the DOE's highest award, the Secretary's Gold Medal, to Raymond Romatowski, the manager of DOE's Albuquerque Operations Office. He is a 30-year veteran who twice last year appeared before House subcommittees to answer questions about problems in his jurisdiction. In one case, he was required to answer charges that his office had done little safety training and that its oversight of contractors was spotty.

Our reporter Lane Williams asked Salgado's office why Dingell's suggestion to honor the three auditors was disregarded. Salgado's press secretary said the letter to Dingell was "carefully considered" and said everything Salgado wanted to say about the subject.

One of the auditors, Simpkin, told us that he was transferred to a less sensitive job after his audit at Hanford. But since Dingell's congressional inquiry began, Simpkin said he has felt less pressure on himself.

Before Dingell's hearing, the second auditor, Ruud, was transferred from the reactor at Hanford to a proposed nuclear waste storage site in Washington state. But the location was not chosen as the nuclear dump, and Ruud was laid off.

The third auditor, Hermanson, was hesitant to comment on his case, but our sources say he is slated for a transfer. In his case, the new job will bring an increase in pay.

E512

City of Chubbuck

5160 Yellowstone Avenue
CHUBBUCK, IDAHO 83202
(208) 237-2400

CHUBBUCK CITY PRIDE

March 17, 1988

1- T. Hill
1- File

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Re: SIS PROJECT SUPPORT

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I am enclosing a copy of a resolution the Chubbuck City Council unanimously adopted March 1, 1988.

If we can do anymore in this regard, please advise.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,
Ron C. Conlin
Chubbuck City Clerk

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

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471

CITY OF CHUBBUCK, IDAHO

RESOLUTION #1-88

1.1

WHEREAS, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) is a major facility and employer in southeastern Idaho;

WHEREAS, the continued viability of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory is deemed by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chubbuck to be in the best interests of the residents of the City of Chubbuck;

WHEREAS, the INEL has been proposed as the site for location of the Special Isotope Separation Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chubbuck that the Mayor and the Council do unanimously support the Special Isotope Separation Project and further support the construction and operation of the SIS production facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

The Mayor and Council do further urge that all citizens of Chubbuck support the project and its location at the INEL facility.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR ON MARCH 1, 1988.

John O. Cotant, Jr., Mayor

ATTEST:

Ron C. Conlin, City Clerk

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Boyd Fullmer

Leroy Quick

Steve England

David Landon

472

from: John Daryl Wagner [redacted]
815 Kemp St, Apt #6
Boise, Idaho 83712-2850

L.T. Hill
11-7-88

3-17-88

Dear Dr. Clay Nichols,
Happy St. Patrick's Day!

This note is to express my opinion on the S.D.S. coming to Idaho. I understand that it is a plutonium reactor Separator. P.D.S. is a bitter acronym. I object to the transportation, storage etc. of any toxic waste products. The need for plutonium is not a significant need as is balancing the budget + the rest of your functions + for the direct benefit of the people - issues such as poverty, domestic violence, drug problems need to be a higher priority than weapons production + related activities. Count the weapons - do we or don't we have enough for world destruction? If creating jobs is a benefit here - lets create them around helping people become productive citizens.

THANK YOU. D Wagner

5.29.95
5.30.3.8
6.3
4.13
87

087

E514

→ T. Hall 1-7-88

Called To Tom. Hall for Hearing list 3/21/88

James R. White Consulting

2100 BELMONT AVE.-IDAHO FALLS, ID 83401
(208) 524-5464

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. DOE - Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

March 18, 1988

Dear Dr. Nichols,

I reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Department of Energy's Special Isotope Separation Project, and I would like the following comments:

2.1.1 1) I found the report to be well organized and informative. The persons who prepared the report should be commended.

2.7.8 2) As I understand it, the objective of the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is to provide environmental input into a USDOE decision on the proposed construction and operation of a SIS project and on the selection of a site for such a project. I feel that an environmental consideration has been ignored which could significantly influence the decision on the selection of a site for the SIS. This consideration is the consequences of a nuclear war.

2.7.10 Currently, the INEL probably would not be a prime target in a nuclear exchange. What I would like to see in the EIS is the incremental probability the INEL would become a target in a nuclear war, compared with the other proposed sites. I would also like to know what the incremental human consequences of the INEL being a target is, versus the other proposed sites, given the current population distribution around the sites and the prevailing wind patterns. I suspect that the

2.7.8 incremental probability the other sites would become targets is small - they are probably already targets. As a result of the smaller incremental probability, the human consequences of locating the SIS at these sites, given a nuclear war, could be significantly smaller than locating the SIS at INEL.

I feel that the probability of an all-out nuclear war occurring within the lifetime of the proposed project is significant. I feel this probability is much greater than other events considered in the Draft EIS, including seismic events, volcanic events, dam failures, tornados, etc. One of the reasons I choose to live in Idaho Falls is that I feel that the odds of surviving a nuclear exchange is greater in Idaho Falls than almost anywhere else in the United States. The SIS could change that. If the SIS were located at INEL, then Idaho Falls would be a much less desirable place for me to live.

473

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5.27.12.8 3) The economic benefits to the local community of locating the SIS at INEL is probably less than the if the SIS were located elsewhere. The local DOE office, through its contractors, has historically avoiding doing business with local spin-off companies. This is not the case at other DOE sites. The local engineering companies do much more work for other DOE locations than for the local DOE office. It is interesting to note that the Draft EIS itself was done by NUS corporation, rather than by a local firm.

2.12.5 4) It is not made clear in the Draft EIS why the INEL is the preferred site. From an environmental standpoint, other sites offer less consequences. The community surrounding the Hanford site has recently undergone a severe economic downturn due to the shutdown of the N-Reactor and the cancellation of the BWIP project. The SIS project is needed more at the Hanford site than at INEL. I suggest that the report be modified to indicate the basis the INEL site was chosen over the other locations.

1.1

5) The DOE has operated the INEL in the past in a manner that has caused little environmental consequences. This has not been the case at other DOE installations, notably Rocky Flats and Hanford. What guarantees do we have that the INEL will continue to be operated in a prudent manner? If DOE had to comply with current NRC requirements, it would have long since lost its licence to operate nuclear facilities. I think an independent review agency should be designated to monitor DOE activities in the nuclear area prior to starting anything new. If citizens are required to obey NRC rules and regulations, why not another government agency?

3.2.28

5.24.25

2.6.3 6) Several reports were referenced in the Draft EIS which are not available for public review since they are classified documents. I feel that a report written for public review and comment should only reference publicly available documents. Traditionally, the DOE has cloaked its operations in secrecy. Referencing classified documents in the Draft SIS is not a good sign.

2.9 7) In the list of organizations receiving copies of the Draft EIS, many public libraries were included. These included three public libraries near the Hanford plant and four public libraries near the Savannah River Plant. No public libraries were included in the vicinity of the INEL. The Idaho Falls Public Library was not included, nor were any public libraries in Pocatello, Blackfoot, Rigby, Arco, Ririe, Shelley, Burley, Rupert, Twin Falls, or any community within 200 miles of the proposed location of the SIS. This looks very suspicious.

I would also like to have an opportunity to make a brief statement at the March 25, 1988 Idaho Falls hearings. Please let me know if there is any question concerning this material.

Yours truly,

2 p.m.

James R. White
Consultant

98A

E515

95A

1-T. Hill
1-File

IDAHO FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT #91

690 JOHN ADAMS PARKWAY IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401 TEL. 522-7490

Administrative Office

March 17, 1988

LCRN File
1-T. Hill

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

The Board of Trustees for Idaho Falls School District #91 has considered the implications of locating the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). Idaho Falls is the host community for the major contracting agencies that conduct the research and provide the services at the INEL, and this school district provides the educational settings and services to many of the children of the families that are employed there.

As with any business that elects to locate in this area, the local school system responds with fscilities and services to any growth that might occur. Idaho Falls is growing now, and the district's schools are operating at capacity. To serve the growth we have been experiencing, classroom additions have been added to existing buildings. IF new housing additions require the construction of new schools, the District has ample bonding capacity to pay for those buildings. Historically, the community has supported bond issues identified for new school construction.

474

5.27.11.6

We note that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement projects the need for a construction work force of 440 personnel, most all of whom are available within a 50 mile radius of the INEL. It goes on to state that, "it is not anticipated that a significant number of construction personnel will migrate into the region", should this assumption be correct.

After construction the environmental study indicates, "Operation of SIS facilities would require a workspace of about 440 personnel . . . The population growth that would be associated with in-migrating operating personnel is not expected to have major impacts on local governmental services and community infrastructures."

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1988

SIS Project Office

095

"Whatever may be the limitations which stifle inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the school should ever encourage curiosity and inquiry, being mindful that imagination is as important as knowledge."
The Quest

Dr. Clayton Nichols

We also note that hiring of the operating and technical staff will occur over a two year period and impact selected schools. The two year period should give the District sufficient reaction time to secure the additional staff and housing.

As Trustees we recognize our responsibilities to provide a strong program of instruction to the students of this District, and to support the economic growth of this community.

Sincerely yours,

H. Ray Hart, Chairman

Clyde Toole

Marjorie Miller

Gerald Mill

Paul Coltrin

E516

Box 511
Challis, Idaho 83226
February 17, 1988

1- T. Hill
1- file

Dear Sir:

Regarding the proposed 515 plant construction at the INEL Site, I'd like to express a laymen's opinion. I don't support the project at INEL, or anywhere, mainly for two reasons.

4.1 1. I don't agree that the case has been made for the need for more plutonium.

5.12.5 2. I don't feel confident that the deadly wastes, that will be created, can be safely disposed of, not on top of that big aquifer.

4.3 With arms reduction agreements in the wings, and the need to cut spending and reduce our Federal deficit, and in view of the two reasons I listed above,

4.15.2 I don't think it makes sense to do it.

Regarding turning INEL into a leading laser research lab, I understand

3.3.1 that 515 would transform INEL into a nuclear weapons ~~production~~ site.

Regarding a boost for Idaho's economy, I think we should support a couple of Idaho's strongest industries, tourism and agriculture, and not threaten them with this. At best, it's a boom and bust proposition in the long haul. 5.27.5.2

5.27.10

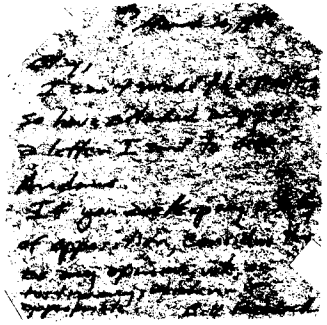
In summary, I don't think, at this point, that we need 515, nor am I convinced we can handle it. Maybe I don't completely trust DOE. I respectfully request that you withhold your support of the project. 1.1

3.2.2

Thank you,
W. R. Paddock

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
515 Project Office

475



RECEIVED
MAR 1 8
SIS Proj

I-T. Hill
→ 1-File

To Whom it may Concern

As a resident and construction worker of Southeastern Idaho I would like to support the SIS project located at the INEL Site. 1.1

The environmental, health and safety impacts of the INEL would not be any more or less than those projected at the other two alternative sites. All these issues would be under strict guidlines and regulations and would be minimal and non threatening. 6.1.2

The surrounding areas of the Inel Site are able to offer necessary housing, education and training for any specialized needs the businesses in these areas are also in favor of this project. 5.27.11.1

The Southeastern Idaho economy is in a depressed state and is in great need of a new development to boost 5.27.6.1

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

I-T. Hall → I-File

Dear Sir:

As a long time resident of Southeast Idaho, I would like to voice my support of the SIS project to be located at the INEL Site.

The Southeastern Idaho economy is in a depressed state and is in great need of a new development to boost the economy. We have the necessary construction workforce available for such a project without getting people from out of state.

The surrounding areas of the INEL Site are able to offer necessary housing, education and training for any specialized needs. The businesses in these areas are also in favor of this project.

All the issues of the proposed site would be under strict guidlines and regulations and would be minimal and the economy. We have the necessary construction workforce available for such a project.

Very truly yours
Bill D. Haddon
Ironworker Local #732

E518

478

nonthreating to the environment
I strongly support the SIS
project being located at the
INEL Site

Very Truly yours
Bill Haddon
Brotherhood Local #732

i- T. Hill
- Hearing File
- CRN

School District Number Twenty-Five
Bannock County, Pocatello, Idaho

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES / EDUCATION CENTER / 3115 POLE LINE ROAD
P.O. BOX 1390 / (208) 232-3563
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83201

March 7, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Please accept this written testimony regarding the proposed SIS Project at INEL. 1.1

First, I would like to support the location of the SIS Project at INEL as opposed to other alternative sites. The beneficial impact to our economy is needed and desirable. The people of Southeast Idaho have generally accepted nuclear technology and the operations which are currently present at INEL. 5.24.23

Second, I have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement - DOE/EIS-0136, and would like to direct the major portion of my comments to the impact of the proposal upon the public schools located in School District No. 25, in the Pocatello - Chubbuck area. The draft, under Routine Nonradiological Operational Impacts - Socioeconomic Impacts, includes the statement that "...peak 2-year period of hiring might contribute to overcrowding of selected schools;..." It is my assumption that this statement is directed to Idaho Falls Public Schools. I assume this because it is my opinion, as Superintendent of Schools in School District No. 25, that no adverse overcrowding would occur in School District No. 25 schools. In fact, a strong case can be made for locating some of the manufacturing facilities, contractor and construction facilities in the Pocatello area. Several hundred children can be added to the schools in District No. 25 without any serious overcrowding. Our current projections show that we will have a slight decrease in students in our schools over the next few years unless some change occurs. I have attached a copy of our enrollment projections. 5.27.11.6

School District No. 25 has a strong record of quality student performance. One measure we use to compare our results with other school systems is standardized national tests. Each year selected grade levels are tested and results give an indication of how well our students have mastered basic subject matter. Enclosed you will find a three year history of our test results for certain grade levels. Our graduates are capable of competing at any level and perform as well as graduates across the country.

5.27.11.1

As I view the possibilities in the Pocatello-Chubbuck area, I am confident that the needs required to locate the SIS Project at INEL can be met very well. Our area provides good building opportunities, both for business and residential housing. Idaho State University should be considered an excellent tool to give extended educational opportunities to site employees.

My contacts with the business community in our area lead me to believe that our community is anxious to have the SIS Project at INEL. The impact will be welcome and positive.

Sincerely,

David A. Peck
Superintendent of Schools

PUPIL ENROLLMENT PROJECTION

SCHOOL DISTRICT 25 COHORT PROJECTION 1988-89 (Based upon Nov. 3rd count enrollments.)

SCHOOL YEAR	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	
BIRTHS-)	1625	1605	1644	1548	1477	1440	1867	1855	1214	1117	1100	1080	1050	1030	1000	980	
BIRTH YEAR-)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	*1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	88-89 % Predictor
							<--)--Projections-->				*Births for following years are estimates.						
K	1172	1198	1293	1253	1204	1186	1119	1073	1058	953	878	861	847	823	808	784	0.777 (1)
1	1103	1149	1163	1235	1187	1134	1137	1069	1021	1006	907	838	820	806	784	769	0.959 (2)
2	1056	1099	1107	1120	1171	1150	1098	1095	1028	982	971	874	806	790	777	755	0.968 (2)
3	963	1040	1066	1077	1070	1152	1119	1066	1063	998	957	944	849	784	768	755	0.973 (2)
4	893	964	994	1040	1037	1038	1121	1083	1034	1030	968	928	915	823	760	745	0.978 (2)
5	938	887	944	987	995	1024	1019	1098	1061	1010	1010	949	909	896	806	745	0.982 (2)
6	953	945	879	927	967	964	1005	1000	1075	1038	987	990	928	889	876	789	0.982 (2)
7	989	993	970	938	941	999	999	1041	1037	1109	1074	1022	1024	961	920	907	1.037 (2)
8	942	986	959	969	887	914	975	971	1013	1003	1077	1044	993	994	933	893	0.976 (2)
9	902	944	991	943	935	868	902	959	951	991	985	1058	1024	973	975	915	0.987 (2)
10	830	844	910	934	873	900	821	855	906	899	941	932	1002	969	922	924	0.946 (2)
11	748	790	818	848	880	839	856	781	810	861	856	894	886	952	922	877	0.951 (2)
12	741	736	781	770	776	859	806	819	742	771	825	818	854	845	909	881	0.961 (2)
SELF- K-6	75	77	94	93	96	91	88	90	92	92	91	91	90	91	91	91	0.963 (3)
[redacted] 7-9	51	49	48	42	49	50	48	48	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	0.963 (3)
[redacted] ALTER	11	8	4	14	14	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	1.017 (3)
[redacted] 10-12	51	50	43	45	41	42	45	44	43	44	43	44	44	44	44	44	1.079 (3)
SP ED TOTAL	188	184	189	194	200	193	191	192	193	194	194	193	193	193	193	193	SUMMARY
SUMMARY (Includes Self-Contained Special Education)																	
K	1172	1198	1293	1253	1204	1186	1119	1073	1058	968	926	882	864	807	772	738	SUMMARY
1-6	6001	6161	6247	6479	6523	6553	6588	6500	6374	6156	5892	5612	5319	5080	4862	4649	SUMMARY
7-9	2895	2980	2972	2906	2826	2841	2934	3029	3058	3162	3195	3182	3099	2987	2886	2774	SUMMARY
10-12	2370	2420	2552	2597	2570	2640	2529	2499	2502	2575	2667	2689	2786	2810	2756	2725	SUMMARY
GRAND TOTAL	12438	12759	13064	13235	13123	13220	13170	13101	12993	12861	12680	12364	12048	11684	11317	10886	SUMMARY

(1) Five year ave. "K"/births.
(2) Five year ave. of carryover from one grade to next.
(3) Five year average of Sp. Ed. enrollment in District.

528

E519

BETSY ALBINSON
Manager

THE CHAMBER

1 - T. Hill
1 - file

June 3, 1987

To: The Board of Directors and general membership of the Greater Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce

From: The Board of Directors and general membership of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce

1.1

Re: Support of the I.N.E.L. S.S.C. Project and Superconducting Super Collider Project

The Nampa Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors went on record in unanimous support of the S.S.C. Project and the Superconducting Super Collider Project being located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in Idaho Falls.

Enclosed is a copy of the resolution by Mayor Winston Goering presented to Department of Commerce Director Jim Hawkins at the Chamber's Annual Banquet February 19, 1987.

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1987
SSC Project Office

069

School District No. 25
SRA Achievement Testing

The planning and use of effective educational management and evaluation has become increasingly important in today's schools. Teaching in the public schools has become more complex and difficult. This task has contributed to the growing concern about student's mastery of the basic skills and their ability to function adequately in society. The standardized norm-referenced tests of the SRA Achievement Series make available a wealth of information for comparing the programs of an individual student or a group with that of students in the sample population who are at the same grade level throughout the United States.

The following is a list of national percentile scores of School District No. 25 for the school years 1985, 1986, and 1987. National percentiles range from 1 to 99. These scores indicate what percentage of students received lower scores. A percentile of 65, for example, indicates that 65 percent of the students in the reference group through the United States obtained lower scores.

DISTRICT-WIDE REPORT OF NATIONAL PERCENTILE SCORES
1985-1986-1987 SCHOOL YEARS

	Composite			Reading			Math			Language Arts			Refer. Materials			Social Studies			Science		
Gr.	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
1	73	71	68	68	71	68	80	68	69												
2	71	67	68	61	58	56	73	68	66	61	65	63									
3	67	68	66	62	60	60	69	73	72	63	65	63									
4	57	59	59	57	59	59	56	58	60	55	57	55	54	54	54	51	55	55	54	60	54
5	63	63	63	61	61	58	66	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	66	66	66
6	64	64	63	63	63	61	68	66	63	60	62	58	60	63	60	63	63	62	64	64	59
7	60	63	63	64	64	64	59	63	62	60	60	63	61	65	65	59	63	63	63	67	67
8	61	60	—	61	59	—	62	59	—	61	60	—	61	58	—	58	58	—	60	60	—

SRA was not administered in the Spring of 1987 to students in Grade 8. The State Test (ITBS) was given.

525

E520

RESOLUTION # 3 1987
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF NAMPA, IDAHO; THE NAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; AND THE NAMPA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR IDAHOS' EFFORT TO RETAIN THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

WHEREAS, the Idaho Department of Commerce is seeking that the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls be designated as the site for the national Superconducting Super Collider Project.

WHEREAS, the Superconducting Super Collider Project would bring significant employment and economic opportunities to State of Idaho.

WHEREAS, the Superconducting Super Collider Project would recognize institutes of higher education within the State of Idaho.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Nampa, Idaho, the Nampa Chamber of Commerce; and the Nampa Industrial Corporation hereby support Idahos' effort to retain the national Superconducting Super Collider project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls.

DATED this 17th day of February, 1987.

CITY OF NAMPA:

Newton K Doerr
Mayor

Emelie Beambier
Attest: City Clerk

NAMPA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Fred Clark
President

NAMPA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION:

Dr. W. E. Watkins

481

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

1-T. Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls,ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being. 5.24.23

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state. 5.27.9.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities. 5.27.6.1 5.27.15.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho! 1.1

Sincerely,

Cathy Anderson

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Greater Pocatello
The Chamber.
Chamber Of Commerce

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

February 29, 1988

TO: Directors and Members
Greater Pocatello Chamber of Commerce

FR: Dick Conroy, Economic Affairs VP

RE: SIS PROJECT SUPPORT

1.1 The proposed SIS Project at INEL is of vital economic concern to the region. The Chamber strongly supports this project and needs your help to express that support at the SIS draft Environmental Impact Statement hearings in Idaho Falls on Friday, March 25. I'd like to request that you tesitfy, either orally or in writing, at the hearings. To do this, you must submit a written request by March 18 for time on the agenda for oral testimony or submit your written testimony to:

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Oral testimony will be taken at the University Place building which is on the corner of University Place and Science Center Drive in Idaho Falls. The hearings will be held in two sessions, from 2-5 p.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to whenever necessary for completion on Friday, March 25. Individuals will be limited to five minutes of testimony and organizations (such as the Chamber) to ten minutes by a single speaker representing the organization. (Our President, Dick Sagness, should make this presentation for us if he can.)

If you choose to submit written testimony, I have been assured that it will receive equal consideration with oral testimony by the review panel. Written testimony will be accepted by DOE from February 22 through April 21. It is important, however, that we get as many witnesses to testify as possible because the number of submittals, both oral and written, on each side of the issue will have some impact on the final decision.

This project carries enormous potential for Southeast Idaho. The Environmental Impact Statement compares the relative impacts of constructing and operating the project at INEL (DOE's preferred site) versus construction at Hanford, Washington, or Savannah River, Georgia, or taking no action (i.e. do not construct a new project anywhere). The project is scheduled for construction from 1989 through 1993 with startup in 1994. During construction, about 400 temporary jobs will be created. During operation, about 390 permanent jobs will be filled. The project will require total construction costs of about $50 llion. Operating costs are e .mated to be about $50 million per year after startup in 1994, of which about $17 million in salaries and benefits and another $10-15 million in supply and service costs will flow directly into the Southeast Idaho economy. If we can cause some of the manufacturing facilities, contractor headquarters, and construction and operating personnel to locate in the Pocatello-Chubbuck area, a very favorable increase in our tax base will result. We intend to pursue these opportunities vigorously if the project is approved.

Your testimony should be based on your own phrasing of any or all of the following topics (if you, indeed, support the project):

1. That the environmental, health, and safety impacts at the INEL which are described in the draft Economic Impact Statement appear to be equal or less than those projected for the other two alternative sites and, in any location, appear to be minimal and nonthreatening. 5.24.22

2. That the Southeastern Idaho economy is in great need of a major new development and is fully capable of supporting such a project with existing transportation, energy, educational, and local government infrastructures; the economic benefits to the regional economy will far outweigh any environmental or social risks inherent in the technology. 5.27.11.1

3. That, as a long-term resident (mention how many years you have lived in this area) and Idaho business person (indicate the name of your business or employer), you feel that the INEL is ideally suited for this project and that the local business community is strongly supportive of the INEL site.

4. That the Pocatello-Chubbuck area is now capable of providing sites, buildings, and an extremely well-trained and stable work force for component manufacturing and contractor support functions; we have major educational and training facilities at ISU for specialized work force needs; and we have a large and reasonably priced private home inventory available for project employees.

5. Any other comments that you consider to be pertinent to support the project.

If you wish to look at the draft EIS, we have a copy available at the Chamber office.

Please inform the Chamber of Commerce of your intentions. If we have enough people to testify orally, we can look into chartering a bus to take us to Idaho Falls. Please call Mary at the Chamber office (233-1525) and tell her if you will submit written or oral testimony.

Thank you for helping the Chamber Economic Growth Council support this project, and I look forward to seeing you at the public hearing in Idaho Falls on March 25.

Very truly yours,

A.R. Conroy
Chairman, Greater Pocatello
Economic Growth Council

482

E522

1- CRN
1- File
1- T. Hill

To Be Included In Testimony Presented At The Department Of Energy Hearing of the Special Isotope Separator.

I am Katherine H. Troutner, 205 South Walnut Street, Boise, Idaho 83712.

4.13 I wish to go on record as a strong opponent of the Special Isotope Separator. I would hate to see our state (or any other state) allow this lethal program. The United States already has enough warheads to produce a catastrophic end for the world. We are currently faced with waste from INEL contamination of our Snake River acquifer. Do we need more waste? Do we need trucks on our highways carrying this cancer producing material? Temporary economic benefits are not worth the distaff effects of an S.I.S. project!

5.30.4.1

5.29.85

6.2

It is time the people of Idaho realize the horrors involved. Let us keep Idaho as unpolluted as possible. Now and for future generations!

1.1 Please register my negative opinion regarding the S.I.S..

Thank you,

Katherine H. Troutner

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

027

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E523

POCATELLO CARDIOLOGY ASSOCIATES
A Professional Association

(208) 234-2001

Lloyd S. Call, M. D.
Fellow American College of Cardiology
Diplomate American Board of Internal Medicine
Noninvasive Cardiology

Benjamin F. Call, M. D.
Board Certified in Cardiology
Invasive and Noninvasive Cardiology

1352 E. Center
P.O. Box 4516
Pocatello, Idaho 83205

1- T. Hill
1- File

March 9, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RE: SIS Project

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 This letter is in strong support for the SIS project at INEL. Several items are significant. One is that the environmental health and safety impacts have been adequately evaluated. As an individual who professionally does some work in nuclear cardiology, I am moderately familiar with the problems that are associated with nuclear projects such as SIS. It is my hope that minimal attention will be paid to the uninformed, partially informed, and less-than-logical testimony that will surface.

5.27.11.1 The Southeast Idaho economy is capable of supporting this project with minimal additional stress to the economy. The benefits to Southeast Idaho's regional economy far outweigh any other problems. In addition to this, the economy does need such a major development.

5.27.6.1 I have lived in Idaho throughout my lifetime. I was born in Rigby, reared in Pocatello, and returned here for medical practice after having attended university, medical school, and some time in the Navy. I feel very competent in submitting testimony that the INEL is suited for this project and that the general business community as a whole is very supportive of the INEL site.

5.27.11.1 Being a resident of Pocatello, I feel it is only reasonable to reinforce that the Pocatello area is capable of providing additional sites, buildings, and that we do have a capable and stable work force here which would have a substantial effect on the long-term success of the SIS. Idaho State University has the support of the area and the state for developing projects that may be needed and of additional research projects that may be of value.

I would encourage your support of this proposal.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd S. Call, M.D.

LSC/cc

cc: A. R. Conroy
Chairman, Greater Pocatello Economic Growth Council

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

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E524

1- T Hill
1- File
1- [illegible]

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls,ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being. 5.24.23

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state. 5.27.6.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities. 5.27.15.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho! 1.1

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

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E525

1- [illegible]
1- T Hill
1- D Boggquist

Idaho Falls, Idaho
March 11, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

By now, you are probably fighting your way out of a sea of paper, yet I hope you will have the endurance to read through this letter.

I am the daughter of an Idaho farmer who loved the land as I do. I have lived in the Snake River Valley for over 60 years, experiencing floods, droughts, three-week blizzards, deaths of new born babies, and a smallpox epidemic - - then finally, the devastating loss of my parent's farm, livestock and home. My father's spirit was broken for a long while, but he carried on, working for other farmers, and for the Bonneville Sportsmen's Pheasant Farm until his death in 1957. My mother, who will be 94 on April 1, will always call Idaho Falls her home.

In 1974, in answer to my letter, DOE sent me an 8-10 lb. book, explaining why Idaho would make a good waste repository for "temporary" storage of nuclear waste. (I realize some of the material I am enclosing is outdated, but the geological formation remains the same). 5.10.4

I would like to insert here a quote from Encyclopedia Brittanica, Vol.3, p. 212. "...Basalts may be broadly divided on a chemical and petrographical basis into two main groups - the calc-alkali and the alkali basalts. Basaltic lavas are frequently spongy and pumiceous, especially near the surface; and the steam cavities become filled with secondary minerals as calcite, chlorite and zeolites. Calc-alkali basalts which include the theolites (basalts with lime-poor pyroxene) predominate among the lavas of orogenic belts and their flows may build enormous plateaus as in Washington and Oregon of the U.S., in the Parana Basin in So. America, and in the Deccan of India...." The Snake River Plain is also mentioned on p.107, Encyclopedia Brittanica, Vol. 23.

I add this material for two reasons: First of all, my parents used to haul cedar wood from the lavas, where the INEL now sits, as did many of our neighbors. (haul cedar, that is.) After a picnic lunch, my sister and two smaller brothers would run, dance and jump on the lava beds, fully cautioned of the dangerous fissures. (We were all aware that Uncle Rosco's horse had stumbled right over there, and he had to be shot because of a broken leg. He rolled down into the fissure which became his grave.) We'd bring home a sirup bucket of broken lava pieces and toss them into the garden ditch to watch them float. Are some forms of lava light weight and foamy? Do men like apple pie?

The second reason is this: I was fortunate enough to have a researched, illustrated article, "America's Moonscape", published in the June, 1970 issue of Travel Magazine (as it was then known). The contents concerned the Craters of the Moon Nat. Monument. From then on, I had more and more doubts about the "site" having been placed over the Snake River Aquifer. 5.12.1

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

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My father, always the adventurer, was fascinated with Geiger counters in the 50's, and for three autumns, he borrowed one and traveled alone to some secret spot in the Lost River Mountains. Supposedly, he was deer hunting - successfully, too, but told his family later that the Geiger counter "went a little crazy" in one special area. He spent many hours digging and perhaps irradiating himself. We cannot know, but he died from bone cancer at age 63, weighing 85 lbs., after 18 months of cruel pain.

Three years ago, my eldest daughter, who lives in Tacoma, but was born and lived here for 22 years, developed a malignant tumor on her right cheek (Parotid gland). During surgery, they also removed the right Salivary
5.13.13 gland. She refused chemotherapy, opting to diet and take her chances. She has had no cancer recurrence, although she now battles diabetes.

You yourself are aware of the countless cancer deaths in this area. Perhaps it has touched your family. I cannot fail to mention the many bizarre, unexplainable allergies and skin disorders we now endure here.

I could write a chapter on my son-in-law, an ex-navy submarine man, who served on the Nautilus and Sea Wolf. In 1968-69, at the height of the fury of the Vietnam struggle, my son served the year as an Army Combat Engineer. That speaks for itself. The words, "uranium, strontium-90, cesium, plutonium. napalm, Agent Orange and M-16's" are anathema to me.

485

So, dear friend, I am saying "NO!" to SIS. God has been generous with His gifts to Idaho. It is our moral duty to protect them for our children and our grandchildren. Even now, the great-great grandchildren are singing
1.1 songs of Friendship and Peace.

While we strive to benefit humanity, let it not be in a destructive way. Let it be for life!

Mrs. Evelyn K. Leonardson
525 Walnut #18
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

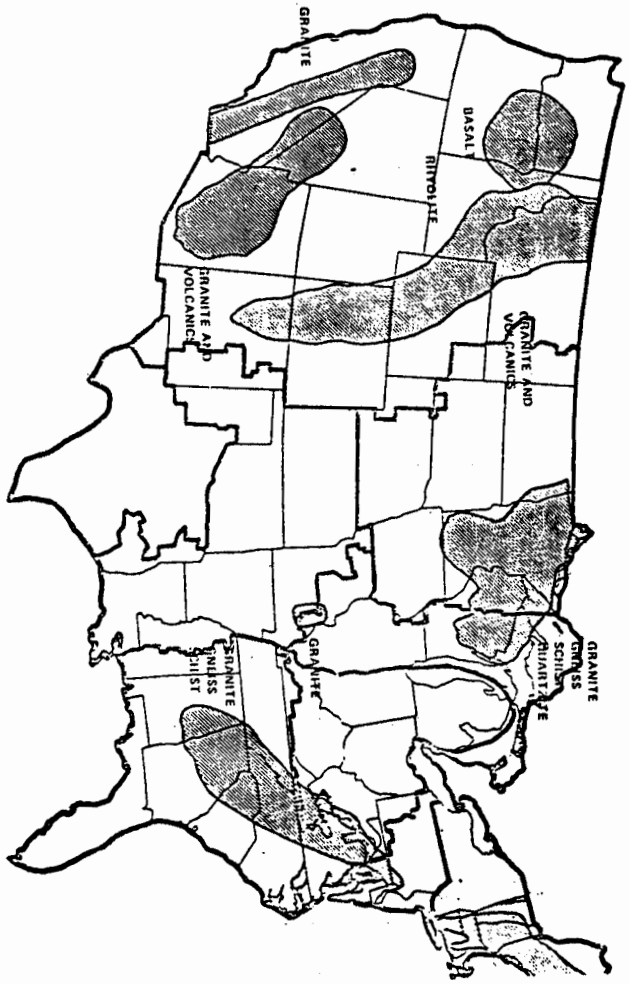
Mrs. Evelyn K. Leonardson

P.S. Kindly excuse my typing errors and erasures. As my doctor says: "You're not a spring chicken any more."

E.K.L.

30A

CRYSTALLINE FORMATIONS IN UNITED STATES



The present ERDA program for management of radioactive waste can be conveniently discussed in three parts differing in basic objectives. Terminal storage or disposal of waste, development of procasses for preparation of waste for disposal and the development of a Generic Environmental Impact Statement in support of the overall waste management program.

Terminal Storage Program

By law and regulation[3] the Federal Government through ERDA is charged with construction and operation of a facility for disposal of high-level waste. Pending rulemaking by NRC is expected to extend this obligation to wastes containing transuranic wastes, viz plutonium americium, etc.

The present program is based on the prior work of the AEC of the past 15 years. I think it is of interest to point out that since the mid-1950's, the guidance of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council has been provided. The first chart (Figure 1) shows the flavor of their findings over the years.

Emplacement in deep, stable geologic formations has been identified as the most practical, environmentally satisfactory disposal method reasonably available in the mid 1980's for high-level and transuranic wastes. Of course the final evaluation from an environmental standpoint will not be complete until completion of the GEIS this year.

3. Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and Appendix F to 10 CFR 50 of the NRC Regulations.

30C

Three types of geologic formations are believed to be satisfactory for a repository--salt, crystalline rock (such as granite or basalt) and the argillaceous rocks (such as shales). The following charts (Figures 2, 3 and 4) show the location of major formations of each of these rock types. Some 45 of the contiguous 48 states are associated with at least one of these major formations.

The present ERDA terminal storage program provides for the location of sites fc 6 repositories with the first two receiving waste in 1985 (Figure 5). The others are expected to follow at about two or more year intervals. Because of the extensive experience with salt in the past AEC programs, the first two repositories are expected to be in salt formations. The four following sites are expected to be in both crystalline rock and argillaceous formations. Suitable formations of each type are now known so the basic thrust of the program is the location of suitable local examples of the formation free of local defect, e.g., free of circulating water with potential for reaching the biosphere, free of major cracks, appropriate seismic prospects, etc.

The major schedule milestones for the program are shown on Figure 6. Two repository sites are scheduled for selection about the end of 1978, with initial licensed operation of the facilities to begin in 1985.

Figure 7 is an artist's concept of what a permanent disposal repository might look like. Our present planning provides for three distinct phases in the history of such a repository. The first would be a test phase in which the waste would be kep readily retrievable, with a design criterion of being able to remove the waste at about the same rate with which it was

30D

E526

Dr. Clay Nichols
DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed
1.1 SIS project at INEL. I am opposed both in principle and for practical reasons. I do not want a facility built which
4.13 will help to produce nuclear weapons. We have enough nuclear weapons.

I have reviewed the draft EIS and find several problems with it. The issue of need should have been addressed since the DOE has stated that the present plutonium stockpile is sufficient to meet the demand. The amount of plutonium which would be fued up by the INF treaty is also not
4.3 addressed. There is no need for the SIS.

The draft EIS also does not address the problem of security
5.22.6 related to SIS technology. It is a very dangerous technology which has the potential to turn every nuclear power plant
5.30.2.1 into a weapons factory. It ought not to be developed.

The draft EIS also does not address the problem of
5.30.2.5 leaks at the waste repository in New Mexico. It is likely that waste will not be shipped there, but remain at INEL.

033

I do not want a bigger waste dump here. The effect on 5.27.3.3
tourism alone would be disastrous.

The draft EIS asks us to trust the DOE's safety measures in regard to waste management, accidents and 3.2.1
transport. Because of this, the entire DOE safety record should be included. It is not a good one. I find it impossible to trust the DOE. Let us not play God. Nature can always find a way to destroy our best structures. The problems at the waste repository are but one example.

Finally, I believe the SIS is totally wasteful. The expenditure 6.2
far excedes any gains. The jobs created are negligible for such a huge sum of money. This is not the kind of "economic development" our area needs. I want jobs we can be proud of. 5.27.6.1
I do not want our economy held hostage to the production of bombs.

The SIS is an expensive, unnecessary and extremely dangerous project. I completely oppose its construction here or anywhere else.

Sincerely,

Kathy O'Brien

487

E527



BE ALL YOU CAN BE.
WORK FOR TRUTH,
PEACE AND JUSTICE.

Exhibit 527

1 - C R N
1. Fred Blair
1 - T. Hill
1 - File



p.o.box 7564
boise, idaho 83707 usa

26 February 1988

Clay Nichols :

There is no greater honor in this mortal life that that of being persecuted by profane authority for Christian acts done in obedience to, for love of and in the Holy Name of Jesus Christ.

Just as there is no more ignoble, dishonorable and self-condemning enterprise than the fabrication of engines of death, or of components thereof.

My contribution to all the moral dwarfs who do the latter with thermonuclear killing materials and devices is attached, and it was inspired by your present efforts to have me -- and those like me -- interrogated, intimidated and discredited.

+ Sergius
Cepréh

Encl. (1)

RECEIVED
T. J. HILL
FEB 29 1988

File: _____
Action | Info

Cry of Autumnal Innocence

(To the poet -farmer, Hesiod... and to his muse, Calliope)

From *this* typhon's riven beard
utter words of awful prophecy.
In voice so urgent...
in pleadings so ignored.

Its seed is wet with sobs of innocence ...
from shrieks of dread.

For there are monsters of the dark :
Engines of the Sons of
the end of the end of the
Fifth Race.
Bellies charged with flame...
Worse by far than hell's
fissiperous-headed dogs.
More horrible than
lethal riddles.
Beyond all
obscene chimericals.

Its soul is broken and gouged with pain.

For rivers of boiled blood
may come to course fields of vital gold
and bury them in shrouds of scorch-ed fruit.

For titans of the race of iron do not
cease from offering to rip the Sky with blooded teeth.
To fry the faces of their
Children.
To cast them to
oblivions on lifeless mounds of
Lanfulia ...
and of Asphodel.

-- sergius
Copyright © 1988

[26 II '88]

→ 1- CRN
1- T. Hill
1- Fred Blair
1- I. Crandall
1- D Bruggeman

BE ALL YOU CAN BE:
WORK FOR TRUTH,
PEACE & JUSTICE

COPY

P.O. Box 7564 - Boise - Idaho 83707 - USA

Dear [Lt./Rev.] Larry [Jones, Criminal Investigation Division Boise PD]:

Greetings, Peace and Blessings ! Hope that all your constructive efforts are going well and that God continues to confer upon you His abundant grace.

This time, please permit me a retrospective look at the conditions surrounding our first meeting and to offer that I am, hopefully, as much of an avid opponent of any abuses of civil powers as you are of satanism and of ethnic supremecy. So, would you consent to receiving a brief information and suggestion ? Well... here goes :

42 United States Code § 1983 specifically grants the subject of the initiative of law suit in equity or other proper proceeding for redress in instances where persons "who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage...subjects or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution." Inclusive, of course, of the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. 28 U. S. C. § 1343 (3) provides the authority for such complaints as might come from § 1983 redressed to be heard in federal court, including preliminary injunctive relief, writs of mandamus or habeas corpus, threat or other means intended to or having the effect of inhibiting the lawful exercise of free speech.

More often than not public figures refuse to respond to citizens who criticize their moral views and their improprieties of service -- choosing, rather, to delegate their concerns to law enforcement authority. Providing, thereby, at least a tacit -- though quite public -- assertion that they regard such constitutionally-guaranteed expressions as potentially criminal. I will not argue the case (not yet !) that this is a form of fascism, my friend, though I am quite inclined to think that it is.

Being the one who delegates has its distinct advantages, by the way. The law requires that civil rights defendents be limited to those with "direct personal involvement in the constitutional violation." That they, themselves, commit the unlawful act or that they, themselves, be present when such acts occur. Thus -- as an example -- a mayor or a federal bureau manager or even a chief of police might be personally immune from such suits because their direct participation cannot be shown, whereas the person acting in their "names" would be liable, even if following a direct order. Thus, the rules for § 1983 and those for soldiers in combat under the Geneva Convention are quite different.

Well, I can absolutely assure you that, the next time any of the players in the February 26th scenario try to test *me* again on First Amendment issues, § 1983 gets put to work.

And I sincerely hope that, if they do press me, you are not any part of it. So why not consider letting your boss do the deeds, himself ? Or even Dirk. Or Dr. Clay.

Shalom.

Cepréи

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

032 bcc:

489



BE ALL YOU CAN BE:
WORK FOR TRUTH,
PEACE & JUSTICE

1- Fred Blair
1- file

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1988

P.O. Box 7564 - Boise - Idaho 83707 - USA
18 February 1988

Clay Nichols
Nuclear Holocaust Advocate
SIS Project
INEL

If we cannot know from the New Testament
that the Living Christ totally rejects deadly violence... and the preparation for the doing of deadly violence...
and advocacy for the commission of acts of deadly violence... and supporting or encouraging or rewarding those who advocate or participate in preparations for or acts of deadly violence ...
whether such be private persons or agencies or the state...
than we understand nothing of
His Person...
nothing of
His message and *kerygma*.
For His are the clearest of all teachings,
and to ignore them is to
ignore Him.
And such must mean, inevitably,
personal and everlasting catastrophe.

† Sérgius
Cepréи

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1988
SIS Project Office

E528

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1988
SIS Project Office

Blackfoot, Idaho
March 11, 1988

→ I-T. Hill
I-File

Dear Sir:

We have been residents of Southeastern Idaho most of our lives. We strongly support the SIS being located and built at the INEL site. 1.1

We can see no problems concerning health or safety from this project. We are sure all concerned will use all possible technology to study and observe all parts of the project. There will have to be strict regulations and we are very sure they will be enforced and obeyed. 6.1.2

Southeastern Idaho needs this project with the employment it will provide, to help strengthen our very depressed economy. 5.27.6.1

Our area will be able to provide housing and any special education and transportation needed. We have the skilled workers for the construction parts. 5.27.11.1

The local businesses and Chambers of Commerce strongly support the project being built at the INEL site. 5.27.11.3

Sincerely
Harry J. Duncan
Iron Workers Local 732
Geraldine Duncan

123

123

123A

490

E529

1-T. Hill
1-File

ROY F. MILLER, SR.
755 West Center St.
P. O.Box #1090
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

March 17, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Here is statement in favor of the SIS which I should like to present at the hearing on March 25 at the 2PM hearing if possible.

Sincerely
Roy F. Miller, Sr.
ROY F. MILLER, SR.

491

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

121

MAR 18 1988

Project Office

ROY F. MILLER STATEMENT SIS HEARING IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

I am Roy F. Miller, Sr. of Pocatello, Idaho. I have been a resident of Pocatello most of my life. I have been in business in Pocatello since 1935. I am in favor of SIS because of the impact it will have on the economy of this area. It is going to built; so Southeast Idaho should have the benefits. 1.1

There is a great deal of misinformation being peddled about the SIS project. As a lay person I am not going to correct this. The scientific community can very well set the record straight. The opponents of SIS would have us believe we should live in a riskless society. There is no such thing. 5.27.6.1

These same opponents are obsessed with a psychology of fear. They are afraid of new technology. They do not understand that human kind makes no advance when they are dominated by fear. A great president once said "You have nothing to fear but fear itself."

In today's world there is a fundamental truth that the security of ourselves and our children is non existent when it rests on the goodwill of totalitarians. The only genuine security is a defense against the aggressor--a defense backed by the will to resist and the capacity to win. Such a defense is the ultimate deterrent for it threatens the aggresaor, not with retaliation, but with failure. A defense that defends does not need the approval of the aggressor. 3.4

Currently we are basking in the Euphoria of world peace sold to us by the signing of the recent arms reduction treaty by our president and leader of the Soviet government. But under this treaty we did not barter away our defense posture.

The SIS is part of this country's arsenal of defense and must be built if we are to maintain our defense system.

The opponents of the SIS have not learned the main lesson of history which is that men do not learn its lessons. Many of the opposition forces need to be reminded of the words exclaimed in the headlines, when Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Great Britain, in 1938 on returning from the Munich meeting with Adolph Hitler exclaimed,"See here is a paper that bears his name." 4.15.4

There was great jubilation over the preservation of peace, but in that period when most of the leaders of the free world thought all was well, Winston Churchill stood up in the House of Commons and said:"What I find unendurable is this sense of our existence becoming dependent upon their goodwill and pleasure...This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup which will be proffered to us year by year unless by supreme recovery of moral health and martial vigor, we arise again and take our stand for freedom as in olden times."

It is high time we receognize the facts of life and that unless we wish to become an appeasing weakling, we arise and stand for freedom. In this stand for freedom we should maintain those items of our defense of which SIS is one of great importance.

The SIS will be built--the economics of the whole situation makes the INEL site the logical location.

Roy F. Miller, Sr.
ROY F. MILLER, SR.

120

229

1- T. Hill
1- File

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1986
SIS Project Office

1.1 I wish to make a statement regarding the placement of the SIS Project here in Idaho.

I am against the placement of this project here in Idaho or anywhere, for that
5.29.95 matter, because I feel that the transporting of waste materials is too dangerous and I feel this project would be a detriment to the environment.

I am the mother of 3 children and I wish for them A safe,
5.30.5.12 clean world to live in.

I am not a scientist or a politician. My husband and I are just middle income working people who do not want the SIS Project in our home state

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. Randy Beerlocher
523 Alturas
Twin Falls Id.
83301

229A

E531

1- T. Hill
1- D. Beaulieu
1- File (response)

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1988
SIS Project Office

5 March 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

Dear Dr Clayton:

1.1 I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for the SIS Project as proposed for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in Southeast Idaho.

6.2 As a concerned resident of Idaho, I have taken some time to consider the objections of the opposition to this proposed project, and have come to the conclusion that the risks to the environment are not nearly as dramatic as they (and specifically the Snake River Alliance) would like us to believe. In that regard, I suspect that there are other environmental issues in this state which could be addressed by this or other groups except for the fact that these issues don't have the national exposure and sex appeal that they require to draw attention to themselves.

493

2.7.8 The moral issue regarding the use of the plutonium which will be produced by the SIS Project is another matter for all of us to consider. Taken to the extreme, I doubt that anyone with a social conscience slightly more sensitive than that of Dr. Strangelove really admires the implications of nuclear weapons. As a practical matter, however, this is not a consideration to be addressed in the context of the decision to locate SIS in Idaho.

5.27.6.1 What is important to me, and I expect to the majority of people living in Idaho, is the tradeoff between the environmental risks and the expected economic benefit to be derived from this project. From the DOE point of view, you have to consider both the politics and the economics involved in deciding on a location for your project. From the political side, I doubt that the resistance indicated in this state is no more or less than that would be experienced in any other state. Viewed from the economic side, I believe that Idaho has alot more to offer than any other location.

As you are well aware, the State of Idaho is in dire need of some type of new industry, particularly in the southeast portion of the state. This argument could also be used by almost any rural agricultural area of the country today. However, the existance of the INEL, and the infastructure already existant here, precludes the consideration of almost any other area.

There are also a number of very positive arguments for locating the SIS here in southeast Idaho. Among those are:

5.27.11.1 1. There exists in this part of the state an abundance of extremely affordable housing. People moving into this area are going to be pleasantly surprised when they discover the variety of properties available and the prices for which these properties can be obtained. In the Pocatello area - with which I am most familiar - there are for example a number of ranch type properties in hillside and valley locations which could not be purchased for several times price in other areas of the country.

2. Also in this area are a number of existing commercial buildings and facilities available for either government use or for private companies necessary to support the SIS project over the long term.

5.27.7.4 (In this regard, there are those who contend that SIS will look to out-of-state contractors to provide the goods and services necessary to support the project. Obviously, there may be elements of the project that cannot be adequately provided by companies that exist, or could be established, here. However, I think that all of us would like to see indications by DOE that we would be given the opportunity to either expand on our current capabilities here in this area, or bring in new industry to this location, to provide as much of the supporting systems as is practical. There can be no long term economic benefit from this project without that committment from the government.)

5.27.11.3 3. There exists here in this area a stable labor pool which can be utilized for any number of requirements that the project may have. Where specialized training may be required, we have the capabilities of Idaho State University at our disposal as well.

5.27.7.4 (Here again, some concern has been expressed that a labor force will be brought in from other locations, thereby denying jobs to present local area residents. My personal view is that this is a rather shortsighted position. Bringing in technically qualified people to this area can only have a positive impact on the region. The assumption should be that additional jobs will be created as a result of the support systems provided by the local community. Moreover, if this community is given the opportunity to provide these support systems, certain industries may evolve which find a market outside the INEL and outside the state boundaries as well to provide additional jobs and additional income for the region.)

4. As an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and as an independent businessman, I am aware of a concerted effort by this community and this region to support the SIS project in both the short and the long term. I am convinced that both the Department of Energy and the State of Idaho will benefit by the location of SIS in this area.

In summary, I fully support the location of SIS in southeast Idaho and look forward to this eventuality.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Erickson
Owner
Western Computer Products
1926 N. Mink Creek Road
Pocatello, ID 83204

016

1 of 1

E532

CRN File — Megonnell
L. F. Hill
D. Bergquist

2389 Malibu Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83404
March 7, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Dept of Energy
785 DOE Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1988
SIS Project Office

On the Hearing Record

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Although this hearing is particularly for the purpose of considering the environmental impact of the SIS on southeast Idaho I believe there is also the larger question of it's impact on the United States as a whole.

The United States and Russia already have many thousands of nuclear weapons. If the two countries ever exploded even one tenth of them in a nuclear exchange there is a great possibilty that almost every living thing would eventually die. I find it impossible to believe that we need more. We have a huge national debt and have started the process of reducing the number of nuclear warheads there exists with the Russians. I believe it is wrong to spend millions of dollars to produce more weapons grade plutonium. 4.3 4.13

I am opposed to having the SIS built in any location whatsoever. 1.1

Sincerely,
Dolores G. Hill

494

4.13

818

820

184

E533

MAR. 21, 1988

→ 1-File
1-T. Hill

DR. CLAY NICHOLS
SIS PROJECT
785 DOE PLACE
IDAHO FALLS, ID. 83402

GENTLEMEN:

1.1 THIS LETTER IS IN RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED SIS PROJECT FOR OUR AREA. I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS PROJECT IF WHAT I UNDERSTAND IS CORRECT.

5.27.6.1 IF THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL IS WELL WITHIN THE LIMITS SET AND IT WOULD BRING MORE JOBS TO OUR AREA, IT WOULD SEEM THAT IT IS A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR IDAHO FALLS.

5.29.34 ONE COMMENT MADE TO ME WAS THAT SUCH WASTE WILL BE BROUGHT FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY TO BE PROCESSED HERE. I'M NOT SURE THAT I FEEL VERY GOOD ABOUT THAT BUT AM DEPENDING ON THOSE PEOPLE MORE KNOWLEDGABLE THAN ME NOT TO JEOPARDIZE THE ADVANTAGES

5.30.5.7 OF THOSE LIVING IN THIS AREA.

3.2.2 I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT THOSE WORKING ON THIS PROJECT WILL PUT IN PLACE A PROGRAM BOTH GOOD ECONOMICALLY FOR US AS WELL AS SAFE.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
Mary Jayne Rigby

MRS. MARY JAYNE RIGBY
2324 NO. 26TH. WEST
IDAHO FALLS, ID. 83402

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1988
SIS Project Office

E534

→ 1-File
1-T. Hill

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

Dear Sir:

1.1 As a long time resident of Southeast Idaho, I would like to voice my support of the SIS project to be located at the INEL site.

6.1.2 The environmental, health and safety impacts of the INEL would not be any more or less than those projected at the other two alternative sites. All these issues

5.27.6.1 would be under strict guidlines and regulations and would be minimal and nonthreatening.

The Southeastern Idaho economy is in a depressed state and is in great need of a new development to boost the economy. We have the necessary construction workforce available for such a project.

5.27.11.3 The surrounding areas of the INEL Site are able to offer necessary housing, education and training for any specialized needs. The businesses in these areas are also in favor of this project.

5.27.11.1 I strongly support the SIS Project being located at the INEL Site.

Very truly yours,
Arthur R Bjornberg
Valerie Bjornberg
Lora Bjornberg
John Bjornberg
Jerene Frederici
Todd Bjornberg
Heather Bjornberg

RECEIVED
MAR - 1 1988
SIS Project Office

E535

1-T. Hall
1-File

VALLEY BANK
501 BROADWAY • IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402 • TELEPHONE (208) 5258228

THOMAS G. MINOW
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
TRUST OFFICER

March 17, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID. 83402

RE: Special Isotope Separation

Dear Sir:

1.1 I support the location of SIS in Idaho. My observations are that the majority of Idahoans also support this project. It will have a major on going effect on the economic stability for our state.

5.27.6.1 People of our community have resisted those who may be negative to anything relating to the INEL during the past forty years - Idaho needs this project.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Minow

TGM/bw

3980y

115

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

496

E536

1-T. Hall
1-File

City of Pocatello
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83205-4169

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
P.O. Box 4169
902 E. Sherman

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

March 17, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Reference: Public Comment to Draft EIS for Special Isotope Separation Project

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I want to express strong support for the proposed SIS Project at the INEL. As a native Idahoan, born and raised in Pocatello, I believe I represent a large majority of our residents who also endorse the proposal. 1.1

Having reviewed the Draft EIS, I fail to see any unusual or significant dangers for our citizens, even in a worst-case scenario. 6.1.2

The beneficial impacts cannot go unnoticed and I urge the DOE to favor the site selection at the Idaho facility.

The Pocatello area can provide sites, buildings, and an extremely well-trained and stable work force for component manufacturing and contractor support functions; we have major educational and training facilities at ISU for specialized work force needs; and we have a large and reasonably priced private home inventory available for project employees. 5.27.11.1 5.27.11.3

The Special Isotope Separation Project is a good project for southeast Idaho and I give it my wholehearted support.

Sincerely,

RICHARD S. FINLAYSON
MAYOR

RSF/plm

116

Office of the Mayor (208) 234-6163

E537

1-T. Hill
1-File

4939 Elizabeth
Pocatello, ID 83202
March 17, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

Dear Sir:

1.1 As a long time resident of Southeast Idaho, I would like to voice my support of the SIS project to be located at the INEL site.

6.1.2 The environmental, health and safety impacts of the INEL would not be any more or less than those projected at the other two alternative sites. All these issues would be under strict guidlines and regulations and would be minimal and nonthreatening.

5.27.6.1 The Southeastern Idaho economy is in a depressed state and is in great need of a new development to boost the economy. We have the necessary construction workforce available for such a project.

5.27.11.3 The surrounding areas of the INEL Site are able to offer necessary housing, education and training for any specialized needs. The businesses in these areas are also in favor of this project.

5.27.11.1 I strongly support the SIS Project being located at the INEL Site.

Very truly yours,
Dorthy Kirkpatrick
Dorthy Kirkpatrick, L.P.N., R.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1988
SIS Project Office

113

497

E538

1-T. Hill
1-File

Norco

WELDING, SAFETY, MEDICAL GASES & SUPPLIES

1121 W. Amity Road • Boise, Idaho 83705 • (208) 336-1643

March 17, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols,

After investigating all of the information, pro and con, regarding the location of the Special Iaotope Separator in Idaho, I wish to strongly endorse this program for our state. Idaho desperately needs the type of activity that will attract the quantity and quality of people this program will bring to our state. 1.1

I moved from Boston to Boise so my family could share in the environmental life that Idaho offers. No one is more concerned about keeping our environment safe. After investigating the impact of the S.I.S. program on the environment, I am convinced it will be a strong contribution to making our state an even safer area in which to raise our children! 6.1.2

TO KEEP IDAHO GROWING WE NEED S.I.S

Sincerely,
L.M. Kissler
President

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

114

BRANCH OFFICES

Burley, Idaho 83318 198 N. Overland (208) 678-8558
Nampa, Idaho 83651 2501 Caldwell Blvd. (208) 467-3070
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 588 Addison Ave. W. (208) 734-9330
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 203 S. Park Ave. W. (208) 733-8171
Kalispell, Montana 59901 2555 Hwy #2 East (406) 752-4804
Missoula, Montana 59801 2850 Stockyard Rd.
Bend, Oregon 97701 101 N.E. Greenwood
La Grande, Oregon 97850 2908 Wallowa Lake Hwy
Ontario, Oregon 97914 366 S.E. 1st Avenue
Redmond, Oregon 97756 229 S.W. Franklin

E539

J. T. Hill
1 - File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

TO: Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

FROM: Sandy Glover
3810 Mountain View Dr.
Boise, ID 83704

DATE: March 17, 1988

SUBJ: Testimony for SIS hearing

I am writing to register my concern about the SIS project in general and placing it in Idaho, specifically.

5.30.5.10 My concern in general is for the wastes and products of this project. You have heard the concerns before: the wastes and products of this project will be with the earth for what seems like forever to me.

5.29.87 I am most concerned for Idaho. Besides the storage of wastes there will be increases in the potential for radiation exposure during transportation. I have looked at the draft environmental impact statement and many times it is stated that the potential threat to humans and their environment is below what is considered

5.29.83 hazardous to humans. This statement is made many times.

What about the cumulative effect of all of the negligible hazards?

5.29.63 Idaho's roads are some of the poorest in the nation. Their condition will add to the potential for accidents during transport.

Please weigh all of these factors carefully. Don't carry the project any further, anyplace; but most of all not in Idaho.

1.1 Respectfully submitted,

Sandy Glover

Sandy Glover

498

078

E540

J. T. Hill
1 - File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Ralph David and I live at 581 Terrace Dr., Idaho Falls, ID Idaho. I am employed at WINCO-INEL and have lived in Idaho for 55 years. 5.27.6.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL. 4.15.4

1.1

Very truly yours,

Ralph M David

Signed

078

E541

1-T. Hill
1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

5.27.6.1
4.15.4
1.1

My name is Anita David and I live at 581 Terrace Dr. Idaho Falls, Idaho. I am a housewife and have lived in Idaho for 50 years.

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Anita K. David
Signed

499

080

E542

GEM STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

"Service Unexcelled"

365 South Arthur
Box 1787
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83204-1787
Phone 232-6061

1-T. Hill
1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

March 17, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Gem State Mutual supports the proposed SIS Project at INEL and feels that this project is economically important to Southeast Idaho. We realize that there are many concerns in regards to this project and wish to bring up the following points in support of the INEL site. 1.1

1. Environmental Impact - In the Environmental Impact Statement, which compares the relative impacts of constructing and operating the SIS Project at the three proposed sites, the impact on the environment appears to be minimal and nonthreatening; and the INEL site appears to be equal or more favorable than the other two sites. 6.1.2 5.27.6.1

2. Economic Benefits - Southeastern Idaho is in great need of the economic benefits that would arise from the construction and operation of this project and has the resources needed to support this project.

3. Project Support - The Southeastern Idaho business community, including Gem State Mutual, supports the SIS Project and feel that the INEL site is ideally suited to this project. Also Southeastern Idaho, because of the INEL site, already has the educational and training facilities for specialized work force needs. 5.27.15.1

Southeast Idaho is looking forward to having the SIS Project at the INEL site and willing to work towards that goal.

Sincere regards,

GEM STATE MUTUAL

Lowell R. Allen
President

081

E543

Magnuson, McHugh & Company, P.A.
Certified Public Accountants

1-T. Hall
1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

March 16, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I wish to support the location of the Special Isotope Separator in Idaho. This is an important project for all Idaho because it adds to the employment and tax base, and expands the research capacity at this site.

5.27.6.1 If there is anything else I can do to signify or reinforce my support, let me know.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. MCHUGH, PRESIDENT

fa

P.O. BOX 1379, 1121 MULLAN AVE • COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83814 • (208) 667-2591
P.O. BOX 1595, 222 MAIN STREET • SANDPOINT, ID 83864 • (208) 265-4662

500

082

E544

T. Hall
1-File

MODERN MILLS
Rockford, Inc.

Route 5, Box 189
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

Telephone
(208) 684-4436

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

March 17, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I am writing to you in reference to the SIS Project. I am currently the Manager and part owner of Modern Mills Rockford, Inc. in Rockford, Idaho. I have lived in this area for 46 years and feel the INEL is ideally suited for the proposed SIS Project. I feel, after careful consideration, that the benefits to our local economy will by far outweigh the environmental, health and safety risks the project might have. Our economy is in great need of new development. We have many assets and I feel we are capable of meeting all the needs this project has from transportation to energy to education.

6.2

5.27.6.1

5.27.11.1 As a past president of the Blackfoot Chamber of Commerce, I am very concerned about all the very talented and effecient people who, against their wishes, are forced to leave our area and, in alot of cases, the state due to the lack of work and opportunities we can offer them. We have major educational facilities to train in specialized areas and I would like to see some of the great talent and resources we produce stay in our area.

5.27.4.5

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

L. Ray Carlson,
Manager

LRC/vl

084

E545

1- T. Hill
1- File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

4.15.4

My name is Lawrence M Beesley and I live at 1035 Hwy 26 Blackfoot, Idaho. I am employed at Idaho Chemical Process Plant and have lived in Idaho for 47 years.

5.27.6.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

1.1

Very truly yours,

Signed

085

501

E546

SNAKE RIVER HYDRO POWER

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

Box 460
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
March 18, 1988

1-CRW File
1-T. Hill

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Sir,

I have examined the SIS-EIS. I'm firmly convinced that the report was completed by a group of very qualified and reputed people. The report objectively evaluates the impacts on the environment of using the latest laser technologies in separating desirable isotopes (including those of Plutonium) at a more economical rate than the presently used process while at the same time providing technological diversity in achieving the crucial and desired product. 2.5.3

We have absolutely no new source of plutonium in the U.S. with our decreasing plutonium stockpile the construction of the SIS is imperative to the National defense of this country. 4.15.4

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) is an excellent facility, and has widespread public support. INEL has been producing nuclear power since 1951 and has the best safety record among the Department of Energy facilities. 5.24.23

The SIS project will create 400 construction jobs within Idaho and 750 permanent jobs. This project carries enormous potential for Southeast Idaho, which we need. 5.27.7.3

I have been a resident of the State of Idaho for 45 years. I am employed with Idaho Power Company and have been for 30 years, and I feel that the INEL is ideally suited for this project. The local business community and myself is strongly supportive of the INEL site. 1.1

Very truly yours,

John W Harbison

John W Harbison
2064 Highland Dr.
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

100

E547

1-T. Hill

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988

March 18, 1988
Box 91, S. Fork, Id.
83353

To: Hearing ~~SIS Project Office~~ SIS DEIS

1.1 We the undersigned request that No Action be taken on the SIS project regulations for the following reasons:

4.15.5 ① There is no need to mine plutonium of weapons-grade. Recycle the existing plutonium

4.4.6 bottoms in "retired" warheads.

② We do not want radioactive waste on our

5.29.97 highways, or stored "temporarily" at the INEL

5.30.3.8 site - geologically active + over our aquifer.

③ Accident, either in transportation or on the site,

5.10.4 will critically damage our major industries of

5.12.1 tourism + agriculture.

5.27.2 ④ This is not peaceful application of nuclear technology and therefore not appropriate for the INEL

3.3.1 Thank you. From 30+ year residents of Wood River Valley, Idaho. Kenneth A. Baker (Kenneth J. Baker) Sincerely, Shirley A. Baker (Shirley A. Baker)

502

101

E548

1-CRA
1-T. Hill
1-T. Hill

[redacted]

1.1

For the hearing record 3/16/88 for SIS.

I do not wish that SIS should be placed in Idaho or anywhere else in the country. I know not the answer to the worlds problems, but I know nuclear weapons will end the planet earth. 4.13

Mary Wells

102

E549

1248 YELLOWSTONE, BUILDING C 4
POCATELLO, ID 83201-2902
208-237-1522

d/b/a NUTRI/SYSTEM WEIGHT LOSS CENTER

1-T. Hall
71-File

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols,

503

As a small-business owner, I am very interested in the SIS project as it affects us in this area.

6.1.2

After hearing the negative comments re environmental or social risks, I am convinced that the positive effect would far outweigh the above mentioned problems. We in Southeastern Idaho so badly need a boost to our economy.

5.27.11.1

Our area is certainly capable of providing not only excellent sites, buildings, etc. but by utilizing the tremendous benefits provided by Idaho State University, this is a prime location. We will all benefit.

5.27.15.1

Sincerely,

Joan Moller

Joan Moller
Owner

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

088

Printed in U.S.A.

E550

71-T. Hill
1-File

Littletree Inn

March 17, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1

As a concerned citizen of Idaho Falls and the state of Idaho, I wish to express my support for the location of the Special Isotope Separator project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

5.27.6.1

The scientific and economic benefits to southeast Idaho, directly, and the state of Idaho, indirectly, would be tremendous for the thirty-year life of the facility and beyond that far into the future. The advanced technology involved in the project would attract great industrial and educational spin-offs for Idaho. Economically the impact of 800 new jobs and estimated annual operating expenditures of over $50 million, in addition to the some 400 jobs and one-half billion dollar costs involved in the initial development/construction phase will greatly help to snap Idaho out of the economic doldrums in which we have lived in recent years.

5.27.9.1

5.27.12.5

The SIS project is a tremendous opportunity for Idahoans to show their support for expanding and stabilizing their economic and employment base. We are excited about this project and will do whatever we can to insure its location at the I.N.E.L.

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

Sincerely,

David Hand

David Hand
General Manager
Littletree Inn - Idaho Falls

098

Idaho Falls • 888 N. Holmes • Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401 208-523-5993 • 800-521-5993

E551

HARRISON'S JEWELERS

Member, American Gem Society
Idaho's Oldest Jewelers

1-T Hall
1-File

March 19, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

504

5.27.6.1
4.15.4
1.1

My name is Lex L. Harrison and I live at 13 Cedar Hills, Pocatello, Idaho. I own Harrison's Jewelers and have lived in Idaho for 37 years. My family Ancesters go back to the late 1800's in the Pocatello area. The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL.

Very truly yours,

Lex L. Harrison

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

106

103 S. Main Street • Pocatello, Idaho 83204 (208) 232-2364

Pine Ridge Mall • Chubbuck, Idaho 83202 (208) 237-8788

MAJIC, INC.
LICENSEE OF
nutri/system®
weight loss centers

E552

Simplot

MINERALS & CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. R. SIMPLOT COMPANY / P.O. BOX 912 / POCATELLO, IDAHO 83204
(208) 232-6820 (PLANT) / (208) 233-7500 (DIVISION OFFICES)

March 21, 1988

1-T Hall
1-File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Wendall R. Bosen and I live at 659 Fairway Drive, Pocatello, Idaho. I am employed at J. R. Simplot Company and have lived in Idaho for over 50 years. 5.27.6.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL. 4.15.4 1.1

Sincerely,

Wendall R. Bosen
Engineer

WRB:ll

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1988
SIS Project Office

090

E553

CIRCLE A CONSTRUCTION

Incorporated

P.O. Box 8 Phone (208) 734-5533
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83303-0015

1-T. Hill
1-File

March 16, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Re: Special Isotope Separator

Letter Of Support:

505 1.1 5.27.6.1

I highly support locating the SIS, Special Isotope Separator, in Idaho. Because of the economy in the state today this project would benefit greatly.

Concerned Idahoan,

Marvin Aslett

MA/bd

RECEIVED
MAR 18 19
SIS Project Of

091

E554

WM. A. HON REAL ESTATE
COMMERCIAL SPECIALISTS - DEVELOPERS - INVESTMENTS
(208) 343-7514
Box 828
BOISE, IDAHO 83701

1-T. Hill
1-File

March 16, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RE: Special Isotope Separator project

Dear Dr. Nichols,

1.1 5.27.6.1

This is to advise you that I am strongly in favor of the above project. It would be a shame if the project should be stopped or delayed after all the work that has been done on it. The INEL site must be the best location for this facility in the United States. The good that it will do for the State of Idaho is obvious.

Sincerely,

WM. A. HON REAL ESTATE

Wm. A. Hon

WAH/nc

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

094

E555

1-T. Hall
1-File

4939 Elizabeth
Pocatello, ID 83202
March 17, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

Dear Sir:

1.1 As a long time resident of Southeast Idaho, I would like to voice my support of the SIS project to be located at the INEL site.

506

6.1.1 The environmental, health and safety impacts of the INEL would not be any more or less than those projected at the other two alternative sites. All these issues would be under strict guidlines and regulations and would be minimal and nonthreatening.

5.27.6.1 The Southeastern Idaho economy is in a depressed state and is in great need of a new development to boost the economy. We have the necessary construction workforce available for such a project.

5.27.11.3 The surrounding areas of the INEL Site are able to offer necessary housing, education and training for any specialized needs. The businesses in these areas are also in favor of this project.

5.27.11.1 I strongly support the SIS Project being located at the INEL Site.

Very truly yours,

John R. Kirkpatrick
Journeyman Ironworker
Local 732

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

127

E556

Hunter Construction, Inc.

Construction • Consulting • Engineering and Design
1487 North Cole Road • Boise, Idaho • (208) 376-4095

1-T. Hall
1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I want you to know how strongly I believe we need the S.I.S. in Idaho. 1.1

I started contracting at the I.M.E.L. in 1956. My old company still contracts there. I was at one time or another involved in every area out there in Construction, Design, Design Construct and the negotiated assembly of ZPPR and other reactors for Argonne.

I know the impact this work has on the entire area from Salt Lake to Montana, and Wyoming to Oregon.

The safety record is second to none, and as the old cliche' goes, there is more bang for the buck here than at any site in the United States. 5.24.23

I will continue to pull for you locally and nationally.

Very truly yours,

Joe W. Hunter

JWH/lgw

077

E557

Naegle Realty Investment Inc.
REAL ESTATE · INSURANCE · PROPERTY MANAGEMENT · APPRAISALS
PHONE: 523-6060
862 So. Holmes Ave — P. O. Box 2427
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
REALTOR®

1-T. Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

507

5.24.23

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being.

5.27.9.1

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.15.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities.

5.27.6.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho!

1.1

Sincerely,

Dennis Knudsen

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

023

E558

Naegle Realty Investment Inc.
REAL ESTATE · INSURANCE · PROPERTY MANAGEMENT · APPRAISALS
PHONE: 523-6060
862 So. Holmes Ave — P. O. Box 2427
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
REALTOR®

1-T. Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being.

5.24.23

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.9.1

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5.27.15.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho!

5.27.6.1

1.1

Sincerely,

Elizabeth B. George

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

022

E559

Naegle Realty Investment Inc.

REALESTATE · INSURANCE · PROPERTY MANAGEMENT · APPRAISALS
PHONE: 523-6060

862 So. Holmes Ave — P. O. Box 2427
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

REALTOR®

1-T Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

5.24.23 We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being.

5.27.9.1 Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.6.1 SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities.

5.27.15.1

1.1 SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho!

Sincerely,

Keith H. Smith

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

021

508

E560

Naegle Realty Investment Inc.

REAL ESTATE · INSURANCE · PROPERTY MANAGEMENT · APPRAISALS
PHONE: 523-6060

862 S. Holmes Ave — P.O. Box2427
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83403

REALTOR®

1-T Hill
1-File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being. 5.24.23

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state. 5.27.9.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities. 5.27.6.1 5.27.15.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho! 1.1

Sincerely,

Virgil B. Thomsen

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

024

509

3-11-88

SIS Project Manager
Mr. Clay Nichols

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

1-T. Hill
1-File

Dear Sir:
I Personally Want to thank the D.O.E. for the 2nd Chance of speaking or writing in regards to the "SIS Project."
The Wonderful Summary compiled into the Book I received, Nothing was left out.

1.1 If People would stop and Think, what this could Mean, Why should we Let

5.27.11.3 get this, instead of Hanford or Savannah River Economy is Wide Ruled. We Are the Work force of All trades.
Federal Money into Schools, Univ. Hospitals, Banks, All Business ETC.

5.27.6.1 What this Means to Me, My Husband would have Work for years to come & We could remain in Ida for rest of our lives.

I have seen Too Many Couples Lose their Homes, No Jobs.

5.27.4.5 We will Participate in the Parade Mar 19th in the Greater Ida Falls Area.

Thank you,
Dorothy J. Ward
P.O. Box 161
Blackfoot, Ida 83221

025
PHo. 785-0741

FOR THE HEARING RECORD 3/8/88

1-T. Hill
1-File
1-D Bergquist

Mrs. William Brudenell
10892 Bridgetower Drive
Boise. Idaho 83709

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

Dear DR Nichols,

Thank you for the opportunity to address 4.13
this important issue on the S.I.S project.

I am opposed to the Development and Stockpiling of Nuclear weapons. Our nation is in the process of RATIFYING a TREATY which will decrease 4.3
the needs for more Nuclear weapons, I disagree with the D.O.E. decision to proceed with the 1.1
S.I.S and urge the President and congress to NOT AUTHORIZE or appropriate FUNDS for the S.I.S, whose only purpose is to refine plutonium into nuclear weapons. I think it would be a mistake to proceed with this project at any site.

However, I have reviewed the D.E.I.S. It appears to be thorough, but several concerns are not fully addressed. First, TRANSPORT from the Hanford Site to any of the proposed locations and then to the Rocky Flats 5.29.87
Plant. My concerns center on hazardous material handling and accidents, Security, available medical Resources to deal with a plutonium accident in TRANSIT. Since the S.I.S project is using plutonium the most aggressive monitoring, decontamination and education program for employees, their families and Residents near or adjacent to the facility must be ensured. All of the best precautions are necessary, but the S.I.S project DOES NOT Need to be built.

The ECONOMIC IMPACT IS NOT offset by the threat of continued Nuclear armament or the possible 6.2
and real danger of plutonium.

Sincerely,
Ingrid Brudenell

036

E563

Dwight Jensen
2230 Gail Drive
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

March 9, 1988

1 - Tom Hill
1 - File

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

Dear Sir:

1.1 As a long time resident and businessman of Southeast Idaho I would like to voice my support for the SIS project to be located at the INEL Site.

5.27.11.1 I believe the INEL site to be the most favorable for this project. Southeast Idaho has the construction workforce available for such a project. We have the necessary transportation, energy, education and local goverment infrastructures available for this project.

5.27.11.3 The Pocatello-Chubbuck area has available sites, buildings, and an efficient workforce for component manufacturing and contractor support.

5.27.6.1 The economy in Southease Idaho is in a depressed state and such a project would be a big boost to a much needed increase in our economy.

The environmental, health and safety issues would be strictly regulated under current regulations and would not pose a threat.

5.24.22 I strongly support the SIS project at the INEL site.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Jensen

DWIGHT JENSEN

510

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

026

E564

March 9, 1988

1 - File
1 - T. Hill
1 - D Bergquist

TO: Public Hearing on SIS Project
FROM: Mary Jane Hogan
2053 Barton Road
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

I wish to express my negative reservations about the SIS proposal, specifically the lack of adequate waste disposal and the lack of concern for social and psychological aspects of nuclear weapons production 1.1 5.30.3.1 2.7.2

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

035

E565

15 March 1988

1- T. Hill
1-file

TO: Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager

Dear Sir:

1.1 Just a note telling you of my support for this important
5.27.6.1 project. In my opinion this is probably the most important thing
4.15.4 we can do for the economic concerns of our area + a good
shot in the arm of our National Defense.

Thanks for your hard work.

511

Sincerly.

Gary R Neal
784W 250N
Blackfoot, Idaho
83221

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

064

E566

1- T. Hill
1-file

March 12, 1988
153 South Byron
Shelley, Idaho 83274

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

The United States has enough plutonium. The nuclear weapons we now have will defend us, in my opinion. 4.15.5

Additional nuclear weapons would increase the chances of their use because our enemies would feel provoked. 4.13

Our existing talents and materials, with the help of Providence, will adequately defend us. We need the strength to trust in that.

For this reason I oppose the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project. The needs of our country and of peace, in my opinion, do not require it. 1.1

Let's separate fear from our judgment. This will be the wisest course.

Sincerely,

Mike Hoffman

Mike Hoffman
Citizen, Educator

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

062

E567

1-T. Hill
1-File

ASH GROVE CEMENT WEST, INC.

INKOM, IDAHO 83245
(208) 775-3351

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 14, 1988

1.1

Dear Dr. Nichols:

The purpose of this letter is to strongly support the INEL as the proposed site for the SIS project.

5.24.23
2.2.1
2.1.1
5.27.6.1
5.27.4.5
5.27.7.1

1) The safety record at the INEL has been exceptional, especially when you consider most of the projects have been experimental in nature.
2) The expertise which the D.O.E. has developed the last 30 years at the INEL has got to be a valuable plus for the site selection.
3) The environmental, health, and safety concerns which have been addressed in the impact statement again point to the INEL as the best location for the SIS.
4) Idaho's present economic condition is such that the SIS will give Southeastern Idaho that much needed influx of employment & capital.
5) The State of Idaho has experienced an out migration in population of 4800 between 1986 & 1987. We need the SIS to turn this alarming trend around.
6) Southeastern Idaho is prepared and willing to accept the responsibilities which are part of a project the size of the SIS.

In conclusion, I have been a resident in Bannock County for the past 13 years and employed by Ash Grove Cement West, Inc. as District Sales Manager, responsible for the sale of Portland Cement produced at the Inkom Idaho plant.

We have been forced to ship our product to neighboring states, due to the continued sagging economy in Idaho. I find it refreshing that we nov have a project like the SIS which has the distinct possibility of turning Idaho's dismal economy around

Yours truly.

Leonard F. Beitz

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

512

061

E568

1-CRN file
1-T. Hill

March 11, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Wendy Hammond and I live at 10 S 655 West, Blackfoot, Idaho. I am employed at Idaho Power Co and have lived in Idaho for 25 years. 5.27.6.1

The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the INEL. 4.15.4 1.1

Sincerely,

Wendy Hammond

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

028

E569

A MEMBER OF THE SEARS FINANCIAL NETWORK

COLDWELL BANKER

EAGLE ROCK

576 3RD STREET
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83401
BUS (208) 529-4663

1-CRN File
1-T. Hill

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls,ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

513

5.24.23
5.27.9.1

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being.

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.6.1
5.27.15.1
1.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities.

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho!

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

Sincerely,

020

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

E570

1-T Hill
1-File
1-D Beyguest

March 11, 1988

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Pl.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I am writing to express my position regarding the Special Isotope Separation plant, proposed for construction at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, because I will be unable to attend the hearings.

5.2.11

It is economically irresponsible to build another weapons grade plutonium refinery when existing plants can meet the demand for the next twenty-five years.

5.12.1

It is environmentally irresponsible to locate the SIS over Idaho's major source of water, the Snake River aquifer, and near a major fault in the earth's crust. It is also unreasonable to construct SIS without a solution to New Mexico's underground nuclear waste storage problems.

5.10.7
5.30.2.1

I agree that Idaho needs jobs. I am an apprentice electrician, and the electrical industry needs all the help it can get. Unfortunately, in this case, the cost and risks exceed the benefit.

6.2

Sincerely,

Susan K. Alvarez

Susan K. Alvarez
4910 Gage St.
Boise, ID 83706

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1988
SIS Project Office

031

E571

1- CRN file (drawip)
1- T. Hill
D Baggett

2330 Miller
Burley, Id., 83318
March 8, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Dept of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

I will not be able to attend the public hearing in March concerning the draft EIS for the Dept of Energy's Special Isotope Separation
1.1 Project.

Please note I oppose any site in Idaho for a plutonium refining plant; or any use of
4.13 our facilities to further promote the progress of development of more nuclear weapons.

Sincerely,
Viola Black

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

053

514

E572

1- CRN hearing file
T. Hill
D. Baggett

A.Clark Wellard
1375 City Creek Rd
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

March 10, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Sir:

I strongly support the SIS Project for this area. I have been a resident of Southeast Idaho for over 45 years and feel that such a project is badly needed. 1.1

Our economy in this area has steadily declined in the past few years with the closing of several large companies. This project would be a great boost to our economy at this time. 5.27.6.1

We have the necessary workforce for such a project and would not have to bring in a large number of new workers. We have excellent educational facilities available for any needed training. 5.27.11.1

The environmental issues would all be taken care of under current regulations and would not be a threat. The economic impact on the area would far outweigh any environmental risks. 5.27.15.1

I have been a businessman in this area for the last ten years and as a businessman and a citizen I strongly pledge my support of the SIS Project. 6.1.2 6.2

Very truly yours,
A. Clark Wellard
A. CLARK WELLARD

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

055

E573

→ 1- Kerry File
1- T Hill
1- D Baggerist

IDAHO IRON, INC.
DeKay Road, Tyhee
P.O. BOX 5370
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83202
(208) 238-0661

STEEL ERECTION, REBAR
RIGGING, WELDING
GENEREAL INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE
CRANE RENTAL

STEEL BUILDING SYSTEMS
COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL
RESIDENTIAL

March 10, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

1.1

Dear Sir:

5.27.6.1
5.27.11.3

As a business in Southeast Idaho we would like to give our support to the SIS Project. Southeast Idaho is and has been for sometime depressed economically. This project would give us the boost badly needed for this area. We have enough available construction workers in this and surrounding areas so that a large influx of construction personnel would not be necessary.

6.1.2

All environmental issues, including exposures to radioactive, hazardous or toxic materials and discharge of wast water, would be under regulations and would not be a threat.

We feel that this project is very much needed in this area and strongly give our support to it.

Very truly yours,

IDAHO IRON, INC.

Jack R Woods
JACK R. WOODS
President

JRW/dw

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

056

515

E574

1- T Hill
1- File

C & H CONSTRUCTION CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTING
Mailing Address — P.O. Box 1082
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
Phone (208) 529-0290

March 9, 1988

Open Letter in Support of SIS Project

1.1

The staff and employees of C & H Construction, Inc. wish to take this opportunity to voice our support of the anticipated SIS project.

5.24.23

We have been involved in construction at the INEL for ten years and have seen, and have had hands-on experience with the operations at the INEL. Through this experience we have gained confidences in the programs and personnel operating the programs at the site. Not only is there a very high level of technical expertise, the safety track record has been unsurpassed by any industry. Therefore, concerns for public safety should be nil.

5.27.6.1

Furthermore, the jobs created by the SIS project would be a much-needed economic boost to the area, and to the entire state of Idaho. Also, technology gained through the laser and fiber optics research will be far reaching to aid local universities, and make an important contribution to medical breakthroughs.

6.4.1

It seems very apparent that if the INEL is to maintain its current and future work force, we must pursue new programs. This project can help secure that future, and play an importatn part in the National Defense.

4.15.4

All of the attributes of the project far outweigh any concerns brought to light by a very, very small contingent of people, who look at Idaho as a nice place to spend a couple of carefree weeks on vacation, or who come to Idaho as an independently wealthy, concerned citizen.

6.2

Idaho is a great state with recreation and employment for all - if we have the foresight to look to the future and build a stable economy. Projects such as SIS can do this for us.

5.27.12.5

In closing, both Idaho and the INEL need the SIS project.

Sincerely,

Clayne A. Hanson

CAH/ts

cc: file

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1988
SIS Project Office

050

E575

PICABO LIVESTOCK CO., Inc.
BOX 688
PICABO, IDAHO 83348

1-T. Hill
1-File

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nicholas:

1.1 I have owned and operated a ranch at Picabo, Idaho and a ranch near the Creators of the Moon for almost 50 years. During that time I have been somewhat knowledgeable about the activities at the INEL.

I would like to voice my support for the location of the Special Isotope Seperation Project at the INEL, Idaho Falls.

4.15.4 From a study of the information I have been able to read, this project is essential to the Nation's Defense System, and is enviromentally sound. As the Department of Energy selected the INEL as the prefered site, I would hope this project will move ahead as planned.

6.4.1 Idaho needs the jobs and the advantage of the technological expansion that will result from this project.

Sincerely,

L. N. Purdy, President

RECEIVED
MAR 16
SIS Project Office

067

516

E576

Magic Valley Distributing, Inc.

Divisions:
Coors of Magic Valley
Golden Beverages
P.O. Box 1825
TWIN FALLS, ID 83303-1825

1. T. Hill
1-File

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Location of the Special Isotope Separator (SIS) at the INEL facility would be a very positive step for all of us in Idaho.

6.4.1 The contributions to Idaho by the INEL have been beneficial to Idaho and our nation.

1.1 I fully support and urge all others to support locating the SIS in Idaho.

Sincerely,

Dick Burwell

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

066

E577

1- T. Hill
1- File

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY
169 WEST SECOND SO · SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO 83276 · (208) 547-3356
03/14/88

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Dept. of Energy
785 D.O.E. Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

My name is Robert L. Rigby and I live at 215 River Drive, Soda Springs, Idaho 83276.

5.27.6.1 I am employed by Intermountain Gas Co. 169 W 2nd S., Soda Springs Idaho.

4.15.4 I have lived in Idaho for 53 years and I feel the S.I.S. project is a program vital to the economy of Idaho and to southeastern Idaho in particular. I also feel that the project is necessary to the defense of our country.

1.1 I sincerely urge that this project be built at the I.N.E.L. site west of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Sincerely,
Robert L. Rigby

Robert L. Rigby
215 River Drive
Soda Springs ID 83276

517

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

065

E578

1-File

"Yes on SIS"

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	Richard Rapp	Richard Rapp	Chubbuck	3/14/88
2.	BILL BETTS	Bill Betts	Pocatello	3-14-88
3.	Ken Murdock	Ken Murdock	Poc	3-14-88
4.	Rhea Sumelis	Rhea Sumelis	Pocatello	3/14/88
5.	Roger J Frey	Roger J. Frey	Pocatello	3/14/88
6.	Pablo Gunn	Pablo Gunn	Pocatello	3/14/88
7.	Layne Taylor	Layne Taylor	Pocatello	3/14/88
8.	Jacque Frandsen	JACQUE FRANDSEN	Pocatello	3-14-88
9.	James H Riley	JAMES H RILEY	Poc	3/14/88
10.	John A. Bailey	John A. Bailey	Poca.	3/14/88

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

070

L. T. Hill
1-File

"Yes on SIS"

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	JAN HARRIS	Jan Harris	Poc.	3/9/88
2.	Blair Gilbert	Blair Gilbert	Poc.	3/9/88
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc.	3/9/88
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3/9/88
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	[illegible]
6.	Don G Horton	Don G Horton	Poc	3/9/88
7.	DARLENE FRAZIER	Darlene Frazier	Poc	3-9-88
8.	DIANA Murdock	Diana L Murdock	Poc	3-9-88
9.	DELLA MAHERAS	Della M Maheras	Poc	3-9-88
10.	Judy Hadley	Judy Hadley	InK	3-9-88

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1988
SIS Project Office

1-T. Hill
1-File

071

518

"Yes on SIS"

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	John Purcell	John W Purcell	Pocatello	3-8-88
2.	BRENT FACER	J Brent Facer	Pocatello	3-9-88
3.	Kenny Griggs	Kenny E Griggs	Pocatello	3-9-88
4.	JEFF HANSEN	[illegible]	Pocatello	3-9-88
5.	JERRY JONES	J. L. Jones	Pocatello	3-9-88
6.	Randy Jones	Randy S Jones	Pocatello	3-9-88
7.	John W. Buccock	John W. Buccock	Pocatello	3-9-88
8.	Ralph Cotant	Ralph Cotant	Chubbuck	7-8-88
9.	KENNETH THURM	Kenneth R. Thurm	Pocatello	3-9-88
10.	STEVE LaLocco	Steve LaLocco	Chubbuck	3-9-88

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SIS Project Office

072

1.1

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

RECEIVED
T. Hall
U.S. MAIL
1- File
MAR 17 1988
File
Action
Info

"Yes on SIS"

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	Mike Peffley	Mike Peffley	Poc	3-4-88
2.	Ruby Shipard	Ruby Shipard	Poc	3-7-88
3.	Lucy Linder	Lucy Linder	Poc	7-5465
4.	Mark Curtis	Mark Curtis	Poc	3-7-88
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3-7-88
6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3/5/88
7.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3-7-88
8.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3/9/88
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3/4/88
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poc	3-7-88

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MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

RECEIVED
T. Hall
U.S. MAIL
1- File
MAR 17 1988
File
Action
Info

"Yes on SIS"

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3/9/88
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3/5/88
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	Bonnie J Miele	Bonnie J Miele	Pocatello	3-7-88
5.	Sherra Burden	Sherra Burden	Pocatello	3-7-88
6.	Glen E Bierce	Glen E Bierce	Pocatello	2-7-88
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

1.1

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

"Yes on SIS"

1-7116

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

RECEIVED
MAR 1988
SIS Project Office

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	Mary M Sykes	Mary M Sykes	Pocatello	2-29-88
2.	Joel Dewey	Joel Dewey	Pocatello	2-29-88
3.	Richard Shoemaker	Richard Shoemaker	Pocatello	3-2-88
4.	Lloyd Morris	Lloyd Morris	Pocatello	3/3/88
5.	Willis Norton	Willis E Norton	Pocatello	3-3-88
6.	TRACY LUKAS [redacted]	Tracy Lukas	Pocatello	3-4-88
7.	Willis Norton	Willis E. Norton	Pocatello	3-7-88
8.	Jan Price	Jan Price	McCammon	3-7-88
9.	LeGrande Morgan	LeGrande Morgan	Arco, ID	3-7-88
10.	FRANK MASAK	Frank Masak	Pocatello	3-7-88

We welcome your testimony for the SIS at the SIS Hearing. Watch your local newspaper and listen to the radio for schedule and place. We ask you to sign the petition only if you are 18 years of age, or older. Also to prevent duplication, please sign only one petition. Also return your signed petition as soon as possible to your petition coordinator, or mail to:

124 Dane Watkins, Chairman, 2242 S. Boulevard, Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Wendell Miller, 628 Brentwood Circle, Idaho Falls, 83402
Frank Murdock, CPA, 232 Brookside Dr., Idaho Falls, ID 83404

520

"Yes on SIS"

1-1.
1-7116

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	Richard E Gardner	Richard E Gardner	Pocatello	3/8/88
2.	Clyde S Beverlund	Clyde S Beverlund	Ross	3-11-88
3.	Douglas Evans	Douglas K Evans	Pocatello	3-11-88
4.	Dick Boardway	Dick Boardway	Black Foot	3-11-88
5.	Ed Bomberry	Ed Bomberry	Blackfoot Id.	3-16-88
6.	Michelle Magolad	Michelle Magolad	Pocatello	3-17-88
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

We welcome your testimony for the SIS at the SIS Hearing. Watch your local newspaper and listen to the radio for schedule and place. We ask you to sign the petition only if you are 18 years of age, or older. Also to prevent duplication, please sign only one petition. Also return your signed petition as soon as possible to your petition coordinator, or mail to:

126 Dane Watkins, Chairman, 2242 S. Boulevard, Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Wendell Miller, 628 Brentwood Circle, Idaho Falls, 83402
Frank Murdock, CPA, 232 Brookside Dr., Idaho Falls, ID 83404

11.

1.1

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

"Yes on SIS"

1-file

We citizens of Idaho support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). We believe the SIS program will be most beneficial to the economy of communities surrounding INEL, to the State of Idaho, to the national defense programs supported by the President and the Congress of the United States of America, and most of all for our families.

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

Sponsored by the
Idaho Citizens for the SIS Committee
Please return petition by March 7, 1988

	Name (Print)	Signature	City	Date
1.	Charles Cole	Charles Cole	Pocatello	2/25/88
2.	KEN Evans	Ken Evans	Pocatello	2-28-88
3.	Gordon Ellis	Gordon Ellis	Pocatello	2/26/88
4.	Barry Burdett	Barry Burdett	Pocatello	2/26/88
5.	Mike Larkin	Mike Larkin	Pocatello	2/26/88
6.	Robert Peterson	Robert A. Peterson	McCammon	2/26/88
7.	Edwin Norton	Edwin J Norton	Pocatello	2/26/88
8.	Don Sams	Don Sams	Pocatello	2/29/88
9.	Ron Allen	Ron Allen	Blackfoot	2/29/88
10.	Ross Jensen	Ross Jensen	Pocatello	3/1/88

We welcome your testimony for the SIS at the SIS Hearing. Watch your local newspaper and listen to the radio for schedule and place. We ask you to sign the petition only if you are 18 years of age, or older. Also to prevent duplication, please sign only one petition. Also return your signed petition as soon as possible to your petition coordinator, or mail to:

123 Dane Watkins, Chairman
2242 S. Boulevard
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Wendell Miller
628 Brentwood Circle
Idaho Falls, 83402

Frank Murdock, CPA
232 Brookside Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83404

1-file

"Yes on SIS"

MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

We, citizens of Southeast Idaho who are concerned about the economy in our area and feel there is need for commercial growth in the entire region, support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. We believe the SIS program will serve to enhance the economy in all of the communities surrounding the INEL by encouraging growth of local businesses to serve the needs of the program.

1.1

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

NAME (print)	Signature	Mailing Address	Date
MARION E. HAMMONS	Marion E Hammons	156 Bonnie Ln Chubbuck 83202	3-8-88
Edward K. Aldrich	Edward K Aldrich	780 Balsam Pocatello 83201	3-9-88
John G. HANSEN	John G Hansen	1100 curtis Pocatello Idaho 83201	3-9-88
ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	Robert E Reynolds	930 BROADWAY Pocatello Idaho 83204	3-9-88
Ralph M. WILKEY	Ralph M Wilkey	1018 Wingate Dr. Idaho Pocatello 83201	3-9-88
Edwin C. COX	Edwin C Cox	2458 Addaline Way Idaho Falls 83401	3-9-88
GARY L. ARCHIBALD	Gary L Archibald	351 Briscoe Rd. Chubbuck Idaho 83202	3/9/88
Jerry D Rowe	Jerry D Rowe	788 Callie Chubbuck Idaho 83202	3-9-88
NORMAN D. GARDNER	Norman D Gardner	154 Henderson Blackfoot ID 83221	3-9-88
RAY D. COLES	Ray D Coles	1385 SEMERU POCATELLO ID 83201	3-9-88
ALLEN E. JORGENSEN	Allen E Jorgensen	1255 N. Hayo Pocatello	3-9-88
JERRY H. SAWTELLE	Jerry H Sawtelle	258 Henry Chubbuck	3-9-88
PAUL H. ARMSTRONG	Paul H Armstrong	5186 Lucky Pocatello 83202 Idaho	3-9-88
JEFF L. HOWARD	Jeff L Howard	190 [illegible] Pocatello ID 83201	3-9-88
Kent C. Rockwell	Kent C Rockwell	2815 Mt Borah Pl. Pocatello ID 83201	3-9-88
Jesus Acosta	Jesus Z Acosta	150 Taft Poc, ID	3-9-88
William L. Camphouse	William L Camphouse	1900 W Quinn #213 Poc. ID	3-9-88
[illegible]	BYRON McBRIDE	13629 N MEADOWLOW LN ID	3-9-88
D&G Dalley	[illegible]	125 Yastella Rd	3-8-88

Please send this petition to Clay Nichols, Idaho Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 785 D.O.E. Place, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 By March 21st

over

998

NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Vern P Steele	V. P Steele	1113 - Ardugo Pocatello	3-9-88
DUANE PACKER	Duane Packer	370 McKinley POCATELLO	3-9-88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

46A

016 042

1-T. Hill
1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1988
SIS Project Office

"Yes on SIS"

We, citizens of Southeast Idaho who are concerned about the economy in our area and feel there is need for commercial growth in the entire region, support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. We believe the SIS program will serve to enhance the economy in all of the communities surrounding the INEL by encouraging growth of local businesses to serve the needs of the program.

1.1

5.27.6.1

4.15.4

NAME (print)	Signature	Mailing Address	Date
M.W. Ferguson	M.W. Ferguson	507 Bannock Ave., American Falls, Id. 83211	3/8/88
ARNOLD BELL	Arnold Bell	P.O. Box 724 American Falls	3-8-88
Allen Phillips	Allen Phillips	3956 W. Lewis Jon Am Falls	3-8-88
John Newport	John Newport	4998 Bailey Rd. Arbon	3/8/88
DONALD W CARLSON	Donald W Carlson	3170 WHITEAH RD	3-8-88
Melma Ann Evans	Melma Ann Evans	675 G. Ford American Falls	3-8-88
Carolyn Thomson	Carolyn Thomson	352 Lee St Am Falls	3/8-88
Myrella J Ferguson	Myrella J Ferguson	507 Bannock Am Falls	3/8-88
Evelyn Roper	EVELYN ROPER	P.O. Box 246, Am Falls	3/8/88
Bill Edmonds	Bill Edmonds	103 Howard St A.F. Ida	3/8/88
Yvonne Edmonds	Yvonne Edmonds	103 Howard St A.F. Ida	3/8/88
Howard A Sprague	Howard A Sprague	430 Tyhee Am. Falls, Id.	3/8/88
L W Sorensen	L W Sorensen	395 Lincoln Am Falls	3/9/88
Jay Phillips	William J Phillips	305 Hayes Am. Falls	3-9-88
Brett Crompton	Brett Crompton	305 Jefferson, Am. Falls	3-16-88
Tony Newman	Tony Newman	859 Eisenhower AF	3-16-88
Lorin R. Rosebu	Lorin R. Rosebu	110 Bannock A.F.	3-16-88
BEN CAVANESS	Ben Cavaness	895 FILLMORE Am. Falls Idaho	3-16-88

Please send this petition to Clay Nichols, Idaho Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 785 D.O.E. Place, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 By March 21st

093

1- T. Hall
1- File

J. T. Hill
→ 1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

"Yes on SIS"

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

We, citizens of Southeast Idaho who are concerned about the economy in our area and feel there is need for commercial growth in the entire region, support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. We believe the SIS program will serve to enhance the economy in all of the communities surrounding the INEL by encouraging growth of local businesses to serve the needs of the program.

NAME (print)	Signature	Mailing Address	Date
MARK E. KEARN	Mark E. Kearn	1731 W. Falcon Circle So	3-9-88
S.B. Norton	S.B. Norton	1646 Saddleback	3-9-88
John T. Ing	John T. Ing	1770 Kraft Rd	3-9-88
Ruben Andersen	Ruben Andersen	1109C Popeam	3-9-88
William Orchard	William Orchard	1230 West Main 1st	3-9-88
D.P. NOSS	D.P. Noss	692 Washington Poc. Id.	3-9-88
L. D. Smoot	L. D. Smoot	13556 N. Marble	3-9-88
Gerald Arrington	Gerald Arrington	POX 165 FT HALL	3-9-88
Wayne R. Lewis	Wayne Lewis	8306 N. Pocks	3-9-88
J.P. LASLEY	J.P. Lasley	RT 1 Chubbuck	3-9-88
Ron Remark	Ron Remark	3830 Sandpiper Poc	3-9-88
Chris C. Hugus	Chris C. Hugus	R+2 Box 48 Poc	3-9-88
Fred C. OLDS	Fred C. Olds	Pt. 1 Morgan Rd	3-9-88
Robert D. Housley	Robert D. Housley	1331 yellowstone	3-9-88
Billy K Bird	Billy K Bird	227 Hygate	3-9-88
MAURICE King	Maurice King	POB 576 Aberdeen	3-9-88
CHAS Fentelman	Charles Fentelman	925 E WALNUT Poc	3-9-88
~~Tony Mendive~~	671 Rich	671 Richmond Poc	2-5712
TONY MENDIVE	Tony Mendive		

Please send this petition to Clay Nichols, Idaho Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 785 D.O.E. Place, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 By March 21st

044

523

J. T. Hill
→ 1-File

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

"Yes on SIS"

1.1
5.27.6.1
4.15.4

We, citizens of Southeast Idaho who are concerned about the economy in our area and feel there is need for commercial growth in the entire region, support the construction and operation of the SIS Production Facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. We believe the SIS program will serve to enhance the economy in all of the communities surrounding the INEL by encouraging growth of local businesses to serve the needs of the program.

NAME (print)	Signature	Mailing Address	Date
STEVEN L. OSBURN	Steven L. Osburn	1642 Garnet Dr. Iroquois Ida	11 March 88
MARLIN L. HUMPHREY	Marlin L. Humphrey	1506 W Erwin #25 Iroquois	3-11-88
Lee Hargrove	Lee Hargrove	84 S Henry St. Chubbuck	3-11-88
Roger Heath	ROGER Heath	108 N. 700 W. Blackfoot	3-11-88
Sam V. Sanchez	Sam V. Sanchez	33950.3 Pocatello, Id.	3-11-88
Robert D HALE	Robert D Hale	1457 Jensen Poc, Id.	3-11-88
George D Nalley	George D Nalley	537 W Whitman Poc, Id.	3-11-88
[illegible]	[illegible]	Box 213 J.	3-11-88
LEE T CRANE	Lee T Crane	879 W Bryan Poc Id.	3-11-88
DALLAS Johnston	Dallas Johnston	1860 So. 3rd Poc.	3-11-88
Randy Houseton	Randy Houseton	4923 Redfish Poc	3-11-88
John Santillanes	John Santillanes	771 Cherry St. Poc.	3-11-88
ELVIN CUDABACK	Elvin Cudaback	Box 159 INKOM, ID.	3-11-88
KELLY ANDERSON	Kelly Anderson	1218 Lavine Poc. Id	3-11-88
WADE KELLER	Wade Keller	40 Oakwood Pl, Pocatello	3-11-88
Keith Halverson	Keith Halverson	678 CHANNEL ST Chub. ID	3-11-88
RICHARD BELL	Richard Bell	4071 MAPLE, Chub	7-8595

Please send this petition to Clay Nichols, Idaho Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 785 D.O.E. Place, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 By March 21st

045

E579

6900 W Portneuf Rd
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
March 11, 1988

Dr Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U S Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr Nichols:

6.1.2 I am writing this letter as a concerned citizen of Southeastern Idaho.

I feel that the enviornmental, health and safety impacts at the INEL as described in the draft Economic Impact Statement appear to be equal or less than those projected for the other sites. In any case, I see no threat to the environment, to health nor to our safety.

5.27.11.1 Southeast Idaho is truly in need of a major development. The area is fully capable of supporting a project of this nature. We have adequate energy, transportation, and our educational system is equal to the challenges. Certainly the economic benefits to the region far outweigh any possible risks.

6.2

I have lived in Pocatello for thirty years and worked in Pocatello for twenty six years. I feel that INEL is ideally suited for a project of this type. It is my opinion that the business community strongly supports the INEL site for the SIS Project.

5.27.15.1 The Pocatello-Chubbuck area has an extremely well-trained and stable work force and ideal sites for component manufacturing. There are buildings and building sites available. Our training facilities at Idaho State University are capable of supplying specialized training in many areas.

5.27.11.1 Pocatello is a great place to live. There is a large number and reasonably priced homes available for project employees.

1.1 I would be delighted to see a project of this magnitude in Southeastern Idaho and I emphasize my strong support of it.

Sincerely,

Beth Hill
Beth Hill

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

060

524

E580

1- T. Hill
→ 1- File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

19 Goodwin Drive
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
March 14, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichols:

My name is Ellen Turvey, and I live at 19 Goodwin Drive, Blackfoot, Idaho. 5.27.6.1
I am employed by Dr. Glenn McMinn, and have lived in Idaho for 21 years.
The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a 4.15.4
project necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the 1.1
location of the project at the I.N.E.L.

Very truly yours,

Ellen Turvey

Ellen Turvey

MAR 19 1988
SIS Project Office

042

E581

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
MICKEY MERRELL, BROKER
(208) 522-6801

GERRY MERRELL
RELOCATION DIRECTOR
Box 2803
Idaho Falls, ID 83403
Residence phone: (208) 529-2601

An association of independent brokers

1 - T. Hill
→ 1 - File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

5.24.23 We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being.

5.27.9.1 Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.6.1
5.27.15.1 SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities.

1.1 SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho!

Sincerely,

Gerry Merrell

RECEIVED

E582

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
(208) 522-6801

MICKEY MERRELL, BROKER
414 Shoup Avenue
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Residence phone: (208) 529-2601

An association of independent brokers

1 - T Hill
→ 1 - File

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

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Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state. 5.27.9.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities. 5.27.6.1
5.27.15.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho! 1.1

Sincerely,

Mickey Merrell

RECEIVED

525

1- T. Hill
1- File

Mr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

19 Goodwin Drive
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
March 14, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichols:

4.15.4 My name is Harold Turvey Jr., and I live at 19 Goodwin Drive, Blackfoot, Idaho.

I am employed at Idaho Power Company, and have lived in Idaho for 22 years.

5.27.6.1 The SIS is a program vital to the economy of Idaho, as well as being a project

1.1 necessary to the defense of our country. I sincerely urge the location of the project at the I.N.E.L.

526

Very truly yours,

Harold Turvey Jr.

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MAR 15 1988
SIS Project Office

043

1- T. Hill
1- File

H. JACK SATTERFIELD
2489 SO. FAIRWAY DRIVE
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83201

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clayton Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols: Re: SIS PROJECT

I am a businessman here in Pocatello, Idaho and am a native of Pocatello having been born here and residing here all of my life thus far. I have been engaged in my business here for 45 years and thus have seen and been somewhat effectual in developing and augmenting the growth of Pocatello and thus Eastern Idaho. My business is and has been the Real Estate and Insurance business. Have participated in the development of 40+ subdivisions.

This SIS project, from all that I have read and listened to, is one that would be ideally suited in the INEL site. As a citizen of this area of Idaho I am completely aware of the impact that the INEL site and its workings has had upon our business and economy. Being a state that is quite large but with a small population such projects engenders a thrust of economic stability for our area and the state. 5.27.12.4

Having watched and being involved with this area I know we are capable of providing sites, buildings, and well-trained and reliable working corp of people for component work force. We are fortunate in having the Idaho State University here that can provide training and major educational and facilities if specialized needs are required.. 5.27.11.1 5.27.15.5

I feel as do many people in this area that we are fully capable of supporting such a project with existing transportation, energy, educational and local government infrastructures. I do feel that the environmental, health and safety impacts at the INEL appear to be something that are nonthreatening and of a minimal nature.

In conclusion permit me to sum up my feelings and testimony and thoughts by expressing the view that it seems apparent that this project is needed and the government is going to pursue it. The INEL site is an excellent facility, it has an excellent safety record, and it would mean such an increment and compliment to Idaho and especially to this part of the great state in which I have lived all my life. I so recommend to you that your most judicious and perceptive insight be given to this project and my personal endorsement. 5.24.23 1.1

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1988
SIS Project Office

Very truly yours,

H. Jack Satterfield

HJS:j

075

E585

→1- T Hill
1- file response
1- D Berggquist

FROM THE DESK OF:
JAMES P. SPECK

3/7/88

Dear Mr. Nichols –

I will be unable to attend public hearings on the SIS. I am adamantly opposed to any such operation in Idaho. Please consider this.

Thank you,

James P Speck

1.1

527

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1988
SIS Project Office
019

HOGUE, SPECK & AANESTAD
120 EAST A VENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 987
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
(208) 726-4421

HAILEY OFFICE
16 WEST CROY STREET
SUITE K
POST OFFICE BOX 460
HAILEY, IDAHO 83333
(208) 788-3567

E586

SEXTY'S JEWELERS • 901 WEST BANNOCK STREET • BOX 2792 • BOISE, IDAHO 83701-2792

SEXTY'S
208 - 336-3413

1- T. Hill
→ 1- File

March 16, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operation Office
U.S. D.O.E.
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Please enter my name as one who totally supports the location at the INEL site of the Special Isotope Separation Project. 1.1

In spite of the various arguments against the project, it is obvious to me that the project is vitally needed, and will most certainly be built - and Idaho is obviously the right place to build it. 4.15.4

I hesitate to think what Idaho would be like now, if we had not had the INEL projects for the past 40 plus years, to boost our economy and benefit our State. The SIS project would continue on in that same vein. 5.27.12.4

I'm for it.

Sincerely,

Joe Robinson

218

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MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

MEMBER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

E587

1- T. Hill
1- File

INTERMOUNTAIN FILM PRODUCTIONS

15 March 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Re: SIS Project

Dear Sir:

This purpose of this letter is to express support for the Special Isotope Separation Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

The production of weapon-grade plutonium is a must if our nation is to provide and maintain a strong national defense.

4.15.4 After review of "Executive Summary from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement - DOE/EIS-0136" it appears that the best location for the SIS Project is in Idaho.

1.1 In as much as it will not be possible for me to attend the up coming hearings, please enter this support on my behalf.

Regards,

Paul Jenkins
Producer

PJ/lj

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

217

ROUTE 1, BOX 453 • 2895 NORTH AMMON • IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401 • PHONE (208)529-2588

528

E588

1- T. Hill
1- File

ROBERT J. LANE
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

March 16, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear. Dr. Nichols:

I would like to express both my personal and corporate support for the location of the Special Isotope Separator at the INEL Site. 1.1

It goes without saying that Idaho needs to look for additional ways of broadening its resource-based economy. All of Idaho business regards further development of the INEL facility, for such uses as the SIS project, as being clearly in the best interests of our economy as well as our ecology. At the same time, the existing resources and economic justifications for the INEL location are clearly evident and should help further solidify the decision. 5.27.6.1

We believe you'll find the business community and the citizens of Idaho supportive and 100% behind the selection of Idaho as the "right choice."

Thank you for the opportunity to express our commitment.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Lane
President & CEO-IFNB

RJL:dsk

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

216

THE IDAHO FIRST NATIONAL BANK • ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES • P.O. BOX 8247 • BOISE IDAHO 83733
AFFILIATE OF MOORE FINANCIAL GROUP

E589

First Security Bank

1 - T. Hill
1 - File

Mahlon S. Park
Executive Vice President

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U. S. Dept. of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1 I am writing this letter to you to express my support of locating the Special Isotope Separator (SIS) in Idaho. I support the site because the INEL project is already situated in this same location and these two functions will go hand in glove and should be part of the same common location. In 1986, the Department of Energy selected Idaho Falls as the preferred site and I fully endorse their selection.

Yours truly,

Mahlon S. Park
Executive Vice President
Commercial Banking Group

MSP/kd

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

First Security Bank 119 North 9th Street P.O. Box 7069 Boise, Idaho 83730

E590

1 - T. Hill
1 - File

Mountain Bell
A US WEST COMPANY

C. E. (Gene) Hill
Idaho Vice President and
Chief Executive Officer

Post Office Box 7888
Boise, Idaho 83723
Phone (208) 385-2628

March 14, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

I will not be able to attend any of the hearings related to the Special Isotope Separator project considered for location in Idaho. 1.1

I strongly support moving forward with the SIS and equally, vigorously support locating the facility in Idaho. I feel perfectly comfortable concerning the environmental impact and believe the encouragement of economic stimulation in Idaho far out weights any risk of which I am aware. I, therefore, urge and encourage moving forward with the project as rapidly as practical. 6.2

Yours truly,

C. E. Hill

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

E591



1- T. Hall
1- File

3149 Old Castle Lane
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83403

Phone
(208) 524-1847

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develope a premier Engineering and Research facility, now known as INEL.

5.24.23 We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, enviroment, and personal well-being.

5.27.9.1 Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this labratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state.

5.27.6.1

5.27.15.1 SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better education opportunities.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

1.1 SIS would be welcomed be the pioneering people of Idaho!

Sincerely,

6.5 Acre Private Recreational Area — Shamrock Park — Sunnyside & Londonderry

223 TENNIS•SOCCER•SLEDDING HILL•BASKETBALL•ICE RINK

530

E592

1 - [illegible]
1 - File

REALTY WORLD TRI-STAR
966 LINCOLN ROAD
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

3/15/88

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. DOE
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls,ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In the past thirty-seven years the people of Eastern Idaho have worked hand-in-hand with the various governmental agencies (DOE being the latest) to develop a premier Engineering and Research facility, now know as INEL.

We are greatly impressed with the record established at this facility and with the concern demonstrated, by the Department of Energy, for our community, environment, and personal well-being. 5.24.23

Not only would the establishment of the SIS program at INEL keep this laboratory on the cutting edge of technology, which we have toiled long and hard to achieve, but we must look to the benefits to be derived personally, as a community, as well as a state. 5.27.9.1 5.27.15.1

SIS will bring our state long and short term employment, a larger revenue base for state and local taxes, but most of all, a future for our families through better educational opportunities. 5.27.6.1

SIS would be welcomed by the pioneering people of Idaho! 1.1

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

Sincerely,

REALTY WORLD TRI-STAR
966 LINCOLN ROAD
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

E593

→ 1- T. Hill

HIGGINS AND RUTLEDGE INSURANCE

Quinn Office Building
1661 Shoreline Drive
Suite One Hundred
P.O. Box 8567
Boise, Idaho 83707
(208) 343-7741

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dear Sir:

1.1

We wish to express our full support of the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) at the Idaho INEL site.

5.27.6.1

Our State has a great need for additional economic diversification and economic expansion which in turn develops more employment and will increase our tax base.

We are gifted with a State of large areas devoted to Forestry, Agriculture and Mining. As we all know, these industries are experiencing depressed markets and no growth and can no longer support the needs of the State.

This project is indeed very important to the State of Idaho and to us as a part of the business community.

Very truly yours,

Bert Higgins

Bert Higgins

HIGGINS & RUTLEDGE INS., INC.

HLH:ld

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

221

E594

→ 1- T. Hill
1- File

Melissa H. Hixon
Post Office Box 697
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353

March 15, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
U.S. Department of Energy
Idaho Operations Office
785 Doe Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Dr. Nichols:

1.1

I am horified by the proposed Special Isotope Separation facility for the refinement of plutonium at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

4.15.4
6.1.1

I feel that this proposal is behind the times, unnecessary, and a slap in the face of common sense! This proposed burden to taxpayers would also pose a great danger to our treasured Idaho environment.

Sincerely yours,

A Registered Voter

Melissa H. Hixon

MHH/jlg

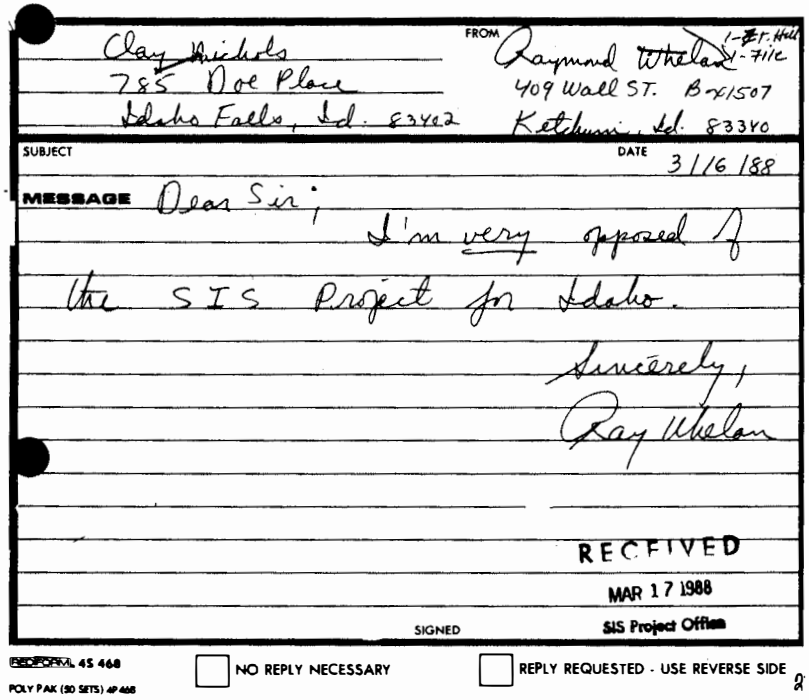
★ For the hearing record ★

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SIS Project Office

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E595



Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

FROM Raymond Whelan 1-ET. Hill 1-711C
409 Wall ST. B-x1507
Ketchum, Id. 83340

SUBJECT

DATE 3/16/88

MESSAGE Dear Sir;

I'm very opposed of the SIS Project for Idaho.

Sincerely,
Ray Whelan

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1988
SIS Project Office

SIGNED

FEDFORM 45 468
POLY PAK (50 SETS) 4P 468

☐ NO REPLY NECESSARY ☐ REPLY REQUESTED - USE REVERSE SIDE

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FEB 25 1988
SIS Project Office

1-CRN
1- hearing file (w/o att
1- T Hill (w/o att.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Box 25046 Mail Stop 913
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225-0046

Feb. 19, 1988

Mr. Clayton R. Nichols, Acting Project Mgr.
SIS Project Office
Department of Energy
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Clay:

It has been quite a while since we last saw each other those frosty days in the Raft Valley on the geothermal project. I have continued my work in the Snake River Plain-Yellowstone region, and am now working on the glacial-geology, tectonics, and archeology of Jackson Hole.

I received a copy of the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement " for the "Special Isotope Separation Project My comments given here are not part of a formal U.G. Geological Survey review, but offered simply to improve the draft EIS.

The section on the geology of INEL has no references to literature published after 1984. In particular, the following U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 85-290 with 38 papers on the Borah Peak Earthquake of Oct. 28, 1983, and a related collection of 11 articles in the 1987 Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America are not referenced: 5.10.1 5.10.12

Proceedings of Workshop XXVIII on the Borah Peak Earthquake, 1985, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 85-290. 686 pages,

Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, No 3, v. 77, p. 691-876.11 articles on the Borah Peak Earthquake.

Enclosed is a copy of my 1985 article on the history of the Arco segment of the Lost River fault, which is one of the faults nearest the proposed SIS facility. The late Quaternary slip rate is about 0.12 m/1000 years. No offsets have occurred in the last 30,000 years. Using the Borah Peak faulting as a model, maximum offset during an earthquake is likely to be no more than 2 m. If one assumes a model of constant strain buildup, then about 4 m of strain has accumulated, and offset on the Arco segment is overdue (Pierce, 1985 , p. 204). Another model that assumes

008

clustering fault offset through time is permissive of continued quiescence (Pierce, 1984, p. 204). I think a conservative assessment of earthquake hazard would have to assume that the first model be considered valid for design purposes unless evidence can be found to reject it. Seismic effects of an offset on this fault can be estimated from the segment length (30 km including the 10 km extension south of Arco), and maximum offset (2-3 m??), and distance from the proposed plant (20-30 km?).

5.10.13

I have also enclosed a paper on the Quaternary Tectonic setting of the Borah Peak Earthquake (Scott, Pierce, and Hait, 1985) published in the Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America. This paper discusses past and future activity on the major basin-and-range faults north of the Snake River Plain.

If possible, I would like a copy of the EG&G 1984 (revised 1985) "INEL Environmental Characterization report, EGG-NPR-6688" I would also like a copy of the Sierra Seismic report by King and Doyle, 1982, and particularly the Seismic Hazard analysis for INEL by Tera (Corporation) in 1984

533

I hope the enclosed information is of value to environmental considerations at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. If you have any questions or wish amplification of any points, please feel free to call me (FTS 776-1244 or 1258, (303) 236-1244 or 1258).

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Pierce

Kenneth L. Pierce
Research Geologist
U.S. Geological Survey

Enclosures: Arco segment paper, Quaternary Tectonics paper, Idaho Gravels paper, abstract on eastern Snake River Plain neotectonics. Editorial comments on geology section.

8A

Clay - Compliance
16

Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 75, No. 4, pp. 1053–1066, August 1985

QUATERNARY TECTONIC SETTING OF THE 1983 BORAH PEAK EARTHQUAKE, CENTRAL IDAHO

By William E. Scott, Kenneth L. Pierce, and M. H. Hait, Jr.

Abstract

The 1983 Borah Peak earthquake was accompanied by extensive surface faulting along a part of the Lost River fault that has abundant evidence of latest Quaternary (last 15,000 yr) offset. This fault and two similar range-front normal faults along the Lemhi Range and Beaverhead Mountains lie in an area of basin-and-range structure in central Idaho that is part of a roughly V-shaped belt of latest Quaternary surface faulting that extends from the Wasatch fault, through the Yellowstone area, to the Lost River fault. The position of this belt may be related to the outward migration of a thermal front associated with the north-eastward progression of late Cenozoic silicic volcanism along the Yellowstone-Snake River Plain axis. The central segments of the Lost River, Lemhi, and Beaverhead faults have been active more recently, and probably more active throughout Quaternary time, than the southern and northern segments. The main 1983 surface faulting occurred in an area of high structural relief along a central segment of the Lost River fault that has ruptured in latest Quaternary time, which suggests that comparable areas along other range fronts in the area should be regarded as likely sites of future surface faulting. Other perspective of fault behavior suggest additional possible sites, and all segments of the range-front faults are regarded as capable of surface faulting.

Introduction

The Borah Peak earthquake (M_s = 7.3) of 28 October 1983 occurred in an area of basin-and-range structure (Reynolds, 1979) in central Idaho that contains widespread evidence of latest Quaternary (last 15,000 yr) faulting but has had little historic seismicity (Figures 1 to 3; Smith and Sbar, 1974). A 34-km-long zone of surface faulting along the north-central part of the western front of the Lost River Range accompanied the earthquake; both field evidence and focal mechanism indicate that the fault movement was normal-sinistral on a southwest-dipping plane (Crone and Machette, 1984).

This report briefly describes the neotectonic setting of the Borah Peak area, summarizes our knowledge of the distribution and ages of Quaternary faulting there, and discusses possible sites of future surface faulting.

Regional Neotectonic Setting

Figure 1 covers the northeastern part of the Basin and Range province and shows the location of the surface faulting associated with the 1983 earthquake in relation to other areas of historic surface faulting, to major late Cenozoic normal faults, and to areas of historic seismicity that define the Intermountain Seismic Belt and the Idaho Seismic Zone of Smith and Sbar (1974). Without regard to historic seismicity, this part of the Basin and Range can be subdivided into domains based on: (1) amount of latest Quaternary surface faulting; (2) high rates of Quaternary faulting as shown by geologic studies or inferred by high structural relief along imposing range fronts; and (3) structural setting (Figure 2). Domains 2 to 5 represent several structural settings and contain few and widely distributed faults that have moved in latest Quaternary time. In contrast, domain 1 contains many faults that have

moved in latest Quaternary time and most of these have evidence of a high rate of Quaternary faulting. Also, of the three historic surface-faulting events in the Intermountain Seismic Belt, (1) 1934 in Hansel Valley, Utah (M_L = 6.6, Arabasz *et al.*, 1980, (2) 1959 near Hebgen Lake, Montana (M_S = 7.5, Doser, 1985), and (3) 1983 near Borah Peak, Idaho (M_S = 7.3), the latter two occurred in domain 1.

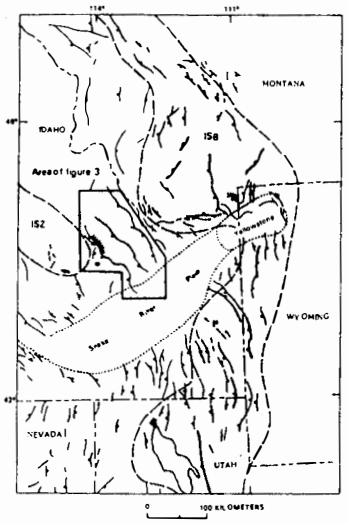


FIG. 1. Neotectonic setting of the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake in the northeastern Basin-and-Range Province showing major, late Cenozoic normal-slip faults (modified from Howard *et al.*, 1978 and Nakata *et al.*, 1982). Those with latest Quaternary movement that lie at the base of high, steep range fronts are shown by a bold line; those with historic rupture are hachured. Light-shaded areas are parts of the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB) and Idaho Seismic Zone (ISZ) of Smith and Sbar (1974) that contain most epicenters of earthquakes from 1850 and 1974 (Arabasz *et al.*, 1980, Figure 1-1). Asterisk indicates epicenter of the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake.

Although historic seismicity plays no role in defining the domains, domain 1 lies mostly within the historically active parts of the Intermountain Seismic Belt (Figures 1 and 2). Conspicuous exceptions to this relation include the area of domain 1 in which the Borah Peak earthquake occurred and which was nearly aseismic prior to 1983, and the part of the Intermountain Seismic Belt in west-central and northwest Montana in which there are few major latest Quaternary faults.

Domain 1 includes the Wasatch fault (1A, Figure 2), which has slip rates that locally exceed 1 m/1000 yr (Swan *et al.*, 1980) and has accommodated much of the east-west regional extension between the Great Basin and stable interior in latest Quaternary time, and the following active neotectonic elements that form a V-

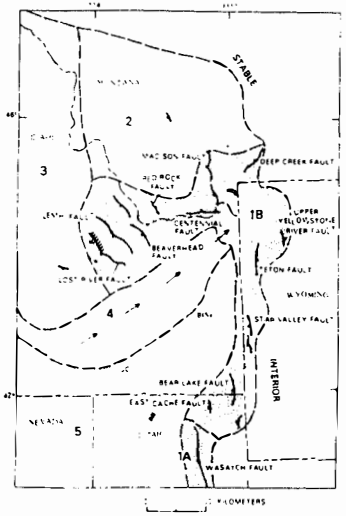


FIG. 2. Neotectonic domains (see text) of the same area as Figure 1 including latest Quaternary faults from Figure 1. Large arrows show trajectory of the rapid activity along the Yellowstone-Snake River Plain (Y-SRP) axis. JC, Jim Sage and Cottered Mountains; BFM, Blacktoot Mountains. (1) Wasatch (1A)-Yellowstone-Lost River (1B) belt of latest Quaternary surface faulting. Area of greatest neotectonic activity based on Quaternary geologic evidence exclusive of historic seismicity is supplied. (2) Southwestern Montana. Many late Cenozoic faults, but only a few, widely distributed range bounding faults with evidence of latest Quaternary surface faulting. Recent studies (e.g., O'Neill and Lopez, 1985) indicate that some additional latest Quaternary surface faults occur in this area, but the widely distributed pattern is maintained. (3) Idaho batholith. Relatively rigid block broken locally by Quaternary faults. (4) Eastern Snake River Plain. Little evidence of late Quaternary faulting except for rifts associated with basaltic volcanism. (5) Northeastern Basin and Range west of (1). Many late Cenozoic faults, but only widely distributed evidence of latest Quaternary surface faulting.

shaped belt (1B) north of the Wasatch fault. These are: (a) a set of right-stepping faults that extend from Cache Valley, Utah, to Star Valley, Wyoming; (b) the Teton fault; (c) faults in the Yellowstone area; (d) the Deep Creek, Madison, Centennial, and Red Rock faults in Montana; and (e) the Beaverhead, Lemhi, and Lost River faults in Idaho.

This neotectonic belt of major Quaternary faults has a remarkable spatial relation to the Yellowstone-Snake River Plain axis (*Y-SRP* axis; Figure 2). In the northern part of this belt, the most active portion based on Quaternary geologic evidence (stippled on Figure 2) lies generally from several 10 to 100 km beyond the margin

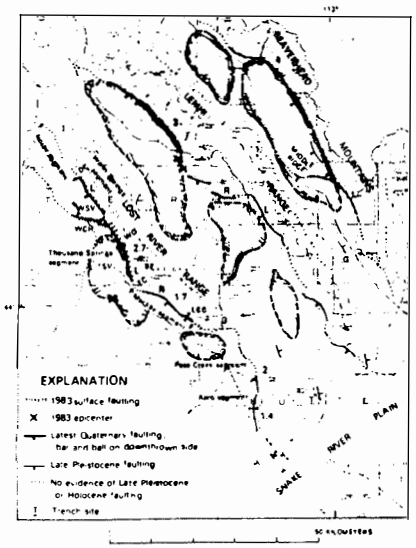


FIG. 3. Major tectonic faults in the Lost River–Beaverhead area. 1983 break from Crone and Machette (1984). Numbers along faults are estimates of minimum structural relief in kilometers from sum of thickness of basin fill (Crosthwaite *et al.*, 1970; Ruppel, 1982) and relief of adjacent range, and, at north end of Lost River fault, from minimum offset of Challis Volcanics. Thick basin fills (stippled) interpreted from gravity lows with >15 mgal of closure (Mabey *et al.*, 1974). Direction of dip of upper Tertiary volcanics are shown by strike-and-dip symbol. G, gravel transported from west of area that underlies 15 m.y.-old basalt (see text). Segments that have evidence of a left- or right-lateral component of slip in pre-1983 events are shown by L and R, respectively. DC, Devils Canyon; WSV, Warm Springs valley; ACH, Willow Creek hills; TSV, Thousand Springs Valley; WC, Willow Creek; BP, Borah Peak; EC, Elkhorn Creek; LCC, Lower Cedar Creek. The town of Challis, where the two earthquake-related fatalities occurred, lies just west of the north end of the north segment of the Lost River fault.

of the eastern Snake River Plain, whereas the southern part lies from 100 to 200 km from the Plain margin in the west and merges to within 100 km of the Plain margin in the Teton area. Both parts join within the Yellowstone area.

Major silicic volcanism started about 15 m.y. ago on the *Y-SRP* axis in southwest

Idaho, migrated northeastward along the axis at an average rate of about 3.5 cm/yr, and at present is centered in the Yellowstone area (Armstrong *et al.*, 1975; Christiansen and McKee, 1978; Morgan *et al.*, 1984). This volcanism was accompanied by crustal heating and uplift; subsequent cooling is reflected in the decrease in elevation southwestward along the *Y-SRP* axis (Brott *et al.*, 1978; Smith *et al.*, 1985). The passage of this thermal activity along the axis also produced an outwardly migrating thermal front with a geometry analogous to the wake of a moving boat.

The belt encompassing the major latest Quaternary faults of the northeastern Basin and Range (Figure 2) also has a wake-like pattern about the *Y-SRP* axis and converges with the axis at Yellowstone suggesting the pattern of neotectonic activity may relate to the thermal front migrating outward from the *Y-SRP* axis. If this association between the thermal front and the active neotectonic belt is valid, it provides a testable late Cenozoic tectonic history for areas within the belt. That is, the passage of the thermal front produces first high rates of faulting as the crust is heated and thinned, followed by decelerating rates of deformation or relative quiescence as heating ceases and cooling occurs.

Tectonic histories of range-front faults between the Snake River Plain and the belt of major latest Quaternary faulting (Figure 2) appear to confirm the above prediction of a high rate of faulting followed by a decelerating rate. Numerous basins and ranges south of the Plain attest to active late Cenozoic faulting, but in these areas there is little evidence of Quaternary faulting. For example, the Cotterel and Jim Sage Mountains are adjacent to the western part of the eastern Snake River Plain and consist of volcanics and sediments emplaced in a topographic low about 10 m.y. ago, at about the time silicic volcanism was centered along the adjacent part of the *Y-SRP* axis (Armstrong *et al.*, 1975; Williams *et al.*, 1982). Subsequently, the basin was extended greatly along an east-dipping, low-angle detachment, and the ranges were uplifted to produce about 1 km of structural relief on the 10-m.y.-old volcanics. High rates of deformation between 10 and 5 m.y. ago contrast with low rates during the last 5 m.y. (Covington, 1983, Figure 5; H. R. Covington, written communication, 1984) and low rates of Quaternary deformation (Williams *et al.*, 1982; K. L. Pierce, unpublished data, 1984). Further northeast along the south margin of the eastern Snake River Plain, the Blackfoot Mountains were uplifted at high rates (0.8 m/1000 yr) between 5.9 and 4.7 m.y. ago to attain most of their present relief (Allmendinger, 1982). At about this time, major silicic volcanism was centered along the adjacent part of the *Y-SRP* axis (Armstrong *et al.*, 1975). In contrast, there is no evidence of significant Quaternary surface faulting along the main range-front fault on the west side of the Blackfoot Mountains.

Current geologic information from north of the Plain is not sufficient to determine if similar variations existed there in rates of uplift during late Cenozoic time. However, based on the height and morphology of range fronts and on the age of surface faulting discussed later, the parts of the range-front faults adjacent to the Plain appear to have had a lower rate of faulting during late Quaternary time than parts farther north.

We do not intend to suggest that the cause of Basin and Range deformation marginal to the eastern Snake River Plain is solely the result of thermal activity associated with the *Y-SRP* axis, but rather that a thermal front may have localized faulting in a wake-like belt that has propagated outward through the northeastern Basin and Range from the *Y-SRP* axis.

The Lost River, Lemhi, and Beaverhead faults define an area of similar structural pattern and neotectonic activity at the northwestern end of the latest Quaternary belt of surface faulting that is the focus of the rest of this discussion.

The present topographic relief of the Lost River, Lemhi, and Beaverhead ranges is the result of late Cenozoic faulting (Baldwin, 1951; Ruppel, 1982). Most of this faulting may have occurred during the last 4 to 7 m.y. based on: (1) the presence of fluvial-gravel clasts that must have been transported from west of this area and that now underlie 6.5-m.y.-old volcanic rocks in the Lemhi Range (G on Figure 3); and (2) uplift-induced east dips of basalts that overlie 4.3-m.y.-old ash-flow tuffs near the southern ends of the ranges (Figure 3; M. H. Hait, Jr., unpublished data; dates from Morgan *et al.*, 1984). Ruppel (1982) suggests that the Lemhi Range and Beaverhead Mountains are block uplifts of mostly Miocene age, and that the fault scarps on the southwest sides of the ranges reflect eastward tilting in late Pliocene to Holocene time. In contrast, Hait (1984) finds evidence for considerable extension during middle Cenozoic time. We favor an interpretation that the three ranges are parts of normal-fault-bounded blocks that range from structurally flat-topped (Ruppel, 1982) to eastward-tilted. Faulting during Quaternary time appears largely related to eastward tilting because: (1) fault scarps that cut Quaternary deposits occur mainly on the west sides of the ranges; (2) some parts of the ranges are asymmetric with steep west sides and gentler sloping east sides; and (3) upper Tertiary tuffs and basalts in and between the southern parts of the ranges have easterly dips (Figure 3).

Quaternary Surface Faulting in the Lost River-Beaverhead Area

Quaternary surface faulting has broken most of the Lost River, Lemhi, and Beaverhead range-front faults. Similar geometric and temporal patterns of breakage and structural relief are repeated along each fault (Figure 3).

The mapped patterns of the faults are strikingly similar. All three generally hug the western range fronts, change trend by as much as 90°, and, in places, diverge from range fronts and strike across basins. Quaternary offset on the faults is dominantly normal slip, but lateral components can be recognized locally by *en-echelon* patterns of faults (Figure 3).

Structural relief along the three faults, as estimated from topographic and geophysical data, is generally greater along central segments, which are partly coincident with an arch north of and parallel to the Snake River Plain (see discussion in Ruppel, 1982), than along distal segments (Figure 3). These relations suggest that the central segments have higher long-term rates of faulting, which is consistent with estimates of short-term slip rates for various segments. In the Borah Peak area, which has about 2.7 km of structural relief, the 15,000-yr-old surface of the Willow Creek fan (Pierce and Scott, 1982) is offset 3.5 to 4.5 m, including the 1.5 to 2-m offset of 1983 (Crone and Machette, 1984). The mean slip rate there is about 0.3 m/1000 yr. Similar relations along the central segments of the Lemhi and Beaverhead faults suggest they have similar rates. In contrast, the Arco segment of the Lost River fault, which has about one-half the structural relief of the Borah Peak area, has a maximum mean slip rate of 0.1 m/1000 yr (see discussion of Arco segment; Pierce, 1985); the southern segment of the Lemhi fault probably has a similar rate.

In addition to having greater structural relief, the central segments of the faults have moved more recently than the distal segments. The ages of latest faulting shown on Figure 3 are based on the stratigraphic relationship of fault scarps to surficial deposits whose ages are estimated by stratigraphic, geomorphic, and soil-development evidence (Malde, 1971; Hait and Scott, 1978; Pierce and Scott, 1982; Scott, 1982). The latest Quaternary scarps are typically 2 to 5 m high and displace

alluvial and glacial deposits of Pinedale age (as young as 12,000 to 15,000 yr). The late Pleistocene and older scarps are as high as 20 m. These do not displace latest Quaternary deposits, but do offset surficial deposits that are locally as young as 30,000 yr, but that are commonly more like deposits dated about 160,000 yr (see discussion of Arco segment; Pierce, 1985).

A consistent pattern of ages of fault scarps on the western fronts of the ranges is evident on Figure 3. Late Pleistocene or older scarps occur along the southern sections of the range fronts within about 25 km of the Snake River Plain; scarps along the central and north-central sections of the ranges are latest Quaternary; and the absence of scarps along the northernmost range fronts suggests that in these areas the last surface-faulting event is older than late Pleistocene.

Lost River Fault and 1983 Surface Faulting

Reconnaissance and detailed mapping of the Lost River fault defines 6 or 7 fault segments that are characterized by different geomorphic expression, structural relief, and ages of last movement that follow the pattern discussed previously (Figure 3).

Fault scarps along the 20-km-long *Arco segment* do not displace latest Quaternary deposits, but do offset extensively preserved older fan surfaces by as much as 20 m. In the area of a trench across the fault (Malde, 1971, 1985), several stratigraphic datums allow estimates of the slip rate of this segment (Pierce, 1985). A surface estimated to be about 160,000 yr old based on uranium-series ages of layered carbonate coats on clasts in soils is offset about 19 m or possibly more, and a volcanic ash estimated to be about 70,000 to 110,000 yr old is offset about 8 m. Because of burial and limited exposure, the existence of back rotation or graben formation cannot be evaluated, so the slip rate of 0.07 to 0.1 m/1000 yr estimated from these datums is regarded as a maximum.

Near the northern end of the Arco segment, the youngest faulting offsets fan gravels about 3 m (Pierce, 1985). The inner part of a carbonate coat on a clast from the soil in the faulted gravel has uranium-series dates of 23,000 and 30,000 yr (John Rosholt, written communication, *in* Pierce, 1985). Carbonate coats from the faulted gravel and slightly younger unfaulted gravel are about twice as thick as coats from a nearby surface estimated to be about 15,000 yr old (Pierce and Scott, 1982). Based on these uranium-series dates, carbonate-coat thicknesses, and the morphology of the scarp, Pierce (1985) concludes that the youngest faulting on the Arco segment occurred about 30,000 yr ago.

South of the Arco segment, a zone of discontinuous scarps as high as 10 m that displace surficial deposits and lavas of late and middle Pleistocene age extends 12 km onto the Snake River Plain (Kuntz, 1978). The exact age relationship of these scarps to the scarps along the Arco segment is not known, but both sets of scarps displace deposits of similar age.

North of the Arco segment, the *Pass Creek segment*, which forms a marked dogleg in the range front, extends 30 km to just south of Lower Cedar Creek. Fault scarps are preserved only locally along this segment. The range front maintains a steep-faceted profile as in adjacent segments, has high structural relief, and is doubtless bounded by a fault. Surficial deposits older than about 30,000 yr are not well exposed along most of this segment, so the general lack of scarps is difficult to interpret, but faulting may not have occurred in the last 30,000 to 50,000 yr.

The 22-km-long *Mackay segment* extends from Lower Cedar Creek, east of Mackay, to the prominent bend in the range front at Elkhorn Creek. Fault scarps

of latest Quaternary age occur throughout the entire segment, and generally are preserved even on steep (30°) slopes at the base of the range front. A trench across the fault scarp at the mouth of Lower Cedar Creek in a pre-Pinedale fan deposit records several surface-faulting events, the last of which occurred after the deposition of a pod of Mazama ash (6800 ^{14}C yr old; Hait and Scott, 1978). A date of 4,320 ± 130 ^{14}C yr B.P. (W-4427) from organic matter buried by colluvium derived from the free face formed during the last surface-faulting event indicates that this event probably occurred about 4,000 yr ago. The Mackay segment has less structural relief than the Thousand Springs segment to the north, suggesting that the Mackay segment has a lower long-term slip rate. However, the lack of evidence of pedimentation of the front, the position of the latest Quaternary scarp on steep faceted spurs, and the burial of the head of extensively exposed middle Pleistocene and older alluvial-fan deposits by younger fan deposits (Scott, 1982) suggest that this segment has been very active in late Quaternary time.

The *Thousand Springs segment*, which extends from Elkhorn Creek north to the Willow Creek hills, was the site of the greatest amount surface rupturing during the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake (Crone and Machette, 1984). This segment has the greatest structural relief (2.7 km; Figure 3) measured along the Lost River fault, and therefore probably has the highest long-term slip rate. Pre-1983 fault scarps of latest Quaternary age are best preserved at sites where the scarp lies a short distance out from the steep mountain front, such as at Cedar, Rock, and Willow Creeks. Trenches across the scarp at the mouth of Willow Creek (Hait and Scott, 1978; D. P. Schwartz and A. J. Crone, personal communication, 1984) where the scarp offsets an alluvial surface estimated to be about 15,000 yr old (Pierce and Scott, 1982) and a reconstruction of geomorphic surfaces across the fault (Vincent, 1985) indicate that one pre-1983 surface-faulting event occurred along the central part of this segment in latest Quaternary time.

Based on the following limited evidence, the pre-1983 event on the Thousand Springs segment occurred probably in early Holocene or latest Pleistocene time rather than in late Holocene time as thought by Hait and Scott (1978) and Scott *et al.* (1985). A soil formed in the alluvium of the hanging wall and buried by colluvium derived from the pre-1983 fault scarp indicates that the 15,000-yr-old alluvial surface of Willow Creek had been exposed to soil-forming processes for some period of time prior to faulting. In the references cited above, we reasoned that because the buried soil and nearby relict soils formed in the same alluvium have similar degrees of development, most of the 15,000-yr-interval had passed prior to the pre-1983 event. On reexamination of the buried soil, we find that although the calcic C horizons of both soils are of similar thickness, the one in the relict soil contains much more secondary calcium carbonate, and therefore probably formed over a much longer period of time than the buried soil. Furthermore, the buried soil is at a shallow enough depth (several tens of centimeters at most) that it may have continued to accumulate calcium carbonate after burial. We now favor a more conservative interpretation—the soil provides evidence of several thousand years passing between the stabilization of the alluvial surface and the pre-1983 event. Consistent with this interpretation, limited scarp-morphology data that was acquired along the pre-1983 scarp in the Willow Creek area (R. C. Bucknam, personal communication, 1985) suggest that it was morphologically similar to other scarps in the Basin and Range that formed in latest Pleistocene to early Holocene time, and that it was too degraded to be of late Holocene age. Therefore, we tentatively conclude that the pre-1983 event on the Thousand Springs segment is at least several thousand years older than the last event on the Mackay segment, which occurred about 4000 yr ago.

Near Willow Creek, many features of the 1983 break (Crone and Machette, 1984, Figure 4) closely mimic features of the pre-1983 scarp. The offset of the

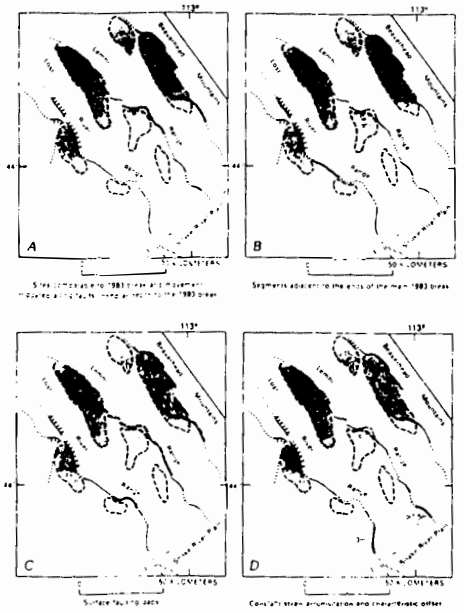


FIG. 4. Likely sites of future surface faulting in the Lost River-Beaverhead area based on several perspectives (see text). Past surface fault shown by hachures. Identified sites are shown by bold line; others identified with less certainty are shown by dashed bold line. Areas of thick basin fills (dark stipple) are taken from Figure 1. Upland areas are in light stipple; basins in white.

Willow Creek fan accompanying the 1983 earthquake was 1.5 to 2 m, compared to the pre-1983 offset of 2 to 2.5 m. Other features include a right-stepping pattern of short faults, a broad complex graben with a conspicuous horst, and minor thrust features west of the graben.

The segment of the 1983 break that diverges from the Lost River fault and strikes west into the Willow Creek hills in part occurs on remnants of older scarps marked by conspicuous benches and changes in slope, but also displaces surfaces having no apparent evidence of late Pleistocene offset. The higher structural position of the Willow Creek hills compared to the basins to the north and south suggests recurrent uplift of the hills during the late Cenozoic. Elsewhere, this similar pattern of a fault splay crossing a basin occurs at Middle Ridge (Figure 3).

The *Warm Springs segment* extends for 15 km north of the Willow Creek hills as a conspicuous fault scarp of latest Quaternary age as high as 5 m. The scarp ends at Devils Canyon, which is also the northern end of ground cracking associated with the 1983 earthquake. Along this segment, the 1983 ground breakage generally lies on the mid-slope of the older fault scarp and ranges from scarps locally as high as 1 m to small, discontinuous cracks. As is the case for the Mackay segment, the structural relief along the Warm Springs segment is not as great as that of the Thousand Springs segment; however, the character of the range front and the height and position of the young scarps suggest that the Warm Springs segment has had late Quaternary slip rates similar to those of the other two segments.

The *northernmost segment* of the Lost River fault extends from Devils Canyon to the end of the Lost River Range near Challis, has low structural relief, and shows no evidence of late Quaternary faulting.

Likely Sites of Future Faulting in the Lost River-Beaverhead Area

In view of our understanding of the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake and its Quaternary tectonic setting, what are likely sites in the area for future extensive surface faulting accompanying large earthquakes? Widespread evidence of late Quaternary surface faulting and the morphology of the range fronts suggest that future ruptures could occur along any part of the Lost River, Lemhi, or Beaverhead faults. Prediction of specific sites of future surface faulting requires an understanding of several conditions at depth including patterns and rates of strain accumulation, physical properties of the rocks, and linkages between the range-front faults. Unfortunately, we know little about these. Nevertheless, one can view the history of surface faulting, the geomorphic and structural features of the area, and the 1983 break from the following perspectives to gain insight as to which of the segments are more likely to rupture than others. Although these perspectives do not allow the site of the next event to be predicted with confidence, they are useful for identifying potential sites for the next several surface ruptures in the area.

Sites comparable to 1983 break. The 1983 surface faulting occurred along a segment with both high structural relief, which indicates high long-term slip rates, and latest Quaternary offset. Consequently, similar segments can be viewed as likely sites for future surface faulting. The part of the Lost River fault that broke in 1983 and the central segments of the Lemhi and Beaverhead faults have these characteristics (Figure 4A) and therefore are likely sites.

Movement triggered along faults linked at depth with the 1983 break. If the Lost River, Lemhi, and Beaverhead faults are linked to a single west-dipping detachment at depth, then the 1983 slip along the central segment of the Lost River fault, which is the westernmost of the three, might trigger movements along one or several of the central segments of the faults to the northeast (Figure 4A) that would lie higher on the assumed detachment plane. This is analogous to the displacement of blocks in a landslide, in which the movement of one block removes support for blocks higher on the failure plane and causes some of them to move.

Segments adjacent to the ends of the main 1983 break. The Mackay and Warm Springs segments have less structural relief than the Thousand Springs segment, which accounted for the main part of the 1983 surface rupture, and therefore probably have lower long-term slip rates. However, the similar height and morphology of the range along these segments and the position of latest Quaternary fault scarps on the lower slopes of the steep faceted spurs of the range front suggest that all three segments have had comparable rates of Quaternary faulting. In addition, the similarity in the height of the latest Quaternary fault scarps along these segments indicates all three probably had similar amounts of surface faulting in latest Quaternary time. Therefore, future surface-faulting events along the adjacent segments seem likely if these sections of range front are to keep pace with slip along the Thousand Springs segment (Figure 4B).

From the evidence presented earlier, the pre-1983 event on the Thousand Springs segment (early Holocene or latest Pleistocene) probably preceded the last surface-faulting event on the Mackay segment (about 4000 yr ago) by at least several thousand years. The 1983 event on the Thousand Springs segment might then be expected to be followed by offset on the Mackay segment. We do not know the age relation of the pre-1983, latest Quaternary event(s) on the Warm Springs segment with those on the Mackay and Thousand Springs segments; however, the Warm Springs segment did have a small amount of surface rupture in 1983, which may act to delay its next event by having released the strain accumulated since its last rupture.

Surface-faulting gap. A seismic gap is a fault segment that has not ruptured in historic time and that lies between historic fault scarps; such a gap is thought to be a likely site for future rupture (Wallace and Whitney, 1984). By analogy, a fault segment that lies between ones having evidence of more recent, but prehistoric, breakage can be called a surface-faulting gap, and be considered a likely site for future faulting. The Pass Creek segment of the Lost River fault has no evidence of late Pleistocene or Holocene movement; however, it lies in an area having high structural relief and an imposing range front (Figure 4C), which suggests that it probably has a long-term rate of faulting similar to that of adjacent segments that have ruptured in late Pleistocene or Holocene time. A few segments of the Lemhi and Beaverhead faults also fall in this category.

Other possible gaps are shown in Figure 4C by the dashed bold lines along latest Quaternary faults; however, so little is known about the age relations between individual segments of these latest Quaternary faults that surface-faulting gaps cannot be defined with certainty.

Characteristic offset assuming constant strain accumulation. Schwartz and Coppersmith (1984) propose that a given fault segment ruptures when a certain strain threshold is reached and results in a characteristic surface offset. If we assume that slip rates estimated from geologic relations reflect mean strain rates on a segment, then an offset is likely when the product of the slip rate and the time since the last surface-faulting event approaches the characteristic offset. The Arco segment has an estimated maximum long-term slip rate of about 0.1 m/1000 yr and has not ruptured in the past 30,000 yr, which suggests a potential strain accumulation of as much as 3 m (Pierce, 1985) provided that the rate of strain accumulation in the last 30,000 yr is equal to the long-term rate. As the surface offset accompanying the 1983 earthquake and prehistoric offsets estimated from trench studies are less than this, movement on the Arco segment can be considered overdue (Figure 4D). The potential strain accumulation on other fault segments is not as well known; however,

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limited geomorphic information on the southern segment of the Lemhi fault suggests that surface-faulting events may have a similarly long (10^4 yr) recurrence interval. The time since the last surface-faulting event on this segment is >15,000 yr, which implies a potential strain accumulation of >1.5 m by using the slip rate for the Arco segment.

Grouping of events. Surface faulting along segments may not occur at uniform rates, but rather as intervals of activity along one segment or a belt of several segments separated by periods of diminished or no activity during which surface faulting is concentrated in another area (e.g., Wallace and Whitney, 1984; Wallace, 1985). If such grouping in space and time occurs in the Lost River-Beaverhead area, some of the preceding perspectives may simply be manifestations of it. For instance, grouping provides an explanation for surface-faulting gaps; the gaps are segments that are in a relatively inactive interval. Likewise, the occurrence of latest Quaternary offsets on the central segments of the faults may be a functin of grouping. In addition, nonuniform rates of surface faulting for a given segment would negate the assumption of uniform strain accumulation for the characteristic offset perspective. The demonstration of grouping is a poorly understood but key component in understanding the kinematics of late Cenozoic deformation in the Lost River-Beaverhead area (as well as other sites in the Basin and Range) and thereby being able to better predict sites of future surface faulting.

Whether or not grouping occurs, we regard several fault segments as the most likely candidates for future surface faulting in the Lost River-Beaverhead area. These sites are: (1) segments of the Lemhi and Beaverhead faults that ruptured in latest Quaternary time and have high structural relief, and that perhaps had some support removed by the 1983 displacement on the Lost River fault (Figure 4A) and (2) the Mackay segment of the Lost River fault (Figure 4B) because of the apparent similarity in the latest Quaternary fault activity along the Thousand Springs and Mackay segments.

Acknowledgments

We thank S. S. Oriel for encouraging and supporting our research during the late 1970's on Quaternary faulting in the Borah Peak region, as part of the U.S. Geological Survey's Snake River Plain Project. We appreciate the constructive reviews of the manuscript provided by K. J. Coppersmith, A. J. Crone, S. S. Oriel, M. W. Reynolds, and E. T. Ruppel.

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Manuscript received 27 December 1984

in publicly available monitoring reports for the INEL; a report entitled INEL Environmental Characterization Report and its appendixes (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984); the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Waste Management Operations at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (ERDA, 1977a); and an Environmental Evaluation of Alternatives for Long-Term Management of Defense High-Level Radioactive Wastes at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (DOE, 1982a).

3.1.4.1 Topography

The surface of the INEL is relatively flat, with predominant relief manifested either as volcanic buttes jutting up out of the desert floor or as unevenly surfaced basalt flows and/or flow vents and fissures. Elevations on the INEL range from 1585 meters (5200 feet) in the northeast to 1450 meters (4750 feet) in the southwest, with the average being 1525 meters (5000 feet). A broad topographic ridge extends northward through the INEL, effectively separating the drainage of mountain ranges northwest of the INEL from the Snake River.

The ground surface of the ICPP area is also relatively flat, with approximately 9 meters (30 feet) of mixed sediments covering the underlying basalt surface. The elevation on the south end of the ICPP area is 1498.9 meters (4917.5 feet), sloping to 1496.7 meters (4910.5 feet) at the northern perimeter.

3.1.4.2 Geology

The Snake River Plain is a physiographic depression that extends from the Idaho-Oregon border to the Yellowstone Volcanic Plateau (Figure 3-2). The plain is composed of two structurally dissimilar segments: the western portion of the Snake River Plain, which geophysical evidence indicates is a graben structure bounded on both north and south by large normal faults, and the Eastern Snake River Plain (ESRP), which is not bounded by faults. The INEL is located on the ESRP, which is considered to be the easternmost extension of the Columbia Plateau province. The ESRP is bounded by the Northern Rocky Mountain province to the north; the Middle Rocky Mountain province to the east, and the Basin and Range province to the south (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984). The ESRP is a volcanic plain that consists of a series of volcanic calderas overlain by extrusive volcanic rocks interbedded with alluvial, lacustrine, and aeolian sediments. The covered volcanic calderas are predominantly rhyolitic. The extrusive volcanic rocks are largely basaltic lava flows that may contain moderate amounts of welded tuff and rhyolitic pumice (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Important structural and tectonic features of the region surrounding the INEL include the block-faulted Lost River, the Lemhi, and the Bitterroot Ranges of the Northern Rocky Mountain province to the north; the block-faulted mountains of the Basin and Range province to the south; and the rift zones in the ESRP.

Reply

physiographic (the geology is quite different between the two areas)
Fenneman, 1928 (not Hammond, 1965

physiographic

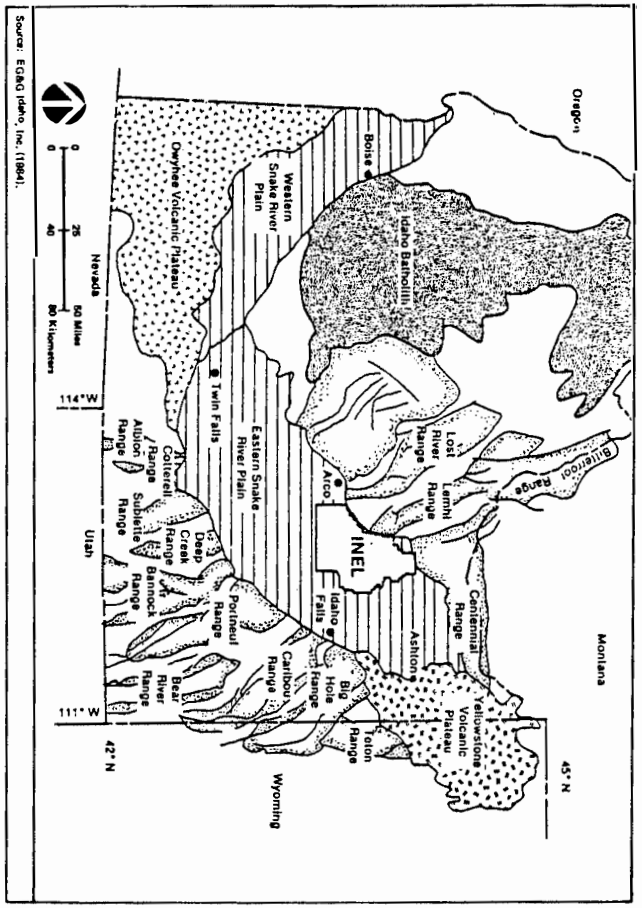
physiographic

why not Basin and Range?

physiographic classification emphasizes a difference in rock and scale on the ESRP when as structural geologic point of view, the terrain both north and south of the ESRP is "Basin and Range" (Reynolds, M.W., 1979, Scott, Pierce, and Hait, 1985). Recommend

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to structural geologic terms and a section, physiographic terms.



Source: EG&G Idaho, Inc. (1984).

Figure 3-2. Generalized Map of Southern Idaho Showing Geographic and Geologic Features.

The mountains north of the INEL were formed by normal movement along northwest-southeast-trending faults starting in the Eocene Epoch. These faults cut older folds and thrust faults of Triassic to Eocene age (Armetrong and Oriel, 1965). In turn, the normal faults are cut by strike-slip faults of largely right-lateral movement that occur in an 80-kilometer-wide (50-mile-wide) by 240-kilometer-long (150-mile-long) zone between Arco, Idaho, and the Big Hole Basin in Montana (Ruppel, 1965). Geophysical surveys have shown the southeast margin of the Northern Rocky Mountain province to be a northeast-southwest-trending normal fault. Vertical displacement along this fault is believed to be on the order of 300 meters (1000 feet) (Sparlin, 1982). Another study performed by Sierra Geophysics, however, found no evidence for such a fault (King and Doyle, 1982).

The basalt plateau upon which the INEL is located is postulated to contain three northwest-southeast-trending rift zones that may have formed by the extension of Basin and Range tectonism into this area (Figure 3-3). These rift zones could have been the centers for basaltic eruptive vents near the INEL, the rifts being defined by the linear arrangement of vents and fissures (Kuntz and Dalrymple, 1979).

Three normal faults associated with mountain building north of the INEL have been identified as occurring on the ESRP. These are the Arco, Howe, and "Boundery" faults (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

The Arco Fault and the Howe Fault are both believed to have been active between 100,000 and 15,000 years before present. Both are southern extensions of normal faults associated with mountain building to the north. The Arco Fault is the southernmost extension of the Lost River Range Front Fault system, and the Howe Fault is an extension of the Lemhi Range Front Fault system. The Arco Fault is believed to extend approximately 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) into the ESRP. Attempts to measure the length of the Howe Fault on the ESRP have been unsuccessful. Only gravity data suggest that this fault extends into the ESRP. Although several authors have postulated that the Boundary Fault lies along the northwest margin of the ESRP, geophysical data and geologic field reconnaissance mapping suggest that a boundary fault of the magnitude necessary to explain the seismic evidence does not exist (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

3.1.4.3 Seismic and Volcanic Activity

The Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB) and the Idaho Seismic Zone (ISZ) are the two major areas of seismic activity near the ESRP. At their closest points, the seismic zones lie approximately 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the INEL, effectively encircling the INEL on all sides except the southwest quadrant (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Although high-magnitude earthquakes do not originate beneath the INEL, large earthquakes do occur in the adjacent seismic belts (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984). The largest reported earthquake event in the ISZ occurred along the western flank of Borah Peak (Lost River Range) approximately 64 kilometers (40 miles) northwest of Arco (Table 3-1). This earthquake occurred on October 28, 1983, and had a magnitude of 7.3 on the Richter scale. Although

Table 3-1. Largest Historic Earthquakes in the Region Surrounding the Eastern Snake River Plain[a]

Date	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Modified Mercalli Intensity	Richter magnitude	Location
November 10, 1884	42.0	111.3	VIII	6	Bear Lake Valley[b]
October 8, 1908	41.8	112.7	VIII	6	Hansel Valley, Utah[b]
June 27, 1925	28.0	112.2	VIII	6.75	East of Helena, Montana[b]
March 12, 1934	41.7	112.8	IX	6.6 (M_S)[c]	Hansel Valley, Utah[b]
October 18, 1935	46.6	112.0	VIII	6.25	Helena, Montana[b]
October 31, 1935	46.6	112.0	VIII	6	Helena, Montana[b]
July 12, 1944	44.7	115.2	VII	6.1	Seafoam, Idaho[b]
February 13, 1946	44.7	115.4	VI	6.0	Near Clayton, Idaho[b]
November 23, 1947	44.6	112.0	VIII	6.25	Southwestern Montana[b]
August 17, 1959	44.6	111.1	X	7.5	Hebgen Lake, Montana[b]
August 18, 1959	44.6	110.7	VI	6	Yellowstone Park, Wyoming[d]
August 18, 1959	44.6	111.6	V	6.2	Southwestern Montana[d]
March 27, 1975	42.1	112.6	VIII	6.1 (M_S) 6.0 (M_L, M_S)[e]	Pocatello Valley, Idaho-Utah border[b]
June 30, 1975	44.6	110.6	VII	6.1 (M_L) 5.8 (M_S)	Yellowstone Park, Wyoming[b]
October 28, 1983	44.05	113.88	VII	7.3	Borah Peak, Idaho

[a]Source: EG&G Idaho, Inc. (1984).

[b]Includes mainshocks (or largest swarm events) of magnitude 6.0 or greater (or Modified Mercalli Intensity VIII for preinstrumental shocks from 1852 through July 1980).

[c]M_S is the magnitude of surface waves.

[d]Part of 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake sequence.

[e]M_L is the local magnitude.

M_S 7.5 - See Doser, 1985, Journal Geophys Res. v. 90, p. 4537-4555 Smith, Richins, Doser & Lee, BSSA

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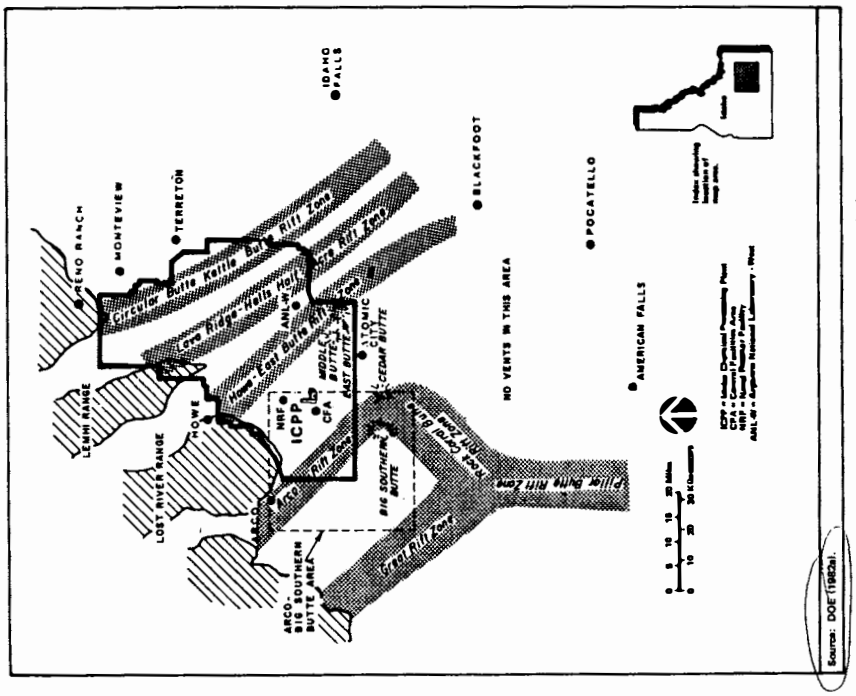


Figure 3-3. Postulated Rift Zones and Volcanic Structures near the INEL.

Sort this basically from Mat Hewitt? See so. Sinclair for reference

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the shock was felt, no structural or safety-related damage occurred at the INEL (Gorman and Guenzler, 1983).

Four earthquakes have been centered within the ESRP, although none has exceeded a Richter scale magnitude of 1. The only earthquake to have its epicenter within the INEL was a 0.7-magnitude event centered 6 to 8 kilometers (3.7 to 5 miles) east of the NRF. No damage from these earthquakes was reported (King and Doyle, 1982; EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Peak accelerations for 100- and 1000-year return periods were determined for the ANL-W area located in the southeast section of the INEL (Tera, 1984). It was estimated that accelerations of 0.073g and 0.14g have return periods of 100 and 1000 years, respectively. In general, areas of the INEL northwest of the ANL-W area could expect significantly stronger ground motion for the same return periods. This is because the source area for the earthquakes producing these peak accelerations is largely in the ISZ to the northeast.

Because the INEL is located in a province built principally by volcanic eruptions, there is a potential for resumption of volcanic activities. Volcanic processes that might affect facilities at the INEL are lava flows, earthquakes associated with volcanism, ground deformation, and explosive eruptions (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Recent lava flows on the ESRP are basaltic in composition, and have traveled a maximum distance of 30 kilometers (19 miles) from their sources, with an average distance of 5 to 10 kilometers (3 to 6 miles) (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984). The most recent volcanic activity in the ESRP occurred 64 kilometers (40 miles) west and south of the INEL along the Great Rift and King's Bowl Rift approximately 2100 years ago. The most recent volcanic activity on the INEL occurred about 12,000 years ago. Just outside the eastern boundary of the INEL, the Hell's Half-Acre flow has been dated at 4100 years ago. The mean rate of occurrence of volcanic eruptions is estimated at between 30,000 and 100,000 years (Kuntz, 1978; Kuntz and Dalrymple, 1979). Because of the ages of the previous flows and the locations of the INEL facilities, safety-related problems due to lava flows are not anticipated (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Earthquakes associated with volcanic eruptions that might be expected at the INEL are of two types: (1) earthquakes due to magma movement and (2) sympathetic tectonic earthquakes. Earthquakes due to magma movement are typically shallow (1 kilometer or 0.6 mile), of low magnitude (4.0 to 5.0), and restricted to areas near the magma source. Sympathetic tectonic earthquakes are caused by forceful injection of magma into existing rift zones and as such are generally confined to the rift areas. Because of the low magnitude and localized effects from these types of earthquakes, safety-related problems due to sympathetic tectonic earthquakes and earthquakes due to magma movement are not anticipated (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

Ground deformation is the inflation or deflation of the land surface due to the movement of magma. The effects of inflation/deflation tend to be localized around active volcanic vents and thus are not expected to impact the INEL (EG&G Idaho, Inc., 1984).

...extends as far south as Cape Mendocino and ...ich as Big Lagoon. Translational deformation ... region to the N and E as a narrow belt ... wide. The compressional zone is bounded on ... by the 45-60 km wide translational zone ... northern termination of the San Andreas ... The compressional and translational zones ... tact across a zone of transition between ...angle faults and folds (compressional and ... angle faults that show right slip ...on). Field relationships suggest the high ...s are younger and cut the low angle faults ... the zone of transition. The compressional ...rs to be spatially and temporally related to ...ard prograding Mendocino triple junction. ...ctional structures SE of Cape Mendocino, ...ville and Covelo, probably reflect previous ...ntractional deformation associated with ...sitions of the triple junction. The San ...wsfore from the latitude of Laytonville to ...ere consists of three main fault zones: the ...s (offshore except at Point Delgada), the ... fault zone (GPS), and the Lake Mountain-...Cottage-Goat Rock fault zone (LPG). The GPS ...have detectable right slip since the late ...asured displacements are < 5 km and are the ...ximum sum of the Holocene and Earliest Spring ..., respectively. The LPS is the easternmost ...nt slip and is documented over at least four ...-characteristic fault pattern and fault length.

1520m HW(TED)
The Edge of Plate Plate near the Mendocino Triple Junction
WILSON (USGS, 345 Middlefield Rd., MS 999, Menlo Park, ...

...presents the preliminary fin...ation of the area between Mendocino ... to be a surface boundary of the Juan de Fuca Plate. Map... ...t of the Gorda Ridge and ... with regions to west ... subducting on the Pacific plate. This pattern can arise from ... compressional regime ... the spreading ridge. If the ... ...ridge is oblique to ... ...ridge and fast on Pacific plate, changes in ... ...ridge, including ridge-subparallel, ...ridge-normal ... ...Chimneyville ... the Mendocino Fracture Zone being a ... boundary between the Gorda Ridge (at 151.3°W) and 33.2°W, on land in the Pacific plate region to the ... the subducted Gorda ... and those under the North American ... possible ... ...the location of the ... ridge of the Juan de Fuca-Gorda plate ... to come to ... during the ESR ... ...Based on the ... ridge under Cal... ...ridge ... ...Chimneyville ... ...ridge along this ... ...end of the Mendocino ... with ... ...boundary ... ...ridge ... ...Chimneyville ... ...ridge ... ...an earthquake focal ... ...the ... ...of the plate ... ...the epicentral ... ...of the Gorda Plate ... ...a ... ...of the ... ...Mendocino ... ...the ... ...Gorda ridge ... ...the ... ...of north... ...the Gorda ridge ... ...respect to California ... ...an ... ...ridge could ... ...a ... ...the ... ...of ... ...subducted ... ...as much as ... ...Cape Mendocino.

1540m
Tectonics of the Eocene Plate
ROBERT L. KAY and COX (Branch ... Geophysics, ... of Geosci..., Stanford, CA 94305)
... ...between 38° N and 46° N among the Pacific, ...complete history of N Hesperic Pacific-American ... We ... ...reconstruct between 54 N, 34 and 4 Ma ... ...with ... ...the ridge and ... ...the Mendocino ... ...the plate ... ...Our ... ...suggests that a change in ... ...of relative ... ...occurred between 54 N, the ... ...and 46 N, at ... ...When ... ...with ... ...of ... ...which ... ...the Pacific plate ... ...suggests ... ...through ... ...the ... ...a change in the ... ...of ... ...with respect to the ... ...frame of ... ...Along the ... ...in addition to subducting Pacific-Farallon-Kula-Resha ... ...the Pacific-North ... ...plate ... ...suggests that ... ...change in Pacific ... ...contributed to a change ... ...the ... ...in the Mendocino ... ...of Northern ... ...Pacific ... ...convergence ... ...for the ... ...plate ... ...the ... ...Mendocino ... ...Ma, 320° E change from 297° to 237°, and the ... ...in ... ...plate ... ...from 43 mm/yr to 6 mm/yr. This ... ...appears to ... ...with ... ...and uplift along ... ...Andreas ...

1550m
...re of the Crust near Mendocino Triple ...on Teleseismic P-Delays
JAIN and ... (ITEM ... 2150 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA ...
...Phase travel time delays of nearly 100 ... at teleseismic distances, across a ... array (Mammoth Bay Seismic Array) of ... short-period vertical instruments ... The data base ... of ... ...rates at stations ... over ... ... as ... ...approximately 50 km ... 120 km). ...or station elevation, the mean delay ...f all events at individual stations ... E-W trending prism of low velocity ...erials ... north of the east ...

...projection of the Mendocino scarpment. Forward ...odelling of the observations over a wide range of ...azimuths do not entirely support a simple ... two-dimensional geometry consistent with ...astward ...subduction of the Gorda Plate under North America, ...but call for a relatively steep southward ...plunge ...near the southern edge of the subducted plate. ...Butting against colder North American Plate, this ...edge may have broken up to form ...abrications under ...regional North-South compressive stresses. This ...model is also consistent with ...regional ...seismicity ...and surface faulting patterns.
...We have ...applied the ...Aki-Christoffersen-Husebye ...3-D inversion ...technique to the ...entire ...data ...and ...will present the ...resulting velocity variations.

1420m
Detection of the Southern Edge of the Subducted Gorda Plate by Geomagnetic Induction
M.G. HELFERTY, J.R. BOOKER, B.R. WEERTMAN (all at Geophysics Program, AK-50, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195)
D.R. AUED (Geological Survey of Canada, P.O. Box 6000, Sidney, British Columbia, Canada V8L 4B2)
...Dickinson and Snyder postulate a half spreading center ...along the southern Gorda Plate boundary due to the north...ward migration of the Mendocino Triple Junction. This ...should produce an electrical conductivity anomaly due to the ...presence of hot asthenosphere at shallow depths beneath the ...North American Plate below the cold Gorda Plate. Induc...tion in this zone should result in anomalous vertical magnetic ...fields above the edge of the subducted plate.
...We deployed an array of three-component magnetometers ...to search for this anomaly. Two earthmagnh times, each ...about 100 km in length, and located 30 and 100 km from the ...coast extended north from 38 and a half degrees. Twenty ...days of data were digitally recorded and anomalous vertical ...fields were computed using a robust estimation technique.
...The anomalous vertical fields along the eastern profile ...locate the plate edge beneath Round Valley about 120 km ...southeast of Cape Mendocino. This is near the position ...gested by Jachens and Griscom based on gravity data. The ...eastern line of the array has anomalous fields which increase ...to the south and apparently has not yet crossed the plate ...edge. This suggests that the boundary continues on its ...southeast trend for at least 200 km from Cape Mendocino.
...Modeling indicates that the conductivity structure beneath ...Round Valley most closely resembles a simple step in depth ...to the conducting asthenosphere. We see no evidence for a ...significant difference in the upper mantle across the boun...dary. If this is supported by further data and analyses, it ...suggests that there is no significant melting in the rising ...material. Alternatively, it could imply no upwelling and a ...decoupled North America Plate.
...Further deployments are planned this fall to follow the ...Gorda Plate boundary to the southeast and to further de...lineate the deep electrical structure at the boundary.

Tectonics of Western North America

CA 106 Thurs PM
Presider, M. L. Zoback
USGS, Menlo Park
D. Deming
Univ of Utah

1420m
Stress and Tectonics along the Walker Lane Belt, Western Great Basin
ZOBACK, MARY LOU, (USGS Menlo Park, CA 94025)
REVEDOY, TANIA, (New Zealand Geological Survey, Wellington, New Zealand)
...Late Cenozoic through Holocene deformation in a ...broad band along the Sierra Nevada - Great Basin ...boundary zone in eastern California and western Nevada ...is characterized by a mix of normal, strike-slip, and ...normal oblique faulting. Earthquake focal mechanisms ...and detailed observations of fault slip indicate a ...rather uniform NW to E-W least principal stress ...orientation (S_{hmin}) for this faulting. A uniform ...Sharp orientation implies that the observed normal ...and strike-slip faulting results from variations in ...the relative magnitude of the maximum horizontal ...stress (S_{hmax}) and the vertical stress (S_v).
...Detailed observations of fault slip in the Owens ...Valley area constrain the magnitude of these vari...ations. Field investigations of the Owens Valley ...fault zone by Beanland indicate that the dominant ...sense of Holocene offset is right-lateral strike-slip ...with an estimated ratio of lateral to vertical offset ...for the 1872 (M ~ 8) event averaging 6:1 and possibly ...as great as 10:1. This fault zone lies in the valley ...5 to 20 km west of the subparallel Sierra Frontal fault ...zone. Late Pleistocene slip on the Sierran Frontal ...fault is dominantly dip-slip. An analysis of stress ...and slip directions assuming a regional Sharp ...orientation of N 80°W indicate the nearly pure normal ...dip-slip along the Sierran Frontal zone occurs when ...S_{hmax} = S_{hmin}. Whereas, the strike-slip ...offset on the Owens Valley fault zone in 1872 ...indicates a stress regime in which S_{hmax} > ...S_v. Thus, there appears to have been large ...fluctuations in relative magnitudes of the ~ 8.5 ...orthogonal S_{hmax} in late Pleistocene to Holocene time.

1420m
The Effects of Basin-and-Range Tectonics on the Gravity and Magnetic Fields in the Harney Basin, Southeastern Oregon.
Sam W. Cogbill (Dept. of Geology, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403)
...Pressac-age topography in the Basin and Range of ...southeastern Oregon has resulted from NNW-directed ...extension accompanied by block faulting and tectonic ...tilting throughout the past 10 m.y. The area is ...bounded to the north by the Brothers fault zone (BFZ), ...one of several large right-lateral shear zones crossing ...NNW across Oregon and Nevada.
...The BFZ separates a transitional region consisting of ...the High Lava Plains (HLP) and Harney Basin (HB), both ...of which flank the eastern margin of the Blue ...Mountains. Although traditional boundaries along the HLP and ...HB together as a nonvolcanic geomorphic province, Basin-and-Range tectonics appears to have played a ...significant role in the formation of these areas.
...Directional and two-dimensional Fourier analyses of ...free air gravity, Bouguer gravity and total field ...aeromagnetic anomalies reveal a northwest constituents ...of basin-and-range lineations dominant at about 315° ...and spaced 30 km to 75 km apart. Average trends of long ...prominent features include 044° and 128° for ...northeasterly and northwesterly trends respectively.
...The lineaments are presently being re-run with improved ...filtering to reduce high-frequency noise effects plus a ...better estimate of density used in Bouguer gravity ...determinations. A two-dimensional Fourier transform ...polynomial analysis to the tenth power is also being ...made, followed by cross-sections, modeling to enhance ...the basin and extent of a silicic source chamber.
...Two main factors are thought to have shaped the ...tectonic basin area: (1) crustal extension and thinning ...similar to that in the Basin and Range and (2) periodic ...caldera-type eruptions accompanied by regional ...subsidence throughout the Pliocene.

1550m
Migration of faulting along and outward from the track of thermo-tectonic activity in the eastern Snake River Plain region during the last 12 m.y.
KENNETH L. PIERCE, U.S. Geological Survey, MS 913, Box 25046, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, U.S. Geological Survey, 2400 Avocado Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98661
...In the eastern Snake River Plain (eSRP) area, major Quaternary faulting (defined as faulting that has occurred at the base of high, precipitous range fronts and has cleaved more than 1 m offset on the last 15,000 years) occurs in two belts, on the NW and SE margins of the plain. These belts flare outward from the axis of the plain, analogous to the wake of a moving boat, and converge to the NE on the Yellowstone area. The southern belt of fault ...lineaments northeastward from the northern belt.
...In the last 13 m.y., silicic volcanism and associated faulting has migrated on the NE along the eSRP at a rate of 3-4 cm/yr. If the concept of a wake-pattern is valid (lasting younger than 13 m.y. should define older positions of the "wake" farther to the SW). South of the eSRP, deformation less than 13 m.y. old has migrated parallel to and outward from the eSRP as indicated by the following locations and ages of faulting (from W to E): Raft River Valley, about 9-7 Ma; Portneuf Range, 7-4.7 Ma; Blackfoot Range, 3.8-4.7 Ma; Palisades Reservoir, 3-3 Ma; and Teton Range, 3,000 m offset in the last 7 m.y. Outward migration of faulting is exemplified by the migration from the older faulting in the Palisades Reservoir area south to the younger Quaternary faulting on the Star Valley fault.
...The highest rates of Quaternary faulting north of the eSRP occur in a belt that diverges from the eSRP to the grabens westward, although the deformation history does not have a simple ...off-on-off pattern. The 1983 Borah Peak and 1959 Hegben Lake earthquakes were located in this belt. Lesser rates of Quaternary faulting occur between the belt and the eSRP.
...This progression of faulting and volcanism in a wake-like pattern suggests that extensional Basin-Range faulting in the eSRP region has been localized by migration of crustal heating here along and outward from the eSRP. The rate of faulting slows or stops after the brittle, upper part of the crust has been drowned by extension, and after the crust either cools or stops heating.

1420m
A Heat Flow Exchange from the Intrusion of Magma into Temperature Data in the Thermal Belt, Utah-Wyoming Thrust Belt
DAVE BLACKWELL (Dept. of Geology and Geophysics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112)
DAVID S. CHAPMAN (Dept. of Geology and Geophysics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112)
...Conventional heat flow data for the Utah-Wyoming thrust belt are sparse. There do exist, however, numerous wells ...bottom-hole temperature (BHT) data from oil and gas wells ...

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Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 77, No. 3, pp. 739–770, June 1987

SURFACE FAULTING ACCOMPANYING THE BORAH PEAK EARTHQUAKE AND SEGMENTATION OF THE LOST RIVER FAULT, CENTRAL IDAHO

By Anthony J. Crone, Michael N. Machette, Manuel G. Bonilla, James J. Lienkaemper, Kenneth L. Pierce, William E. Scott, and Robert C. Bucknam

Abstract

On the morning of 28 October 1983, the M_s 7.3 Borah Peak earthquake struck central Idaho and formed a Y-shaped zone of surface faults that is divided into a southern, a western, and a northern section. The total length of the surface faults is 38.4 ± 3.1 km, and the maximum net throw is 2.5 to 2.7 m. The near-surface net slip direction, determined from the rakes of striations in colluvium, averaged 0.17 m of sinistral slip for 1.00 m of dip slip.

The 20.8-km-long southern section is the main zone of surface faulting and coincides with the Thousand Springs segment of the Lost River fault. It has the largest amount of net throw, most complex rupture patterns, and best evidence of sinistral slip. The surface faults include zones of ground breakage as much as 140 m wide, en echelon scarps with synthetic and antithetic displacements, and individual scarps that are nearly 5 m high.

The 14.2-km-long western section diverges away from the Lost River fault near the northern end of the southern section. The net throw on this section is generally less than 0.5 m but locally is as much as 1.6 m. The new ruptures are poorly developed across the crest and north flank of the Willow Creek hills; they are mostly downhill-facing, arcuate scars, perhaps incipient landslides, that may overlie a deeper zone of tectonic movement.

The northern section, at least 7.9 km long, is on the Warm Spring segment of the Lost River fault and has a maximum net throw of about 1 m. The pattern of surface faulting on this section is simple compared to the other sections. A 4.7-km-long gap in 1983 surface faults separates the northern and southern sections but contains an older scarp of late Pleistocene age.

Geologic, seismologic, and geodetic data from the earthquake suggest that barriers confined the primary coseismic rupture to the Thousand Springs segment of the fault. The rupture propagated unilaterally to the northwest from a hypocenter near the southeastern end of the segment. The southeastern boundary of the segment is marked by an abrupt bend in the range front, a 4-km-long gap in late Quaternary scarps, and transverse faults of Eocene age that intersect the Lost River fault.

The northwestern boundary of the Thousand Springs segment is at the junction of the Willow Creek hills and the Lost River fault. Here, the southern and western sections of surface faults diverge and there is a gap in the 1983 scarps. During the first few weeks after the main shock, the large-magnitude and large stress-drop aftershocks clustered near this barrier. Later, aftershocks were mainly northwest of the barrier on the Warm Spring and Challis segments, and showed that strain adjustments eventually affected the entire northern part of the Lost River fault. Fault-scarp morphology and the bedrock geology suggest that the boundary between the Thousand Springs and Warm Spring segments has probably ruptured less frequently and had less net slip during much of the late Cenozoic than the interior of the adjacent segments. The 1983 faulting shows that although segment boundaries can stop or deflect primary ruptures, secondary surface faulting can occur on adjacent segments of the main fault. A late

Clay - McMillan's flier area on the Field Trip at the 1988 GSA meeting

Ken

QUATERNARY HISTORY OF FAULTING ON THE ARCO SEGMENT OF THE LOST RIVER FAULT, CENTRAL IDAHO

By Kenneth L. Pierce
U.S. Geological Survey

ABSTRACT

The Arco segment forms the southern 15–20 km of the Lost River range-front fault. Quaternary faulting on this segment is manifest by prominent scarps in middle Pleistocene alluvial-fan gravels. Latest Pleistocene fan gravels are not faulted. Profiles measured along the fault scarp show a systematic relation between maximum slope and the logarithm of the scarp height. The scarp is more degraded than other scarps in the region dated as about 15 ka (ka, thousand years old). Both the surface geology and the geology exposed in a deep trench across the fault scarp are used to determine the history of faulting, which is numerically dated by $^{230}Th/^{234}U$-isochron dating of layers from stratified carbonate coats, by fission-track dating of ash exposed deep in a trench across the fault, by rates of carbonate coat deposition, and by Quaternary stratigraphic studies in the region.

The history of faulting is constrained by 7 points on a plot of offset against age (fig. 4). In the past 160 ka, displacement has totaled about 19 m, yielding an overall slip rate of 0.12 m/ka. No fault displacement has occurred in the past 30 ka, which suggest fault movement is well overdue if strain buildup is assumed to be relatively constant. Some evidence suggests this assumption is incorrect and that episodes with multiple fault displacements are separated by intervals of quiescence; in this case the next offset on this segment could occur either soon or not for tens of thousands of years.

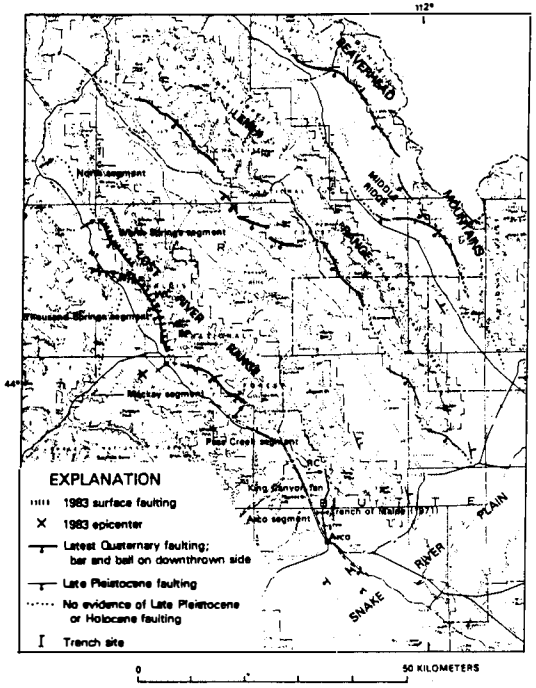
INTRODUCTION

The Borah Peak earthquake of October 28, 1983 occurred on the Thousands Springs segment of the Lost River fault (fig. 1). The Arco segment is the southern segment of this fault, and is about 50 km south of where surface faulting occurred during the Borah Peak earthquake (fig. 1). The Arco segment is about 15–20 km long and extends from near Arco to a few kilometers north of King Canyon (fig. 1). The topographic relief of the Lost River Range along the Arco segment is only about half that where surface faulting occurred during the Borah Peak earthquake.

In an evaluation of faulting near the National Reactor Testing Station, Malde (1971 and 1985 (this volume)) described the Arco fault scarp, including a detailed sketch of a 10-m-deep trench across the fault scarp. This report builds on the work of Malde with the objective of quantifying the fault history by defining the fault displacement through time. Towards this end, new numerical-age information was gained by measurement of the thickness of carbonate coats on stones in alluvial-fan gravels, $^{230}Th/^{234}U$ isochron dating of layers from these coats, fission-track dating of a volcanic ash, regional Quaternary stratigraphic studies, and profiling of the fault scarp.

SCARP MORPHOLOGY

The Arco segment of the Lost River fault (fig. 1) is defined by prominent but discontinuous scarps (Malde, 1985) in middle Pleistocene alluvial-fan deposits. Younger alluvium partially buries the lower part of the fault scarp and thus diminishes the heights of the scarp, excepting for some low scarps east of the main fault. Scarp heights based on measurement of 27 scarp



gure 1. Map showing location of the Arco segment of the Lost River fault and other Quaternary faults in the Lost River-Beaverhead area. See Scott and others (1985, this volume) for discussion of regional setting, and for distinction of the named segments of the Lost River fault. Arrows indicate boundaries between segments of the Lost River fault. RC, Ramshorn Canyon, WC, Willow Creek, BP, Borah Peak.

profiles range from 2 to 25 m (fig. 2). The higher scarps result from multiple movements because offsets greater than 2 m are unlikely, especially considering the scarps that formed during the Borah Peak earthquake averaged only 0.8 m high (Crone and others, 1985). The maximum scarp angle generally spans more than half the scarp height. The scarp generally shows no oversteepened sections surviving from the last movement on the fault, although with very oblique morning light, a steeper slope is visible on the scarp at the position of the fault trace just south of the trench (fig. 1).

Comparison of the maximum scarp angle with the logarithm of scarp height shows that 80 percent of the variation in maximum scarp slope can be explained by scarp height (fig. 2). This correlation seems high, particularly because the scarps profiled are the product of many individual movements, and they are buried to differing degrees by younger alluvium. The data from the Arco segment plots clearly below those for either the Lake Bonneville shoreline scarps (Bucknam and Anderson, 1979), and the west-facing, late-glacial terrace scarps on nearby alluvial fans (Pierce and Colman, in preparation), which are both about 15 ka (Scott and others, 1983; Pierce and Scott, 1982). Studies of scarp morphology show that, all factors other than time being equal, if two scarps have similar heights but different maximum slope angles, the scarp with the lower maximum slope is older. The fault scarp displacing the King Canyon alluvial fan ("K" on fig. 2) result only from the youngest faulting event(s?). This scarp is more degraded than 15 ka scarps in similar materials under similar climates (fig. 2), thus suggesting the last movement on the Arco segment is older than 15 ka.

QUATERNARY STRATIGRAPHY RELEVANT TO FAULTING

The Quaternary history of the Arco segment is based mostly on displaced alluvial-fan deposits. The Quaternary stratigraphy and correlation of these deposits is based on: (1) geologic sequence within deposits from a given drainage basin and between deposits of adjacent drainage basins, (2) degree of preservation of the original surface morphology on the alluvial fans, (3) soil development, and particularly (4) thickness of laminated calcium carbonate coats from the undersides of limestone clasts collected from a depth in the soil where coats are the thickest.

These fan deposits are subdivided into younger (Qfy), middle (Qfm), and older (Qfo) units (table 1). The youngest time of widespread alluvial fan deposition occurred in late Pleistocene time, and little accumulation has occurred in Holocene time except along drainageways in the mountains and at the fan heads (Pierce and Scott, 1982). The late Pleistocene episode of fan depositon, and presumably the earlier episodes, is related to the colder climates of the Pleistocene apparently when winter precipitation was more effectively stored as snow and released in concentrated seasonal runoff during snowmelt (Pierce and Scott, 1982).

The oldest alluvial-fan deposit (unit Qfo_1) is exposed on the upthrown side of the fault. Carbonate coats commonly are between 7 and 10 mm thick (table 1). Soils have stage III (locally stage IV) carbonate morphology one-half meter or more thick. Unit Qfo_1 forms a flat-topped alluvial deposit that extends for several hundred meters from the fault scarp back into the range, where it fills old valleys to depths of more than 10 m. The fault scarp along the Arco segment is formed mostly by Qfo_1.

At the site of the trench excavated across the fault scarp (fig. 1; Malde, 1971 and 1985), alluvium of the next oldest unit, Qfo_2, was deposited on the downthrown side of the fault, presumably in response to stream grade

TABLE 1. Thickness of carbonate coats from soils on alluvial fans along the Arco segment and on deposits to the north of the Arco segment. Each mean and standard deviation is based on 25 or more coats measured at a site. For a few sites discussed in the text, averages of several means given in bold type beneath short line. Vertically aligned "#", time of youngest faulting, King Canyon fan.

LOCATION	STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT AND ESTIMATED AGE						
	Holocene 0–10 ka	Qfy 15 ka	Qfm_2 25 ka	Qfm_1 30 ka	$Qfo_{3?}$?	Qfo_2 80 ka	Qfo_1 160 ka
DEPOSITS ALONG THE ARCO SEGMENT						Qfo (undivided)	
King Canyon fan		0.9 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.5 #	1.5 ± 0.7		6.9 ± 2.6	
		1.1 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.4 #	2.0 ± 0.6		6.2 ± 2.1	
		1.0 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.5 #	2.1 ± 0.7			
		1.0	1.6 #	2.2 ± 1.0			
			#	2.3 ± 1.0			
				2.0			
Anderson Canyon fan		0.8 ± 0.3					
Section 35 fan	0.3 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 0.7		3.3 ± 1.3	5.0 ± 2.4	10.1 ± 5.4
(area of fault trench, of Malde, 1971).		0.8 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 0.5		2.3 ± 1.1	5.1 ± 1.4	
			1.2 ± 0.6		3.2 ± 1.5	5.4 ± 1.5	
					4.3 ± 2.1	5.2	
Section 11 fan	0.4 ± 0.3		1.4 ± 0.7				7.7 ± 1.6
			1.7 ± 0.9				5.4 ± 2.9
							4.8 ± 2.8
Section 2 fan							7.3 ± 2.1
DEPOSITS NORTH OF THE ARCO SEGMENT							
Ramshorn Canyon fan		1.2 ± 0.4		2.6 ± 1.5			
(Pierce and Colman, in preparation)		1.3 ± 0.5		2.0 ± 0.5			
		1.1 ± 0.4					
		1.3 ± 0.4					
		1.0 ± 0.3					
		1.0 ± 0.2					
Willow Creek (see Scott and others, 1985)							
Pinedale-age fan		1.3 ± 0.2					
Pinedale-age outwash		1.0 ± 0.4					
Pinedale-age end moraine		1.4 ± 0.4					

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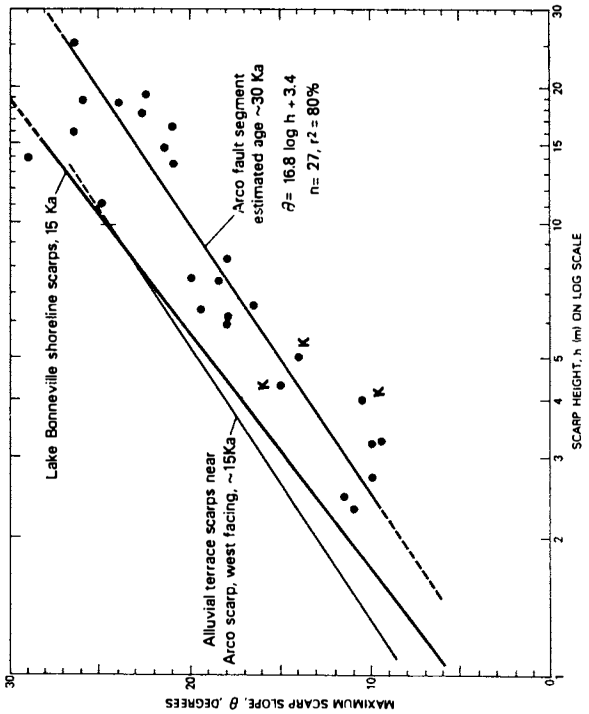


Figure 2. Scarp morphology of the Arco segment of the Lost River fault. Regression line for the maximum slope against the log of scarp height has a coefficient of determination of 80 percent. K, scarp displacing unit Qfm_1 on King Canyon fan. This plot, and especially the scarps marked "K" suggest the scarp of the Arco segment is older than two other scarps which are dated about 15 ka (see text).

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changes in response to faulting. A few tens of meters south of the trench, carbonate coats from unit Qfo_2 average 5 mm thick (table 1), and occur above a calcic soil-horizon 1/4 m thick with stage IV carbonate morphology. Loess exposed near the bottom of the trench beneath gravels of unit Qfo_2 contains two volcanic ashes. The upper ash has a chemical composition similar to ashes from the Yellowstone area (G. A. Izett, pers. commun., 1982), which indicates an age no younger than 70 ka, the age of the youngest erruptiona from Yellowstone (Christiansen and Blank, 1972). N. D. Naeser (written commun., 1981) obtained a fission-track age of 76 ± 34 ka on glass shards of the upper ash. This age might only be a minimum one, for fission-tracks can anneal in glass, particularly for samples more than a million years old. But both the cold climate and young age of the ash may make the effect of annealing neglible compared to the large 34 ka uncertainty in the age determination.

At the King Canyon fan, units Qfm_1 and Qfm_2 bracket the youngest displacement on the Arco segment. Unit Qfm_1 is offset 2-3 m and has carbonate coats that average 2.0 mm thick, whereas unit Qfm_2 is unfaulted and has coats that average 1.6 mm thick (table 1).

Unit Qfy lies across the trace of the fault in many places, but is not faulted along the Arco segment. These gravels have carbonate coats about 1.0 mm thick (table 1) and a calcic soil horizon about 1/4 m thick having stage I-II carbonate morphology. Aerial photographs show well-preserved braided channel morphology on the surface of unit Qfy (Pierce and Scott, 1982, fig. 7). Based on regional studies, the surfaces of these alluvial fans are considered to be of late Pleistocene age, estimated to be about 15 ka (Pierce and Scott, 1982).

$^{230}Th/^{234}U$-ISOCHRON DATING OF THE CARBONATE COATS

In addition to using the thickness of carbonate coats as an age indicator, layers from the carbonate coats were separated and $^{230}Th/^{234}U$-isochron dated. The carbonate coats are layered forming a miniature stratigraphic sequence that increases in age from the outer to the inner part of the coat, a relation that is analogous to a stalagmite formation. Carbonate coats were removed from stones and 2-3 layers from a given locality dated by John Rosholt (written commun., 1980; table 2).

When deposited as a chemical precipitate, $CaCO_3$ will have a very low ration of thorium to uranimun, but some contaminating thorium is likely to be present in any detrital material such as clay or silt incorporated in the coat. The dating (table 2) involves an isochron technique described by Szabo and Rosholt (1982) which is similar to that used by Ku and others (1979) and employs separate isotopic analyses of the soluble and insoluble phases in order to correct for contaminant thorium in the insoluble phase. For the dated samples, this correction was small, decreasing the age by no more than 30 percent of the apparent age based solely on the $^{230}Th/^{234}U$ ratio of the soluble phase.

Plots of the Th/U ages versus coat thickness can be used to estimate the time when deposition of the coat started and thus the time of stabilization of the fan surfaces (table 2). Such a plot from the thickness and age data in Table 2 defines an age of 160 ± 35 ka for stabilization of the surface of unit Qfo_1 from a site at the upper end of the trench (fig. 1).

Carbonate coats from faulted unit Qfm_1 at King Canyon yielded older ages for the outer coat than for the inner coat (table 2), which is incompatible with their sequence of deposition. Also, the ages of the outer coats from unit Qfm_1 (98 and 42 ka) are much older than the dates for the stratigraphic-

Table 2. $^{230}Th/^{234}U$ isochron ages of stratigraphic layers separated from carbonate coats in soils on deposits adjacent to the Arco fault segment. Age determinations by J. N. Rosholt (written commun., 1980).

LOCATION, STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT (FIELD NUMBER), AND COAT LAYER, (THICKNESS AND SAMPLE LETTER)	$^{230}Th/^{234}U$ ISOCHRON AGE (ka, 1000 YRS)	RATE OF CARBONATE COAT DEPOSITION (mm/10ka)***
Section 11 fan, Qfo_1 (P75-64)		
Outer (4.3 mm, c, inc. pendants)	17 ± 3	
Middle (4.2 mm, b)	67 ± 12	
Inner (3.6 mm, a)	133 ± 33	
Estimated initial age	160 ± 35	0.63
King Canyon fan, Qfo (P7922B1)		
Pendants (2.8 mm, not dated)	------	
Outer (2.2 mm, r)	24 ± 4 *	
Middle (1.5 mm, s)	31 ± 6	
Inner (1.85 mm, u)	92 ± 20	
Estimated intial age	105 ± 30 **	0.62
King Canyon fan, Qfm_1 (P7922F)		
Pendants (0.8 mm, not dated)	------	
Outer (1.2 mm, o)	98 ± 25 *	
Inner (0.8 mm, p)	30 ± 5	
Estimated initial age	40 ± 10 **	0.50
King Canyon fan, Qfm_1 (P7922E1)		
Pendants (1.3 mm, not dated)	------	
Outer (1.3 mm, y)	42 ± 8 *	
Inner (1.2 mm, x)	23 ± 4	
Estimated initial age	30 ± 5 **	0.67
		Average = 0.60 mm/10ka

* Age considered to be too great, most likely due to leaching of uranium.

** Estimated age based on age of inner coat and constant rate of carbonate coat deposition.

*** Based on estimated age and average thickness of carbonate coats measured on local stratigraphic unit

ally correlative outer coat from the Section 11 fan, as well as for the estimated 15-ka age for the equivalent thickness of coats on glacial outwash of the last glaciation. The old age for these outer coats probably results from leaching of uranium late in the history of the sample. For the King Canyon deposits, stones with carbonate coats from unit Qfm_1 were collected from natural fluvial scarps cut into these fans and those from Qfo were collected from the surface. Leaching was currently taking place at both these locations. The inner layers of all the coats yielded ages that appear reasonable, probably because they are less affected by recent leaching because the inner layers are denser than the outer layers and they are buffered by the outer layers.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY OF THE ARCO SEGMENT

The Quaternary stratigraphy and associated dating information permit the following reconstruction of the history of faulting along the Arco segment from the present to about 160 ka. The Arco fault scarps do not cut unit Qfy, which on some fans in the Lost River Valley can be traced to Pinedale glacial moraines (table 1; Pierce and Scott, 1982). Dating of glacial deposits in the region (Porter and others, 1983) and correlation of unit Qfy with other fan deposits which can be related to the 15 ka Bonneville shoreline indicate the surface of unit Qfy is also about 15 ka (Pierce and Scott, 1982). Along the Lost River fault about 60 km north of the Arco segment, the surface of unit Qfy on the Willow Creek fan was offset about 2 m prior to 1983 faulting (Hait and Scott, 1978; Vincent, 1985).

Based on faulted and unfaulted deposits at the King Canyon fan (fig. 1), the most recent displacement on the Arco segment occurred about 30 ka. Unit Qfm_1 is faulted 2-3 m and has carbonate coats 2 mm thick (table 1). Unit Qfm_2 is not faulted and has coats 1.6 mm thick. Dates on the inner parts of carbonate coats from unit Qfm_1 suggest an age of 30 ka and 40 ka for the start of coat deposition (table 2), as does the overall rate of carbonate coat buildup of about 0.6 mm/10ka. In addition, these coats are twice as thick as the 1 mm coats on unit Qfy, suggesting an age twice the estimated 15 ka age of unit Qfy, or also about 30 ka.

At and near the trench (fig. 1), the surface of unit Qfo_1 is offset 19-20 m (fig. 3D), or possibly more. About 50 m south of the trench on the downthrown side of the fault, a combined backhoe and auger excavation successively penetrated the following: 1) gravelly fault-scarp colluvium, 2) eolian sand, and 3) gravelly soil with carbonate coats at a depth of 5.2 m. Assuming the gravelly soil is the top of downfaulted unit Qfo_1, the total offset in the past 160 ka is 18 m. These coats may be from a soil developed on the top of downfaulted unit Qfo_1. Excavation in the bottom of the trench exposed a pebbly silt colluvium overlain by loess that contains two volcanic ashes (fig 3D). The pebbly silt and loess have an observed thickness of 3 m. Two soils within the colluvium each have carbonate coats that average 1.0 mm thick, each implying as much time in their deposition as the 15 thousand years for the coats on unit Qfy. The dips of these buried scarp colluviums in relation to the fault plane suggest the top of unit Qfo_1 is less than 2 meters below the base of the trench. If so, unit Qfo_1 has been offset 19-20 m (fig. 3D), an amount that is consistent with the 18 m of offset determined 50 m to the south.

At the time of deposition of the upper volcanic ash, unit Qfo_1 was displaced at least a little more than the thickness of the colluvium on the lower half of the scarp, or a minimum of 4 m (fig. 3B). A estimate of the maximum displacement of unit Qfo_1 can be based on the decrease in slope of the

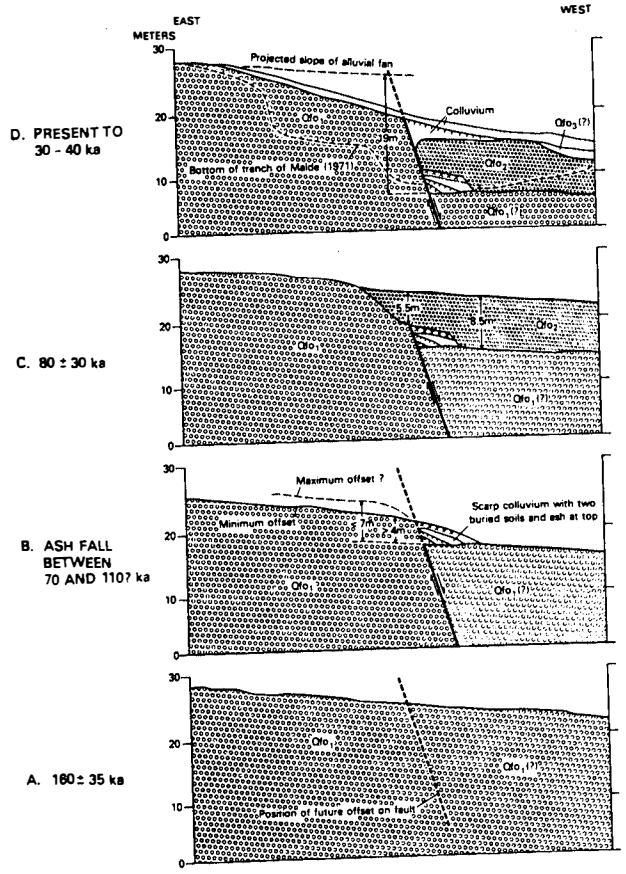


Figure 3. Schematic cross sections showing progressive displacement during the past 160 ka on the Arco segment. Cross sections modified from trench diagram of Malde (1971) combined with dating and other information described in the text.

colluvial deposits that grade upward into the loess containing the volcanic ashes (fig. 3B). At the time of ash deposition, offset of unit Qfo_1 was was probably no more than 7 m, for bedding is nearly horizontal in this deposit which was deposited immediately downslope from the fault. If the scarp were higher than that shown shown by the curved dashed line in Figure 3B, which represents a 7 m offset of unit Qfo_1, the slope of bedding in these scarp deposits would not be so gentle (Fig. 3B).

An estimate of the offset at a time intermediate between 30 ka and the time of ash deposition can be determined by from unit Qfo_2, which has 5-mm thick carbonate coats (table 1). Based on a rate of coat deposition of 0.6 mm/10 ka (table 2), unit Qfo_2 has an estimated age of 80 ± about 30 ka. On the upthrown side of the fault, Qfo_2 did not aggrade higher than and thus bury Qfo_1 (fig. 3C). Thus by the time Qfo_2 was deposited, at least 8.5 m of displacement had occurred to accomodate the thickness of Qfo_2 on the downthrown side of the fault (fig. 3C). After deposition, unit Qfo_2 was itself displaced. Assuming unit Qfo_2 extended eastward across the fault as shown in Figure 3C, the amount of truncation of unit Qfo_2 by the fault (fig. 3D) requires at least 5.5 m of displacement of unit Qfo_2.

For the Arco segment of the Lost River fault, seven constraints can be applied to the history of age versus displacement (fig. 4, shaded rectangles and solid boxes). For the overall history during the past 160 ka, the apparent slip rate averaged about 0.12 m/ka. Between about 160 and 30 ka, the rate was higher- about 0.15 m/ka. The detailed history of individual displacements is not known, and a variety of pathways through the 7 constraints shown on figure 4 are possible. Offsets of 2 m are arbitrarly assumed for the purposes of illustration (fig. 4). During the Borah Peak earthquake, offsets as great as 2.7 m occurred, but average offset was 0.8 m (Crone and others, 1985).

One pattern of offset versus age assumes buildup of strain is constant and faulting occurs at intervals directly related to the amount of displacement so the resulting stairstep pattern has a slope similar to the overall slip rate (fig. 4, solid line). If strain accumulation is assumed to be constant, about 4 m of strain has accumulated since the last movement on the fault about 30 ka ago. Based on typical offsets of about 1 m during the Borah Peak Earthquake (Crone and others, 1985), this amount of strain is four times that expected to be released in a single faulting event. Assuming a model with constant accumulation of strain, renewed surface faulting should have occurred about 10-20 thousand years ago.

A second pattern of offset versus age assumes grouping in time of multiple displacements separated by intervals of quiescence (fig. 4, dashed line). R. E. Wallace (1984) suggests displacement on a given fault in the Great Basin Province may be spaced quite unevenly in time with intervals of multiple movements separated by intervals of quiescence. A history showing such temporal grouping of activity is shown by the dashed line on Figure 4. This line better fits the apparent constraints provided by the quiescence for the past 30 ka as well as the age of the volcanic ash, assuming annealing is not an important problem. Thus, if temporal grouping of activity on the Arco segment is valid, prediction of future activity is quite uncertain, for the quiescence of the past 30 ka may either continue for many thousands of years, or may soon be broken by a new episode of activity.

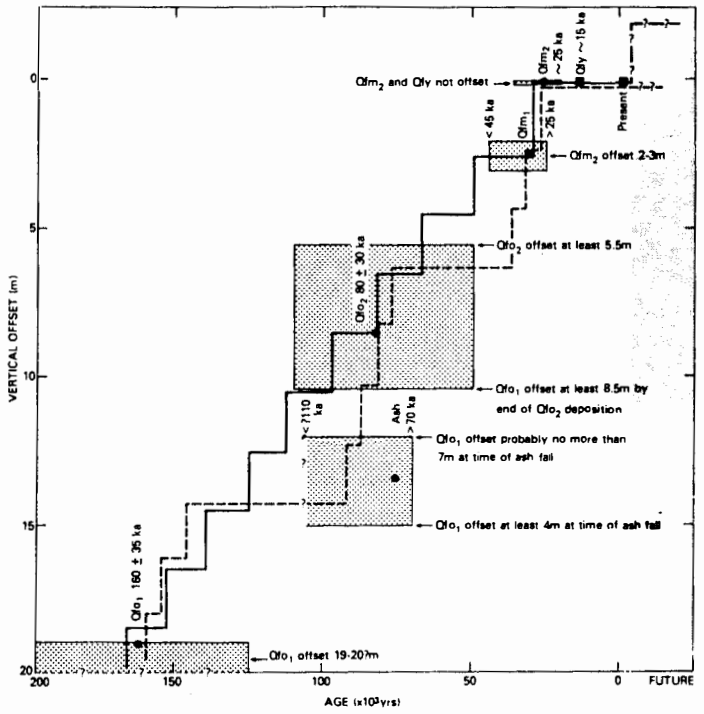


Figure 4. Apparent constraints in history of faulting along the Arco segment of the Lost River fault and two contrasting patterns of offset veraus age that fit these constraints. Solid line is constant strain accumulation model, which implies that another displacement is long overdue. Dashed line is model of clustering of offsets in time separated by intervals of quiescence, which is compatible with either continued quiescence, or with renewed offset. To simplify this illustration, individual offsets are arbitrarily assumed to be 2 m.

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from Scott, in press

Ken Pierce

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROCEEDINGS OF

WORKSHOP XXVIII

On the Borah Peak, Idaho, Earthquake

Volume A

Convened under Auspices of

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION AND HAZARDS PROGRAMS

3 - 6 October 1984

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OPEN-FILE REPORT 85-290

Compiled by
Muriel Jacobson

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature. Any use of trade names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the USGS.

MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA
1985

Pleistocene Episodes of Alluvial-Gravel Deposition, Southeastern Idaho

by

Kenneth L. Pierce[1] and William E. Scott[1]

ABSTRACT

In southeastern Idaho, extensive gravel deposits occur on alluvial fans and along major streams. Gravel deposits of late Pleistocene age occur in each drainage; older gravel deposits form terraces or are buried by the younger gravels. Ages of these deposits are estimated from stratigraphic relations to glacial deposits, sequence relations, degree of soil development, thickness of carbonate coats on stones in soils, thickness and stratigraphy of loess mantles, and radiometric ages. These Pleistocene gravel deposits are characterized by (1) a clast-supported fabric that either is openwork or has a loose sand matrix that generally does not completely fill the spaces between clasts, (2) less than a few percent silt and clay, (3) sorting such that three-fourths of the material in a given exposure is restricted to 4 phi units in the gravel range and even better sorting in individual gravel beds, (4) subhorizontal beds decimeters thick and planar for distances of more than 5 meters, (5) a scarcity of fine-grained beds, and (6) general absence of matrix-supported beds. In contrast, Holocene alluvium is dominantly fine grained and is confined largely to upland valleys and to floodplains. Mudflow deposits are uncommon, except within the mountains and at the heads of small alluvial fans.

These late Pleistocene and older gravels were deposited by streams with sustained seasonal flows probably at least ten times larger than discharges of present streams. Glacial meltwater is only locally a factor in increased discharges because gravels in unglaciated drainages are similar in age and character to those in glaciated drainages. High flows caused by an increase in precipitation do not seem likely because during glacial times the northern Pacific Ocean, which is and was the moisture source for southern Idaho, was colder than at present. Factors thought to be responsible for markedly increased seasonal discharges are (1) a thicker cold-season snowpack resulting from climates as much as 10-15°C colder than present, (2) later and more rapid seasonal melt of this snowpack, and (3) surface runoff, rather than ground-water underflow, of most of this increase in seasonal discharge.

Stabilized rubbly colluvium on mountain slopes suggests that the periglacial conditions of the Pleistocene produced a greater supply of gravelly debris to streams. In contrast, much of the sediment now transported by streams is derived from erosion of loessial deposits that mantle much of the landscape.

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Pierce, K. L. and W. E. Scott, 1982, Pleistocene episodes of alluvial-gravel deposition, southeastern Idaho, in Bill Bonnichsen and R. M. Breckenridge, editors, Cenozoic Geology of Idaho: Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 26, p. 685-702.

INTRODUCTION

In 1974 when we started our surficial geologic studies in the Basin and Range province[2] of Idaho, we expected to find recent, widespread mudflow and flash-flood deposits forming large alluvial fans. In contrast, we determined that the alluvial fans are largely relict Pleistocene landforms, consisting of well-washed, relatively coarse-grained gravel. This gravel was deposited during discrete episodes that were probably broadly coincident with Pleistocene glacial ages. Holocene sediments are mostly fine grained and are probably largely reworked loess. They are restricted to small deposits along major drainages, where they cover late Pleistocene gravels. This contrast in almost every drainage between the gravel deposition during late Pleistocene time and the mud deposition in Holocene time documents a marked change in stream competency.

In southeastern Idaho, these aluvial gravels are areally much more extensive than glacial deposits and provide a much more visible manifestation of Pleistocene climates. In this report we give examples from sites on and adjacent to the eastern Snake River Plain that illustrate (1) the character and origin of alluvial fan and main-stream gravels and (2) the evidence for their deposition during gravel-depositing episodes of late Pleistocene and older ages. In addition, we speculate on the conditions that favored gravel deposition during these episodes and offer recommendations for future studies.

Historical observations of flash floods and mudflows on alluvial fans in the Great Basin have led to the inference that these processes are important in the construction of alluvial fans throughout the Basin and Range province. Blackwelder (1928) described the historic Willard mudflow on the alluvial fan at the mouth of Willard Canyon along the Wasatch Front, and noted that mudflow and flash-flood deposits are widespread on alluvial fans in the Basin and Range province. Clayton (1981) studied three fans in southeastern Idaho that showed evidence of late Holocene activity. Although alluvial fans whose surface is underlain by Holocene deposits do occur in southeastern Idaho, they are small and generally restricted to two settings: (1) relatively low-gradient fans of fine-grained alluvium built out onto nearly flat bottomlands of the axial drainages, and (2) very steep fans composed of bouldery deposits derived from precipitous source areas and carried down steep drainages to the fan heads.

Our conclusion that alluvial-fan and main-stream gravels were deposited by streams with sustained flows much greater than at present was first presented in a report on the Raft River Valley (Williams and others, 1974). While we continued our studies in Idaho, Funk (1976) completed a study of sedimentary characteristics of fan gravels in the Birch Creek valley and concluded that these gravels were also deposited by sustained stream flows much larger than at present.

[2]For the purposes of this report, we include the Lost River, Lemhi and Beaverhead Ranges, which lie north of the Snake River Plain in the Basin and Range province.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVEL DEPOSITS

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Quaternary gravel deposits in southeastern Idaho occur both in the basins of the Basin and Range province and on the Snake River Plain (Figure 1). These sites of gravel deposition were formed by middle to late Cenozoic extensional faulting and volcanic activity. Nearby uplifted areas contributed gravel to stream systems that deposited gravels in the basins. The timing and character of gravel deposition appear to have been strongly affected by Pleistocene climate changes. Similar changes in stream regimen in both glaciated and unglaciated drainages provide compelling evidence for climatically induced changes in Pleistocene stream discharges that were unrelated to the direct effects of glaciation.

ALLUVIAL FANS OF UNGLACIATED DRAINAGE BASINS

Raft River Valley

A 10- to 15-kilometer-wide apron of large alluvial fans covers most of the floor of the Raft River Valley, which extends 65 kilometers south from the Snake River Plain to the Utah border (Figure 1; Williams and others, 1974; Pierce and others, in press). Except for parts of the Raft River Range at the south end of the valley, the flanking ranges did not support significant glaciers in Pleistocene time.

Cottonwood Creek fan. A typical alluvial-fan sequence was deposited by Cottonwood Creek near the Raft River geothermal site about 20 kilometers south of Malta (Figure 2). The age sequence of this and other fans can be determined by (1) geomorphic relations, (2) amount of dissection by drainages heading on the fan, (3) degree of soil development, and (4) relations to faults of mid-Quaternary age. The youngest fan deposit of the Cottonwood Creek sequence forms a wedge-shaped, smooth, nearly undissected surface mantled by about 20 centimeters of eolian silt. This fan deposit heads at a distance of 6 to 8 kilometers from the front of the Jim Sage Range. The surface of the fan slopes about 1.3 degrees, and its distal portion is buried by fine-grained Holocene alluvium along the Raft River.

Borrow pits in the youngest fan gravel, 1 kilometer west of Bridge, expose more than 2 meters of gravel. The gravel has a clast-supported (stone-on-stone) fabric; the space between the stones either is filled with sand or is openwork. Fine-grained beds are rare except in soil horizons, and silt and clay are estimated to constitute only a few percent of the deposit by comparison with other gravels analyzed for grain size. We use the term well-washed to reflect this paucity of silt and clay in the gravel beds. The surface soil in this deposit is weakly developed and has similar depth of oxidation and carbonate content as do soils in deposits of the high stand of Lake Bonneville at Kelton Pass, 20 kilometers southeast of Cottonwood Creek. As these Lake Bonneville deposits have been exposed to weathering since the Bonneville Flood, which occurred 14,000 to 15,000 years ago (Scott and others, 1982 this volume), this similarity suggests a late Pleistocene age for the youngest gravels of the Cottonwood Creek fan.

Older gravels of the Cottonwood Creek fan are well exposed in a large gravel pit south of the youngest fan deposit (Figure 2). The older gravels are similar to the younger gravels in having a clast-supported framework in both openwork beds and beds with a matrix of coarse sand (Figure 3). The gravel beds contain almost no silt or clay. Most beds

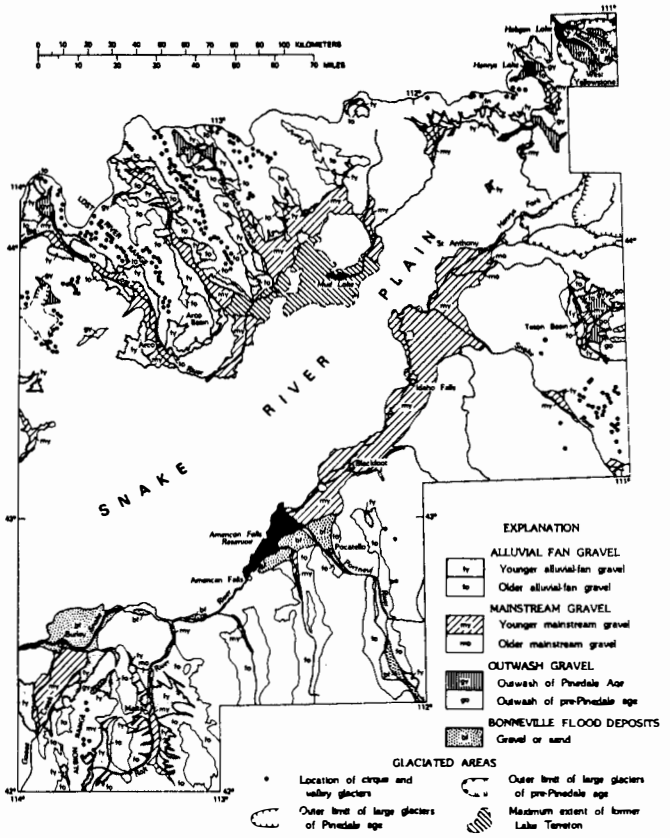


Figure 1. Map showing Pleistocene gravel deposits, glaciated areas, and extent of former Lake Terreton, in southeastern Idaho (modified from Scott, in press and Pierce, 1979).

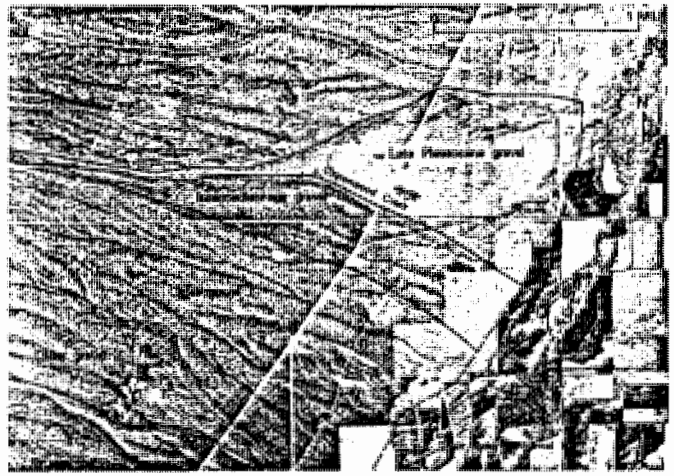


Figure 2. Vertical aerial photograph of Cottonwood Creek fan, Raft River Valley, showing contrast between smooth, wedge-shaped, late Pleistocene deposits and partly dissected older deposits. Age sequence indicated by carets, which are on younger side of contact between deposits of different ages.

are about 0.25 meter thick and are laterally continuous for more than 5 meters. Channels can be seen in cross section; one is about 2 meters wide and 0.5 meter deep. Larger channels probably exist but are difficult to trace in the gravel. Crossbedding is present in some channel deposits. Longitudinal exposures show imbrication of tabular stones. Beds with a muddy matrix were not seen. Boulders as large as 25 by 15 by 15 centimeters are present, and percussion marks are common on large stones of glassy rhyolite. The exposures show an upper gravel about 5 meters thick that partly truncates a silty, calcic soil developed in an older gravel unit.

Holocene deposits of Cottonwood Creek are largely fine grained and are confined to valleys in the Jim Sage Range and to the trench leading from the range to the apex of the youngest fan deposit (Figure 2). During the large spring runoff of 1975, Cottonwood Creek was only about 0.1 meter deep and 0.5 meter wide in the channel at the margin of the youngest fan deposit; the water was clear and was not transporting gravel.

Meadow and Sublett Creek fans. The combined fans of Meadow and Sublett Creeks on the eastern side of the Raft River Valley about 5 kilometers east of Malta (Figures 1 and 4) form large late Pleistocene alluvial fans, yet modern streamflow is generally nonexistent on these fans. These two fans cover about 125 square kilometers and were deposited by streams from the southwestern Sublett and northeastern Black Pine Ranges. Except for sand and loess dunes, the fan surfaces are flat and slope only about 0.5 degree. A loess mantle about 0.5 meter thick facilitates farming of the surface of these fans.

Particle-size analyses by the Idaho Department of Highways of samples from test holes on the fan adjacent to Interstate Highway 84 (Figure 4) show that the gravel is remarkably well washed (Figure 5). The gravel generally contains only 1 to 5 percent silt and clay. Individual samples from the test holes include several beds and have inclusive graphic standard deviations that average -2.4 ± 0.3 (in phi

units), indicating they are "very poorly sorted" (Folk, 1968), but this sorting nomenclature is not very useful in making distinctions among alluvial gravel deposits. Individual beds are better sorted than the deposit as a whole and seem to us to be as well sorted as an alluvial gravel in this environment can be. The mean grain size of the gravels decreases down-fan from about 9 ± 3 millimeters (1 S.D.; n=44) 3 kilometers from the fan head to about 5.5 ± 1 millimeters 10 kilometers farther down the fan (Figure 6). The weight percent of gravel larger than 50 millimeters in diameter decreases from about 5 percent to about 0 percent over the same distance (Figure 6).

Soils in these loess-mantled fan gravels are weakly developed. The carbonate-enriched (Cca) horizon is from 0.2 to 0.4 meter thick and locally contains a 1-centimeter-thick cemented layer. Carbonate coats on the undersides of stones in the Cca horizon at three different localities average 0.4 ± 0.3 millimeter, 0.6 ± 0.3 millimeter, and 0.8 ± 0.3 millimeter (Pierce and others, in press). This variation probably reflects differences in the time since the last activity on different portions of the fan, but the three localities are all considered to represent the last episode of gravel deposition.

No Holocene alluvial deposits were found on these two fans. Holocene alluvium of silt to silty gravel is present along the streams within the ranges, and it mantles the floors of the trenches at the fan heads (Figure 4). Stream-gauge records cover only a few years. In the 1966 water year, the maximum recorded discharge of Sublett Creek within the mountains was only 0.08 cubic meter per second (2.7 cubic feet per second), and in the 1965 and 1966 water years, no flow was recorded along Meadow Creek (Thomas, 1967, p. 65, 62).

Fans Near Southern End of Lost River Range

Although the higher parts of the central and northern Lost River Range were glaciated, the southern end of the range was not. The fan gravels in this area consist almost entirely of carbonate rocks.

Arco basin. The broad valley northeast of Arco, here called the Arco basin (Figure 1), is floored by coalescing alluvial fans that almost entirely date from the last episode of gravel deposition. The area covered by these young fan gravels is approximately 0 square kilomcters; the size of the drainage basin feeding them is about 100 square kilometers. The surface of the fans is mantled by about 0.5 meter of loess. At present no perennial streams flow through the Arco basin. Carbonate coats on limestone clasts in surface soils are 1.3 ± 0.5 millimeters (1 S.D.) thick at a site near the Big Lost River and 1.0 ± 0.3 millimeter at a site near the head of the basin. These thicknesses of coats on limestone clasts are similar to those in soils in the younger fan gravels and glacial outwash of Pinedale age to the north in the Big Lost River valley (Table 1). The gravels exposed at the outlet of the basin are well washed, containing no more than a few percent silt and clay.

Alluvial fans north of Arco. Sequences of gravel deposits of small alluvial fans of various ages occur at the mouths of the unglaciated drainages on the west side of the southern part of the Lost River Range (Figure 1). At the range front, the older fans are offset by the Arco fault scarp, and younger fans have been deposited on the downdropped side of the fault. The Arco fault scarp is prominently expressed at the foot of this relatively low segment of the Lost River Range that extends for about 15 kilometers north of Arco (Malde, 1971).

The argument for Pleistocene gravel-depositing episodes is somewhat complicated in this area of small fans, because Holocene deposits of angular gravel have accumulated as pods along stream channels where the steep drainages debouch from the mountain front. Nevertheless, exposures of young fan deposits away from the fan heads generally show well-washed gravel with soils and carbonate coats indicating a late Pleistocene age. Only one mudflow deposit was noted in several gravel-pit exposures. Further north in the Lost River Valley at the base of Borah Peak, bouldery mudflows of late Holocene age occur on the surface of the Elkhorn fan (Clayton,

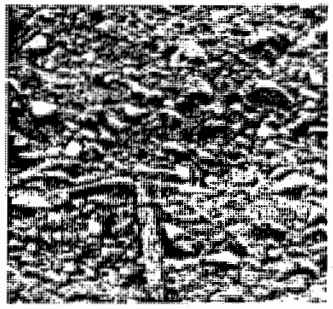


Figure 3. Photograph of gravel beds in older fan deposits of Cottonwood Creek, Raft River Valley. Note coarse-grained gravel beds with clast-supported framework and openwork beds. Pick head is 30 centimeters across.

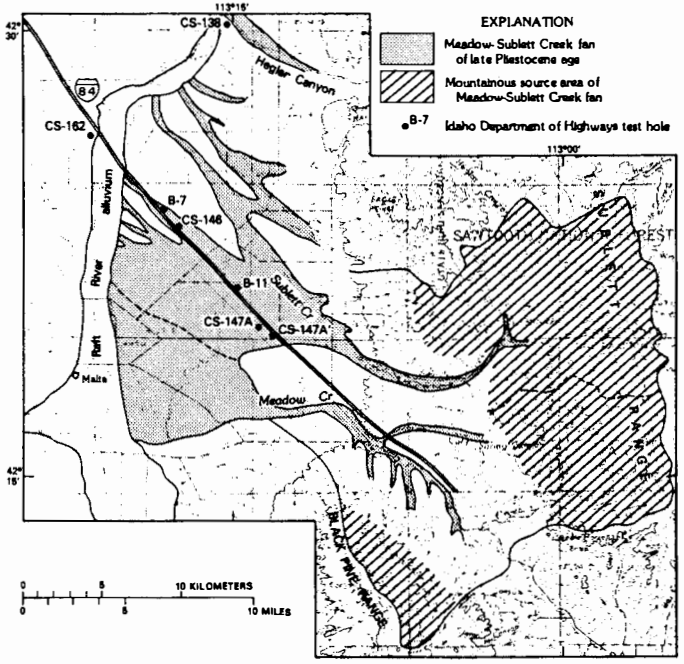


Figure 4. Map of combined alluvial fans of Meadow and Sublett Creeks, Raft River Valley, showing fan deposits of the last episode of gravel deposition.

1981, p. 34). The upper part of this fan slopes 9 degrees and the mountain front draining to the fan abruptly rises 1,500 meters within 5 kilometers of the fan head.

The best evidence that these fans are relicts of Pleistocene conditions comes from the measurement of carbonate coats on stones from the upper part of calcic horizons developed in the youngest fan gravels (section 35 fan, King Canyon fan; Table 1). The coats from the youngest fans are about 1 millimeter thick, about the same as those from outwash and moraines of Pinedale age in a similar climatic environment along Willow Creek, 70 kilometers north of Arco (Table 1). Therefore, the youngest extensive fans near Arco are probably latest Pleistocene, or Pinedale, in age (Table 1). Small deposits having weaker soils with thinner carbonate coats occur along modern drainageways (Table 1); these deposits are probably Holocene

in age.

ALLUVIAL FANS OF PARTLY GLACIATED DRAINAGE BASINS

Alluvial fans formed by gravels similar to those of unglaciated drainage basins occur downstream from mountainous source areas that were only partly covered by Pleistocene glaciers.

Ramshorn Canyon Fan

Nearly the entire surface of the Ramshorn Canyon fan in the southern Big Lost River valley (Figure 1, 20 kilometers north of Arco) was formed during the last gravel-depositing episode (Figure 7). The mean thickness of carbonate coats on stones in surface soils from five sites on this fan ranges between 1.0 and 1.3 millimeters, which suggests a Pinedale age (Table 1). Small cirque glaciers occupied less than 10 percent of the Ramshorn Canyon drainage, but during late Pleistocene time, snowmelt from the relatively high, unglaciated terrain of the basin probably contributed much more runoff than melting of the small amount of glacial ice. The vigor of the late Pleistocene streams is reflected in the pattern and size of braided channels on the fan (Figure 7). Loess of late Pleistocene age is thin or absent on the surface of the fan, but small drifts of loess are present in the lee of small fluvially undercut scarps.

Only minor Holocene deposition has occurred on this fan, primarily along a small incised channel (Figure 7). Before 1959, an earthen dam was constructed across this channel, but it was subsequently breached by the stream. A large rockslide of Holocene age has blocked the north fork of Ramshorn Canyon and prevents sediment carried by flash floods from more than half of the drainage basin from reaching the fan head.

Birch Creek Valley

Most of the alluvial fans in the western and

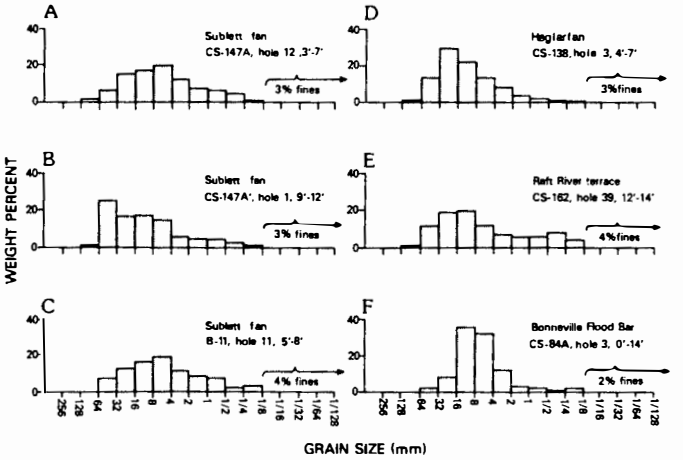


Figure 5. Particle-size distributions of bulk samples of alluvial-fan gravels, Raft River terrace gravels, and Bonneville Flood deposits, Raft River Valley. Grain-size data is derived from cumulative curves plotted from sieve data of the Idaho Department of Highways, Jerome, Idaho.

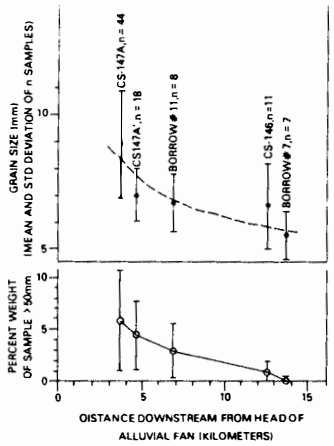


Figure 6. Plot of average grain size and weight percent of gravel coarser than 50 millimeters against distance from the fanhead for the Meadow-Sublett Creek fans, Raft River Valley, Idaho. Trend lines visually fitted. Data derived from cumulative curves plotted from sieve data of the Idaho Department of Highways, Jerome, Idaho.

northern Birch Creek valley (Figure 1) came from drainages that contained valley glaciers, some as long as 6 kilometers (Knoll, 1977). Other fans, particularly those from the southwestern Beaverhead Range, have unglaciated source areas.

Funk (1976) studied the sedimentary characteristics of the fan deposits in the valley and estimated that 90 percent of the fan deposits consist of gravel with clast-supported framework. This clast-supported gravel consists of equal parts of two facies: (A) beds averaging 0.25 meter thick of fining-upward gravel that commonly are openwork in the lower, coarser part and (B) beds of ungraded gravel averaging 0.5 meter thick that commonly have a framework filled with coarse sand.

Funk (1976, Figure 43) also noted two types of bimodal partical-size distributions (Figure 8). In his type I, the sand mode is clearly separate from the gravel mode, whereas in his type II, the two modes overlap (Figure 8). In both types about three quarters of a gravel bed is restricted to 2.3 phi units (Figure 8). Type I gravels are characteristic of braided-stream deposits (Glaister and Nelson, 1974); type II deposits are less definitive but are also characteristic of fluvial environments (Vischer, 1969). Both types result from mixing of bedload and suspended load (70 to 80 percent bedload and 20 to 30 percent suspended load) in a fluvial environment. The dominance of coarse bedload indicates transport under upper-flow-regime conditions (Funk, 1976, p. 127).

Based on the relation of facies, particle-size distributions, bedding features, and fabrics, Funk (1976, p. 130, 144) concluded that deposition of the fan gravels occurred in a high-energy, braided, fluvial system characterized by fluctuating water and sediment discharges, high-regime flow, and rapid aggradation. Deposition occurred mainly in shifting channels and bars of braided streams during waning flows after higher discharges had transported the gravel downstream. According to Funk (1976, p. 144):

> *Well-graded units with a well-developed fabric were probably deposited in bars, whereas poorly sorted units lacking a distinct fabric are most likely channel-fill deposits. Units with intermediate characteristics reflect a combination of channel and bar deposits.*

Debris-flow, flash-flood, or mudflow deposits are conspicuously absent in the alluvial-fan deposits in the Birch Creek valley, although mudflow deposits are present locally in cirques (Knoll, 1977). For the fans in Birch Creek valley, as for alluvial fans elsewhere in southeastern Idaho, the debris-flow model commonly used elsewhere in the Basin and Range province is clearly not appropriate. The alluvial-fan systems are essentially inactive under the prevailing climatic and hydrologic regimes; gravel deposition occurred under conditions of much greater sustained discharge and sediment yield than at present (Funk, 1976, p. 132, 215).

ALLUVIAL FANS OF EXTENSIVELY GLACIATED DRAINAGE BASINS

Alluvial fans downstream from extensively glaciated areas are conventionally interpreted as outwash fans of Pleistocene age. Although the outwash contribution to alluvial fans that had large glaciers in their source areas is important, the fact that unglaciated basins produced similar gravel fans, suggests that, even in glaciated drainages, factors other than outwash deposition were significant in forming gravel fans.

In the ranges north of the Snake River Plain (Figure 1), outwash locally can be traced from moraines of Pinedale age directly to large alluvial fans, such as at (1) Cedar Creek and Willow Creek in the Borah Peak area of the Big Lost River valley

(Scott, in press), (2) Bell Mountain and Spring Mountain canyons in the Birch Creek valley (Knoll, 1977; Funk, 1976, Figure 24), (3) Targhee Creek in the Henrys Lake basin (Scott, in press), and (4) West Yellowstone basin (Pierce, 1979, Figure 35). In addition to these geomorphic relations, soil development and thickness of carbonate coats on stones in Cca horizons (Table 1) suggest that these fan gravels were deposited during the last, or Pinedale, glaciation.

South of the Snake River Plain (Figure 1), outwash can be traced directly from Pinedale moraines to fan gravels at Marsh Creek on the east side of the Albion Range and at Clear Creek on the north side of the Raft River Range. The next range east of the Raft River Valley where glaciers reached the range front is the Teton Range. At the mouth of Teton Canyon, outwash forms both a fan deposit of Pinedale age and a loess-mantled fan deposit of Bull Lake age (Pierce and others, 1982 this volume, Figures 2 and 3).

MAIN STREAM GRAVELS

The main streams deposited extensive gravel fills in late Pleistocene time (Figure 1). The source areas of the Henrys Fork and of the Snake River upstream from Palisades Reservoir contained extensive glaciers; however, other main streams that deposited extensive gravel fills during late Pleistocene time have mountainous source areas in which there was little glaciation. Crude estimates of the amount of unglaciated, mountainous source areas of main streams drainages are: Goose Creek, 99 percent; Raft River, 98 percent; Big Lost River, 90 percent; Little Lost River, 95 percent; Birch Creek, 95 percent; and Snake River downstream from Idaho Falls, 90 percent. Thus, although glaciation in source areas is important to gravel deposition in some main streams, other causes must be involved.

Raft River

Deposits of the Raft River demonstrate a late Pleistocene to Holocene change in stream competency. Excavations and logs of water wells show that gravel with a clean, sandy matrix underlies 3 to 5 meters of fine-grained Holocene alluvium that floors the 1- to 3-kilometer-wide bottomland along the Raft River (Williams and others, 1974; Pierce and others, in press). The gravel probably was deposited by a

Table 1. Mean thickness of carbonate coats (in mm ± 1 S.D.) on limestone clasts from surface soils in alluvial-fan deposits, west side of the Lost River Range. Line of asterisks (*) identifies age of the youngest surface-faulting event on the Arco fault scarp (K. L. Pierce, unpublished data).

LOCATION	AGE								
	Holocene	Late Pleistocene				?	Middle(?) Pleistocene		
		A	B		B'	C			
Willow Creek									
Fan of Pinedale age		1.3 ± 0.2							
Outwash of Pinedale age		1.0 ± 0.4							
End moraine of Pinedale age		1.4 ± 0.4							
Ramshorn Canyon fan		1.2 ± 0.4			2.6 ± 1.5				
		1.3 ± 0.5							
		1.1 ± 0.4							
		1.3 ± 0.4							
		1.0 ± 0.3							
King Canyon fan		0.9 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.5	*	1.5 ± 0.7		6.9 ± 2.6		
		1.1 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 0.4	*	2.0 ± 0.6		6.2 ± 2.1		
			1.5 ± 0.5	*	2.1 ± 0.7				
				*	2.2 ± 1.0				
				*	2.3 ± 1.0				
Section 35 fan	0.3 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 0.7	*		3.3 ± 1.3	5.0 ± 2.4	10.1	± 5.4
		0.8 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 0.5	*		2.3 ± 1.1	5.1 ± 1.4		
			1.2 ± 0.6	*		3.2 ± 1.5			
				*		4.3 ± 2.1			
Arco basin		1.0 ± 0.3							
		1.3 ± 0.5							

large braided stream. Flanking these bottom lands are two wide belts of coalescing alluvial fans discussed previously.

The character of the main stream gravel is best seen in exposures of an older but similar gravel of the Raft River in pits north and south of the Interstate Highway 84 crossing of the Raft River (Pierce and others, in press). This gravel contains more medium and fine sand than the fan gravels and has a grain-size distribution that is more clearly bimodal (Figure 5). Mean grain size of gravel in the pits south of Interstate 84 average 7.0 ± 3.4 millimeters (1 S.D.; n=29); about 2 kilometers farther downstream it is 6.8 ± 2.0 millimeters (n=39). The cut-and-fill stratification in the sandy gravels is similar to that seen elsewhere in outwash gravels. The age of this gravel is estimated to be about 150,000 years based on the stratigraphy in the overlying loess mantle that includes two loess units and a strong buried soil developed in the lower loess unit and the upper part of the gravel (Pierce and others, 1982 this volume).

The Raft River is now a small low-gradient stream flowing between banks of fine-grained sediment; it has only minor amounts of gravel in its channel. Between 1947 and 1957, the greatest discharge of the Raft River near Bridge, Idaho, was 30 cubic meters per second (1,090 cubic feet per second) on February 5, 1951, but typical annual peak discharge is between 1.4 and 5.7 cubic meters per second (50 and 200 cubic feet per second) (Thomas and others, 1963, p. 89). The silty, fine-grained sediment that underlies the bottomlands along Raft River is Holocene in age. Carbonaceous material collected from the lower part of this fine-grained unit yielded radiocarbon ages of 8,370 ± 250 and 7,720 ± 250 years (W-3237 and W-3239; Meyer Rubin, written communication, 1975; Pierce and others, in press). A 2-centimeter-thick volcanic ash from 1.7 meters below the surface of this fine-grained unit has characteristics similar to those of the Mazama ash (R. E. Wilcox, written communication, 1975), which is about 6,600 years old. The active meander belt occupies only about one-tenth of the width of these bottomlands. Humic sediment from a depth of 2.9 meters within this belt is 680 ± 200

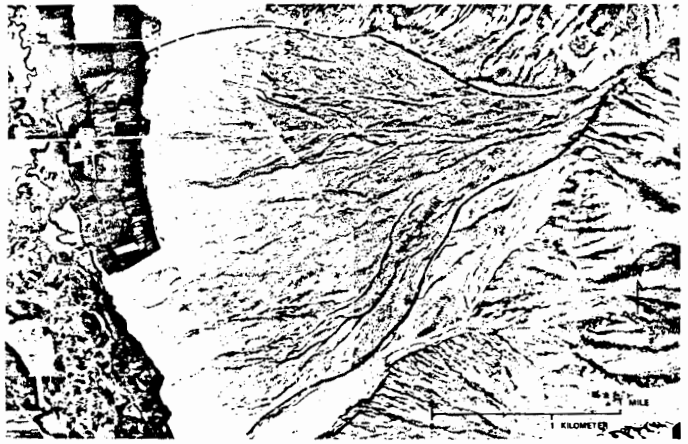


Figure 7. Vertical aerial photograph of the Ramshorn Canyon fan, Big Lost River valley. Dashed line outlines alluvial gravels of late Pleistocene age of Ramshorn Canyon with fresh surface morphology. Note preservation of braided-channel pattern. Based on thickness of carbonate coats, the conspicuous incised channel in center of photograph was abandoned near the close of the last gravel-depositing episode.

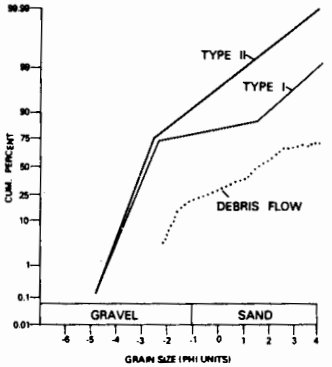


Figure 8. Particle-size distributions for the two types of gravel beds in the fans of Birch Creek valley (after Funk, 1976, Figure 43). Both distributions are bimodal. In both types, the finer fraction is sand, but in type I deposits the sand mode is more distinct from the gravel mode. For comparison, the dotted line is the particle-size distribution of a debris-flow deposit (from Funk, 1976; after Glaister and Nelson, 1974).

years old (W-3065; Meyer Rubin, written communication, 1975). These ages suggest that this fine-grained alluvium accumulated throughout the Holocene and that the underlying gravel is late Pleistocene to perhaps early Holocene in age.

In the Albion Basin to the west of the Raft River Valley, a section of dominantly fine-grained sediment was exposed to a depth of 4.5 meters by gullying of Summit Creek. Well-washed gravel is inferred to lie at a greater depth. A radiocarbon age of 9,280 ± 120 years (W-4966) from the base of this exposure provides a minimum age for the inferred change from Pleistocene gravel to Holocene fine-grained sediment deposition (Pierce and others, in press).

Snake River

An extensive gravel deposit of late Pleistocene age, about 15 kilometers wide and at least 10 meters thick, occurs along the Snake River from St. Anthony to American Falls Reservoir (Figure 1; Scott, in press). Two complimentary effects fostered its accumulation. First, American Falls Lake was dammed by the Cedar Butte Basalt 72,000 ± 14,000 years ago, resulting in elevated base levels upstream until about 14,000 to 15,000 years ago when the Bonneville Flood drained the lake (Scott and others, 1982 this volume; Bright, 1982 this volume). Second, conditions that favored deposition in other areas of nonglacial and glacial gravels at this time also existed along the Snake River. Based on the degree of soil development, the terrace marking the top of this gravel fill is Pinedale in age. Following the draining of American Falls Lake and the change in stream regimen between late Pleistocene and Holocene time, this gravel fill was incised by the Snake River and its tributaries.

Deposits thought to be the result of glacial-outburst floods from Pinedale icecaps on the Yellowstone Plateau occur beneath Egin Bench near St. Anthony and the obsidian-sand plain near West Yellowstone (Pierce, 1979, p. 48-52). These deposits consist of flat-bedded, openwork gravel composed dominantly of obsidian granules. On Egin Bench at Parker, an elongate bar 5 meters high composed of planar, inclined beds demonstrates that floodwaters were at least 5 meters deep across this 10-kilometer-wide section of the Henrys Fork valley.

Downstream from Pocatello, Bonneville Flood deposits floor large areas of the American Falls and Burley basins. Alluvial deposits that postdate the flood are limited in extent along the Snake River and its tributaries, and the flood deposits are little eroded or modified by subsequent fluvial activity. These relations suggest that the most recent episode of Pleistocene gravel deposition was mostly over by the time of the Bonneville Flood.

Big Lost River

The Big Lost River is an influent stream that flows out onto the Snake River Plain and disappears into the underlying rocks and sediments. In late Pleistocene time it transported and deposited gravel and sand much farther out onto the plain (Figure 1). During the Pleistocene, high discharges of the Big Lost River combined with flows from the Little Lost River and Birch, Beaver, and Camas Creeks to maintain Lake Terreton, a large shallow lake on the Snake River Plain (Figure 1). Upstream from Areo, the bottomlands along the Big Lost River are mantled by a meter or more of fine-grained flood-plain alluvium, presumably of Holocene age.

DISCUSSION

SYNTHESIS OF OBSERVATIONS

Gravel deposition in southeastern Idaho during late Pleistocene time occurred under conditions markedly

different from those of the Holocene, as evidenced by the contrast between widespread Pleistocene gravel deposits of fans and alluvial fills and restricted Holocene fine-grained deposits within the same drainage basins (Figure 9). According to Schumm's (1977) classification, these alluvial fans were wet fans at the time of gravel deposition; now they are mostly dry fans and receive little or no sediment.

The youngest extensive deposits of gravel are dated as late Pleistocene, probably between 25,000 and 11,000 years old, because (1) soil development in these deposits is similar to that in deposits of the last, or Pinedale, glaciation, (2) the thickness of carbonate coats on stones in soils in these deposits are similar to those in soils in deposits of the last glaciation, (3) the last gravel-depositing episode was interrupted near its end by the Bonneville Flood, which occurred about 14,000-15,000 years ago, (4) well-washed alluvial gravel deposition in the Raft River Valley and the Albion Basin had ceased by 8,000 to 9,000 years ago and fine-grained alluvium had begun to accumulate on the basin floors, and (5) these gravels are mantled by a small fraction (0.5 meter) of loess unit A that accumulated between 11,000 and about 70,000 years ago (Pierce and others, 1982 this volume).

The presence of glaciers in source areas is not particularly important for the deposition of these alluvial-fan gravels. Morphologically fresh, late Pleistocene fan deposits are present downstream from glaciated as well as unglaciated source areas. A braided channel pattern commonly is well preserved on the youngest fan surfaces (see for example Figure 7). The channel widths of the former streams have not been well defined, but for many of the alluvial fans the width was 10 meters or more. In gravel-pit exposures, beds from 0.2 to 0.5 meter thick can be traced horizontally for distances of more than 3 to 5 meters. Gravelly, braided stream deposits generally indicate abundant sediment supply and high discharges (Ore, 1964).

The fan gravels are similar in appearance, whether the source area was unglaciated, partly glaciated, or extensively glaciated. All have a clast-supported

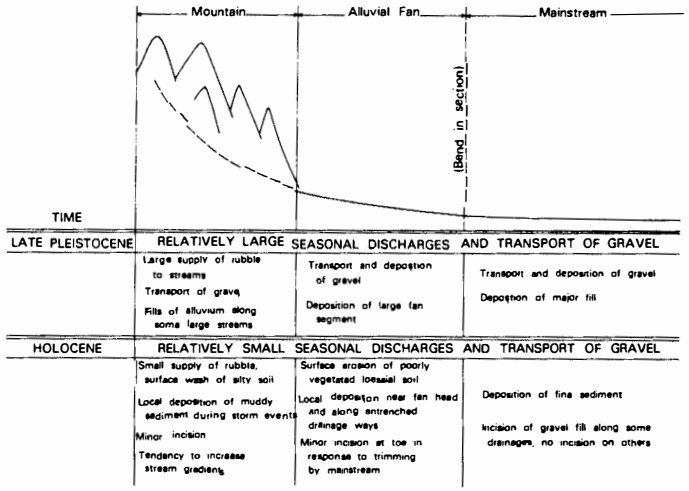


Figure 9. Model in which Pleistocene and Holocene conditions are contrasted for a drainage system in southeastern Idaho, consisting of a drainage basin, alluvial fan, and main stream.

framework and show imbrication dipping up-fan. Beds are typically from 0.1 to 0.5 meter thick and are generally planar for distances of more than several meters; low-angle cross stratification is locally discernible. Except for buried soils that separate the gravel sheets of successive episodes, beds with a muddy matrix are scarce, and silt and clay constitute at most only a few percent of the gravel beds. The abundance of loess and Holocene fine-grained alluvium in southern Idaho suggests that enough fine-grained material to form mudflows was available during times of gravel deposition as well as at present. The scarcity of fines and matrix-supported beds in the gravel suggests that final deposition was by vigorous, sustained streamflows. If debris-flow deposits, fine-grained sediments, or more poorly sorted gravels were present initially, they have been almost entirely reworked.

Standard sorting classifications were developed for sand and finer grained sediments and are not particularly useful for gravel deposits. In the Raft River Valley, samples that include several beds from the unglaciated Sublett Creek drainage have inclusive graphic standard deviations of -2.4 ± 0.3 phi units (n=16) and are classified as very poorly sorted (Folk, 1968). In the Birch Creek valley, samples from individual gravel beds of partly glacial drainages have inclusive graphic standard deviations that average -2.2 ± 0.4 phi units (n=23) and are mostly very poorly sorted (Funk, 1976, p. 103; Folk, 1968). About three-quarters of the gravel in beds from the fans of the Birch Creek valley is restricted to a range of 2.4 phi units (a factor of 5 times; Figure 8); most of the remainder is sand that is not abundant enough to fill the pore space between the gravel clasts. Analyses of samples including several different beds of the Sublett Creek-Meadow Creek fan show that about 70 percent of the particles lie within 4 phi units (a factor of 16 times; Figure 5). Thus, although these alluvial gravels are classified mostly as very poorly sorted, they probably are as well sorted as gravel can be in this environment; only beach gravels and some flood gravels are better sorted (Figure 5; Pettijohn, 1957, p. 248). Mudflow and debris-flow deposits generally are more poorly sorted, contain more silt and clay and a wider range of gravel sizes, and are matrix supported (Sharp and Nobles, 1963; Hooke, 1967; Fisher, 1971; Harmes and others, 1975, p. 153).

The last episode of gravel deposition provides a model (Figure 9) for conditions during the deposition of older, similar gravel deposits. Fan gravels having weathering characteristics and loess mantles similar to those of outwash gravels that head in moraines of Bull Lake age in Teton and Birch Creek valleys (Knoll, 1977; Scott, in press; Pierce and others, 1982 this volume) are also inferred to be Bull Lake in age. Thus, older episodes of gravel deposition appear to correlate with older periods of glaciation. However, as during the last gravel-depositing episode, a glacial source was not required for these older episodes; unglaciated drainages produced similar gravels.

Although the degree of soil development and the thickness of carbonate coats help to determine the relative age of the older gravel deposits, correlations among these deposits are much less certain than for deposits of the last episode of gravel deposition. Carbonate coats on stones from soils in fan gravels on the west side of the Lost River Range (Table 1) and from the Raft River Valley show a direct, systematic increase in thickness with age, although the rates of coat accumulation probably vary with lithology, location, and time. The thickness of carbonate coats suggests that the older fan gravels are many times the age of the fan deposits of late Pleistocene age. Gravels about 15,000 years old have coats about 1 millimeter thick on limestone clasts (Table 1; Pierce and others, in press) and about 0.5 millimeter thick on volcanic clasts. Uranium-thorium ages for carbonate coats on limestone clasts near Arco indicate that coats 2 millimeters thick are about 30,000 years old, and that coats 10 millimeters thick are about 170,000 years old (J. N. Rosholt and K. L. Pierce, unpublished data). In contrast, basalt clasts in till estimated to be about 150,000 years old east of Ashton (Pierce and others, 1982 this volume) have carbonate coats only about 3.1 ± 1.3 millimeters thick (n=32).

SPECULATIONS ON CAUSES OF GRAVEL DEPOSITION

In the Basin and Range province of southeastern Idaho, Pleistocene gravels were deposited by streams with greater discharges than present streams. Deposits have been described elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains that show a similar change in stream regimen from gravel deposition in late Pleistocene time to mud deposition in Holocene time. In the Colorado Piedmont, late Pleistocene alluvial deposits are mostly gravel, whereas Holocene alluvium is mostly silt, sand, and clay (Scott, 1965). From a hydraulic analysis of some of these gravel deposits, Baker (1974) determined that both glacial and nonglacial streams had late Pleistocene discharges an order of magnitude greater than present flows. Along streams in the basins of Wyoming, Leopold and Miller (1954) defined stratigraphic units that reflect a change in stream competency; Holocene deposits of the Kaycee Formation, and younger formations, are fine grained, whereas the Pleistocene Arvada Formation is composed of gravel. In central Utah, R. E. Anderson

(written communication, 1980) has obtained Holocene radiocarbon ages on alluvial-fan deposits that postdate more gravelly deposits of inferred late Pleistocene age. Along the East Fork River, Wyoming, studies of modern bed-load transport have shown that coarse sand and very fine pebble gravel, but almost no coarser gravel, is being transported, whereas adjacent gravel terraces show that outwash gravel was being transported in late Pleistocene time from the Wind River Range (Leopold, 1982; Meade and others, 1981; Emmett, 1980, p. 7).

The deposition of Quaternary gravels in southeastern Idaho resulted from the combined effects of the climates that prevailed under Pleistocene glacial conditions and geologic processes that produced mountainous source areas and nearby basins of deposition. That late Pleistocene gravels of glaciated and unglaciated drainages are similar argues that climatic effects other than glaciation itself were of major importance.

A simple way to explain these increased stream discharges in southeastern Idaho is to postulate increased precipitation, a mechanism that has commonly been used to explain the filling of pluvial lakes in the Great Basin. Other considerations suggest that this mechanism probably is not applicable. During the last glaciation, the north Pacific Ocean was colder (CLIMAP, 1976) than at present and therefore probably would have provided less moisture for precipitation in the western United States. Consequently, we infer that increased precipitation in southeastern Idaho during this time is unlikely. More likely, the effects of lower temperatures led to increased streamflows by decreasing the evaporation and by altering the magnitude and timing of snowmelt. With today's mean annual precipitation, pluvial Lake Bonneville could have filled to overflowing if mean annual temperatures were only about 7°C colder than at present (McCoy, 1981). Table 2 lists and briefly explains factors that would lead to sustained, seasonal stream discharges much greater than at present. Most of these factors are directly related to how much colder Pleistocene glacial conditions were, compared with the present.

Estimates of the amount of late Pleistocene cooling vary widely. A method commonly used for estimating Pleistocene temperature changes is to multiply the atmospheric lapse rate by the altitudinal difference between past and present snowlines. Such calculations yield commonly accepted estimates that late Pleistocene temperatures in the Rocky Mountains were about 6°C colder than at present (Flint, 1976). However, this simple lapse-rate calculation fails to account for precipitation gradients. If late Pleistocene precipitation and precipitation gradients were the same as at present, snowline changes suggest that mean annual temperatures at that time were 10-15°C colder than at present (Porter and others, in press; K. L. Pierce, unpublished data). Widespread permafrost conditions on the basin floors of Wyoming also suggest similar decreases of late Pleistocene mean annual temperatures (Mears, 1981).

If late Pleistocene temperatures in southeastern Idaho were 10-15°C colder than at present, the consequent changes in the timing and magnitude of peak discharges of streams might readily explain the deposition of gravel without any increase in annual precipitation (Table 2).

In the Snake River basin, snowmelt is responsible for most peak discharges (Thomas and others, 1963, p. 8). Maximum runoff of streams that head above an altitude of 3,000 meters in high, formerly glaciated terrain occurs in June, whereas that of lower altitude basins that were not glaciated occurs typically almost 2 months earlier, in late April (Thomas and others, 1963, p. 56-90). Weather records from the Yellowstone area suggest that a mean annual temperature decrease of about 10°C would delay the time when average monthly temperatures reach above freezing by about 2 months (K. L. Pierce, unpublished data). Thus, with a 10°C cooling, peak discharges from unglaciated basins in southeastern Idaho might occur about June, and peak discharges from glaciated areas might occur in July or August.

Another way to regard the effect of deferred snowmelt relates directly to lower Pleistocene snowlines. During Pleistocene glacial culminations, equilibrium-line altitudes in the western United States were about 900 meters lower than at present (Flint, 1971, p. 468; Scott, 1977; Porter and others, in press). To a first approximation, peak runoff in late Pleistocene time from unglaciated drainage basins in Idaho averaging 2,000 meters in altitude may have occurred at a similar time of year (midsummer) as that in present basins at about 3,000 meters in altitude.

In summary, colder late Pleistocene temperatures would have led to a thicker snowpack that would have melted later in the spring or summer. Because, at this time, the incidence of the sun's rays was more nearly vertical and the days were longer than earlier in the spring, melting would have occurred also at a more rapid rate, thus producing higher sustained peak discharges than at present (Table 2).

Our interpretation of the relation between alluvial-fan deposition and Pleistocene climatic cycles in southeastern Idaho differs in detail from that of Funk and Dort (1977), who concluded:

> *During a single cycle of fan development, it is inferred that erosion was the dominant process acting on the fans until the glacial climate ameliorated, because ice and snow trapped sediment in the drainage basins, effectively reducing sediment yields.*

After the ice began to recede, increased sediment loads derived from glacial drift exposed up-valley resulted in deposition of a new fan segment.

Instead, we conclude that maximum sediment supply and sediment and water discharges are directly associated with full glacial conditions. Both glacial and nonglacial source areas produced similar gravel deposits on alluvial fans in the Birch Creek valley and elsewhere in southeastern Idaho, suggesting that annual snowmelt, not the effects of deglaciation, was the key ingredient causing higher sediment and water discharges.

In addition to increased peak runoff, increased gravel supply (Table 3) was a critical factor in gravel-depositing episodes. Large differences between Pleistocene and Holocene colluvial activity are discernible within the mountains of southeastern Idaho. In mountainous areas that were not glaciated during late Pleistocene time, the slopes are extensively mantled with blocky rubble; stone stripes (Figure 10) and other forms of patterned ground occur widely. This rubble appears to be stable now, but it was last active during the colder climate of the late Pleistocene. Similar features occur on the Snake River Plain and show that periglacial conditions existed at low altitudes in southeastern Idaho at times during the Pleistocene (Malde, 1964; Fosberg, 1965).

Although little deposition of gravel has occurred downstream from the mountain fronts in Holocene time, streams within the mountains currently move some gravel. Historic and older Holocene deposits of gravelly alluvium are present along these drainages, especially at junctions between streams of different orders. Archeological studies in the Cassia Mountains show that 1-2 meters of alluvial sand, silt, clay, and fine gravel have accumulated in about the last 10,000 years, as dated by tool types and by probable 6,600-year-old Mazama ash near the middle of this fine-grained sequence (Green, 1972, Figures 7 and 8).

Furthermore, some streams that are prone to flash floods generated by intense thunderstorms have formed alluvial fans in Holocene time; however, the fans are composed largely of fine-grained sediment. For example, at the northeast end of the Raft River Valley, a fine-grained fan of Holocene age extends onto the Raft River bottoms from the mouth of Heglar Canyon (Pierce and others, in press). This young fan has blocked the Raft River resulting in the

Table 2. Factors tending to increase peak discharges of late Pleistocene streams compared with those of present and Holocene streams.

FACTOR	REMARKS
1. Cooler Pleistocene temperatures	With a mean annual precipitation of 50 centimeters, a change in mean annual temperature from 10° to 0°C would increase total annual discharge by about 4 times (Langbein, 1949; Schumm, 1965) because of decreased evaporation, transpiration, and sublimation.
2. Greater snowpack	In autumn and spring, more moisture would occur as snowfall and less would melt; thus, total water content of spring snowpack would be greater.
3. Snowmelt occurring later in the year	Later in the snowmelt season, days are longer and the incidence of the rays of the sun is more nearly vertical. Both factors would result in more rapid snowmelt and tend to concentrate snowmelt into a shorter interval of time, thus increasing peak discharges.
4. Increased surface runoff	Much of the discharge from drainage basins in southeastern Idaho is now accomplished by ground-water underflow through porous alluvial-fan and stream-channel deposits, but ground-water underflow could accommodate only a small part of any increased discharge. Before alterations by man, about 80 percent of the natural discharge from the Raft River basin was accomplished by ground-water underflow (Walker and others, 1970). If total discharge were increased fourfold and the increase was entirely manifested as runoff, surface runoff would increase twenty-fold.
5. Increased seasonally and permanently frozen ground	Runoff would increase because infiltration would be impeded by either seasonally or permanently frozen ground. Applies mainly to higher altitudes.
6. Glaciers in parts of some drainage basins	Glaciers tend to prolong peak discharges by providing a source of meltwater throughout summer. Glaciers were absent or small in many of the drainage basins that produced gravel deposits in southeastern Idaho.
7. Increased total precipitation	An increase in precipitation seems unreasonable in view of the decreased sea-surface temperatures of the late Pleistocene Pacific Ocean (CLIMAP, 1976), which is the source area for precipitation in southeastern Idaho. An actual decrease in precipitation might be likely if mean annual temperatures were as much as 10-15°C colder.

Table 3. Factors tending to increase the supply of gravel to late Pleistocene streams compared to that of present and Holocene streams.

FACTOR	REMARKS
1. Increased frost action	Frost splitting of bedrock into gravel-sized material, thereby mantling slopes of drainage basins with rubbly colluvium.
2. Increased downslope movement of rubbly colluvium	Frost climate facilitates mass movement of rubble downslope to streams. Solifluction and frost heaving were much more active than at present, especially at intermediate altitudes.
3. Diminished soil erosion	Colder climate creates greater effective soil moisture and consequently greater plant cover, which results in diminished surface erosion of the generally fine-grained soil.
4. Glaciers in parts of some drainage basins	Glaciers tend to augment the amount of both fine- and coarse-grained sediment supplied to streams.



Figure 10. Photograph of inactive stone stripe on hillslope in the Cotterel Range on the west side of the Raft River Valley. The entire upland area is mantled with rubbly colluvium that is generally stabilized by thick turf. Similar rubble mantles the source area of the Cottonwood Creek fan. This site is relatively low in altitude (2,100 meters), below the modern zone of continuous coniferous forest and near the upper limit of junipers.

formation of a marshy area above the fan. Heglar Canyon is subject to rather frequent flash floods. About 10 kilometers upstream from the mouth of Heglar Canyon, a maximum discharge of 55 cubic feet per second was recorded between 1958 and 1966 for a 20-square-kilometer drainage basin (Thomas, 1967, p. 66). A flash flood in July of 1982 flooded part of the fan and moved some gravel down an artificially straightened channel and deposited fine sand and silt on the fan surface. The gravels that were moved in the channel are interbedded with finer grained sediment and are unlike the well-washed gravels of fans of late Pleistocene age.

Under present flow conditions, streams require steeper gradients than those at present for significant gravel transport to the alluvial fans and axial drainages of the depositional basins. Holocene changes in stream profiles appear to be increasing stream gradients by deposition of alluvium along the drainages within the mountains and near the fan heads. Uplift of the mountains relative to the basins also increases gradients. Under the present climate and at present rates of deposition, erosion, and uplift, time in excess of several tens of thousands of years probably will be required for gradients to become steep enough for efficient transport of gravels out into the depositional basins. We infer that this transport might occur primarily by debris flows and mudflows generated by major storm events and thereby differ from the longer sustained streamflows inferred from the Pleistocene gravel deposits. The Tertiary fanglomerates of the western United States that have a fine-grained matrix may provide an example of what gravelly basin-fill sediments would look like that were deposited by debris flows or mudflows under present climatic conditions but on fans having gradients steeper than at present.

However, a new episode of cold climate is likely to occur (Shackleton and Opdyke, 1973; Hays and others, 1976) before the streams have sufficient time

to increase their gradients enough to transport gravel to the fans. Increased coarse-sediment supply and greatly enhanced peak discharges on the relatively low-gradient alluvial fans and axial drainages would then cause a new episode of gravel deposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

This report is a by-product of mapping and stratigraphic studies. Specific studies focused on the following aspects of gravel deposition would increase our understanding of the Pleistocene gravels of southeastern Idaho: (1) detailed comparisons of the sedimentary characteristics of alluvial fans from glaciated and unglaciated drainage basins; (2) estimation of late Pleistocene discharges by calculating velocity and discharge from the width, depth, and gradient of preserved channels and the size of transported clasts; (3) hydrologic modeling of discharges produced by snowmelt under climatic conditions appropriate for the glacial climates of the Pleistocene; (4) study of Tertiary fanglomerates and Pleistocene gravels to compare the stream regimens under which each was deposited; (5) determination of times of formation and transport of rubbly colluvium on slopes in the mountains; (6) study of present and older Holocene stream activity within the mountains; (7) dating of Pleistocene gravels older than those deposited during the last episode and comparison of times of deposition with the Quaternary climatic record; and (8) estimate rates of episodic gravel production and deposition based on volumes of gravel deposited during the last gravel-depositing episode.

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Cenozoic Geology of Idaho

Edited by
Bill Bonnichsen
Roy M. Breckenridge

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The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology will become the Idaho Geological Survey at the University of Idaho on July 1, 1984

Idaho Department of Lands
Bureau of Mines and Geology
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Bulletin 26
1982

E597

Exhibit 597

BOISE IDAHO

A Special Place

COMMENTS OF
R. MARK FALCONER
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS MANAGER
BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR PROJECT
BOISE, IDAHO
MARCH 29, 1988

1.1 MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE PANEL, I STAND BEFORE YOU THIS AFTERNOON ON BEHALF OF THE BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO ENDORSE THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR PROJECT AND TO EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIS AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

561 THE BOISE CHAMBER IS A PRIVATELY FUNDED BUSINESS FEDERATION REPRESENTING MORE THAN 1100 FIRMS IN THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY. MY NAME IS MARK FALCONER AND I SERVE AS GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS MANAGER FOR THE BOISE CHAMBER.

5.27.12.4 THE IMPORTANCE OF INEL TO THE IDAHO ECONOMY AND PARTICULARLY TO THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHEAST IDAHO HAS BEEN WELL DOCUMENTED FOR MANY YEARS. IN 1985, 10,100 JOBS AT INEL RESULTED IN THE PROVISION OF NEARLY 24,000 JOBS IN IDAHO. APPROXIMATE INEL PAYROLL DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985 WAS $285 MILLION DOLLARS AND INEL PROGRAM COSTS TOTALLED NEARLY $600 MILLION. THAT AMOUNT, $600 MILLION, EXCEEDED THE SIZE OF IDAHO'S GENERAL FUND STATE BUDGET DURING THAT SAME YEAR. THE FACILITY IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF IDAHO'S ECONOMY AND OF IDAHO'S TAX BASE. AS WE ENTER THE 1990'S, WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT NEW PROECTS WILL KEEP INEL A VIABLE FACILITY.

BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE • 711 W. BANNOCK • P.O. BOX 2368 • BOISE, ID 83701 • (208) 344-5515

THE NEXT QUESTION IS WHETHER THE SIS IS THE TYPE OF NEW PROJECT WHICH SHOULD BE LOCATED AT INEL. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE IF THE SIS IS BUILT ANYWHERE, IT SHOULD BE BUILT AT THE PREPERRED SITE; INEL. 5.27.6.1

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROJECT IS SIGNIFICANT FOR SOUTHEAST IDAHO AND SIGNIFICANT POR THE STATE OP IDAHO. THE ECONOMIC FACTS ARE NO SECRET:

-440 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED.

-410 PERMANENT PLANT EMPLOYEES EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED WITH AN ADDITIONAL 340 PLANT EMPLOYEES INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.

-TOTAL PROJECT COST OF $937 MILLION WITH ACTUAL FACILITY COST PROJECTED AT $505 MILLION.

THE FACT THAT THE PROJECT WILL UTILIZE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE OF INEL IS A PLUS. THE PROJECT HAS THE POTENTIAL OP GENERATING PAR-REACHING 6.4.1 BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY SURROUNDING THE PROJECT. THE PROJECT WILL PUT IDAHO ON THE LEADING EDGE IN THE APPLICATION OF ADVANCED LASER TECHNOLOGY WITH THE POTENTIAL POR HIGH-TECH SPIN-OFF INDUSTRIES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SHOULD CONTINUE TO POCUS ITS EFFORTS 5.24.6 ON ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAPETY CONCERNS RELATED TO THE PROJECT. THE DEBATE SURROUNDING THESE ISSUES IS HEALTHY BECAUSE IT WILL ULTIMATELY LEAD TO BETTER EPFORTS ASSURING:

-SAPER TRANSPORTATION OP HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TO AND PROM INEL, AND

-SAPER OPERATION OF THE PROJECT INCLUDING PROPER STORAGE OP LOWER LEVEL WASTE AT INEL.

IN THE COURSE OP THIS DEBATE, HOWEVER, WE MUST BE CAREFUL TO COMMUNICATE AN ACCURATE, BALANCED MESSAGE THAT IDAHOANS SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIS PROJECT AT INEL.

THANK YOU POR THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPORT OUR POSITION TO YOU.

E598

Exhibit 598

2102 North 26th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

28 March 1988

Dear DOE:

1.1 My name is Edie Myers. I am a registered nurse and am writing against the construction of the Special Isotope Separation Plant in Idaho or anywhere else.

4.15.1 The United States does not need more weapon-grade plutonium. We already have enough plutonium to last for this purpose for 20,000 years. We also already have about 25,000 nuclear weapons. Surely this is enough to maintain deterrence as well as to destroy any adversary, along with the entire earth, many times over.

5.30.3.1 So-called waste disposal and safety plans for this project are inadequate. There are as yet no acceptable designs for nuclear waste storage or transportation. Plutonium has already contaminated sediment beds 230 feet below the "temporary" 5.29.95 storage sites at INEL, which sits over the Snake River Plain Aquifer--the source of fresh water for much of southern Idaho. The spread of contaminated agricultural products from this 5.30.4.9 area could affect the entire Northwest. The possibility of a trucking accident on Idaho highways and freeways, and of 5.29.87 possible terrorist activity, cannot be discounted.

The release of plutonium into groundwater or into the air 5.29.61 would be disastrous. Plutonium lasts for 250,000 years. Is our civilization prepared to take responsibility for this long? Obviously not. Exposure to large amounts of plutonium causes immediate death. Exposure to even microscopic amounts is a 5.24.27 sesrious health hazard, causing cancer, genetic damage, and 6.2 birth defects. No amount of economic gain can be wortth this risk.

The underlying assumption of the SIS plant is what is most disturbing. The only use of plutonium 239, the only product 2.7.8 of this plant, is an explosive in nuclear warheads. The health hazards and catastrophic environmental effects of nuclear war are terrifying to contemplate. The EIS makes no mention of these effects. Neither does it address the effects on the mental health of residents of the state of living where this facility is materially contributing to the reality of nuclear 2.7.2 warfare.

As a concerned professional speaking for human and environmental health, as a mother speaking for the right of my children to a peaceful future, and as a human being speaking for the welfare and future of planet earth, I plead that Reason will prevail in this issue. I urge the DOE to choose the only rational option-- 1.1 NO ACTION. Thank you.

Edie Myers

Edie Myers, RN

C

562

E599

1110 Warm Springs Ave.
Boise, ID 83712
March 29, 1988

substitute for Dee Brazil

Mr. Clay Nichols
The Department of Energy

Dear Mr. Nichols and all others,

I am opposed to the Special Isotope Separator Project because: 1.1

—The technology, desbribed by the D.O.E. as "state-of-the-art," is new and untested. I certainly don't want my state to serve as the first demonstration site for using high energy dye lasers to separate plutonium isotopes for even microsopic particles of this material are extremely toxic. 5.24.18

—Mr. Nicols suggests that final disposition of the SIS wastes would probably be at the Dept. of Defense Carlsbad Cavern nuclear waste repository, not even yet opened--but already LEAKING! The AP reported March 11 in The Idaho Statesman that the magnitude of the clean up of existing nuclear weapons production plants is "staggering." One expert estimated the cleanup for all the federal facilities at $100 billion. 5.30.2.1 5.30.4.14

— The U.S. military industry is gigantic. If it were a national economy, it would be the 13th largest in the world. I resent my tax dollars subsidizing their high profits and low risk, and I'm skeptical that we need all the weapons they insist we buy. They wrap their industry in patriotism to disguise their greed. The SIS Project demonstrates the inefficiency of government management with the profit motives of private enterprise, illuminating the worst of both worlds. 6.3

—The SIS would temporarily boost parts of Idaho's economy while greatly increasing risk to farmland, tourism, wildlife and drinking water of many communities. 5.27.6.9

—The SIS would cost $1 billion, a boondoggle that would significantly boost our trillion dollar national debt. 5.27.6.11

—Rep. Bustanante from Texas, a member of the House Armed Services Comm., plans to introduce a bill this week to kill the SIS Project, for he feels other defense projects are more essential. Energy Sec. John Herrinton said recently that the nation is "awash in plutonium." 4.2.1

I've lived the first half of my life in Wyoming, the second half in Idaho. My husband moved here when he was 2 years old. Our three children were all born here. We've chosen Idaho for our home and know our stolid mountain tops, the expansive praire I never call "desert," the native plants and animals, the strong, indepent people. I'm proud of our American democracy that provides this opportunity for me to raise voice and pen to protect the quality of life in the Idaho I venerate.

Sincerely,

(Carolyn M.)

Exhibit 599

E600

①

Clay Nichols
Comments on D.E.I.S on S.I.S.

My name is J. Roger Bureess. I reside at 1008 N. 18th, Boise, Idaho. I have long been concerned about Nuclear War, about manufacture of nuclear weapons, and about nuclear accidents. I am concerned about the affect on our environment of toxic waste, both nuclear and non-nuclear.

4.15.4 I would question the need for additional nuclear weapons producing facilities. Existing facilities are quite capable of processing existing stockpiles of material to refine plutonium and meet demands in the foreseeable future.

5.27.9.5 As for the much-publicized economic "spin-offs" and benefits of laser research at this plant, they are non-existent. According to the report at the scoping hearings and the impact statement, the S. I. S. would be built solely for the purpose of plutonium production. Laser research has been and would continue to be conducted at the Livermore Lab.

3.2.21 All of D.O.E. nuclear facilities have become cesspools of contamination. Information as to leaks of radiation has been withheld from the public, and when word finally eats out D.O.E. insists that no harm has been done. D.O.E. brushes off studies by other sources as inconclusive. Even its own studies that do not support its position become inconclusive. We know better than that! Here in Idaho we have waged a long and hard battle at INEL to stop dumping nuclear waste directly into the Aquifer. INEL engineers and "experts" insisting no harm could come of it. We know better than that! We must do our own thinking. Experts, you know, have vested interests in continuing a situation that affords their income and prestige, and feeds their egos.

5.30.4.1

3.2.4

I am attaching an article from the Idaho Statesman of 3-22-88 and datelined Twin Falls, in which a spokesman for INEL says that INEL could be added to the Superfund list for toxic cleanup. He also says such cleanup would cost $30 million and probably take 30 years. Also a news release of three workers injured from radioactive exposure. Supposedly no serious results were found, However, D.O.E. does not follow up on long range effects on workers and residents in the area of nuclear facilities, such as for 10 - 20 years or longer. Or if they do have such information, it is a closely guarded secret.

5.30.4.12

5.1.46

5.13.15

S.I.S. will not be a good neighbor. Our state officials should be putting pressure on INELto remove the nuclear waste that was supposed to be stored on a "temporary basis." Better our officials put pressure on in this respect, than to great the S.I.S. with open arms.

5.30.1.14

I am concerned about accidents on our highways. S.I.S. will generate a tremendous volume of nuclear traffic on Idaho roads. This has notbeen adequately addressed by the Impact Statement. One thing we do not need is the spector of giant armed trucks accompanied by armed guards, that feel no need to comply with any state regulations as to highway speed and safety. Already there has been reports of confrontations and near-confrontations between such trucks and police, even to the point of interfering with police handling of traffic, etc., as a result of accidents on our national highways. A nuclear mishap could be a major disaster for Idaho.

5.29.33

5.29.73

5.29.85

The S.I.S. has been heralded as "creating jobs." I have been a working man all of my adult life. I understand the need for industry and jobs. But this is too big a price to pay for a job.

6.2

It is true that "Idaho is too great to litter." In conclusion I would like to add that "Idaho is too great to become a Nuclear Sewer."

Thank you.

Exhibit 600 Boise, Idaho
March 26, 1988

563

Statesman
3-22-88
2C

Idaho

Superfund list may include INEL

The Associated Press

TWIN FALLS — The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory could be added to the national Superfund list of hazardous waste sites across the country, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy said.

A small portion of the 890-acre site is contaminated, said Cliff Clark, environmental scientist at INEL.

Contamination includes trichloroethylene in drinking water at a test area, chromium at test reactor ponds and carbon tetrachloride in the ground at the radioactive-waste complex, said Wayne Pierre, of the Environmental Protection Agency in Seattle. Cleanup of the site could cost $30 million and take up to 30 years, Pierre said.

There already are four Superfund sites in Idaho. The addition of INEL would give Idaho a higher profile in Congress and make it easier to find cleanup funds, Pierre said.

3 INEL workers exposed to radioactive solution

The Associated Press

IDAHO FALLS — Three workers at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory have been contaminated with a radioactive solution.

INEL said the three workers, who were exposed in the chemical processing plant, received mild exposure.

One worker suffered a slight internal contamination, but INEL officials said the contamination was less than 0.02 percent of the allowable annual dose to an occupational worker.

Two maintenance men were disassembling a valve on a 1-inch pipe that they believed to be depressurized and drained, Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Co. officials said in a news release. About a liter of solution, which contained low levels of beta and gamma ray-emitting radionuclides, was released.

John Volpe, WINCO vice president and manager of nuclear and industrial safety, said the workers were washed down with a decontamination solution made up mostly of water, which contaminated about half the building with the radioactive solution.

E601

SNAKE RIVER HYDRO POWER

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

BOX 70 • BOISE, IDAHO 83707

COMMENTS OF
RICHARD L. HAHN
MANAGER-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
IDAHO POWER COMPANY

SIS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARINGS
BOISE, IDAHO
MARCH 26, 1988

On behalf of Idaho Power Company, I have several comments concerning the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) project which is proposed for siting at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), Department of Energy's (DOE) preferred location.

2.13.8 First, I would like to thank the DOE for their efforts in providing information to the public on the SIS project. Not only is this information important to understanding what the SIS project is, and is not, but it also demonstrates the commitment and emphasis DOE places on ensuring that their activities or project proposals operate in a safe manner as well as utilize all practical means to preserve the environment. For these efforts, you are to be commended.

564

2.1.1 I have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the SIS project. I believe that this Draft EIS adequately addresses the issues raised
5.29.2 during the EIS scoping hearings last year.

5.24.21 Two major conclusions can be reached after reviewing this Draft EIS: 1) that the DOE has considered all practicable means to insure safe transportation of hazardous materials to and from the SIS and 2) that the SIS will be operated in as safe a manner as possible, which includes proper storage of lower level waste at INEL.

5.24.23 DOE's objective to construct and operate the SIS in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner will be enhanced by locating the project at the INEL. For the past 39 years, the INEL has developed a history of safety as well as responsible management of their nuclear activities. The leadership demonstrated at INEL will insure that the SIS projects will be constructed and operated in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner.

5.27.12.4 During the past several years, the industries that traditionally have been the mainstay of Idaho's economy have been in the doldrums. Agriculture, timber, mining, and to some degree our electronics industry have been affected by a recession, resulting in decreased employment and a reduced value of production. But even during this economic downturn, Idaho still had several bright spots -- one of these being the operation at INEL.

5.27.6.1 INEL is very important to Idaho's economy, and particularly to the communities in southeastern Idaho. The SIS project, if located at INEL, will be a positive economic benefit to the state.

This 500 million dollar project will employ 400 construction personnel. A significant number of these personnel will be from Idaho, which will be a great benefit to the state's construction industry. Additionally, it is likely a large percentage of the construction materials will be supplied by or provided through Idaho businesses.

Once completed, the SIS will employ an operating staff of 750 with annual operating costs of 54 million dollars.

Not only will this project benefit the state's economy during construction, but it also will provide over 700 employment opportunities for Idaho's citizens which, based on the state's total employment, is a significant increase.

5.27.12.5 But the SIS project has additional positive economic benefits. Siting the SIS adjacent to the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant will result in maximum utilization of the existing infrastructure that provides supporting services. This maximum utilization will enhance the ability of INEL to avoid or minimize any negative impacts to the region's economy should certain DOE programs be reduced or eliminated.

5.27.9.2 Another benefit is the SIS technology itself. If the SIS is located in Idaho, our state will be on the leading edge in the application of advanced laser technology. What can this mean to Idaho? The SIS technology has the potential to be transferred to high-tech industries. This technology transfer also can be extended to Idaho's universities and colleges, providing a tremendous support network between INEL, higher education and business. The result may be many technology-based satellite industries locating in southeastern Idaho as well as in other areas in the state. The SIS technology can literally provide the impetus to take Idaho's economy into the 21st century and beyond.

6.1.2 I am confident the SIS project will be safely operated, environmentally acceptable and a tremendous benefit to Idaho's economy. Idaho Power is proud of the relationship we have with DOE as their primary electricity supplier since 1951. Idaho Power supports locating the SIS project at INEL and we will
1.1 assist in any way that is appropriate to accomplish this goal.

Barbara Walker

I learned that safety records for production facilities were bad. In 1963 for example, a fire at the AEC's Medina works in San Antonio touched off 120,000 tons of explosives and sent a uranium cloud into the environs of one of Texas' largest cities. At least two major explosions also ripped through the AEC's burlington, Iowa, bomb-assembly plant. And the AEC's hydrogen bomb fabrication plant at Pantex, Texas was severely damaged by a freak hailstorm, despite it's supposed invulnerability to enemy attack. Rocky Flats has been plagued with uncontrolled radiation emissions and two major fires.[2]

5.24.22

II. The DOE and DOT have lead us to believe that nuclear material can and has been transported safely. I learned that there were many mishaps such as these: Every year, the NRC and DOT log several thousand movements of radioactive wastes. In 1979, when the American Atomics tritium was moved to Flagstaff, 122 nuclear-related transport accidents were reported, including at least seventeen that resulted in environmental contamination.[3] How many more went unreported remains unknown. But, in November of 1980 the GAO warned that the agency (DOT) could not "determine the extent of problems involved in transporting hazardous materials", let alone solve them.*[4]

5.29.107

5.29.65

Because of what I have learned, that the government agencies have only told us half of the story concerning nuclear safety, because of it's history of possible cover-ups and denials, because of it's safety records and because of the real health effects, I have changed my opinion. I am no longer an INEL family member who believe's what the INEL taught. I am totally against the SIS proposals.

3.2.11

1.1

565

I married into an INEL family. My father in law was a machinist and my brother in law works for them now. We were carefully educated on the safety of the nuclear industry. I bought it totally. My husband was concerned about the amount of radiation shown on the badges. I thought only liberal "rabble rousers" were concerned about such things.

Some years back, my husband and I hosted the Western Governor's Conference, where we met Gov. Robert List of Nevada. He talked about the horrors of transporting nuclear material through his state. He even complained to a House Interior Committee hearing that "simple tape" had been used to seal a metal container carrying liquid wastes from a Michigan reactor into his state. The tape had been painted over to conceal the problem. But the cask was dripping and may have contaminated roads for more than a thousand miles. I respected him, but I still believed my INEL education.(1)

5.29.42

Until Chernoble. I was ill at that time. I found out from my physician that I was in one of the high risk groups for possible ill effects of low-level radiation. I wanted to learn more, so I started to study. I kept in touch with the Departments of Radiation in Idaho, utah, Oregon and Nevada. I began contacting scientists and people who worked at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta to learn more about health effects and safety regulation. And, I began reading books and documents regarding accidents and casualties of production, transportation and storage of nuclear material.

The government agencies concerned with the different aspects of the nuclear industry had lead us to believe:

I. That only major disasters were dangerous and that we were protected from those. I found that low level radiation poses serious health effects; that scientists are not sure at what level there are no health effects and that government agencies have admitted that they have put safety standards too low.

5.13.16

Barbara Marker

1. Communist state Hearings
   HR C-12 (p. 194 Killing Own Own

2. Papapart, "Great American Branch marching" pp 22 23

3. "Nuclear Shipments: Accidents on the Rise," The Guardian, Dec 3, 1980

4. GAO, Programs for Ensuring the Safe Transport of Hazardous Materials Need Improvement CED/81-5 Washington D.C. GAO November 4, 1980

Exhibit 603

Dan Harker
5712 Windsor dr.
Boise, Id 83705

The First Amendment to the constitution of the U.S. ~~garentees~~ guarantees us the freedom of speech, the right of the people to assemble peacefully, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

And here we are today, exercising these rights, but what good does it do if nobody is listening.

I'm speaking for a lot of people in my generation, who care, but are afraid to state their opinions. And we want to be heard, because this issue affects our generation as much or more than any. 4.13

If you do not care about the health and safety of your generation, please listen to what we have to say, for the sake of our generation.

I share the theory of Steven Hawkings who is one of the world's finest physicists and is rated equal to Einstein in intelligence. He lectures on the folly of building more nuclear weapons. He states; "We have the equivalent of four tons of high of high explosives for every person on earth. It takes a half a pound of explosives to kill one person, so we have 16,000 times as much as we need."

Why expose ouselves to the possibility of accidents in transport, production, and storage of nuclear material when we already have 16,000 times as much as we need to kill every man, woman, and child on Earth. 6.2

Why would Idaho choose to provide 750 (1,000) jobs, against these staggering figures. For this reason, aside from the possible health affects, I am emphatically against the building of the S.I.S. project. 5.27.6.9 1.1

~~Study [illegible] economic or political issue.~~

An issue such as this should not even be considered by anyone who cares about our beautful state.

E604

THE DROMEDARY AND THE NOMAD -- A FRACTURED FABLE FOR OUR TIME

Exhibit 604

Once upon a time, a long time ago, a nomad pitched his tent during a sandstorm. His camel sheltered in the lea of the tent; but, he said to the nomad, "The sand is blowing into my nose and into my eyes, if I could put just my head in the tent everything would be much better."

Soon the camel said, "Things are getting pretty cold out here. If I could get just my shoulders into the tent I would be warmer." In a little while the camel said, "Things are really getting cold out here if I could just get my hump into the the tent then everything would be just hotsy the totsy." When the camel tried to bring his hump into the tent it was too much and everything collapsed.

Once upon a time, a long time ago, God made Idaho and said, "This is good," and then He laid it out of doors. God made man and said, "This is Idaho, you, take care of it."

3.3.1 Man saw Idaho and said, "Oh what a good weapons testing station." Then the dromedary said, "If I could just get my shoulders into the tent we could study the peaceful uses of the atom." Then the dromedary said, "If I could just get my hump into Idaho you can look at scenery in Alaska and raise potatoes in Maine."

The Department of Energy has not acknowledged that they have solved the problem of spent reactor fuel; but, they think that they

5.30.3.1 have an unacknowledged solution. While Congress struggles over which leaky salt dome or Bull Frog County to bless with perrennial radiation DOE slyly thrusts its hump into the INEL. Maybe the tent will be big enough. Congress has yet to legislate a dry salt dome so Idaho receives the radio-active materials from the Three Mile Island disaster

5.30.3.6 "temporarily"

Dr. John Harms - Page 1

Now, the Department of Energy proposes that proposed missile reduction requires proliferation of bomb grade plutonium. DOE proposes that to get such "enriched" plutonium we will build an atomic vapor laser isotope separater to reprocess a limited quantity of spent fuel grade plutonium for a few years and to store the radioactive residue in Idaho "temporarily" until Congress can legislate a leak-proof salt dome.

5.30.3.1

Can we really believe that we are to store "temporarily" just a few years production of radioactive residue from a limited quantity of spent fuel when we have access to all of the spent fuel grade plutonium in the Western world? INEL has not been legislated to be the recipient of all radioactive residue; but, if it is processed through the atomic vapor laser isotope separator it can hold the radioactive residue of the entire Western world, "temporarily."

5.30.3.8

The question rises, "Will there be room enough for man and radioactive residue both in Idaho's tent?"

Dr. John Harms
6116 Edgewater Drive
Boise Id 83709

Exhibit 604

E605

4.15.4 3.5.2 5.27.7.6 4.15.5 5.29.87 1.1

While I can think of any number of reasons to oppose the Special Isotope Separation Project such as the lack of a need for an additional supply of plutonium, the manufacture of weapons-grade plutonium itself would violate the spirit of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and set a dangerous precedent, the number of Idaho people who would benefit from the "jobs" has not been established, the U. S. has an adequate stockpile of plutonium to meet national defense needs, the reason I choose to address today is the lack of safety in the transportation of plutonium on Idaho's highways and other transporation routes. As I understand it, the plutonium would be transported as a powder from Hanford Washington, to the INEL. The comment I heard was "no accidents had happened - yet". With a half life of 24,000 years, can you imagine what would happen to our beloved state and to the people if just one keg was punctured by an accident. It's a horrifying thought and one that should give any proponent, especially those state officials elected by the people, of this insane plan, pause. Thank you.

Jane Wells Holt
2113 Division
Boise, ID 83706
345-2658

E606

We are
111 Boise
N Oakridge

1.1

My name is Beverly Miller, and I am here to speak against the SIS.

6.2

The Department of Energy demands that we set aside our moral concerns and listen instead to the promises they make about the SIS project: promises of jobs, promises of safety, promises that the environment will be respected. But they also ask that we offer our lives, those of our children, and those of generations unborn, as collateral on these promises.

2.3

How good are these promises? Despite the fact that DOE hired a team of 29 out-of-state experts (at a cost to the taxpayer I shudder to contemplate) to draw up the wish list they call a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the disclaimer inside the front cover makes it clear that NO ONE is willing to stand behind their promises: not the government, not the authors, not the agency.

4.7.3

Early in this report, we are told the DOE wants to build SIS in order to create a condition they call plutonium production capacity redundancy. In my dictionary, redundancy is defined as superfluous or excessive and unnecessary duplication. That sounds a lot like what we Idahoans condemned a few years back as fat in federal spending. They have already admitted they don't need the SIS to maintain an adequate supply of nuclear materials for the nation's defense.

4.15.1

5.30.3.1

In creating the existing supply, however, the government has left behind dangerous reservoirs of radioactive wastes, which it admits it doesn't know what to do with. Nuclear wastes produced 35 years ago are still sitting over the Snake River Aquafer awaiting final disposal, and this report makes it clear that SIS-generated wastes would join them. But we are told not to worry, because the government has a committee looking at the problem.

5.30.4.1

Meanwhile the committee that created this report alleges that the DOE can construct a system here which would be a federal first: there would be no unanticipated exigencies, only what are called "best management techniques" would apply, no accidents or SNAFUS of any kind would be allowed.

We are supposed to be grateful that the government wants to construct this perfect system in our state. And I would be, if they would test it first on the IRS or the Postal Service, some government agency that does not deal in lethal "whole body doses" and other horrors. But until then, Idaho is still at risk from government promises made in the past. We would be foolish to invest our trust, our land, our future to any more empty promises made in a book written by a committee created by a bureaucracy.

3.2.1

E607

My name is Janet Casko of Boise, Id and I am a retired senior citizen who would rather not get involved in issues anymore but I feel so concerned for future generations that I feel I must leave ~~home~~ my warm comfortable house and come out and testify against the S.T.S. and the production of more plutonium. People seem to favor the S.T.S because it will bring more jobs to Idaho. But what about the product that brings the jobs? It is worth it when there is a real potential of contaminating the Snake River aquifer and really affecting our lives. When I drive thru Julia Davis park I can't help but notice an old steam engine all wrapped up in plastic because of the danger of asbestos around the boilers polluting our environment. Why is it we can see this small danger that we can't see the great danger in producing plutonium which would give xx tons of radio active waste with a half life of 24,000 years. Do we really want Idaho or any State polluted with more radio-active material? I think not so I favor option #4 not to build the S.T.S. anywhere

1.1

5.12.1

5.30.3.1

Janet Casko
1700 Sunrise Rim
Boise, Id 83705

569

E608

Exhibit 608 March 26, 1988

Mrs Dorothy Strait
304 Driftwood
Boise, Id 83704
375-1168

CITIZENS FOR ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
SUPPORT THE ATOMIC VAPOR LASER ISOTOPE SEPARATION (AVLIS) PROCESS
for the SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION (SIS) PROJECT

I am repreeenting CITIZENS FOR ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT who in 1982 obtained more than enough signatures for a pro-nuclear initiative to be placed on the Idaho ballot which paeeed by more than 60%.

We are privileged to live in a wonderful country where we have eomething called FREEDOM. While we do not think much about it, peoplee in many parte of the world look at us with envy. Some, perhape, have never beard of freedom and do not realize that it exists. Thie FREEDOM gives us the privilege to think as we pleaee, and, unfortunately in aome caeee, to expreee opinione, publicly and privately, without baeis of fact. Peoplee in Communist nations do not have thie privilege. They do not even have the freedom to leave the communist country in which they live. Many [illegible] riak their lives to escape to FREEDOM.

Idaho National Engineering Laboratory has published the "Executive Summary from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement- DOE/EIS -0136, Special Isotope Separation Project wherein INEL has listed the factual information on AVLIS oön-oerning:

2.1.2

Availability of workers within a 50 mile radius
Adequate services, housing, and schoole
Safety of transportation, drinking water, and handling of waste
Radiation at INEL lese than many other things including natural resourcee
No problems with atmospheric emissions, health, earthquake, tornado, flood, or accidents

However, there are those who are using the freedoms of our United States of America to try to merge us with the communist nations, whose people know no freedoms. They discount the INEL factual statemente as false and dwell on "What if" feare which have already been aciantifically addreeeed by INEL proving the "What if" feare to be unfounded.

3.4

None of us want nuclear war or any war. All war is terrible, but the way to avoid war is to be etrong enough that no other nation would dare attack. No doubt, most people have heard that Stalin eaid, "The ultimate goal is the United States of America which would fall like a ripe apple from a tree". The goal of the Soviets, who are responeible for millions of deathe of their own people and others, hasn't changed, in epite of what some may think now. The "anti'e", eome of them unwittingly, are aiding the goal of the Soviets by opposing progress in the United States.

Yes, we would all like to have peace by talking and "Thinkpeace". Some think friendship gesturing, by making Washington and Moscow sister cities, cooperative projecte, and merging clubs, groups, etc. will bring peace. Houee speakar, Jim Wright has designed a crossed-flag button of the United States flag and [illegible] Soviet flag. For those who believe that thia is the way to peace, aak the

the people of Poland, Afghanistan, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, and other communiet countries, if this is the anewer. They no longer have FREEDOM and neither would we.

A better, easier, and surer way to peace is to stop supporting the Soviete and other communiet nations. Aocording to Rep Toby Roth (R-Wie) "The West is supplying the Soviet bloc roughly $1 billion every month in new loans. Every day, Western commeroial banks send $33 million to the Soviet bloc ....." This is in hard currenoy dollars which the Soviete can use to pay for anything ranging from their financial obligations to Cuba, to acquiring illegal sophistioated Western high-teohnology".

5.24.23

I listened to the impassioned pleas of the "What ifs" with the frightening imaginary happenings that could deprive their children of a safe place in which to grow up. INEL has been in existence in Idaho for many years with an unsurpassed safety record. Wood stoves have caused more pollution, fires and deaths than the nuclear industry.

I prefer FREEDOM and the means to maintain that FREEDOM by supporting the building of AVLIS at INEL for defense of our country and for other uses of the plutonium.

Mrs. Dorothy Strait

Mrs Dorothy Strait

570

THINKPEACE

A Publication for Brainstorming and Idea-Sharing

Vol. III No. 5

"War begins in the minds of human beings. Since this is so, the minds of human beings must also be capable of ending war."

--Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE San Francisco Study Group for Peace & Disarmament believes that war and the arms race cannot be abolished with out breakthroughs in a science of peace. While finding that present approaches are insufficient to achieve lasting peace and actual disarmament we believe in the possibility of much better approaches and in the obligation to search for them. To stimulate such research, to provide a clearing house of ideas, to help formulate more effective strategies and tactics for the peace movement, are the goals toward which we work.

Ideas for the Thaw Movement

by David Martinez

Increasing numbers are working to build friendship between the superpowers, believing that radically better relations are the precondition of disarmament and of the long-term prevention of nuclear war. The trend is well-timed. Gorbachev is instituting such changes in Soviet society as can clear the way for unprecedented U.S.-U.S.S.R. intercourse. And if, despite Reagan's wriggilings, a Euromissile agreement is concluded—and a more enlightened president emerges in 1988 -the Gorbachev post-Reagan period may constitute the soil in which a quite new U.S.-U.S.S.R. relationship can take root.

In order that the Thaw movement may be in high gear by the time more auspicious circumstances arise, we should soon begin exploring the many paths open to us.

Friendship Gesturing

1. Make Washington and Moscow sister cities.
2. Build Peace Monument in or near Red Square; enable Soviets to build one in Washington, DC.
3. In Moscow and or Leningrad, erect memorial to Soviet WWII dead; enable Soviets to build one (or two) for American WWII dead, in US.
4. Plant peace trees in other country. Trees could come with inscription stones saying something like: "From the people of the United States for a certain river to the people of the Soviet Union, as a token of peace and friendship." and vice-versa.

Cooperative Projects

1. Reforestation of denuded areas in U.S.S.R. and vice-versa.
2. Preservation of endangered species.
3. More films. *Four Days* about WWII is now in the making.
4. TV programs, series.
5. Establishment of a Peace Day in both countries.
6. Establishment of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Friendship Day in both countries and/or a day commemorating the signing of a treaty (e.g., Limited Test Ban Treaty).

Merging

Some people are actually talking about a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Merger. (See Robert Fuller's article "AmerRuss" in *Whole Earth Review*, No. 53, Winter 1986.) While AmerRuss is nowhere on the horizon, we should work toward as much merging as is possible. The main way to go would seem to be through "cross-cutting" groups, clubs, etc., such as:

1. U.S.-U.S.S.R. symphony orchestra—"FriendshipPhilharmonic."
2. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Peace Corps, especially for Third World.
3. U.S.-U.S.S.R. writers, artists, lawyers, etc., guilds.
4. U.S.-U.S.S.R. singles' dating service or agency. Assuming this one can be made feasible, it could undo Americans and Soviets faster than anything else!
5. U.S.-U.S.S.R. boys, girls' clubs.
6. U.S.-U.S.S.R. WWII Veterans' Association.
7. U.S.-U.S.S.R. opera and ballet companies.
8. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Animal Protection Society. A mutual love of animals in this case can create a strong bond between people. Also, a joint APS might enable Americans and Soviets to work together for the rights of sentient beings without running into severe political snags.
9. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Conservation Corps Camps. If young Soviets plant trees and clean up creeks in America -and vice-versa- there will presumably be greater love for, and desire toward preservation of, that land.
10. U.S.-U.S.S.R. sport teams: hockey, soccer, baseball, etc. Teams consisting of both Americans and Soviets would play other teams of like composition.
11. U.S.-U.S.S.R. athletic and gameclubs: runners, swimmers, hikers, rowers, chess players, etc.
12. More cross-cutting peace groups like IPPNW (physicians) and the one presently contemplated by lawyers. Groups for educators, computer professionals, scientists, etc.

THINKPEACE *NEEDS* YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

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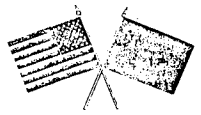
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Make your check out to S.F. Study Group. 2940 Franklin St. San Francisco, CA 94123



Crossed Flags

House Speaker Jim Wright has designed a cross-Pacific button which can be obtained from Hook-Fast Specialties Inc. P.O. Box 8188, Providence, RI 02901, (401) 231-4466. T-shirts can be made by most stores that do their own designs.

E609

2317 DORA LN
BOISE ID 83702

1.1 ~~GOOD EVENING,~~ MY NAME IS VIRGINIA BENNETT. I AM A NATIVE IDAHOAN AND I AM OPPOSED TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

2.1.1 OF THE SIS IN IDAHO. IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ANO THE PROPOSED PROJECT IN GENERAL HAS FAILED TO AOEQUATELY ADDRESS THE SAFETY ISSUE POSED BY SITING THE PROJECT HERE IN IDAHO. CHIEF AMONG MY

5.29.66 CONCERNS IS THE LACK OF TRAINING BY IDAHO'S EMERGENCY PERSONNEL, POLICE, FIREFIGHTERS, and AMBULANCE CREWS, TO DEAL WITH AN ACCIDENT DURING THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE LETHAL MATERIALS FROM THE HANFORD RESERVATION TO THE INEL SITE IN EASTERN IDAHO. AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF TOXIC SPILLS THAT HAVE ALREADY OCCURED ON IDAHO'S ROADS, OUR

5.29.63 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN THIS STATE IS ANTIQUATED. MUCH OF OUR MAJOR HIGHWAY SYSTEM CONSISTS OF NARROW SWITCHBACK ROADS WITH SHEER DROPS ON ONE SIOE. THE WEATHER CONDITIONS OFTEN MAKE THESE ROADS TREACHEROUS. ANY ROUTE BETWEEN RICHLAND, WASHINGTON, AND THE INEL SITE NEAR IDAHO FALLS TAKES THE DEAOLY CARGO THROUGH SMALL TOWNS AND CITIES WHERE THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ARE IN NO WAY EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH AN

5.29.73 ACCIDENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. THE FACT THAT THE ROUTE AND SCHEOULE OF THIS CONVOY IS A MILITARY SECRET, COMPOUNDS THE

5.29.24 PROBLEM. THIS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TOTALLY FAILS TO DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE THAT WOULD BE NEEDED TO DEAL WITH AN ACCIOENT THAT INVOLVED THE RELEASE OF PLUTONIUM. I FEEL THAT THIS PROJECT CANNOT GO FORWARO

1.1 UNTIL THESE ISSUES ARE SATISFACTORILY ADDRESSED. THANK YDU.

571

E610

Exhibit 610

1703 Amity
Nampa, Idaho 83651
March 29, 1988

To: Mr. Roy Squires, Department of Energy Public Hearings officer

From: Lorraine C. Anderson

Re: Public hearing on Special Isotope Separation nuclear weapons plant.

A great evil is planned for Idaho by siting The Special Isotope Separator in the state. Indeed, a great evil will ensue if such a plant is sited anywhere on "Planet Earth." The S.I.S. will refine plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. Plutonium creates the explosive force for detonating hydrogen bombs. 2.7.9

Because the United States has nearly 25,000 nuclear weapons and 100 tons of weapon grade plutonium, the argument for more stockpiling is a specious one. 1.1

Plutonium causes cancer and genetic damage resulting in birth defects. Its virulence remains active for 24,000 years. 4.15.2

The S.I.S. will rest on top of Idaho's best source of water, the Snake Plain Aquifir. It will be near to the epicenter of the Borah Peak earthquake area. 5.24.27

The argument for more defense weapons and for jobs means when one faces the possible unleashed destruction of the S.I.S. 5.12.1

Idaho should continue to share the Arco desert with the nightly Coyotes and jackrabbits. They are for the most part quiet neighbors. 6.2

E611

572

TESTIMONY OF ROY HEBERGER
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

MARCH 26, 1988
BOISE, IDAHO

Mr./Ms. Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen:

INTRODUCTION

My name is Roy Heberger.

I am a citizen of the State of Idaho and the United States of America. My testimony is presented on behalf of myself and my family. I have a wife and two teenaged daughters.

BACKGROUND

My formal training is in science. I have three college degrees, two of which are from the University of Michigan. While my education had as its focus the natural sciences, degree requirements included a firm basis in the physical sciences. In graduate school I added to that base with additional training in nuclear radiation biology.

While I mention my formal training in an effort to establish a certain level of credibility, I am not an expert in any of the physical sciences. I try to be an informed citizen.

1.1 Given that background I am here to testify in opposition to SIS.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SIS -- Special Isotope Separation -- a simple euphemism for a process designed to isolate and refine weapons grade plutonium from other fission products of uranium. I will present arguments in opposition from four perspectives: technical, ethical, fiscal, and moral.

Technical Perspective

5.30.3.1 In March of 1982 Senator James McClure issued a Special Report on Nuclear Waste in which he proposed that, "The safe disposal of radioactive waste is an urgent national priority." It is unfortunate that six years have past, and the complex problem of safe and sane nuclear waste disposal is still before us. We have been unsuccessful as a nation in the development of a rational policy on the development, use and disposal of nuclear resources.

Some progress has been made. I think we are finally beyond the out-of-sight/out-of-mind mentality of the last three decades. Maybe not. We now have SIS before us.

Plutonium is one of the most deadly of substances known to man. 5.24.27
It has an exceptionally high rate of emission of alpha particles, and the element is readily absorbed by bone marrow -- one of the body's blood forming organs. While it exists in trace quantities in naturally occurring uranium ores, it is mostly a product of neutron irradiation of natural uranium. In 1982 plutonium was being produced by nuclear power reactors throughout the world at a rate of about 20,000 kg/yr (CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 64th Edition, 1983-84, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida).

Plutonium 239, the naturally occurring or otherwise available form (Chart of the Nuclides, Educational Relations, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. in Chase and Rabinowitz, 1967. Principles of Radioisotope Methodology, Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.), has a half life of 24,360 years. Thus there is substantial cause for public concern in the critical areas of human and environmental health.

The people are totally dependent upon the Federal government to regulate use, handling, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials and to provide absolute safeguards against accidental exposure. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has as one of its responsibilities the protection of the people and the environment from contamination. This leads me to the next aspect of my testimony.

Ethical Perspective

There is a serious problem in this country with an apparent lack 3.2.2
of credibility in government. The people are better informed than ever before, and official answers to serious questions are met with skepticism. The people simply do not believe much of what they are being told.

The case in point is a radiological health issue. I am very 5.23.3
concerned that the public receives patronizing responses to its concerns about the apparent lack of a rational Federal policy concerning radiological health, and national security. I dont believe that there is a "safe" level of exposure to radiation beyond that which is considered as background radiation.

Decision makers and citizens I offer these thoughts:

- No system or process is failsafe.
- Probability of failure can be reduced to nil.
- Safety systems cost money.
- Accidents happen. Just this week two articles appeared in the Idaho Statesman (page 2C, March 22, 1988). Both were about the INEL. The headlines said, "Superfund list may include INEL" and "3 INEL workers exposed to radioactive solution." 5.1.36

5.23.3
- All exposures to radioactive sources have their effect cumulatively.
- There is no "safe" level of exposure.
- Worldwide and in this country deaths have occurred in the nuclear industry that can be attributed to exposure to a radioactive source.

5.30.3.1
- The problem of safe and sane nuclear waste disposal has yet to be solved. Still the nuclear industry grows.

We have a very serious problem before us, and it is time for our leaders to assume responsibility to set into motion a process to find solutions. No doubt they will be expensive, and that is the topic of my next argument.

Fiscal Perspective

Public funds -- U.S. taxpayer dollars -- would be used to build and operate the SIS Project.

I dont like pork barrel politics. I especially dislike plutonium pork barrels. I believe that Idahoans should look beyond the confines of their city limits, county lines, and state borders when they envision economic expansion. More importantly they should think in the long term. I for one would not care to
5.27.2 vacation near Hanford, Washington or the Savannah River facility. I wont go there to spend money.

There is great potential for economic growth that will involve the common good. SIS is not for the common good. The GNP is based on the sum total of goods and services produced. The SIS would produce "bads and disservices" that would of necessity lead to additional pork barrel spending.

I know it is difficult for people in economic trouble to think in terms of global well-being, but take a good look at the first
6.3 life preserver thrown to you. There may be something better available. Consider alternative Federal programs that could be used for other more positive endeavors.

I am not an advocate of Federal subsidy, but those kinds of tax dollars could and should be spent for the common good. Decision makers, I urge you to work toward Federal programs that do not produce bads and disservices. SIS is not for the Common good.

A Moral Perspective

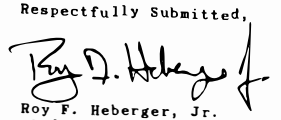
It has been said that morality can't be legislated. Morality operates on a personal level within each of us as individuals.

Given that, I can only comment on how this individual perceives SIS. I believe that funding, construction, and operation of the
2.7.2 SIS would be an immoral use of my tax dollars. I dont want SIS in Idaho or anywhere else.

CLOSING COMMENT

I have argued against the SIS Project from technical, ethical, fiscal, and moral perspectives. Please give these arguments serious consideration in the decision process. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully Submitted,



Roy F. Heberger, Jr.
5120 Willamette Pl.
Boise, Idaho 83705

573

E612

Exhibit 612

Boise, Idaho
March 29, 1988

1.1 I AM OPPOSED TO AN S.I.S. FACILTY BEING BUILT ANYWHERE ON THIS PLANET.

WHY ARE WE HERE?

I BELIEVE WE ARE HERE BECAUSE OF THE SELF-INTEREST CONCERNING THE S.I.S. MONETARY GAIN/JOBS/PATRIOTISM (DEFENSE)/SURVIVAL.

5.27.7.17 WE, UNIONS, SHOULD BE MORE DISCRIMINATING ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE JOBS WE ENDORSE. I W AS A MEMBER OF LOCAL 635 (CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA) FOR 19 YEARS.

5.24.27 I SUSPECT THERE WOULD BE MORE CONCERN OVER THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANEW PLANT TO PRODUCE AGENT ORANGE OR NAPALM. BUT WE HAVE COME TO ACCEPT THE PRODUCTION OF THE MOST DEADLY SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO MAN.

OUR MINDS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN NUMBED BY THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE WORD "DEFENSE" FOR THE MORE EASILY UNDERSTOOD TERM "WAR". I AM SURE GEORGE ORWELL WOULD UNDERSTAND SUCH AN EXAMPLE OF DOUBLE THINK. OR Double speak

574

4.14 AT A TIME WHEN WE ARE NEGOTIATING A 50% REDUCTION IN LONG-RANGE MISSILES AND THE RATIFICATION OF THE I.N.F. TREATY; IT SEEMS INAPPROPRIATE (EVEN STUPID) TO SIMULTANEOUSLY BE CONSTRUCTING THE S.I.S.(PLUTONIUM FACTORY) FACILITY IN IDAHO OR ANYWHERE ELSE. S.I.S. WILL SURELY CREATE DISTRUST AND CHILL THE EFFORTS TO PHASE DOWN AND REDUCE THE LEVEL OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

NO NEW FACILITIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE.

SELDOM DOES ONE DISCOVER A POEM; WHICH SO APTLY REFLECTS AN ISSUE. "I AM A NUCLEAR GOD", DOES PRECISELY THAT.

Martin V. Nelson

MARTIN V. NELSON
2965 LAW AVENUE
BOISE, IDAHO 83706

Copy of poem attached.

I Am Nuclear God

I rode the winds
Across the ocean in Enola Gay
Shadowing the children
Playing in Horishima.

I am sleeping
In the MX missile, the ICBM's, the SS20's, and
In the President's plans for Star Wars.

I cause fear in the hearts
Of those aware of my existence.
I crave the lazy apathy
Of those ignorant and complacent.

I eat trillions of dollars
While children starve in third-world countries
And live without hope in U.S. ghettoes.

I must be produced for ever and ever.
I am the cold war, the rumors, and rumors
Of war.

The world has given me 50,000 Altars.
I am Nuclear god,
Conceived for mutual assured destruction
Designed in diabolical darkness.
I wait
To annihilate a living planet.

SOPHIA A. WHEELOCK

Ms. Wheelock is a peace activist who lives in Saline, Michigan.

The macabre ink drawing is one of the contributions — one of many — made to *The Churchman/Human Quest* by S. Stuart Johnson of Sheridan, Wyoming, this one before his recent death.

E613

Patrick Moore
Exhibit 6H 613



Idaho's Choice
NO SIS

Pat Sullivan Moore

575

E614

Statement of George A. Bennett, Lt. Col USAF (Ret.)
regarding Draft Environmental Impact Statement, SIS.

I am George A. Bennett, Lt Col., USAF (Ret) and have resided in Idaho since 1966. I retired in July, 1970 with almost 30 years active duty, including overseas service in all three wars this country has been involved in, beginning with World War II. I am a graduate of the USAF Senior Staff Officers' Nuclear Weapons Course.

I have studied the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the Special Isotope Separation Project and consider it to be an accurate analysis of the facts concerning this project with particular reference to construction at the INEL facility here in Idaho. 2.1.1

Siting and construction of the SIS project here at INEL would be a sound decision, totally positive in effect. It makes sense from an economic viewpoint, both nationally and as far as Idaho is concerned. The beneficial spin-offs to this state are almost endless while negatives are essentially non-existent. 1.1 5.27.6.1

National security dictates that construction begin at the earliest possible date. Time is crucial to our national posture of preparedness and the nationwide sabotage of our nuclear power generating capability by the same breed of anti-nuclear activists that we find here today has denied a reasonable alternate source for plutonium-239. 4.15.1

Since the Jane Fonda's of this nation made treason fashionable during the Vietnam War, our nuclear capablilities have been under a barrage of attack, intentionally based on misinformation provided by persons of questionable loyalty and parroted by the uninformed. God forbid that our defense needs be determined by such as these.

I strongly support the SIS project with siting at INEL. 1.1

George A. Bennett

George A. Bennett, Lt Col USAF, (Ret)
5368 Latigo
Boise, Idaho, 83709

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E615

YES TO SIS Exhibit 615

1.1 STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE SIS PROJECT

I'm not an expert on nuclear science. All I can do is consider the evidence available and this has

4.15.4 convinced me that nuclear weapons and thus the production of nuclear materials for weapons is a military necessity. Given that, we must consider the environmental impact with the main emphasis on public health risks.

The world is a naturally radioactive enviroment and a reasonable way to judge whether an action should be taken is to assess that action in the real world and to compare the risks of that action with the risks of the alternatives.

5.24.22 We have produced nuclear weapons for decades without apparent unacceptable health risks to the public. Now that the Hanford N-Reactor is shut down we're dependent on the S.I.S. project and the Savannah River facility.

3.4.1 Finally, not to upgrade and maintain our capacity to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons is to step in the direction of inviting the ultimate environmental disaster, nuclear attack.

by,
Stephen Pitino
1010 RANCH RD, BOISE, ID 83702
Stephen M. Pitino

Speaker #57
saturday evening

576

E616

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATOR
BY CHUCK GARVIN

MY NAME IS CHUCK GARVIN, I RESIDE IN BOISE, IDAHO AND REPRESENT THE LABORERS LOCAL UNION #155, AND I AM HERE TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF BUILDING THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATOR AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENERGY LABRATORY SITE IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO.

THE S.I.S. WOULD CONTRIBUTE STRONGLY TO THE STABILITY AND GROWTH OF BOTH THE SOUTHEAST IDAHO AND STATE ECONOMIES. OF THE $937 MILLION PROJECT BUDGET, THE ACTUAL FACILITY COST WILL BE $505 MILLION. CONSTRUCTION IS SCHEDULED TO START IN JUNE 1989. 1.1 5.27.6.1

AT THIS TIME, THERE WOULD BE A PEAK CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE OF 440 DIRECT AND INDIRECT PERSONNEL; THESE WORKERS WOULD BE SUPPLIMENTED BY APPROXIMATELY 610 SUPPORTING JOBS IN THE LOCAL AREA. A LARGE IN-MIGRATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IS NOT EXPECTED SINCE MANY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE ALREADY AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDING REGION; THE SUPPORTING SPIN-OFF JOBS WOULD ALSO BE FILLED BY LOCAL PERSONNEL. 5.27.7.4

BECAUSE THE 440 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WHO WILL BE REQUIRED TO BUILD THE S.I.S. PROJECT ARE READILY AVAILABLE IN SOUTH IDAHO, THERE WILL BE NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE SCHOOLS OR OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT RESULTING FROM ANY IN-MIGRATION IS EXPECTED TO BE SMALL AND WOULD CONSTITUTE AN EQUALLY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE IN THE POPULATION IN THE I.N.E.L. REGION. 5.27.11.3 5.27.11.1

5.27.1.4 PLANT OPERATION IS PREDICTED AT 410 DIRECT AND 340 INDIRECT PERMANENT POSITIONS. STUDIES CONDUCTED BY IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY INDICATE THAT THE 750 PERMANENT JOBS AT THE S.I.S. FACILITY WILL GENERATE AND ADDITIONAL 1050 SUPPORTIVE JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. THE RESULTING TOTAL OF 1800 PERMANENT JOBS IS SOMETHING THAT IDAHO DESPERATELY NEEDS.

THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SPERATOR PROJECT WILL BRING BACK TO IDAHO SOME OF OUR HARD-EARNED TAX DOLLARS; AND WILL HELP BRING BACK JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES. THE S.I.S. WILL BRING OUR STATE LONG AND SHORT TERM EMPLOYMENT, A LARGER AND MORE STABLE TAX BASE, AND MOST

5.27.7.16 IMPORTANTLY, PROVIDE OUR WORKERS THE CHANCE TO STAY AND TO WORK IN IDAHO.

THANK YOU.

E617

Hello. My name is Gail Heylmun, and I live at 924 W. Fort Street in Boise. I am a mother of two small children. Many other people have spoken better than I can about the moral question of nuclear weapons, the question of need, the problems of environmental contamination, transportation safety, and the economic impacts of the proposed SIS facility. I'm here today because I have had the opportunity to experience something many of you have not - I have lived in Denver and had Rocky Flats, a DOE facility, for my neighbor. Before we in Idaho allow the proposed SIS plant to be located in our beautiful state, we all should know just what kind of a neighbor the DOE is, and what it's like to live on a transportation corridor for nuclear materials and weapons shipments. 3.2.2 5.30.4.14

Where I grew up, if a neighbor had a problem that posed a threat to his neighbors, he let them know. If a house was on fire, everybody knew and was able to protect themselves if it posed a risk to them. When a DOE facility is your neighbor, it's a different story. There have been two very major fires involving plutonium at Rocky Flats, one in 1957 and one in 1969. Pounds of plutonium were burned and released. The DOE doesn't know how much. Did the DOE warn their neighbors so that they could be careful not to expose themselves to the radioactive contamination. No. They gave no warning to anyone in the area. For the DOE, national security interests dictate that we mustn't let our enemies know of a weakness in our weapons production systems. Who cares about the risk to the neighborhood? 3.2.1

There has not been a health study of the impacts of this contamination on the residents. Carl Johnson, former director of the Jefferson County Health Department, stated that the rate of incidence of leukemia among children in Jefferson County doubled from 1957 through 1961, after a 1957 explosion and fire blew out air filters and released plutonium into the atmosphere. As a result of these fires and the ongoing plutonium releases, a large land area around the plant is contaminated, as well as part of the local 5.13.9

water supply. As a result of his examination of Rocky Flats's role in contamination of the Denver area, Carl Johnson became a political hot potato and lost his job. The DOE doesn't like to have local health officials questioning their priorities. Is this how we want to be treated by our neighbors?

I have many friends who still live in the Denver area. Two of them, Bob and Ann Cope, live in northwest Denver. They used to be avid gardeners. They gave it up after they had the soil in their yard tested for plutonium. They found out their yard is contaminated. With plutonium, a supremely poisonous and carcinogenic man made element. Their sample showed 10 times the background rate for the area. The government officials they contacted after they got the results bact on their soil said it was from above ground nuclear testing. That is not true. The background rate on wide areas of our earth has increased due to nuclear testing, but the radiation did not pick my friends back yard as a particular desirable place to land. There is virtually no plutonium in nature. We humans have made it all. In the Denver area, it has spread in rings of contamination out from Rocky Flats, where it is handled and processed.

Rocky Flats is regulated by DOE. There are limits for emissions of plutonium. The DOE says they are strict. What does that mean? In reality, these limits are exceeded frequently. When the sensors indicate that limits have been exceeded, are health officials notified and reports filed? NO. Instead, the plant carefully monitors and limits its emissions for a few days, or maybe weeks, so that the <u>average</u> emissions rate is within the limits. That's all. No true maximum limit, just fudging. Is this how we want our neighbors to behave?

Well, I've talked a lot about the DOE as neighbors. But I haven't talked about them as drivers. They don't just sit still with plutonium; they move it around a lot. And their rating as drivers isn't one that makes me real interested in sharing the highway with them. My concerns are numerous.

Having federally regulated nuclear and weapons shipments on our highways really changes the character of our highways into a potential war zone under federal rule, not local control.

I lived in Denver when, in 1984, a load of 6 of the largest non-nuclear torpedos in use spilled in the middle of the intersection of Denver's two major interstates. Local officials were not able to deal with the crisis. They needed help. What happened? The accident occurred before 5 in the morning. It took officials more than 5 hours, until 10am, before they could get any response on the phone of people who could help them move the torpedos. They tried all the emergency numbers listed on the shipping papers. None of them answered. It was noon before any personnel arrived to help untangle the mess. Thank God none of the torpedos exploded. The damage to Denver is unthinkable.

Another town, Chicota, Oklahoma, wasn't so lucky. In the mid 80's, a load of army bombs was passing through their small town when the load was involved in an accident. Some weapons did explode, right by a schoolyard. Fortunately, this happened early Sunday morning, and no children were killed. Windows on the school and surrounding homes were blown out. For months, the children found schrapnel on the playground. The foundations of many qbuildings were seriously damaged. Did the government acknowledge the responsibility it had to help the people of Chicota repair all the damages? No. You see, the accident was not their fault. It was caused by the other driver, and they had no liability. Of course, she carried insurance like most of us, but it didn't begin to cover the millions of dollard in damages that had been caused by the explosion of the bombs. So the people of Chicota were just supposed to walk away and accept the kick in the pants from their own government. They didn't after years of fighting, congress finally passed a special bill granting them the money they needed.

What scares me most is the DOE shipments. The DOE has their own

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5.3.10

5.29.107

5.7.20

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5.29.73

security force. They accompany shipments, sometimes in Chevy Suburbans, and are heavily armed, and have orders to shoot anyone who will not let them pass. In 1979, an interesting incident occurred. On I-15, north of Helena, MT, a shipment of warheads was headed from Pantex in Texas to Great Falls. At the same time, the Lewiston County Sheriffs's office was looking for drug runners, who were travelling in Chevy Suburbans. The sheriff's office spotted a large semi accompanied by two suburbans, one of which fit the description on the apb. They caught up with the vehicles and surrounded them with 5 sheriff's cars. With weapons drawn, they ordered the suspected drug runners out of the Suburban. The 3 DOE couriers in the Suburban didn't want to risk a shooting, so they followed the orders and surrendered. It only took a couple minutes for the sheriffs to realize their mistake, and soon they were all laughing about it. When they filed the report upon their return to Pantex, the couriers were no longer laughing. They were investigated for derilection of duty and suspended without pay. They were told they should not have surrendered their cargo to anyone under any circumstances. They should not have allowed anyone to stop them from proceeding. Their superior said they should have shot it out with the sheriff's department, for the sheriffs might have been terrorists in disguise. After the couriers hired a lawyer and threatened to take the DOE to court, they were finally reinstated. The DOE wasn't interested in a public scrutiny of their policies. In many states, concerned citizens who have tried to protect themselves by monitoring weapons shipments have often been picked up and held by local authorities at the request of the DOE. Local authorities cooperate with the DOE, but the DOE does not cooperate with local authorities. Anybody who gets in the way of their shipments, intentionally or otherwise, is in danger. We are not fighting a war. The DOE would turn our highways into a war zone. Do we want to share our highways with drivers who are willing to kill us if we get in their way?

I know many people are greeting the SIS project with open arms because of the jobs it would create. I know we need jobs, but we need safe jobs, not jobs that pose a threat to the safety of the workers, their families and communities. Health studies have indicated that workers at Rocky Flats have a higher rate of brain cancer than normal. In two cases, courts have awarded damages to the families of workers who died as a result of radiation exposure at the DOE facility. The considers the rate of death and illness too small to be significant. I doubt that the families of the workers who die think that it is too small to be significant. How about your family? Just how badly do we need these jobs? Enough to die for?

5.13.9

5.13.13

6.2

The thought of a nuclear war scares me as much as anyone else. But I see something happening here that scares me just as much. People in this land, right now, are already dying from a war that has not been fought. The term "national sacrifice areas" has been used for the parts of our country that are being contaminated. Who needs Soviets weapons to kill us. Our government is doing it for them. The DOE has allowed the priority of weapons production to become an idol, and at it's feet are many priceless sacrifices -our clean land, our clean water, our health, and our safety, our future.

I want my children to grow up and live happy, productive lives. There are problems enough in the world today. Let's keep SIS our of our neighborhood.

1.1

E618

MARCH 26th, 1988

DAVID EMBERTON
& FAMILY
BOISE, IDAHO

SIS PROJECT PUBLIC HEARING

ON JANUARY 3rd, 1961, AN EXPLOSION IN THE SL-1 REACTOR AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY KILLED THREE YOUNG MEN WITH A 5.1.46 BLAST-RADIATION EFFECT. THE 3000-KILOWATT EXPERIMENTAL BOILING-WATER REACTOR BLEW UP WHEN A CONTROL ROD WAS MISMANAGED, PRODUCING A POWER SURGE IN THE REACTOR VESSEL.

THIS ACCIDENT WAS THE FIRST PUBLICIZED IN THE U.S. INVOLVING FATALITIES, SERVING AS A GRIM EXAMPLE THAT NO MAN-MADE DESIGN IS FOOLPROOF.

NOW WE ARE BEING ASKED, IF NOT TOLD, TO PLACIDLY ACCEPT THE ADDITION OF THE SIS PROJECT TO OUR ALREADY TROUBLED INEL SITE. THE IDAHO STATESMAN OF TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd OF THIS 5.30.4.12 YEAR RAN TWO ARTICLES CONCERNING AN ACCIDENT THAT CONTAMINATED THREE WORKERS AT INEL WITH A RADIOACTIVE SOLUTION, AS WELL AS AN ARTICLE CITING THE POSSIBLE ADDITION OF INEL TO THE NATIONAL SUPERFUND LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES ACROSS THE COUNTRY. CLEAN-UP OF THE SITE COULD COST 30 MILLION AND TAKE UP TO 30 YEARS. THERE ARE ALREADY FOUR SUPERFUND SITES IN IDAHO.

ONE GLARING EXAMPLE OF SIMPLE-MINDEDNESS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OF THE SIS IS THE FAILURE TO ADEQUATELY

P.2

ADDRESS WASTE DISPOSAL AT THE PROPOSED SIS SITE. WE ALREADY HAVE A PROBLEM AT INEL WITHOUT A SOLUTION; TO COMPOUND IT WITH ANOTHER IS GENUINELY INSANE. THE PLACEMENT OF SUCH A SHORT-SIGHTED AND POORLY CONCEIVED CONGLOMERATE OF EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, OVER A MAJOR AQUIFER THAT 5.12.1 IS GEOLOGICALLY ACTIVE IS AN IDEA THAT DOESN'T DESERVE TO BE SERIOUSLY ENTERTAINED. IT IS A POTENTIAL HAZARD TOO GREAT TO BE IGNORED.

OUR VAST FEDERAL DEFICIT DOES NOT PERMIT US TO ECONOMICALLY WANDER IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SIS PROJECT, A PATH 5.27.6.11 THAT LEADS NOWHERE. IF SOMETHING MUST BE BUILT, LET IT BE CONFIDENCE; CONFIDENCE IN A GOVERNMENT THAT HAS LOST SIGHT OF 3.2.2 ITS PLEDGE TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS INSTEAD OF DISCOVERING NEW TECHNIQUES TO POISON THEM THROUGH THE WATER THEY DRINK OR 1.1 THE AIR THAT THEY BREATHE.

NOT ONLY SHOULD THE SIS PROJECT BE SHUFFLED INTO A RECEPTACLE CONTAINING OTHER EXAMPLES OF FEDERAL INDIGESTION, INDEED, THE INEL SHOULD GO AS WELL, LEAVING IN ITS WAKE A TESTAMENT TO THE MYOPIA OF THE HUMAN RACE.

5.30.1.13

580

E619

3/29/88

1.1 My husband and myself would like you to know that we say NO to the SIS being located in Idaho. Our reasons
6.1.2 are environmental, economic and ethical.

Environmentally, we are concerned about radioactive releases
5.30.4.1 in the air, water and soil from operations and accidents;
5.1.33 transportation and storing of plutonium and other radio-active and chemical wastes; and dangers posed by sabotage and terrorism.

5.25.5 Ethically, we feel SIS is an escalation of the nuclear arms race and encouragement of weapons proliferation around the world. With the development of SIS a precedent
3.5.1 will be set for ~~foreign~~ governments to use the own plutonium to produce weapons.

Economically, in light of the recent historic dron of the stock market, couldn't the Congress concentrate on
6.3 lowering the deficit? PLEASE CUT DEFENSE SPENDING and
1.1 use what money there is on jobs in Idaho and the US that will benefit humanity - NOT DESTROY IT!

Robert A. Ritson, Melinda Ritson
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Eagle, Idaho 83616

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TESTIMONY FOR KATHERINE BRADLEY AND MICHAEL KOBE:

This testimony is a combined effort by Katherine Bradley and Michael Kobe. We have combined our testimonies because the date and time were changed making it impossible for Mr. Kobe to be here. He is a civil engineer working for Galena Engineering in Ketchum, Idaho. My name is Katherine Bradley. I am a graduate student studying architecture at Boise State University. We object to the proposal to locate the SIS project at the INEL site. We have catagorized our oppositions into the following groups: ecological, economical, statistical and moral. The following is a discussion of our objections.

In addressing the ecological or environmental impact of the proposed SIS, geological activity is a significant issue. 5.10.4
According to Mel A. Kuntz who did a previous geological survey of the site, it is geologically active. The recent earthquake at Mt. Borah which killed one person is evidence of this geologic activity. Fissure eruptions could 5.30.2.1
potentially occur exposing waste on or near the fissure. Other types of eruptions such as a shield eruption or a caldera eruption could also occur. Since the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico is inoperable, with no foreseeable operating date in sight, this is something that merits considerable research. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) does not devote nearly enough attention to these geologic issues.

In addition to being prone to geologic activity, the proposed 5.12.1
site is directly above the Snake River Aquifer. This aquifer provides much of the Pacific Northwest with water both for consumption and irrigation. It is said that the facility will be "safe," however, the following incidents have occurred recently that lead us to doubt its safety: the chemical spill by a truck into the Salmon River this winter, the ruptured deisel fuel tanker which spilled oil into a major eastern waterway, three mile island, and, of course, Chernobyl. It is obvious to us that accidents can and do happen. A recent issue of Engineering News Record (ENR) had an advertisement for a foam product marketed by 3M that "smothers hazardous vapors, dusts and odors." What was once a rarity has become commonplace and even big business. Several of the fastest growing companies on the New York Stock Exchange in 1987 were in the business of "pollution control." We are not willing to take the chance of destroying Idaho's natural resources, especially when the 5.1.36
effects of radiation last for thousands of years, no matter how small that chance may be. We are approaching the year 2000. How much faith would you have in something that was buried at the time of Christ? That would be just a short term burial when you begin to deal with the radioactive lifespan of plutonium.

6.3 We would now like to address some of our economical concerns. If you have started to do your taxes, we think you may be able to relate to our economic objections. Contrary to popular belief, this project is not the result of our kind and helpful government coming to the aid of the depressed Idaho economy. The SIS facility is not being considered for construction to benefit the average American or even the people of Idaho Falls. This project is being lobbied for by big businesses, the kind that "bring good things to life." This project is being backed by the military industrial complex entrenched in this nation, in pursuit of the almighty dollar. It is this kind of project that drives the federal budget to new highs and our after tax paychecks to new lows. This project is some of the fat that should be trimmed from the federal budget and would be an important step toward getting our national debt under control.

4.7.3 It might be argued that we need this facility either for the jobs it could provide or for the plutonium it could produce. The DOE on page S-1 of the DEIS states the primary basis for the need of this SIS project is to "provide a redundancy...in production capacity of weapons grade plutonium." Webster's Dictionary defines redundancy as superflous repetition, an act or instance of needless repetition; and redundant as that exceeding what is necessary or normal: superfluous. How can we be expected, as taxpayers, to believe our tax dollars are being put to the best use when this project, by definition, an unnecessary repetition, is even being considered by our government. We contend that jobs could be created that would be much more beneficial to the economy of Idaho at a lesser cost to the environment.

5.27.7.17

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Just the fact that accidents involving hazardous waste have happened is basis enough for our statistical objections. On a recent trip into Nevada, we witnessed gambling on a large scale for the first time. We constantly heard about individuals who had overcome the odds of even a billion to one to win sums of money. At Bally's in Reno, there was an entire wall covered with the names of the people who had beaten the odds. If the odds were beaten by the proposed SIS, there wouldn't be any winners. We are not gamblers, we are conservative people. The stakes involved at the SIS are too high. What are the chances of future SIS employees contracting cancer due to exposure to radiation? What are the odds of a transportation mishap? Could there be a waste leakage under any circumstances? Could there be a major catastrophe, a meltdown? Most importantly, is the product of this facility going to be used in the nuclear warheads it is being designed for? To us, there are absolutely no acceptable odds and any risk of our invaluable resources is too great.

6.1.2

Finally we would like to mention our moral objections to the construction of the proposed SIS project. This country has gone beyond the reaches of self defense in terms of nuclear bomb production. How many times over do we need to be capable of destroying the earth to feel safe? It is not logical to feel safer as our government continues to produce that which can only make the world uninhabitable. We have a responsibility to all the future generations of the earth to leave them with a place where they can live and enjoy an unrestricted lifestyle.

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6.5.5

In summary: The proposed SIS site is geologically unstable and directly above the water supply for much of the Northwest. Our national budget is over-stressed and would benefit by the deletion of this costly and redundant project. To gamble with Idaho's resources is too great a stake when the only possible winnings are a few jobs and plutonium that we do not need. We do not accept this risk. We request that this plant not be built at the INEL and further request that the no action alternative be taken.

1.1

Thank you.
3/28/88

Clay Nichols
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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO BRING THE SIS TO THE INEL, IDAHO
by Jane Foraker-Thompson, Ph.D.

Many comments have been made about the SIS from a technical and scientific point of view, so I will not repeat that line of commentary. Instead, I will focus on the political, philosophical, ethical aspects of this dilemma.

I heard an engineer from INEL say that he believed in the SIS because: 1) the government said it was safe, and he believed the government, so it must be safe; 2) it would provide needed jobs for Idaho and that would be good; and 3) that people that weren't for the SIS must be bad citizens (hint at communist) because they were going against what the government said would be good for them. This statement gives me a good jumping off point to address what I believe is really going on with this issue.

3.2.2

Does any grown adult in this day and age really believe whatever the government says, just because they say it? And therefore if they say something is good for us we should automatically, unquestioningly believe all official pronouncements just because they were made by a government representative? When Dr. Salvadore Allende was democratically elected to be head of state in Chile, he was overthrown by a coup of doubtful origins, and later it was documented that it the the CIA of the USA that was responsible, which was denied until their own documents proved them guilty.

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President Johnson got us committed to the War in Vietnam by the supposed attack on U.S. Naval ships in the Gulf of Tonkin, which turned out later to be a false and trumped up report. But in the meantime it cost us billions of dollars and thousands of lives of the young men of America who went off to war willingly and gullibly, believing that if their government sent them it must be a worthy cause. The innocents who survived that travesty returned in disgrace, through no fault of their own, and have suffered incredible rates of suicide, violent death, drug addiction, divorce rate, etc. ever since. That is what happened to people who believe their government could do no wrong and unquestioningly followed its orders. Yet the Nuremberg War Trials after World War II tried "war criminals" for that very offense--unquestioningly doing what their governments said. Those individuals charged with war crimes stated in their defense that they were doing what was the official policy of their governments and did not imagine that they could ever be charged individually for "international crimes" under international law. However, Justice Henri Bernard wrote:

> ...such a war of aggression is and always has been a crime in the eyes of reason and universal conscience--expressions of natural law upon which an international tribunal can and must base itself to judge the conduct of the accused who tendered to it....(The natural law) is the law shared by all individuals and all nations....It exists outside and above nations.

Many peoples around the world look at the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war as barbaric, genocidal, interference with self-determination of a country. Yet our men in the military were not tried for war crimes. But many of our Vietnam vets do feel that they were betrayed by their own government. They certainly feel like they were lied to. And I, as a non-combatant citizen, who was living in Washington, D.C., at the time, with a husband working at the Pentagon and then the White House, feel that the American citizens in general were lied to as well.

Then there are the examples of Watergate, and the Iran-Contra Affair, the proposed pipeline in the Middle East. In 1958, a Russian nuclear installation exploded at Kyshtym. Radioactive clouds devastated the countryside for hundreds of miles. This area of the Ural Mountains is now a wasteland that will be uninhabitable for millennia. The CIA knew about this accident but the U.S. Government hid it from the American people for almost twenty years. It only came to light in 1977 under the Freedom of Information Act. Do we need to debate any further whether our government lies, or misrepresents the truth to us on occasion? Or that whatever it has planned for us, we can just assume that it is always good for us?

Next there is the argument that this project will bring new jobs to Idaho. It has been well documented by economists that nuclear production is always capital-intensive and labor poor.

6.3

> Contrary to widespread belief, military spending is not good for the economy. It does not increase employment. It generates unemployment....over 1,500,000 Americans were without work in 1981 due to the Pentagon's budget...due to diminished consumer expenditures. Of the 160 occupational groups in the U.S., 128 groups had a net loss of jobs. These 128 groups comprise 92% of the labor force. Factory workers suffered the most severely with a net loss of over 460,000 jobs. There were 272,000 fewer jobs for clerical workers, and over 200,000 jobs lost in sales. Craft workers suffered a net loss of 185,000 jobs, and proprietors, managers, and officials had over 116,000 fewer job opportunities. Service workers, laborers, and farmers also had a serious net loss of jobs. Only professional and technical workers showed a net job gain. And this gain was highly concentrated in certain occupations: aero-astronautic and electrical engineers, computer scientists, physicists and mathematicians. The people who provide human services--health

professionals and educators--showed a substantial job loss. ("The Effects of Military Spending," by Employment Research Associates, The Peace Catalog, 1984)

I know that the SIS is a proposal of the Department of Energy, not the Department of Defense, but they both serve the same master, that is the nuclear arms race that is bringing us closer to a cataclysmic disaster. The proposal of the SIS, in common language, is to reprocess dirty plutonium and upgrade it to weapons grade plutonium to be used in nuclear weapons. This comes at a time when the president of this country has signed the INF Treaty with the representative of the U.S.S.R. in order to begin a build-down of nuclear weapons. So why do we need more weapons grade plutonium?

We don't. If the SIS project went forward, it would only provide a paltry 440 temporary construction jobs, some of which might go to Idahoans. And another 750 more permanent jobs of such high level scientists that most of those jobs would be filled by nuclear scientists brought from out of state. Even though the project would cost billions of taxpayer dollars, it would not generate much cash flow in Idaho because, like all nuclear projects, it would not create a product that can be sold on the market. It is money down the endless and fruitless nuclear black hole. It goes in and we never see it again. It is time that the gullible be made aware of these facts.

> In 1981, when consumers spent $1 billion on goods and services, 38,000 jobs were created. The Pentagon's spending the same sum...generated 26,000 jobs. Therefore, every $1 billion transferred from purchases by consumers to purchases by the Pentagon caused a net loss of 12,000 jobs in industry and commerce. These jobs were lost due to diminished consumer spending....The unemployment generated by military spending falls heavily upon women....Women lost jobs in 49 out of the 50 states when the Pentagon was spending $135 billion. (Employment Research Associates)

To spend billions of dollars, for so few jobs, on a project that numerous scientists have testified in not safe, for a product we do not need, when the project's life will last only a few years--if the government is to be believed on that issue, is some kind of profound madness and irresponsibility. To use language that fundamentalists can understand, to pay that price to get so few temporary jobs, for a product that will destroy the earth and every living thing on it if it is ever used, is equivalent to selling your soul to the devil for a moment's pleasure. Do not we as human beings, supposedly the most intelligent animal life on this planet, have more of an obligation than that to take care of ourselves and the natural resources here? For people who believe in God, it is his creation that we are playing a game of destructo with. Some have called that the ultimate act of blasphemy.

This brings us to the real crux of the matter. The SIS is a means of keeping the nuclear bomb industry going. Hanford and the Savannah River Project, the two major nuclear weapons plants up untill now, have become so dirty, dangerous, and out-of-date, that a new site is needed. All fifty states could have bid for the SIS project, but only Idaho has a citizenry that is ignorant and uninformed enough to want to receive such a project and place it on its own soil. Some of our political leaders have misrepresented this project to the people, who believe in them unquestioningly.

I am sorry that the labor unions remain so uninformed about this matter. They should be lobbying to bring in clean industry that produces products that will help circulate cash in the economy. Reprocessing dirty plutonium is not a clean industry. The Savannah River nuclear plant, according to Dr. Carl Johnson of the Medical School of the University of Colorado, may have already polluted 1,000 square miles of Georgia and South Carolina. (Ken Keyes, Jr., The Hundredth Monkey, 1982) It is of critical importance that we do not yet have a safe method of disposing of nuclear waste, though there are some weak claims to the contrary. This often ignored fact is of major significance since plutonium has a half-life of 24,400 years and is poisonous for at least a half-million years. (Ken Keyes, Jr.) Do Idaho politicians, Idaho citizens and the federal government not know that the INEL sits on top of the Snake River Aquiffer and that old INEL waste is already percolating down to it? The Snake River is the source of drinking water, water for irrigation of farm crops, and watering livestock for all of southern Idaho. To contaminate the Snake River contaminates most of the population of Idaho. Could it be that the officials in Washington, D.C. think that sparsely populated Idaho is expendable?

Nor do nuclear weapons provide us with more security. We have become increasingly more insecure since we have built up our nuclear arsenal, and so has Russia. Now we can annihilate each other quicker and more accurately than ever before. There are enough nuclear weapons in the world, mostly in the U.S. and U.S.S.R., to annihilate every living human being, and all creatures and plants, about twelve times over. The way I count, that adds up to less security, not more. But a whole lot of idiocy.

The last point made by the INEL engineer was that people who don't go along with this SIS proposal are "bad Americans." That is one of the lowest grade type of attacks that can be made about people who disagree with you. It is hard to believe that that kind of argument is still being made seriously in public by anyone of education, intelligence and in a responsible position. That kind of remark smacks of the McCarthyism of the 1950's, which the American people finally decided was un-American itself. It is so ludicrous that it is difficult to even get excited about it. My reply to people of that ilk is to recommend that they read the "Constitution of the United States," paying particular attention

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6.5.3
3.4
4.13

to the opening paragraphs and then the First Amendment... that bit about freedom of speech. I would remind the engineer, and others that would stoop to that level of bluster, that the idea of freedom and democracy pre-supposes the idea that there will be a pluralism of types of peoples, cultures, races, languages, customs, types of thought, and expression of thought. If one believes that truth exists, one usually also believes that truth will eventually come to the surface; that we don't have to defend it with artillery and violence, because it will just percolate to the top all by itself. Competition in the marketplace of ideas is supposed to happen in a democracy. Authoritarian dictatorships are known to try to control the thought and expressions of their people, which is what we accuse the Soviet government of doing. Surely we do not want to join their company.

> We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all people are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.... (Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776)

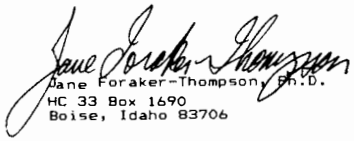
> I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion. (Thomas Jefferson, September 28, 1820)

Au contraire, by friend. Criticizing our government when we think it is wrong is not being a "bad American." It is being a good American. That is exactly the highest duty possible of a good and responsible citizen. That is, when we think the government is getting off course, to guide it back to where we think it should be going. We the citizens are supposed to be the captains at the helm of the ship of state. Our elected representatives are there to serve us, not to become an elite who serves themselves and forgets about, or ignores their constituencies. Only the ignorant, gullible, lazy and irresponsible people fail in this duty. In fact, Thomas Jefferson, the author of our "Declaration of Independence," said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If the citizens in a democracy don't question their government and make it prove to them that it is serving them the best way possible, it will cease to be a democracy and we will cease to have our freedoms. This is not even a new idea. Demosthenes said it well in the times of ancient Greece:

> There is one safeguard known generally to the wise, which is an advantage and security to all, but especially to democracies as against despots. What is it? Distrust. (Philippic 2, sec. 24, c. 385-322 B.C.)

I rest my case. We do not need the SIS. It is too expensive, too dangerous, and is of no long-run benefit to anyone in Idaho. In fact, it is a definite hazard to our health. Not only our health, but to the health of everyone in the whole world. This is our opportunity to do everyone a great favor in helping to wind down the nuclear arms race. Let's JUST SAY NO TO ANY MORE WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM, not only in Idaho, but in the U.S., and in the world. Let our nation not be guilty any more of continuing to build the potential for the biggest, worst war crime of human history. There will be no one left to find us guilty. Let us heed that reason and universal conscience that are supposed to be the expressions of natural law which is said to be shared by all individuals and all nations. 1.1

Thank you and Shalom.



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1.1 5.24.30 4.15.5 4.13

I, Robert C. James am against the S.I.S. Project for several reasons:

First, I don't think the project can be conducted safely.

Second, I think we have plenty of Nuclear Bombs and I don't feel we need any more.

Third, I am against Nuclear War and the building of Nuclear Weapons.

As a citizen and Taxpayer of this country I strongly oppose the formation of the S.I.S. Project.

Robert C James

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S.I.S. TESTIMONY (ORAL)
PAGE ONE

I'M EUGENE SPENCER SMITH OF BOISE, BETTER KNOWN TO MOST IDAHOANS AS JUST PLAIN "SMITTY". I'M A NATIVE IDAHOAN, A FORMER NEWS MAN, POLITICIAN, LOBBIEST, WRITER, AND THE PERSON WHO HOLDS ALL RESEARCH DATA AND PATENTS ON THE NEW "DEAD-EYE" SIGHTING SYSTEM FOR ASSAULT RIFLES. AMOUNG THE MANY DIFFERENT SCHOOLS AND COURSES IN MY PORTFOLIO IS A GRADUATION CERTIFICATE FROM THE ARMY'S NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSE SCHOOL.

NO SANE PERSON WANTS WAR, IT IS THE SUREST FORM OF MADNESS THAT CAN BE FOUND. IT IS TO THE GREAT CREDIT THAT THE LEADERS OF THE TWO MOST POWERFUL COUNTRIES ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN A DIOLOGUE TO PREVENT WAR, END SMALLER WARS, AND LIMIT THE NUMBER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AT THE DISPOSAL OF OTHER MEN NOT SO INCLINED. AS A PERSON WHO HAS STAKED EVERYTHING I HAVE TOWARD THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MORE EFFICENT WAY OF WAGEING WAR, I SINCERELY HOPE THAT IT WILL NEVER BE USED FOR ANYTHING OTHER THAN TARGET PRACTICE, EVEN IF IT WOULD MEAN FEWER RETURNS FOR ME IN THE FUTURE. 3.4

THE SAD BUT TRUE FACTOR IS, WE LIVE IN A REAL WORLD, NOT A THEORETICAL ONE. TO THAT END, WE MUST PREPARE OUR-

SELVES FOR WHAT SEEMS ALMOST INDIGINOUS TO THE HUMAN ANIMAL. ANY IDAHO FARM BOY WILL TELL YOU THAT YOU CAN TRAIN ANIMALS TO DISREGUARD CERTAIN INSTINCTS AND BEHAVIOR IF THIS IS TRUE, (AND BEING AN OLD IDAHO COUNTRY BOY, I KNOW IT IS) WHY CAN'T WE DO THE SAME FOR HUMANS?

THE GREAT COUNTRY OF THE EAST SAYS THAT THEY WANT NOTHING MORE THAN WORLD PEACE, YET THEY HAVE HELD THE SINO-RUSSIAN BORDER REGION IN A CONSTANT STATE OF WAR FOR THE PAST FORTY YEARS, FACED DOWN ONLY BY A VASTLY SUPERIOR FORCE IN CHINA, HELD IN CHECK BY THE HIGHLY TECHNOLOGICAL THREAT FROM ACROSS THE BORDER.

THE THREAT OF A THIRD WORLD WAR IS VERY REAL, DESPITE THE DANCE OF PEACE BY THE LEADERS OF OUR COUNTRIES. ONE HAS ONLY TO LOOK OUT OVER THE FIELDS OF EAST EUROPE FROM A LONLY GUARD TOWER IN A PLACE CALLED THE FULDA GAP IN WEST GERMANY TO BRING THIS STARK REOLIZATION HOME.

WAR IS INEVITABLE, UNLESS WE MOVE TO MAKE SUCH WAR SO TERRABLE THAT NOT A SINGLE LIVING THING WILL SURVIVE IF A WORLD WAR SHOULD SUDDENLY COME. THIS THEORY IS CALLED M.A.D. (MUTUALY ASSURED DESTRUCTION), IT HAS HELD US AT BAY FOR FORTY YEARS, IT WILL CONTINUE ONLY AS LONG AS WE DO NOT FLINCH OR ALLOW OURSELVES TO LET OUR GU

GUARD SINK TOO LOW. FOR THAT REASON ALONE, IT IS IMPERAT_ IVE TO BUILD THE S.I.S.

HAVING REVIEWED THE SELECTED SIGHTS OF THE PROPOSED" S.I.S., AND PLOTTED THE DOWN RANGE FALL OUT DANGER ZONES, THERE IS NO AREA THAT CAN BE HELD AS ACCEPTABLE, SAVE THE I.N.E.L. SIGHT IN IDAHO. IF THERE SHOULD BE A LEAK OR AN ACCIDENT AT THIS SIGHT, (WHICH IS HIGHLY UN-LIKELY) THE DANGER ZONE CAN BE HELD AT A MINIMUM. 1.1

THE IDAHO SIGHT HAS OTHER ADVANTAGES, A TRAINED POOL OF WORKERS, AN ECONOMY THAT DIRELY NEEDS THE INFLUX THAT SAID PROJECT WOULD BRING, AND THE VAST EXPANSE OF DESERT WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED AS AN EXTREME POSITIVE FACTOR FOR SECURITY ENFORCEMENT OF THE FACILITY.

THE ONLY RESERVATION I HAVE TO THE PROJECT AT THIS TIME IS THAT OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE NUCLEAR MATERIAL. REGUARDL LESS OF THE FINAL SIGHT CHOSEN, THE TRANSPORTATION OF ALL OF THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE DONE VIA AIRCRAFT FOR BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. SHIPMENTS ON THE GROUND ARE GOOD TARGETS FOR TERRORISTS, FORIGN POWERS AND NUTS. IT IS ONLY LUCK THAT HAS KEPT THIS FROM HAPPENING TO DATE, (I MEAN THE ACTIVE PROLIFERATION BY ARMED INDIVUALS) 5.29.37

EVENTS OF THE PAST TWO WEEKS HAVE FOCUSED ATTENTION TO OTHER AREAS THAT WE SHOULD CONSIDER IN THE OVER-ALL PICTURE OF ARMAMENTS AND PREPERATION FOR ENSURED PEACE.

ON THE POSITIVE SIDE, CONTROLLED NUCLEAR FUSION HAS BEEN ATTAINED, PROMISING A GREAT NEW FUTURE, A FUTURE ONLY ATTAINABLE THROUGH CONTINUED RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-MENT.

ON THE NEGATIVE SIDE WAS A REMINDER OF A FAR MORE INCIDIOUS WEAPON THAT HAS BEEN AROUND SENCE THE ISRAILITES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT DURING THE BATTLE AT MASADA.

THE USE OF CHEMICAL AND POSSABLE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IS STILL WITH US. ONLY A WEEK AGO, A VILLAGE IN IRAQ WAS THE RECIPIANT OF A MIXTURE OF VX NERVE GAS, MIXED WITH CHLORINE AND BLISTER AGENTS. THE PEOPLE NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT THEM AND ARE JUST AS DEAS AS HAD THEY BEEN THE SUBJECTS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK, BUT WITHOUT THE HIGH COST AND FALLOUT

OTHER CASES OF RECENT MEMORY ARE, THE U.S. IN VIET_ NAM, THE SOVIETS AND VIETNAMISE AGAINST THE CAMBODIANS, THE SOVIETS AGAINST THE AFGHANS.

NEARLY EVERY NATION ON EARTH HAS THE TECH*NOWLOGY TO PRODUCE BIOLOGICAL AGENTS OF EXTREME NATURE.

A SINGLE VIAL, THE SIZE OF A COFFEE CUP, PLACED IN A WATERSHEAD OF A COUNTRY, FAR FROM CIVILIZATION, CAN HAVE AS MUCH EFFECT AS A THOUSAND NUCLEAR WEAPONS AT A MILLIONTH THE COST.

PERHAPS WE SHOULD BE FOCUSING OUR ANTI_NUCLEAR ENERGIES AWAY FROM THOSE THINGS THAT ARE KEPT UNDER VERY STRICT CONTROLL, AND RE-DIRECT IT TOWARD CIVEL DEFENSE FROM THE REAL, PRESENT, AND AGE OLD DANGER OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL THREATS.

IN SUMNATION, AS LONG AS WE CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF THE TWO STRONGEST NUCLEAR POWERS IN THE WORLD, THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR IS SLIGHT. AS MARK TWAIN SO APTLY PUT IT, THE WORLDS BEST SWORDSMAN HAS LITTLE TO FEAR FROM THE SECOND BEST SWARDSMAN, IT IS THE BEGINNER THAT HAS NO IDEA OF WHAT HE IS DOING THAT POSES THE MOST DANGER.

I SAY, AS LONG AS WE ARE STRONG, WE HAVE LITTLE TO FEAR FROM THE SOVIETS. IT IS POSSABLE THAT A TERRORIST COUNTRY COULD DO US BOTH IN HOWEVER, USING THE AGE OLD BIOLOGICAL LESSON OF MASADA, COMPOUNDED IN A LAB, LIKE THOSE ON EVERY COLLEGE CAMPUS IN THE WORLD.

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E624

EDWARD R. KOBE
2064 CRYSTAL WAY
BOISE, IDAHO 83706

BUSINESS MANAGER, INT'L. UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS #370

1.1 I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF BUILDING THE S.I.S. PROJECT IN IDAHO AT THE I.N.E.L. SITE.

I HAVE BEEN A RESIDENT OF IDAHO FOR 41 YEARS. RECENTLY, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF WORK, I HAVE BEEN FORCED TO MOVE TO OUR NEIGHBORING STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR EMPLOYMENT, BETTER WAGES AND A CHANCE TO ENJOY THE QUALITY LIFE.

5.27.6.1 IDAHO DESPERATELY NEEDS JOBS. CURRENTLY, WE ARE LOOSING FAR TOO MANY OF OUR QUALIFIED IDAHO CITIZENS TO OTHER STATES.

IT APPEARS THE S.I.S. IS GOING TO BE BUILT SOMEWHERE. WE CANNOT SAY "NO" TO OVER 400 CONSTRUCTION JOBS, "NO" TO 410 DIRECT AND 340 INDIRECT PERMANENT POSITIONS, AND WE CANNOT SAY "NO" TO 1,050 SUPPORTING JOBS WITHIN OUR STATE. THIS REPRESENTS A POSSIBILITY OF OVER 2,200 JOBS FOR IDAHO WORKING PEOPLE. WE CANNOT AFFORD THE POSSIBILITY OF LOOSING THE SIS PROJECT IN IDAHO.

WE ALL KNOW, THE INEL HAS PLACED "QUALITY WORK" AND "SAFETY" ABOVE ALL ELSE THROUGHOUT THE YEARS. WITH THE ADVANCED EFFICIENCY AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE SIS, WE HAVE TO BELIEVE NUCLEAR WASTE GENERATED BY THE PLANT WOULD BE A FRACTION OF THAT PRODUCED BY A CONVENTIONAL REACTOR AND IN A SAFE MANNER.

5.28.2 IN CLOSING, LET'S BRING OUR WORKERS BACK HOME, LET'S KEEP OUR CHILDREN HERE. LET'S EXPAND OUR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, AND OUR TAX BASE.

IDAHO WORKERS DESERVE MORE - EMPLOYMENT - A CHANCE TO ENJOY IDAHO, THE QUALITY LIFE.

E625

NAME: Dennis Hall
ADDRESS: 225 N. 16th
CITY: Boise, ID
OCCUPATION: Business Representative

I would like to speak in favor of building the S.I.S. project at the I.N.E.L.

I have lived in Idaho for 47 years. I have never seen construction work so depressed. I don't think there is a family, that has not been effected by having some family member, or their children forced to leave the state because there was no work. Or they left because the work they had paid so little, they could see no future in Idaho. 1.1

If the S.I.S. is going to be built somewhere, are we going to say "no" to over (400) construction jobs, "no" to (410) direct and (340) indirect permanent positions, and are we going to say "no" to (1,050) supporting jobs within the community at large? Count them, the possibility of over (2,200) jobs. Do I want the S.I.S. project to come to Idaho? Yes, I want to be able to work for a change. 5.27.6.1

E626

MARCH 26, 1988
TESTIMONY OF: CLAIRE TURNER, INTER-FAITH PEACE COMMITTEE
RE: SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR PROJECT
SUBMITTED TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

In the past forty to fifty years, we as a country have lived a quick, hard life. While we are able to boast of much accomplishment in technology, science, and industry, we also are now beginning to see what these achievements have cost us. For instance, all the hopes that were pinned on the discovery of the atoms power have been very much diminished. We are no closer to world peace and feel no more secure -- even with an arsenal of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and a vast array of weapons systems. Plutonium-239 is the fuel of much of what we have pinned all these lost hopes on. It is lethal for over 240,000 years; one pound of this nuclear fuel is enough to destroy every living thing in our world today. We know that we have no less than 100 tons of this substance in our stockpiles today.

4.15.5

In order to produce what we have to date, massive wasteful by-products and contaminated parts of the processes have resulted. We now see the consequences of producing this plutonium: contaminated rivers and streams that ran under or nearby the areas where wastes were stored and began leaking; open-air releases of plutonium that have caused genetic changes for nearby humans and animals; workers with higher-than normal rates of cancer; various environmental damages such as the loss of entire ecosystems due to the upheaval of millions of acres designated for production facilities and storage areas for wastes and weapons systems.

590

5.30.4.14

Of the looming costs that our past military mania has caused us as a country the greatest affects not us today but many, many generations of citizens to come. What we have done through massive spending and environmental harm from producing nuclear weapons materials(of which plutonium is only one dangerous component) is to burden our children and the children for years and years to come with the responsibility of spending precious mental, physical, financial, emotional and technical means to clean up the situation they found themselves borne into. Yet, we are only too aware of the challenges besides these that lay in store for those in the future.

6.5.5

There comes a time, and I believe we all know that time is now...today, that we people of this century must stop the violence woven into the fabric of our national scene today--the environment, the spirits of the young and old.

Let us spend our precious financial resources to begin remedying all the damage to our environment; building true security in all of our hearts---weapons have only caused us more insecurity; and finding alternatives to world peace that are lasting. The task that also remains to be solved is that of finding a permanent way of storing the millions of tons nuclear wastes--a spendy and awesome feat that has yet to be figured out by the most brilliant of scientist in a way that doesn't do our country in financially.

6.3

5.30.3.1

So, to the point of why we are hear today. Do we need yet another plutonium production facility, this Special Isotope Separator Project? I believe firmly as do so many of the citizens of our country today that we are at a point of building down our nuclear arsenals not building up. We have seen clearly that we were misled about the wonders of the atom and now that our consciences require us to speak out against the injustices caused by our love-affair with the atom. No. We cannot as a nation do any more damage to the future world by approwing the SIS.

4.14

Thank you.

Claire Turner
213 E. Bayview Ct.
Boise, Idaho 83706
336-6664

CHARLES VOGEL
309 HOLLY ST NAMPA, IDAHO, 83651
CONSTRUCTION LABOR

I AM AN IDAHO NATIVE & I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF S. I. S. AS AN IDAHO NATIVE I REMENBER THE PRIDE OF ATOMIC CITY BEING THE FIRST ATOMIC LIGHTED CITY, LATER WHEN I WAS IN ABOUT THE EIGHT GRADE WE SAW A FILM IN SCHOOL ABOUT GAMMA RAYS BEING USED TO PRESERVE FOOD, BOTH THESE PROJECTS OF I.N.E.L. HAVE HAD FAR REACHING BENIFITS. 1.1

AS A CONSTUCTION WORKER I KNOW FIRST HAND HOW MUCH S.I.S. WOULD MEAN TO THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO. IDAHO CANNOT AFFORD TO PASS UP OVER 400 CONSTRUCTION JOBS & 410 DIRECT JOBS AND OVER 300 INDIRECT PERMANENT JOBS. IT WOULD BE NICE TO SEE MY FRIENDS WORKING IN IDAHO INSTEAD OF HAVING TO LEAVE THE STATE TO FIND WORK 5.27.7.16

THANK YOU

Subject: SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR. S I S

I am opposed to the construction of the S I S, in Idaho or any other place or location. I request that you consider me reasoning and those of others who are here to testify today and decide against proceeding with the proposed S I S construction.

This is a complicated world and the problems increase daily in number and magnitude. Accordingly I believe it is necessary to establish priorities that will better enable us to reach a proper decision as to the S I S, and its future or lack of a future. It is your responsibility to determine the environmental impact of the S I S.

Now let us consider the environmental impact from other areas as well as that of the S I S.

On the same page of the Idaho Statesman dated March 16 there is a very complete article concerning the unexpected drop in the protective ozone layer. Possible result: More skin cancer.

Famine in Ethopia: Millions starving account drouth caused by destruction of the water shed.

Large scale cutting of timer and destruction of the rain forrest in South America. This for land development. Result; decreased rainfall and interruption of one link in replacing oxygen in the atmosphere.

I refer to these other problems in order to impress upon you that there is more than the problem of the S I S. The seriousness of polution is far greater than we admit.

There are many other threats to the environment and each may have a legitimate reason for the act that created them. Many of these acts that have a hazardous effect on the environment apply to totally unrelated programs. Creation of jobs; land development; national defense;

housing construction; industrial expansion and the profit motive. These are arguments for the development and expansion of many activities. There is nothing wrong with any of these goals, but they are rated too high when priority and importance is considered. We place a high priority on Education, Transportation, Recreation, Entertainment, Health, and many others but there are three things that are first on my list as being number one. These three things should be considered as one for all three are of equal importance and are dependent one upon the other. They are CLEAN AIR-PURE WATER-PRODUCTIVE SOIL. Unless we protect and improve our air, water and soil none of the other items mentioned can exist. The very future of the earth depends on clean air, pure water and productive soil. We have reached a point where I believe we have done

6.1.2 more damage to the environment than we can afford. We should not permit any further destruction to the environment. Certainly the S I S does not promote clean air, pure water and productive soil.

Certain information from magazines and articles leads me to believe that the S I S will eventually contaminate our underground aquifer. That aquifer is so important that we must not even think of endangering it. Now is the time for us to give clean air, pure water, and productive

5.12.1 soil the number one priority. Jobs, the stock market, transportation, education, wealth and all endeavors that we accept as every day occurrence depends on clean air, pure water and productive soil.

Foreget the S I S Just say No.

1.1 Statement of: Alvin W. Joslyn
Meridian, Idaho
Formerly of Glenns Ferry.
Former member of the House of Representatives from Elmove County.

Environment



Bracing for a dry spell: cruise boats along the riverbank downstream from Aswan High Dam

Drought Stalks the Mighty Nile

As water levels recede, Egypt struggles to cope with less

Maher Abaza, Egypt's Minister of Energy, sits in semidarkness in his cavernous Cairo office, the only light a small desk lamp and neon bulbs overhead. "This is a very hard year for our country's power system," he explains. "I have told the Egyptian people clearly—we do not have enough." At the Aswan High Dam, supervisor Hamdi el Shaffei observes, "Water is our fuel. Not a drop is wasted." Under his feet, huge turbines hum as thousands of gallons of precious Nile River water gush past each second, heading north on the last leg of a 4,150-mile journey through Africa.

Living virtually without rain in a country that is 97% desert, Egyptians depend on the world's longest river for irrigation, electric power, drinking water and transportation. Now, after a decade of drought that has left parts of central Africa on the brink of starvation, the Nile is running perilously low. For the first time since the Aswan High Dam was finished in 1970, serious shortages of water and hydroelectric power threaten Egypt.

By midsummer, government officials predict, the water level in the reservoir above Aswan, known as Lake Nasser, will drop to 492 ft., from 574 ft. a decade ago, slashing power output by 55% and causing isolated power shortages. If the level dips much below that, Aswan's powerful turbines, which provide 25% of Egypt's electricity, must be shut down, crippling industrial development and hampering efforts to reclaim desert land for cultivation.

The impending crisis was not officially acknowledged until last December, after a government-commissioned study by British consultants warning of dire water and power shortages was leaked to the press. The sense of urgency increased last month when officials decided to save water by adding an extra week to the dam's annual 21-day maintenance period, when water flow is sharply reduced. The results downstream were dramatic: parts of the Nile's muddy bottom in Cairo were exposed for the first time, and tourist boats cruising between Aswan and Luxor suddenly confronted midstream sandbars, making passage impossible.

Egypt's continuing dependence on the Nile reflects growing industrialization, as well as profligate habits of consumption. Since 1981, use of electricity has soared from 18 billion to 45 billion kw-h. To curb demand, the government in the past five years has quadrupled the price of electricity for heavy users, although electricity for the poor is still subsidized. "We cannot pressure the poor," says Energy Miniater Abaza with a shrug.

In recent months the Egyptian government has quietly begun instituting measures to save water. Since October, outflow from the Aswan dam has been reduced by more than 10%; irrigation water that once flooded more than 250,000 acres of rice fields, or 25% of Egypt's total production, has been cut off. To cope with the anticipated decrease in hydroelectricity, the government plans to add four new gas- and oil-fired electric generating plants to Egypt's overtaxed power system in the next year. Cost: $300 million.

No one knows how long the drought will last. But with the population growing by a million every nine months, the country cannot afford to wait for rain. Egypt already imports more than half its food, and future demand will be even greater. Declares High Dam Engineer el Shaffei: "If we have less water, we have to change our ways. We will have to get all the benefit from every drop." After all, he notes, "water is life." —*By David S. Jackson/Aswan*

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PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TO OBTAIN PUBLIC INPUT ON THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION FACILITY

The Department of Energy (DOE) will hold three (3) Public Hearings on whether to construct a Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Facility at either the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) near Idaho Falls, Idaho; Savannah River Plant (SRP) near Aiken, South Carolina; or the Hanford Site near Richland, Washington.

The Hearings will solicit public comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), prepared by the DOE to evaluate any potential environmental impacts connected with the proposed action. The DOE encourages members of the public to attend one of these hearings scheduled for:

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988, UNIVERSITY PLACE
1776 SCIENCE CENTER DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, at 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1988, CITY HALL
150 NORTH CAPITOL BLVD.
BOISE, IDAHO, AT 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1988, BEST WESTERN CANYON SPRINGS
1357 BLUE LAKES BLVD. NORTH
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, AT 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

Individuals desiring to make an oral presentation at a hearing should notify Dr. Clay Nichols, SIS Project Manager, by March 18, 1988, stating preferred dates and sessions, so that the DOE may arrange a schedule for the presentations, or individuals may register at the door. Individuals making oral presentation at the hearings may turn in a written copy of their statement for the hearing record.

To register to make an oral presentation or to receive a copy of the DEIS, contact:

DR. CLAY NICHOLS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE
785 DOE PLACE
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402-1133
TELEPHONE (208) 526-0306

593

I'm Kerry Cooke. My great grandfather settled in eastern Idaho in the 1860's. This being a fairly prolific family, I have relatives all over Idaho, from Island Park to the Oregon border. Back when my great-grandfather was one of the movers and shakers in the establishment of the irrigation system in the Snake River Valley, my family learned to have a high degree of respect for the most important natural feature of Idaho - its turbulent landscape.

Because I've been raised to have a healthy respect for this turbulent landscape, I'll address the sections of the DEIS on seismic and volcanic activity, and natural phenomena.

In the seismic and volcanic activity section, I'm afraid that the DEIS staff geologist must not have understood the volcanic data provided to him on the INEL area. His interpretation (on page 3-11) of the Mel Kuntz study of 1978 is that "...the mean rate of occurrence of volcanic eruptions is estimated at between 30,000 and 100,000 years..."
Yet, in his study, Kuntz states clearly that the mean occurrence time for shield volcanoes on the eastern Snake River plain is one in every 1500 years. Kuntz also states that in the area where INEL is situated, the Arco Big Southern Butte Area, when considering all types of volcanism, a volcanic event will occur one in every 3,000 years. 1 in every 3,000 years is quite different from 30,000 to 100,000 years. This is a big discrepancy. 5.10.9

The DOE staff geologist comes up with this interesting conclusion: "safety related problems due to lava flows are not anticipated." Yet Kuntz warns in his study of potential hazards to the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant area, where the SIS is to be situated. Specifically, he warns of volcanics from the AEC Butte area and the Arco Rift zone, as well as source vents in the Big Southern Butte region. 5.10.10

The Kuntz study points to the liklihood, evident from past eruptions, of volcanic debris 100 meters thick, as well as basalt flows 6 to 30 meters thick. I quote from the Kuntz study, the same study the DOE staff geologist referenced: "The chief volcanic hazard associated with fissure eruptions, should they occur within the RWMC, would be the rupture of waste containers and the explosive dispersal of buried and surface stored wastes from areas within and near the eruptive fissure.

Dispersal of radioactive wastes in tephra and steam clouds could cause severe contamination of the atmosphere, soil, surface water, and, possibly, ground water. High temperatures would be created in the soil cover over the buried wastes within a few tens of meters of the eruptive fissure, possibly volatilizing their contents and/or jeopardizing the integrity of waste containers. Steam explosions caused by heated ground water in sedimentary interbeds below the buried trenches, pits, and storage pads might also accompany fissure eruptions. Wastes contained in flowing lava or in tephra blown out of the fissure may be carried for distances of as much as several tens of kilometers away from the burial site."

5.1.32 Now, to briefly mention the DEIS's natural phenomena section. The DEIS's worst case scenarios concentrate on earthquakes, tornadoes and floods. Why not monsoons and hurricanes, as well? The INEL is situated on a very volcanically active area. The entire site sits on lava flow on top of lava flow. THIS VOLCANISM IS THE COMMANDING NATURAL PHENOMONEN.

5.8.2 Looking at these discrepancies, it makes one wonder if the DOE expects anyone to take this DEIS seriously. Perhaps the DOE already knows that it is impossible to design a facility that can withstand even a moderate volcanic event. Perhaps the DOE is trying to pass off critically flawed base data in this report in the hopes that no one will notice. Perhaps this is the same thinking that allows the DOE to even suggest building a plutonium facility anywhere, anytime. Long after the great thinkers who have cooked up the SIS are dead and gone, the volcanoes and the plutonium will still be here - way past our children and their children and anything that comes after them, for hundreds of thousands of years. We're not fooled. We

1.1 don't want it.

Thank you

Kerry Cooke

Kerry Cooke
2424 Bella Street, Boise, Idaho 83702
March 26, 1988

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E630

FOR THE HEARING RECORD IN REGARDS TO
THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATION PROJECT

March 26, 1988
Boise, Idaho

My name is Craig Gehrke. I am a native Idahoan whose family has been in this state for over three generations. I 1.1
am here to testify against the location of the Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) site in Idaho Falls.

The draft environmental impact statement for the SIS project appears to me to be hopelessly inadequate. I would 2.1.1
like to thank and encourage the Natural Resources Defense Council in its efforts to fully challenge this flawed document.

I do not support the location of the SIS in Idaho for a very basic reason: the whole project is nothing more than 4.15.4
the worst kind of political porkbarrel. The project is unnecessary and needlessly endangers Idaho and its citizens.

Rather the supplying a long-term boost to the southeastern Idaho economy, the SIS promises to be nothing 5.27.10
more than a classic "boom and bust" project which the West has already suffered through far too many times. The chairman of the Economics Department at Boise State University has stated that the jobs created for Idahoans by the SIS project will mostly be low-paying service jobs. 5.27.7.1

6.2 This type of employment hardly seems worth the environmental risks associated with the SIS.

I don't see any long-term benefits for Idaho coming from the SIS, but I do see many disadvantages to my state. First of all, I think that INEL will receive a "back door" designation as a nuclear waste dump. Not only will INEL be receiving Hanford's waste for weapon's grade plutonium production, but additional waste from the SIS process will be generated. That waste is supposed to be shipped to a site in New Mexico which is not yet operating. That site already has had several leaks reported which some contend may render the plant useless. Since there is no alternative waste site for the SIS operation mentioned in the DEIS,

5.30.2.5 it's not hard to imagine who will get left holding the "bag" of nuclear waste - Idaho. For nearly 20 years the Department of Energy (DOE) has broken promises to relocate wastes already under "temporary" storage at INEL. Governor Cecil Andrus testified that he did not support INEL becoming

5.30.1.14 a waste dump, and that he wanted assurances from DOE that this would not be the case. I sincerely hope the governor eventually realizes that if the SIS is built in Idaho with no firm location for waste relocation, then INEL will become a de facto nuclear waste dump.

6.2 The short-sightedness of those who support the project amazes me. For the sake of a few short-term jobs, they wholeheartedly endorse a poorly thought-through project filled with safety and environmental hazards. Is the site of plutonium refinement and transfer really the kind of image we want to push for Idaho? How popular will Idaho's agricultural products be if the Snake River Aquifer is contanimated by a nuclear accident? How popular will Idaho be as a vacation destination if an accident occurs at the INEL site or during transportation of plutonium? The bad publicity associated with a nuclear accident could be bad enough to cripple Idaho's recreation economy. Potential out-of-state visitors will hear of a nuclear accident "somewhere in Idaho," and decide that Montana or Oregon may be a safer place to visit.

6.5.2

5.27.2

The DEIS does not specifically justify the need for the SIS project, or for additional weapons-grade plutonium production in general. The SIS project is nothing more than another wasteful, foolish project picked from the Pentagon's "wish list" of items designed to hurry all of us to Armageddon. It depresses me to see Idaho's political leaders support this project. These leaders seem to know no restraints in their efforts to encourage any type of development within the state, regardless of all the unanswered questions regarding environmenal safety and public health.

4.1

4.9.1

I urge that the plans to build the SIS facility at INEL be dropped, and that the DOE chose the "no action" alternative" in the SIS DEIS.

E631

MY NAME IS JOHN BARRINGER, I LIVE AT 7000 BOGUS BASIN ROAD, BOISE, IDAHO, 83702. MY FATHER HOMESTEADED IN IDAHO IN 1900.

SOMETIME AGO I DECIDED TO TESTIFY AGAINST THE SIS PROPOSAL BECAUSE I HAD A GUT FEELING THAT THIS WAS A VERY BAD IDEA.

SINCE THEN I HAVE READ [redacted] THE REPORTS [redacted] BY THE INEL, AN ADVOCATE OF THE PROJECT, AND LISTENED TO HOURS OF ORAL TESTIMONY. THE REPORTS AND TESTIMONY SUPPORTING THE PROJECT WERE NOT CONVINCING. A WEALTH OF TESTIMONY OPPOSING THE PROJECT WAS INFORMED, COMPELLING, OFTEN ELOQUENT AND VERY CONVINCING. IN FACT - I WON'T BE REPETITIVE BUT WILL BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE MY CONCLUSIONS:

4.15.5 — THERE IS NO DEMONSTRABLE NEED FOR THE PLUTONIUM NOW OR IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. NO RISK TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY WITHOUT IT- AND ABSOLUTELY NO NEED FOR THIS ~~HURRY~~. HASTE.

6.2 — THERE WOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE RISKS IN TRANSPORT OF MATERIAL TO AND FROM THE INEL AND UNACCEPTABLE RISKS AT THE INEL SITE DURING PROCCESSING AND FOR MANY YEARS THEREAFTER.

6.5.1 BECAUSE IDAHO HAS A SMALL POPULATION IT WAS NO DOUBT ASSUMED THERE WOULD BE LITTLE OPPOSITION TO THIS PLAN. I'M HERE TO ASSERT THAT I DON'T WANT THIS BEAUTIFIL STATE POLLUTED, ENDANGERED AND SACRIFICED IN EXCHANGE FOR A DUBIOUS TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE FOR A FEW. [+ They could just stick it to us]

I MIGHT ADD THAT I WAS A WWII VOLUNTEER AND ACKNOWLEGE THAT THE "A" BOMB SAVED MANY, MANY THOUSANDS OF LIVES, POSSIBLY INCLUDING MY OWN, AND I

3.4 ONCE APPRECIATED THE IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRANCE AND THEREFORE HAVE NEVER BEFORE TAKEN A "NO NUKE" POSITION, BUT THIS OUTRAGEOUS PROPOSAL IS TOO MUCH ? IS TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE TO ME.

1.1 TAKE NO ACTION

John Barringer

John Barringer
7000 Bogus Basin Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83702
208 344 - 8926

E632

Everyone is so happy about getting Jobs in Idaho but it has come to this. Now I am asking a question to the people who are for this one are you willing to give up your imvironment and Fellow e.t. cm for one Job. Nut is an outstanding Chose if you are. If you dont think it will hear well if it close come and your Friends and wild Life biging to die and baby to become deformed well I can say I told you so.

Thank you

Ole Cram
Ole Cram
3 a -

Colorado
Colorado

6.2

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

E633

1.1 To demonstrate how ludicrous
the idea that we need more plutonium
4.15.1 really is I'd like to do a short two-
I submit that in this
2.2.10 awesome face of destruction
the last thing we need is
another bomb project.

ROGER HAYES
515 S. 5th
BOISE, ID. 83702

DEPT. OF ENERGY
ID. OPERATIONS OFF.
78 DOE PLACE
IDAHO FALLS, ID. 83402

Dear SIS officials,

For the following reasons I must support the NO ACTION alternative concerning the construction of the S.I.S.. 1.1

1. It is evident that research done on the D.E.I.S. was inadequate and bias. Most of the conclusions made were based on information provided by the very industry that stands to gain from the construction of the SIS plant. I request an impartial and complete review of this project. 2.5.4 2.8.7
2. Due to the magnitude, cost, and longevity of effects of this proposed project, I request that EIS Hearings be held in Pocatello, Idaho, and in communities downwind from INEL.
3. Before any action is taken, the issue of need for additional Plutonium purification must be addressed. 4.1.1
4. Before any action is taken, the WIPP Project must be proven to be usable as a safe dump. 5.30.2.1
5. The EIS must address the impact of nuclear war as an environmental consequence.
6. The EIS must address the economic impact of the shut-down of the SIS after the proposed 7-8-9 year life of the plant. 2.7.8
7. The EIS must investigate the economic impact of the spending of nearly one billion dollars, on the national economy. 5.22.4

In conclusion, I see that this project is being acted on without the benefit of good fiscal sence, sound technical preparedness and possibly is being done without moral consciousness. 6.3

A CITIZEN

Roger R. Hayes

597

E634

To Whom It May Concern:

As a mother, nurse, and full-time student, I am adamantly

4.15.4 opposed to the SIS project on all levels. We don't need more

6.2 plutonium. We don't need more nuclear weapons. And we don't need

more radioactive waste. As a citizen of earth, the US, and Idaho,

1.1 I believe it immoral to trade environmental quality and long term survival for a few job possibilities.

Thank you,

Peggy Suiles

PEGGY SUILES

598

E635

Testimony

410 Parkway Drive
Boise, ID 83706
March 23, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S.Dept of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

re: Environmental Impact Statement
Special Isotope Separation Project

Sir:

Have you seen a REAL mushroom cloud? I have. I was present for the first H-Bomb test at Eniwetok Atoll in 1952. Two Japanese fishermen were "accidentally" and fatally irradiated from this test. An island was vaporized and biological mutations continue in the ocean, there.

I was a natural resource scientist(Ph.D.) and researcher for over 30 years. I consider the EIS-SIS a research project to evaluate the environmental consequences of the SIS Project.

I believe the Draft EIS for this project to be incestuous and, most likely, fraudulent. 2.5.1

Incestuous because the references cited are all essentially from the "agency family". My experience tells me that when researchers cite only their own works the research is suspect.

Fraudulent because the vested interests want the picture painted to be rosy and therefore misleading of the public. I find a complete lack of data from qualified non-dependent sources. Why are there no significant references cited for a non-involved individual or agency for the last ten years? 2.5.4

Why is there no reference to the well documented accounts (Science Magazine) for the late 1950's accident in the Ural Mountains of the USSR? Thousands irradiated. Entire communities vacated: Good-bye Idaho Falls; Good-bye Pocatello; Good-bye Aiken; Good-bye Hanford; Good-bye Arco. 5.1.12

I find too much computer simulation without efforts to get real live/dead data. Calculated EDE and whole body dosages are not adequate. Leave the dumb computers(garbage in - garbage out) and go into the communities where real live and hurting people live and die. What about the reported high cancer incidence around Hanford, around INEL, around Murray, Utah? Where are those non-rosy studies cited? 5.23.22 5.13.9

5.30.4.9 Other "flag's" I found during my research career were the "absolutes": will, not, do, don't. "...Plutonium will not reach the Snake River Plain Aquifer." (p.4-15) On the face of it, this statement is suspect.

5.14.1 No mention is made of the HLW(High level waste) disposal, an implied "no". Does this mean that, although working with some of the most radioactive material known to man, no HLW will be generated for disposal? Come, now.

5.20.10 Why aren't the OSHA Right-to-Know regulations applicable to these facilities? Why are the contractor's exempt from State Taxes? Why are miltary weapons being made at an "Atoms for
3.3.1 Peace" facility (fraud, again)? Why are military weapons being made by a civilian DOE (fraud, also)?

6.4.7 In conclusion, I find the Draft Environmental Statement for the Special Isotope Seperation Project to be totally
3.1.3 inadequate. A sophomorish attempt at best and, in all likely hood, a fraudelent attempt to deceive the taxpayers of Idaho, Washington and South Carolina -- and the U.S.

2.1.1 If Project Managers would allow such an inadequate publication to even appear, how can they be allowed to manage
3.2.2 such an undertaking. All credibility is gone!

Sincerely,

Dale O. Hall

Dale O. Hall, Ph.D.

599

Dear Sirs,

One of my main objections to the project 6.4.3
is the fact that you have not done what you stated in your last project - the INEL. That is to only temporarily store the nuclear wastes in Idaho and then remove them.

These nuclear wastes are still in Idaho with 5.30.5.7
no foreseable change in your actions.

If it is so hard to remove these wastes how 5.30.2.5
are you going to manage with the possible SIS waste on top of it?

As a citizen of Idaho I do not want my state to be a permanent nuclear waste dump.

I feel the nuclear wastes that have accumulated at INEL should be completely cleaned out before this project should be considered and then a 5.30.5.1
maximum amount and timetable should be established for any future wastes.

This quantity and timetable chart should be made into law by the Idaho legislature before SIS is allowed to break ground.

This is an unfortunate measure to take but 5.31.10
I feel it is the only way to insure that the Dept. of Energy lives up to its word.

Respectfully,

Dale Hall

E637

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR (SIS). 3-26-88

Pauline F. Spofford, 1800 Shaw Mountain Road, Boise, ID 83712.
Tel. 343-7264

5.24.27 There is one thing that no one can dispute: Plutonium is one of the most poisonous substances on this earth; the most infinitesimal amount can kill. (The fact that the results may take place years or generations down the line does not make it less deadly, although it may diffuse our perception of the danger.) And the danger does not disappear with time; it has a half-life of 25,000 years, and many half-lives are required before a substance is considered even close to harmless.

5.29.87 There are at least four ways in which this project might expose the people and environment of Idaho and elsewhere to the devastating effects of plutonium: 1) transportation from Hanford to INEL of the feed material (which would be in a powdered form, making it vulnerable to wide dispersion by wind or water if casks were breached in an accident); 2) transportation of the processed

5.29.55 material from INEL to Rocky Flats; 3) the refining procedure itself; and 4) the

6.1.2 disposal of waste material. The DEIS states that radioactive and other

5.30.1.14 hazardous wastes would be safely disposed of, even though INEL's current wastes (which it has promised for many years to remove) are still there and are contaminating the area (according to stories in The Idaho Statesman on August 29 and October 22, 1987), and although the New Mexico site planned as its

5.30.2.1 destination has been discovered to be leaking and unready for deposit of such wastes.

2.1.1 None of these dangers appears to be adequately addressed in the DEIS.

3.2.5 Much is said about "normal" operations and "normal" atmospheric emissions; but

5.23.16 plants do not always operate normally, and the DOE does not have a good record of preventing contamination of air, ground and water at INEL or at its other facilities. Risks during transportation are evaluated in relation to risks from natural background radiation; but natural background radiation is a continuous, very low-level -- and unavoidable -- phenomenon, while a

transportation accident would be a one-time (or more!), very high-level release, the consequences of which could be devastating -- and which is avoidable by not building the SIS. The risks to people in the area around the site ("offsite societal consequences") in the event of an accident are calculated as lower at INEL than at other sites not because of greater safety but because of fewer people. I for one don't want to expose any people to the kind of contamination that has already been documented in the area around Hanford. 5.1.42

The DOE has told us that the issue of the need for the SIS plant is not relevant. Yet every decision -- public or private, community or personal -- requires some kind of "cost - benefit," or need vs. affordability, or advantage vs. disadvantage assessment, whether formal or informal. Should I buy a new coat this year? Do I have the money? Do I really need it? What will happen if I don't? 4.12

Similarly, the decision to build or not to build the SIS must address the need for the product, balanced against the "costs" or dangers. The DOE is presumably responding to the Department of Defense, which has always (according to Senator Mark Hatfield among many others) overestimated the need. By setting as their goal what someday might be needed if they built all the weapons anybody has ever suggested, they are doing what I would be doing if I said I "need" a mink and a sable coat, in addition to the dozens I might already have in my closet. But leaving aside excessive metaphors, and taking into account the lack of data available due to secrecy, the INF agreement and other arms control measures now being negotiated will make available large quantities of weapons-grade plutonium for new weapons if they should be needed. 4.10.1 4.3

I will be quite open in saying that I do not believe we should build any more nuclear weapons: we have far too many as it is. If only a fraction of the nuclear weapons already built should actually be used, we will not have to worry about environmental or other effects of the SIS, because there will be no 4.13

009

4.1 life left to worry about. Clearly, the issue of the need for the SIS has not been adequately addressed in the DEIS.

Many people in Idaho see the greatest need for the SIS in terms of its economic benefits to the State, especially in regard to jobs. Leaving aside

5.27.7.4 the question of whether we really want jobs that may harm ourselves and our children, proponents may not know that the DEIS has stated that 100% of the 'permanent' jobs created by the SIS will necessarily go to workers from outside Idaho. And we should also realize that much of the other money that is spent

5.27.6.3 on the project will go immediately to firms outside Idaho, with little or none of the multiplier effect taking place before it leaves. The economic benefits to Idaho seem to have been overstated.

These are only a few of the reasons I oppose the building of the SIS in Idaho or elsewhere. Week by week I discover more excellent and convincing

1.1 reasons, reinforced and documented by experts in many fields, both for opposing the project and for finding the DEIS inadequate.

601

March 29, 1988

Testimony Concerning SIS

The father of our nuclear navy, Admiral Rickover, once stated that our nuclear submarines had the ability to wipe Russia off the map. We don't need more nuclear weapons. It doesn't strengthen us. In fact, the military, by squandering our wealth, has bankrupted our country. This big military buildup has made us weak, morally and financially. Thanks to the wolves guarding the chickencoop, the greatest nation in the world cannot survive on its own, we need to borrow foreign money to survive. 3.4 6.3

The people that would be killed by our weapons are the victims of their military establishment. They don't want their boys killed in Afghanistan, or Angola, or Cuba. They would rather their country's resources went for better food, clothes, and housing. The people who hold the power are the enemy of the general population. This is true in so many countries. Including ours.

Many Idahoans have been duped by the promise of jobs. Making weapons is a good money making business. Look at General Electric, they make more money selling weapons than light bulbs. Reaganomics is causing many more people to leave Idaho than come here. If our elected officials really want to see us get back on our feet they should support us going to war. Going to war rescued this country from its overwhelming problems forty years ago. Making plutonium could only bring a few hundred jobs. A good war could really generate jobs, just think of the spinoff industries and what a great broadening of our tax base. 5.27.6.1 5.27.7.3

I'm opposed to the SIS being built here or anywhere else. Most of the people concerned enough to testify are against SIS. Most Americans are against it. 1.1

Lee Scharf 1244 Candleridge Dr. Boise, Id. 83712

E639

Eric Brandt
P.O. Box 6127
Elkhorn, Sun Valley Id. 83354

Exhibit 639

Good evening, my name is Eric Brandt. I'm a
1.1 massage therapist living in Sun Valley. I'm opposed
to the SIS project being developed here in Idaho
+ anywhere else, for that matter. I'm opposed to
SIS for a multitude of reasons, most if not all
of which have been stated here already.

The main thing I want to say about this issue
is that the concept for national security and
4.13 peace between our country and the Soviet or
any other warring nation is wrong when its product
is weapons that can destroy this entire planet.
I think we are moving in the right direction with
the INF meetings, but continue to produce more
bombs is both a unnecessary waste of time and
4.14 energy and an uncreative and antiquie attempt at
developing peace.

It's a waste because we already have enough
6.3 plutonium to work with and we already have enough
weapons to blow everyone away. The money and
manpower can be better used in non-violent
ways of exploring avenues to peace.

The peace we've had since the beginning of recorded
history has more often than not been based on fear
and power. The "big stick ~~regime~~ technique of
keeping peace + controlling the masses and other
nations. The power of the strong over the weak - it's not
true peace + it's obsolete at this point in history
because if we go that route with nuclear weapons
we not only kill the enemy, we kill ourselves + the
planet. We can't afford to express this ~~degree of~~ fear
anymore. And it's not even close to the best
solution we can come up with as human beings.

So, our choices are either mass destruction, or
cleaning up our act + learning to live together
successfully with all our differences on this small
beautiful planet. I imagine there are infinite ways
to realistically establish peace without resorting
to violence if we commit to finding them and don't
stop until we get it right.

3.4

As a massage therapist I'm very aware of how hydrotherapy
and massage can change a persons outlook on life and
ones friends or foes. These therapies can turn an uptight
angry person into an open and receptive one. I mention
this ~~as~~ because I feel those in power who are trying to
negotiate INF treaties and peace talks ought to first
and foremost become as relaxed, open and receptive as this
can. And if Idahoans would like to be a part of
the peace process + earn money doing so, then we
should host the Summit meetings at Sun Valley Hot
Springs and require all of the participants to get
loose + relaxed. I realize the chance of this ever
happening are minimal, but in my mind + heart it
very definitely a much more intelligent approach
to true peace than SIS.

Thanks for listening,
Eric Brandt

602

E640

SIS Testimony: Boise Hearing, March 26, 1988

Warren Cornwall
1809 N. 24th Street
Boise, ID 83702

4.13

In the Environmental Impact Statement the U.S. Department of Energy claims that the purpose of the SIS project is to provide "redundancy in production capacity, technological diversity, and flexibility." Basically this means that plutonium will be used to produce newer bombs and more of them. What they do not seem to realize is that continued production of plutonium for nuclear weapons has become redundant in itself. We already possess a nuclear arsenal capable of destroying the whole world several times over. Producing more weaponss sounds vaguely like shooting a dead man just to make sure that he doesn't get up.

5.27.6.4
5.27.7.4

I also find the claim that the SIS project will bring new economic growth to south-eastern Idaho highly questionable. Almost all of the jobs are temporary, and at least one-fourth of the positions will be filled bu out-of-state workers. The Impact Statement also failed to assess the effect that a plutonuim processing plant might have on other prospective businesses. If I were looking for a place to build a business, it would not be next to a plutonium refining complex.

6.2

So much for the proclaimed "benefits" of the SIS project. I want to discuss the most terrifying prospect. That is the possibility of huge amounts of radioactive material being transported along Idaho highways and stored on Idaho lands. Cracks have already been discovered at the storage facility in New Mexico where waste from the SIS is supposed to go. That means it will have to stay here, in Idaho. The INEL storage sites have already proven inadequate.

5.30.3.1
5.29.1

We have already seen the affects that hazardous waste spills can have on our environment. The chemical spill on the Little Salmon River destroyed over 10 miles of prime fish habitat. If plutonium was released in an accident, the results could be many times worse.

6.2

The question that we must all ask ourselves is:
"Do I want to risk my life, the lives of my neighbors, and the lives of my children just to make a buck?"



603

E641

Cathy Spofford
619 Brookdale Dr.
Boise, ID 83712

Recently Governor Andrus said that the broader moral concerns about nuclear weapons have no part in the debate over siting the SIS in Idaho. He said "I am not willing on moral and philosophical grounds to turn my back on the economy." He further added, "Cecil Andrus is not going to make much difference in whether we do or do not need additional plutonium.. That's going to be decided on the federal level."

2.12.4

I find it difficult to understand how a decision that results in the production of plutonium, an escalation of the arms race, and the encouragement of weapons proliferation, can be purely an economic decision.

Plutonium is one of the most dangerous elements known to man. It has a half-life of 24,000 years - it will remain radioactive for longer than the recorded history of man. Its cancer producing potential is well known. The lungs are the most vulnerable to plutonium. If exposed to air, plutonium ignites spontaneously producing plutonium dioxide. As it burns it forms tiny particles, which if inhaled lodge in the deepest parts of the lungs. Scientists know that tissue exposed to intense localized radiation is almost certain to become cancerous. As noted physicist John Goffman says "plutonium was indeed aptly named: plutonium - the element of the Lord of Hell." Increasing the worldwide inventory of this elemnt is much more than an

5.24.27

economic decision.

2.7.2 I find it difficult to believe that moral and philosophical considerations can be divorced from a decision that will contribute to an escalation of the arms race and an increase in the production of nuclear weapons. And if we as individuals do not take on the responsibility of this decision, then who will?

The annihilation of the Jews in Germany was accomplished with very few people speaking out. Maybe they too thought of it as an economic decision. Maybe they felt that as indivduals it was not their duty to speak out; maybe they too left it up to the "federal level." Little by little the Jews were stripped of their rights - they could not hold office, then they could not marry non-Jews, their propertly was confiscated, they were forced to live in ghetto's, and finally they were taken to concentaration camps. Philosophical and moral considerations had nothing to do with these decisions. They were economic, they were issues of national security. By the time people realized what was going on it was too late.

4.13 For people who think this is not an apt analogy think about how imperceptbily we have become involved in this nuclear nightmare. For many years few people spoke about the dangers of increasing our nuclear arsenal. These were decisions best left up to the "experts". Over the last 43 years we have gradually increased the number of nuclear weapons to unthinkable proportions. Many people wonder how we ended up in this state of affairs. Havent't we learned anything from the horrors of the Holocaust - how people can be numbed into apathy, helplessness, blindness and reticence?

Right now the people of Idaho have the opportunity to say no to the production of more nuclear weapons through the extraction of plutonium from nuclear waste. We have the opportunity to say no to the SIS here, in Colorado, or any place else, because it is morally and ethically wrong. 1.1

This decision is much more than a decision about the economy. It is a decision about the future of our children, the future of our state, and the future direction of our country. And, it is up to each of us, as individuals, to make that decision. Say no to the SIS. 6.5.5

E642

3-30-88

Dear Sirs,

My family and I
1.1 are very much against
the SIS Project in Idaho.
We would be very upset
if this project is constructed.

Thank you,
John + Jane McGrew
Hailey, Idd

E643

My name is Laura Carson. I'm a business owner in Boise, 1 4.15.1
speak agaist building the SIS project at the INEL.

As Americans we do not need more nuclear weapons--we do not need 5.12.1
more weapons grade plutonium.

As Idahoans, we do not need more potential danger to our Sanke River aquifer, and environment in general.

Much has been said about this project bringing more jobs to Idaho. Idaho does need more jobs--but the price we would pay by bringing the SIS project her is way too high.

Let's rather:

1--rebuild our failing highway system.
2--develop our institutions of higher education--more 6.2
students, more instructors more jobs.
3--rebuild our farming community--much of the world is hungry and they can't eat plutonium.
4--continue to develop our tourism industry
5--continue to develop our arts community--it's small but vital all around the state.

Jobs, yes, we need jobs--and these areas would produce many statewide.

We have much to be proud of in Idaho---clean air, clean water, balenced environmental and industrial use of forests, farming, fishing. We 1.1
do not want to jeopardize any of this by building a plutonium plant here. We do not want the SIS project in Idaho.

Laura Carson
1719 N. 18th St.
Boise, ID 83702

E644

Ellie Kiser (Mrs. A. C.)
2435 Mountain View Drive
Boise, ID 83706
208/376-3048

February 23, 1988

Snake River Alliance
Box 1731
Boise, ID 83701

To the Department of Energy:

4.13 Please count me among those who are very opposed to an SIS plant in Idaho. It has never been adequately proven to me that the safety of the U. S. hinges on more nuclear weapons. The opposite is more likely the case--that the process of refining toxic substances to build more nuclear weapons will itself damage our environment and seriously threaten this sought-after safety.

909 5.24.27 I believe Idahoans' collective conscience would be terrible to live with if we allow this project.
1.1

Sincerely,

Ellie Kiser

Ellie Kiser

E645

Written Exhibit
S.I.S. Public Hearing
Boise, Idaho 3-26-88

To Whom It May Concern:

For purposes of the record, we make this statement in opposition to the S.I.S. project. 5.1.1
We oppose the project for many reasons, among those being the following:

The risk of accident involving the transport of plutonium through our state far outweighs any benefit supporters of the project could possibly imagine. 5.29.87
Once an accident occurs it will be too late to recalculate the situation. We cannot take that risk.

Over and above the medical and environmental risks, the issue is a moral one. INEL's focus should not be altered to weapons production. INEL was not constructed for weapons production and 3.3.1
should never be used for such production. We want to stop the arms race, 1.1
not move it to Idaho.

Katharine Gerrity & Paul Castroville

E646

Lori Ann 3/26/88

1.1 I am not an expert on this issue, nor do I represent any group or organization.
6.3 But I have ten good reasons why we should not build the SIS project in Idaho or anywhere else:

5.24.27 1. The SIS is morally and ethically wrong. The money used to build and fund it would be better spent to feed the hungry, give shelter to the homeless and medical care to the sick.

4.15.2 2. The SIS is an environmental nightmare. Plutonium is one of the most deadly substances known to man and is a permanent contaminant.

3. The SIS is fiscally irresponsible. It places an enormous burden on the American taxpayers.

5.29.87 4. Transportation of nuclear waste to and from the SIS across the nation's highways and railways is a dangerous health threat to millions of people.

4.15.1 5. The SIS project is unneccesary. We don't need more weapons-grade plutonium.

4.15.5 6. Many experts have spoken out against the SIS. Their opinions must be seriously considered.

2.10 7. INEL is located in an area of recent earthquake activity and above the Snake River Plain Aquifer.

5.10.5 8. The SIS project will damage our credibility at future disarmament negotiations. It tells the world we really don't mean what we say.

5.12.1 9. Given the track record of INEL and other nuclear facilities across the nation, it is inevitable that leaks and releases of radioactive materials will occur. Even the smallest accident can be disasterous, and it just isn't worth the risks.

4.14 10. The American people have given a mandate to our leaders that we want a de-escalation of the arms race and a nuclear weapons freeze. The SIS project ignores the wishes of the majority of Americans.

3.2.16

3.4 To be fair, there is one good reason to build the SIS. It will create a few jobs for a few people that will last a few years.

6.2

5.27.7.4

607

E647

March 26, 1988

Department of Energy

Exhibit 647

To All Concerned:

I am opposed to the proposed SIS project in Idaho on many grounds - moral, ethical, environmental, and economical. In fact, I am opposed to its being built anywhere.

I believe that the "seperation of isotopes" is a thinly disguised porkbarrel project designed by the energy hierarchy that will stop at little to increase their wealth and control of our nation's resources. To propose such a facility shows very little regard for the safety of the overall population and ecosystem of the areas through which these highly poisonous materials will be trucked. Hundreds of miles seperate the Hanford Reservation, the Idaho site and Rocky Flats in Colorado. The record of safety for transporting hazardous materials worsens with the passing months. Incidents at Hanford, INEL and Rocky Flats would rather be forgotten but a recent spill of toxic materials on our north-south highway killed up to 95% of the fish in the Little Salmon River. The economics of cleanup and loss of fishing and tourist revenues are costs humans feel directly.

6.5.1

5.29.96

5.29.98

5.12.1

The costs to the river ecosystem are appreciated by those who feel that we should be careful stewards of the planetary resources that support and sustain us. Unfortunately, this sentiment is often deemed unimportant, but I do not believe that to be the case. The porous Snake River basalt has always filtered pure water for our agricultural valleys and I can see no fail-safe methods of waste disposal that would insure no leaks or spills into that precious groundwater. The epicenter of our recent earthquake is very close to INEL,

5.10.5

E648

and I believe that to signal unsafe geological
5.27.10 conditions in that area. All of these indicators will be ignored by those who wish to get in, get busy, and get out with their profits before time proves this idea to be only a temporary economic boon to an area which could find equally lucrative but safer forms of economic reform.

I grew up in a military town. I did not appreciate
2.7.10 the flavor that imported soldiers and surrounding industry imparted to our area. Friends who still live there realize they are living in a "first-strike" target town and are very uneasy for themselves and their children. I chose to live in southern Idaho for many reasons and lack of military madness was definitely one of them. For, in reality, this is a military facility no matter how its proponents choose to portray it.

The real message to me is that the ongoing
3.4 talks between the leaders of the USA and USSR are insignificant. In the guise of weapons scalebacks and summit commitment, the manufacture of weapons-grade plutonium keeps very much alive the fear of its ultimate use; the assault and battery of other peoples and, in kind, our own population and hemisphere. I urge all involved to search for alternative projects with which to occupy themselves. Short-term gains are not enough anymore, especially
1.1 in light of the long-term risks involved here. It is a heart-felt plea I enter here.

Thank you,

Nancy Brossman
1011 Lemp
Boise, ID 83702

809

1811 N. 15th St.
Boise, Id. 83702
March 26, 1988

Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Mr. Clay Nichols:

Please submit this comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

In an era of arms reduction agreements and huge Federal debts. 6.3
I believe Idaho residents should be skeptical of plans to increase the State's dependence on defense projects such as the D.O.E.'s proposed S.I.S. project. The U.S. already has 25,000 nuclear weapons, enough to destroy any adversary many times over. Building the S.I.S. project purely for the sake of economics is extremely short sighted. 4.13
The availability of legal S.I.S. feed plutonium is limited, and will be exhausted after only six to eight years.

Economics aside, Idahoans should also beware of the D.O.E.'s long history of disregard for public and environmental safety and health. 5.12.1
Waste disposal practices at the Hanford, WA. site have caused the contamination of over 700 sites on that reservation with radioactive and hazardous chemical wastes. The Hanford legacy is alarming because the S.I.S. plutonium facility would be located over the Snake River Aquifer, which supplies water to large parts of Idaho.

The I.N.E.L. has been a so called "temporary" storage site for 5.30.2.5
the past 35 years. Due to serious and potentially incurable problems of water leakage into the Carlsbad, N.M. Waste Isolation Pilot Project, Idaho could become a permanent dumping ground for the wastes generated at the S.I.S. plant. Producing more unnecessary plutonium for
nuclear weapons is not worth the tremendous risks to the people and 6.2
environment of Idaho.

Thank you,
Constance Y. Merrill

Constance Y. Merrill

E649

609

1811 Nth 15th St.
Boise, Id. 83702
March 26,1988

Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Mr. Clay Nichols:

Please submit this comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

2.7.1 At a time when the super powers are attempting to reduce medium and short range nuclear weapons with the I.N.F. treaty it would be a tragedy to allow the D.O.E. to build another leaky weapons grade plutonium factory at I.N.E.L. or anywhere else.

5.12.1 First, the D.O.E. cannot guarentee a safe factory or waste storage facility. The SIS at I.N.E.L. would be located above the Snake River Aquifer risking possible contamination of large portions of Idaho's water system and many communities.

5.29.49 Secondly, the Department of Transportation has refused to approve the cask design the D.O.E. planned to ship the TRU waste in and has no acceptable design to date. The route to carry the waste from Hanford to I.N.E.L. travels through many urban and rural communities from north to south Idaho. on a depleted primary highway route. This could pose as a potentially widespread danger of radiation contamination to alarge portion of Idaho communities.

6.1.2 Lastly, the limited economic gains of a few interests at the expense of peaceful medical scientific research now being conducted at I.N.E.L. is a sorry weighting of priorities by our state leaders and representatives. If the SIS plant is built at I.N.E.L. the possible accidental release of radiation and the cost of the following environmental cleanup could very well break an already straining state economy.

4.15.5 In conclusion, there is no need for more weapons grade plutonium in view of the production of 90% of new weapons grade plutonium is obtained from recycled warheads. The I.N.F. treaty signing and a 50% strategic force cutback would free up enough recycled warheads to equal 8 times the amount of plutonium for new weapons production to be produced at I.N.E.L.. This is the less costly and safest direction for the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy to pursue. I urge you not to build an SIS plant

4.12 at I.N.E.L. or anyplace else. The production of unnecessary weapons grade plutonium is neither economically advantageous or environmentally jusifiable.

Thank you,
Scott D. Merrill
Scott D. Merrill

E650

STATEMENT FOR HEARING ON S.I.S. PROJECT
March 26, 1988

1.1 I am opposed to the Special Isotope Separation (S.I.S.) Project both on moral, as well as practical, grounds. However, I will confine my comments to one overriding practical concern.

5.30.2.5 My concern is that, because of the Department of Energy's failure to adequately plan for transportation and storage of the wastes to be generated by S.I.S., INEL will again be pressed into service as a "temporary" storage site for the wastes. There are already 4.4 million cubic feet of plutonium-contaminated wastes in "temporary" storage at INEL. They have been there for the past thirty-five years, sitting right on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer--perhaps one of the worst locations possible for storage of hazardous wastes and certainly not a site which would be approved as a permanent storage site, although it has, in effect, become one.

5.12.1

5.30.3.1 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the S.I.S. Project designates that all wastes contaminated with plutonium and generated by S.I.S. would be transported to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico. No alternative sites or methods of disposal are listed. Recently, the New York Times has reported leaks at WIPP which may render that facility useless as a disposal site. Further, the Department of Energy has yet to put forth an acceptable cask design for transportation of the waste.

The waste generated by S.I.S. will have to be stored somewhere and WIPP may not be available. Without a planned-for alternative, my fear is that Idaho's "temporary" storage site at INEL will again be put to use.

The DEIS for the S.I.S. Project needs to address the storage problem before any further consideration of the S.I.S. Project begins.

Barbara Skotte
Barbara Skotte
708 Village Lane
Boise, Idaho 83702

E651

2816 Colorado
Boise, Idaho 83706

March 15, 1988

S.I.S. Hearing
Boise, Idaho

Dear Sirs;

5.1.20 Plutonium remains radioactive for 24,000 years. Can anyone guarantee that there will be no leaks of this deadly substance into our environment for even a fraction of that time span?

We're lying to ourselves and our descendents when we pretend that plutonium can be safely produced and stored.

Making plutonium is really an act of bad faith toward future generationa. Assuming that this plutonium will not have been used to destroy life on earth in bomba, furure generationa will have to deal with it when the storage solutions hurriedly improvised the the eighties and nineties of this century inevitably fail.

1.1 Let's have the courage to atop deceiving ourselves now.

no to the S.I.S.

Sincerely
Abigail J. Thomson
Abigail J. Thomson

610

E652

March 17, 1988

Snake River Alliance:

This information is supplied for your use, as you see fit, at the SIS hearing scheduled for March 26 in Boise City Council Chambers. I will be out of town that weekend, thus unable to present this personally. 1.1

I fully support the objections to SIS on the often-expressed grounds of: 4.15.4

(1) we don't need more weapons
(2) INEL has never been involved in the weapons business, and should not start 3.3.1
(3) Plutonium is so dangerous
(4) etc. 5.1.20

Others have spoken, and will continue to speak, more eloquently than I on those matters. My viewpoint is slightly different from those addressed at the 1987 public hearing held at Lion-Riverside, which I attended, but did not get to speak due to my late sign-up.

A little background is in order. Although I hold a B.S. in Business Administration and was a financial executive for Westinghouse

Electric Corporation during a long career with them, a little over 17 of those years was spent in Admiral Rickover's nuclear navy program, including the Shippingport Atomic Power Station.

Nov. 1952 through Nov. 1965 (13 years 1 month) Bettis Atomic Power Lab

Dec 1965 through Jan 1970 I Controller at Naval Reactors Facility at the INEL. (4 years 1 month).

3.2.2 The thrust of my message is that DOE-ERDA has a long history of deception, distortion, and cover-up with regard to nuclear safety, and therefore has neither the competence nor credibility to undertake this project. I think:

A (1) While I was at the INEL, Mr. John Horan was head of nuclear safety for the Idaho Operations Office of the AEC (ERDA). During that period, Mr Horan was elected to the Presidency of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), where he espoused policies totally in conflict with U.S. AEC policies.

(2) Two of his technical staff people left in disgust because of the cover-up by Horan of nuclear safety violations which they reported. (One was a neighbor of mine, and close friend, who remains so to this day).

(3) I frequently visited other facilities at INEL with an engineer, to examine samples

equipment. Both security and safety (nuclear) were abominable in comparison to our facility (NRF).

Note: the exposure limits applied at that time were essentially the same as they were in 1949 — note the date of 1949 because there were no hard data on which to base limits. Admiral Rickover set limits in his facilities at 5% of the AEC standards, and never experienced an overdose in his facilities.

(3) The AEC bus from Idaho Falls to NRF went past the CPP (Chemical Processing Plant), which had a constant large dirty yellow smoke plume rising from its stack. The AEC bus drivers had orders never to drive through that smoke (in the unlikely event of a wind-shift) because it was highly toxic. This practice was not stopped until the 1980's!

(4) I am sure Mr. Horan has retired, so it is possible that nuclear safety is taken more seriously now. However, in 1986, he appeared twice on Channel 4 - KAID on Idaho Reports as a "consultant."

From 1970 through 1977, I either frequently traveled to, or lived in Hampton, S.C. - about 35 mi. South of Barnwell - the "home" of the Savannah River Project. To get to Hampton, one

611

flies to Augusta, Ga., then drives South on the Georgia side to US 301, or on the S.C. side of the Savannah River through the nuclear reservation. The only thing you can see other than pine forest is a small creek which you cross. It is obviously heavily contaminated, either chemically, radioactively, or both. I first saw that in 1971. This same friend mentioned earlier who left Hanford employ, moved to Aiken, S.C. in 1972 but worked for a private company south of the reservation. He traveled that same road twice daily and was as disturbed as I. He took a sample one day, had it analyzed, and informed the AEC that it had both kinds of contamination.

That information was made public in 1985 only after some University of S.C. students took samples from the river near the mouth of that creek and "blew the whistle" to the press.

In 1987, an ABC-TV white paper entitled - "The Bomb Plants" showed footage of the plant that has been leaking for years.

Please recall that at the 1987 SIS public hearing in Boise, a brochure was included in the hand-outs that spoke glowingly of the Savannah River Project safety record - the period was late 50's - early 60's. Not one word about the

contaminated stream which had been publicized two years earlier.

C. Starting in 1986, the first of 5 or 6 exposés of conditions at Hanford was announced - the radioactive contamination of the Columbia - followed rapidly by the others, including the discovery that Westinghouse was storing used spent fuel shipping containers indiscriminately among new containers in their warehouse without identifying either. And, of course the N Reactor.

In every case, DOE denied wrongdoing, danger, etc etc. They tried every ruse to restart the N Reactor without safety inspections, environmental impact studies, etc. Only in the past month has DOE announced that it would mothball the N, only after overwhelming public opposition as well as that of the Northwest Congressional delegations.

In my opinion, the DOE-EIS/A has absolutely no credibility, and unless dramatic improvement has occurred at the Idaho Operations Office, no competence to insure safety of the population - much less workers at INEL - from plutonium. 3.2.1

6.

5.1.20 It seems obvious that ERDA needs to establish trust of the citizens, and this will not happen overnight. In the meantime, they should not play around with a substance as toxic as plutonium.

Jack L. Taylor
JACK L. TAYLOR
105 Twin Willows Dr.
Boise ID
336-4130 Res.
334-3329 Bus.

So far we have heard a considerable amount of talk about the economic advantages that SIS will bring to Idaho. Yet, it seems that the supporters of this project have been blinded by the almighty dollar and have thus abandoned any consideration of their own saftey and the saftey of generations to come. Never should the needs of the few outweigh the well being of the many. 5.24.30

The threat of nuclear warfare now hangs as a black cloud over us and our children and the further production of such articles of destruction should not be inhanced. This is a critical time in the history of mankind where we must think of the disposal of such barbaric weaponry. The recent signing of the INF Agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union is one of the many critical steps that must be taken. 2.7.8 1.1 4.14

Production of plutonium in the area of the proposed site will not only endanger those in the immediate area, but will jeopardize the saftey of many across the nation in its shipment, storage, and disposal. In a recent Newsweek article, Senator and former astronaut John Glenn says " It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we irradiate or poison our own people." The article further states that"plutonium decays so slowly that it can be recycled from obsolete weapons, giving the Department of Energy a vast additional supply." "... Thomas Chochran, coauthor of the Nuclear Weapons Databook, estimates that U.S. production 5.24.27

more than doubled between 1980 and 1985, at a time when U.S. stockpiles of nuclear weapons actually decreased three percent."

By simply saying that enough is enough on this issue is an understatement. We already have too much plutonium for nuclear warheads and the proposal of a new site for increased production is primative regression at a time when our nation, as one of the superpowers, should take responsibility and lead a path of peace and sanity for future generations to follow.

4.15.5

Kathy Wren, Boise, Idaho



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E654

March 26, 1988
Testimony submitted by Scott T. Brown
To: Department of Energy
RE: DEIS on the Special Isotope Separator (S.I.S.)

I have come before this hearing as a lifelong citizen of the Treasure Valley and a resident of Boise for over 30 years. 1.1

As a local citizen and small business-owner, I strongly oppose the location of the proposed Special Isotope Separator (S.I.S.) within the State of Idaho in particular, and question the need for such a facility in general. I oppose the S. I. S. plutonium production facility for three main reasons: 1) It is not needed for the defense of this nation and this nation can ill afford such spending, 2) environmentally, any risk of radioactive contamination of Idaho's air, soil or water is too great no matter what its statistical insignificance or acceptability, and 3) morally, as a self-proclaimed Christian nation and as citizens of the world, it is wrong for us to promote death and destruction. 4.15.2 6.1.1 2.7.2

Is the proposed S.I.S. plutonium production facility needed for the defense of this nation? NO! If we are to believe our government (and let's pretend that we do), the announcement from the Department of Energy and the White House stating that "the government's plutonium stock pile is sufficient to meet the foreseeable demands for new weapons " proves that there is no need. 4.15.4 4.2.1

The projected $1 billion dollar price tag for this eight-year DOE project to the taxpayers of this country is yet another example of the government's continued handouts to the industrial-military complex that President Eisenhower warned us about many years ago. 6.3

And when has any project associated with the military weapons and the nuclear industry not been over-budget? What could Idaho do with only the estimated $50 million dollar construction cost of the S.I.S. ? If used only for highway and road construction and repair, that money could provide many more local jobs and provide long-term help to the economic development of the state and benefit all Idaho citizens.

We, as the taxpayers,must put a stop to the build-up of nuclear weapons in the "peace through strength" force led by President Reagan. How strong are we as a nation when we are afraid to disarm a small fraction of our nuclear arsenal because our conventional forces are thought insufficient to meet a challenge? What strength has the $1 trillion dollar military build-up during the Reagan years given us? Idaho's Congressional delegation would have us believe we are stronger today than six years ago. Let us blow away the smokescreen. The United States is fast-approaching a $2 trillion dollar debt; in 1985 the U. S. became a debtor nation for the first time since 1914 owing over $400 billion dollars to foreigners. Our real standard of living is going down , and we are no longer the economic leader of the world. The weakness we 3.4

are showing at home far outweighs the strength we profess to have with the nuclear weapons we dare not use.

In short, the United States has much more to fear from its own red ink than it does from the Red Army. We must end the nuclear weapons madness, and not building the Special Isotope Separator anywhere, especially not in Idaho, is a good place to start. 1.1

Environmentally, this project is a three-letter word: BAD! The risks associated with th the S.I.S. project are deemed insignificant and within the acceptable range. The record of the military-nuclear industry would suggest otherwise. Although the transuranic waste from the S.I.S. , if located at INEL is planned to go to the repository under construction in New Mexico, the discovery of leaks at the repository may leave INEL with the nuclear waste for storage. The S.I.S. at INEL would become a nuclear waste dump conveniently located between the Hanford nuclear reservation in Washington and the Rocky Flats Arsenal nuclear weapons factory in Colorado. Both sites are on the Super Fund list for extensive contamination of the surrounding area. Clean-up costs will be in the many millions of dollars and create more waste for disposal, hardly an endorsement of the nuclear-military industry's commitment to running clean and safe operations. 3.2.2 5.30.2.1 5.1.43 3.2.4

We have seen the damage done by a transportation accident and spill of an agricultural chemical in the Little Salmon River this winter. What would the results have been if that

5.29.85 spill was radioactive plutonium? The damage would last several lifetimes, not several weeks! Let Hanford keep their own nuclear waste and not transport it through or to Idaho, as we do not need it, nor want it.

3.3.1 The proposed S.I.S. facility at INEL will change the focus of INEL from a research and development center, which has served the nation well, to a link in the nuclear weapons production chain. We hear the pleas of the corporate manager at INEL begging for any new projects, as the government continues to cut research money to counter the growing national debt. Our elected officials need to present the false hope of jobs as they seek votes in upcoming elections. We see many construction projects in Boise today and notice how few of those construction jobs have gone to Idaho workers. This project will also provide few jobs for Idaho workers.

2.7.2 And, finally, how can we morally, as a so-called "Christian" nation, continue to produce weapons of all kinds, exported around the world, creating death and destruction wherever they go ?? Is it any wonder we are hated by most of the world, including many of the nations we seem to feel obligated to protect? If our world is to survive, we must learn to solve our difficulties through means other than violent measures.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott T. Brown

Scott T. Brown
520 Iowa/ Boise, Idaho 83706

5.27.7.10 We have been told that this facility will be perfectly safe. The major insurance companies, who's business it is to measure risks, seem to disagree. Workers in these types of plants are not eligible for life or health insurance that most of us take for granted. The drivers who transport this "safe" material are placed in the same category. Is it possible that someone is fibbing just a little? If so, who? The insurance industry - conspiring to set the United States back in power generation and warhead development? People with special interests willing to sell the future of the great state of Idaho right down the toilet for a quick profit, risking thousands, even hundreds of thoudsands of lives in the process? Or — the most frightening possibility of all - could it be the "experts" responsible for these facilities really believe that they are truly safe? Could they really believe that there are no earthquakes, no terrorists in the world, no icy roads, and above all, no acidents? That all the laws of nature and Murphy's Law as well, simply don't exist?

5.24.30

5.31.12 The DOE selects sites for facilities of this type based on the low mortality probability in the event that an accident occurs. Can we be proud of the fact that the United States Department of Energy considers Idaho to be insignificant in terms of population and quality of life? Idaho has the opportunity to become a major player in international trade and distribution and numerous other types of clean industry. There ae many groups diligently working toward these ends. They are not politically motivated nor are they seeking quick "hit and run" profits. As a member of one of these groups, I can state for the record we are working for the future of Idaho. An Idaho where we, our children and future generations can live free of the contaminants and pollutants that have already reduced the quality of life to a mere existence in many other parts of this great country.

5.27.5.3 WE are ultimately responsible for our future. We can't say THEY did it. There is no THEY, only WE. The Department of Energy, our governor, senators and representatives and even the president are employees of the government, and we the people are the government. All government employees are our employees.

They work for US! All we have to do is get off our collective complacent rears and let our employees know what we want done. If they don't listen we have every right to fire them. Some of our employees have forgotten who hired them. They've decided that their power is more important then we are. They have decided to treat us, their boss, like mushrooms. Keep us in the dark and feed us plutonium. Unfortunately, there is a small group in their own unenlightened self-interest willing to let it happen.

6.2 We must right now, this minute, throw out the "what's in it for me today" attitude and answer one question. Can the minor benefit received today, if in fact there really is a benefit, be worth the incredibly high price that surely will be paid by our children and future generations? Twenty-five thousand years of contamination is a very, very long time.

5.27.6.9 Let's not put a radioactive bandaid on a small economic cut.

Wayne S. Morris
516 E. Highland View Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702

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E656

TESTIMONY ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

by Dianne Crowe

March 26, 1988

My name is Dianne Crowe and I live at 2225 Cherry Lane in Boise, Idaho. I am opposed to construction of the SIS Project at the INEL site in Idaho or anywhere else. No convincing evidence has been presented that shows a need for more weapons grade plutonium. 1.1

The need for jobs is cited as a justification for spending $1 billion or more of public monies for this project. It is understandable that there is a concern that there be employment opportunities for people to adequately provide for the wellbeing of their families. But there are other alternatives for creating jobs--employment that is useful and well paid. A nation's strength isn't to be measured only by its military might. 4.1 5.27.7.17

Some of the unmet needs of our country are glaringly obvious. Among these are comprehensive medical care for all Americans, adequate food and housing for people who have no suitable shelter, clean-up of toxic wastes, road and highway construction, improvement in urban transport systems and adequate care for older people. Money spent for these and other purposes would add more to the real strength of our country than any project for added, though unneeded, military power. 6.3

It is almost inconceivable that the United States

(DOE) would consider this project for construction at this time. Most major nations are now actively working to reduce the level of danger from a nuclear confrontation. The INF treaty has been signed by our President, important negotiations are proceeding on other arms reduction agreements, and further nuclear non-proliferation actions are contemplated.

4.14

The SIS Project is a complete waste of public resources. I am against it and we should not permit it.

Ray
Department of Energy

The government has failed to make the compeling case for the absolute necessity for the building of SIS that a project so enormously expensive and so dangerous to the people of this state would seem to require. 4.1

The March 14th issue of Newsweek magazine contains an article describing our nation as being " awash in plutonium", and goes on to report the serious environmental problems created by existing plutonium plants. The huge size and redundancy of our nuclear weapons stockpile is public knowledge. 4.2.1

I share the concerns of people who worry about the economic future of themselves and families. I think, however, that the militarization of our national economy is a major contributing factor in our present economic and financial troubles. 4.15.5

I am thankful for being able to speak at this hearing and would hope that this type of forum might be used to solict public testimony regarding more basic issues of weapons research and development and the allocation of public resources. 5.27.6.11

Comments by
KEN KAVANAGH
1207 N. 13th
BOISE

E658

Jeanette Ross
2824 Grandee
Boise, ID 83704

Special Isotope Separator Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hearing
For the Hearing Record

I am a writer and an educator interested in looking at the long-term consequences of our actions.

2.12.5 My first warning as to the dangers of locating the Special Isotope Separation Project at INEL comes from the Draft Impact Statement itself. Although the statement assures us that dangers are minimal, the reasons for preferring the INEL

6.5.3 site are, I quote, "No humans reside on the INEL site, there is no population center larger than 5000 persons within a 37 mile radius".. and then it adds, "vegetation community consists primarily of sagebrush..."

Water moves slowly through the Snake River aquifer, they say, and so it is satisfactory to filter effluents with acceptable levels of radioactivity through the soil column. Stored wastes will be kept in containers now believed to be safe.

In other words, it is a preferable site because there are fewer of us to poison, water moves slowly, and sagebrush will eventually cover the vast underground caverns holding the more deadly waste.

6.2 For these potential dangers and others, no matter how minor the DOE believes them to be, we are gaining 2 years of peak employment, to quote the DIS again.

5.27.6.9 We humans have been given a choice like this before. Like Esau in the Old Testament, we are being asked to sell our heritage-- to endanger our land and air-- for a two year mess of pottage. Like a monstrous snake we are creating deadly

6.5.5 poisons, then holding them in our bosom.

The justification for this behavior is the argument that we must negotiate from strength. But in a world where all will

3.4 be destroyed by nuclear war, we all negotiate from weakness, from fear. We must cast out the snakes from our heart, wean ourselves of poison, and learn to solve conflict without force.

Let the book of Genesis provide our model. Jacob came back to face his brother, Esau: we must accept the fact that on this little, fragile earth, we are all related.

619

E659

Special Isotope Separator Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hearing
March 29, 1988 Boise, ID

Tom von Alten
2824 Grandee
Boise, ID
83704

I'M A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, AND A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

IN MY WORK I USE A VARIETY OF TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS, COMPUTER MODELLING AND OPTIMIZATION. IN SUCH WORK, THERE ARE TWO ELEMENTS THAT ARE ALWAYS CRITICAL TO GETTING THE "RIGHT" ANSWER:

FIRST, ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTION, AND
SECOND, TESTING ANALYTICAL RESULTS AGAINST EXPERIENCE AND COMMON SENSE.

I WOULD LIKE TO APPLY THESE TWO TESTS TO THIS IMPACT STATEMENT: OID WE ASK THE RIGHT QUESTION? AND OO THE RESULTS MAKE SENSE?

SINCE WORLD WAR II WE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN AN ARMS RACE, PRIMARILY WITH THE SOVIET UNION. IT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED CRUCIAL THAT WE STAY AHEAD OF THEM, AND WE HAVE DONE VERY WELL AT THAT. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY INVENTED AND REDUCED TO PRACTICE AN AWESOME COLLECTION OF WEAPONRY.

AT THIS POINT HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THE RIGHT QUESTION TO ASK IS "WHAT WILL BEST ENSURE OUR SECURITY AS WE APPROACH A NEW MILLENIUM?" I SUBMIT THAT "MORE OF THE SAME" IS A POOR ANSWER, AT BEST. 1.1

I TAKE ISSUE WITH SENATOR McCLURE TELLING US THAT HE HAS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION THAT WE REALLY DO NEED THE SIS. BETWEEN THE INF TREATY AND EXISTING SOURCES, THE EVIDENCE IS THAT WE HAVE MUCH MORE THAN WE NEED. 4.15.5 4.3

OUR COUNTRY IS FALLING DEEPER AND DEEPER IN DEBT, IN LARGE PART BECAUSE OF THE MONEY WE SPEND ON THE MILITARY. WE COUNT IT AS A SUCCESS WHEN WE DECREASE THE RATE AT WHICH WE FALL DEEPER IN DEBT. WE ARE FINDING IT HARDER AND HARDER TO BE COMPETITIVE IN WORLD MARKETS, AND WE USE THE SAME SORT OF MEASURE OF SUCCESS THERE. 6.3

THE ASSUMED "RIGHT ANSWER" THAT IS THE CONTEXT FOR THIS DRAFT EIS - THAT WE NEED MORE AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM - HAS PRECLUDED THE APPLICATION OF A TEST OF COMMON SENSE TO THE RESULT: 4.15.4

WE DO NOT NEED, AND CAN ILL AFFORD AN S.I.S. PROJECT IN IDAHO, IN WASHINGTON OR IN [redacted] SOUTH CAROLINA.

FINALLY, THE VALUE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS SUMMED UP ON THE INSIDE FRONT COVER. THE AUTHORS DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY TO IT BEING ACCURATE, COMPLETE OR USEFUL. AS A PROFESSIONAL, AND AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, I REQUEST THAT NO ACTION BE TAKEN UNLESS AND UNTIL AN ACCURATE, COMPLETE AND USEFUL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY IS DONE. 2.3

Tom von 3/29/88

E660

Exhibit 660

Andrea Jackson
702 Ranch Rd
Boise, Id. 83702

I am here tonight to voice my opposition to the SIS project in Idaho, or anywhere else. I am a native Idahoan, and I plan to raise my ~~my~~ family here. I oppose the SIS project for many reasons.

1.1

First of all, I see no need for the project. As the secretary of energy himself has stated, the U.S. "is awash in plutonium." There is absolutely no reason for developing more weapon-grade plutonium.

4.2.1

Plutonium has a half-life of over 24,000 years. Are you ready to leave this responsibility to your children, grandchildren, their grandchildren?

6.5.5

Are we going to be able to sell plutonium glazed potatoes if the Snake River Aquifer is contaminated? I myself don't ~~plan~~ anyone will buy in interstate agricultural products that grow in the dark.

5.27.2

in buying

As far as jobs are concerned, yes there will be some construction jobs which may potentially go to local workers. But I don't see many nuclear physicists waiting in the unemployment lines.

In conclusion, I would like to leave you with one thought: I would like to see the day when education had money to squander, and the military (department of energy included) had to hold bake sales to raise money for bombs.

5.27.7.4

6.3

Andrea Jackson
citizen of the world

620

E661

March 26, 1988

Public Hearing on the Special Isotope Separation Project
Boise, Idaho

I am concerned about the possibility that the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory is being considered as a site for the Special Isotope Separation Project.

6.1.2

I do not feel comfortable that a nuclear weapons plant will be built so close to my home. I feel that this imposes increased dangers to the people, environment and economy of Idaho. This would expose Idaho to the increased possibilities of nuclear accidents in the transportation and production of refined plutonium. If an accident of any magnitude were to occur, major impacts would be felt in all of Idaho's industries, especially tourism and agriculture. The short-term financial benefits that South East Idaho may experience are not worth the risks that the entire State must take with this project.

5.27.2

6.2

I also do not feel that the SIS project should be a national priority. I am not convinced that even more nuclear weapons are needed for national security. Building more weapons will only encourage other nations to increase their stock piles; it is a never-ending process of always trying to have more weapons than your enemy. I do not feel safe at all with the abundance of weapons that nations around the world have presently. Peace can not be attained by building bigger and more powerful weapons than your neighbor. I think it only creates insecurity between nations.

4.15.4

3.5.1

Our country has many more issues that our tax dollars can be used for, which would provide a more secure nation. We should be solving the current situation with the homeless. We should be addressing the needs of children who live in poverty. We should provide retraining for the many unemployed workers who have been displaced by new technologies in industry.

6.3

In summary, it is my hope that the SIS project will not be built anywhere in the United States.

1.1

Teresa H. Jones

Teresa H. Jones
4445 Greer
Boise, ID 83703

E662

Statement of Richard Wright, 3-29-88 [illegible]
Special Isotope Seperation Project HEarings.

6.2 I wish to speak out against the proposed SIS project. In all conscious, I cannot see any good reason for money being spent on this particular idea. The arguments for employment and economic growth leave me unconvinced, especially in the light of permement health hazards. As a resident of Idaho for fifteen years, I reiterate this is not the right thing for Idaho, or anywhere to be honest. I am speaking from the heart, and I wish I could personally sway any decisions coming out of this committee. Do not allow the Special Isotope Seperation Project to be built.

1.1

— Richard Wright

E663

Carol McMunigal
8871 Austin Street
Boise, ID 83714

March 28,1988

Occupation: Reliability Engineer

Testimony in Opposition to the Special Isotope Seperator Project

The testimonies in opposition to the SIS have reflected much public indignation, and rightly so. I oppose the construction of the SIS in Idaho, or anywhere, and urge the DOE to select option 4, the no action alternative. 1.1

The statement was recently made by a DOE spokesman that we are "awash in plutonium". If this is the case, why do we need to spend one billion dollars to construct this refinery? The present stockpile of plutonium, in addition to the existing sources of weapon grade plutonium seem dangerously absurd and the thought of adding more is completely reprehensible. 4.2.1 4.15.5

We do not need more plutonium. What is the point in adding to the existing supply of nuclear weapons, of which only 1% could destroy the world? It is time we start taking a more rational approach to world conflicts and direct our efforts to peaceful solutions and endeavors that will benefit mankind. A continuation of the arms race we have engaged ourselves in will undoubtledly lead to our destruction. We must stop now before it's too late. 4.14

Proponents of the SIS speculate about the increased job opportunities and the contribution these people will make to the tax base. Granted, a facility as this might create new jobs, but what about the people that would leave for fear of risk to themselves and their families? 5.27.4.4

As a reliability engineer, I am not satisfied with the accident scenarios that the DOE has investigated by computer modeling. The accuracy of a computer model relies upon a sound understanding of the principles at hand, as well as the accurate assessment of appropriate numerical values to a myriad of parameters. It is impossible in a large model to realistically predict results unless certain aspects of the program can be verified through empirical experimentation. The nature of a worst case accident at the SIS is such that it is infeasible to perform experiments to check the model. It is irresponsible to endanger millions of lives by reliance upon the accuracy of a model that cannot be verified. I wonder if the employees of the DOE have enough faith in their model to consent to the construction of this facility adjacent to their home towns? 5.1.40 5.1.12

The risks that this project entails are far too great only to provide redundancy in the sourcing of plutonium. The need for redundacy is unfounded. We do not need more plutonium. Select the no action alternative. 4.7.1

Dough * Ray * Me c. JJ Dion * 3120 Woody Dr. * Boise, Id.
(With apologies to Rogers and Hammerstein)

Let's start at the very beginning - a logical place to start.
When you read, you begin with A, B, C,
1.1 But when you're rappin''bout SIS, it's "DOUGH, RAY, ME".
(Dough, ray, me?) Yes- Dough, ray, me!
The first three words just happen to be:
Dough, Ray, Me. Dough, Ray, Me ,Fe, So, La, Ti...
To elaborate:

It's DOugh, my dear, that brings them here;
5.27.10 There's gonna be a BOOM for six to eight years.
Then the rules say, "STOP! You can't make no more."
And that's when BUST comes knockin' at the door.

5.12.1 RAy is for RADIOACTIVE WASTE;
If it gets in the water, that's IT for THIS place!
ME and my family, livin' in fear;
Keep that Plutonium FA from here!

5.29.85 SO they gotta transport it over our roads;
I don't need to remind ya that's a deadly load,
And you'll wonder where the Tourists went,
5.27.2 If you ever have a "Publicized" Accident!

The LAw is God's: "Thou shalt not kill",
(Like they're doin' to the schools with their funding bill...)
How many jobs are worth the dues
4.14 We'll pay if those Warheads ever get used?!!!
T is for Total Annihilation - of all the People - of every nation,
But the experts all pretty much agree -
We've got all the Plutonium we need!
4.4.2 While the leaders are tryin' to reDUCE the stores,
The D.O.E. just wants to make more!

D.O.E., that spells DOE,
And that brings us back to where we were befo'.
Here's where I'll try to sum it all up;
Please don't try to interrupt.

5.27.7.17 Now, I believe there's gotta be cleaner means
To stimulate our economy -
There's microchips and french fry machines;
Plenty of ways to keep us in the green!

Can you look your children in the eye
And confess you didn't even try
To take a bite out of Nuclear Crime
By speakin' out while there still was time?

Now, let the speeches continue, Ma'ams and sirs,
I hope you weigh carefully all you've heard!
And, did you catch my drift, blowin' in the wind,
Or do I have to rap it to you all over again??

Notice of Public Hearing on SIS Facility
March 29, 1988
Boise, Idaho

I support the No Action alternative regarding the Special IsotoPe Project being constructed at the INEL site in Southeast Idaho. No Action alternative means not building the SIS in Idaho or anywhere else. 1.1

I have been a member of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, Local 2816, since 1979. I'm a proud union member, but I do not agree with Jim Kerns and the AFL-CIO in their support of the SIS. I cannot compromise my principles to support a few short-lived union jobs. I realize that unions are struggling to stay alive in Idaho, but supporting the construction of the SIS with so many questions about health and safety unanswered, is terribly wrong. 6.1.1

I also have doubts about the economic boom that the SIS is supposed to bring to Southeast Idaho. What will happen when the SIS is scheduled to shut down in 6-7 years? Idaho must concentrate on permanent jobs for the future, not just a few highly specialized jobs for a few years. Think about it! 5.27.10

I also have doubts and questions concerning the safety of transporting highly radioactive wastes. The SIS will generate 440 tons of radioactive wastes every year. Just one accident has the potential to cause irreversible harm to Idaho's two most prominent industries, agriculture and tourism. I personally do not want to eat potatoes that glow in the dark. Another question of safety concerns the contamination of the Snake River Aquifer. An earthquake or accident again has the potential to contaminate our source of fresh water for thousands of years. Why must we live with this threat? 5.27.2 5.12.1

Finally, I cannot support any facet of the nuclear arms race. Let's face it...the SIS is a bomb factory that will manufacture plutonium, whose sole purpose is to arm nuclear warheads. I find it reprehensible to support the production of a weapon that has the potential to destroy the earth and all of its inhabitants. 2.2.10

In conclusion, I would like to borrow the popular phrase that we all have heard being used in the anti-drug campaign, and direct it to the DOE regarding their final decision on whether or not to build the SIS.....JUSY SAY NO.

Glenn D. Jones
Glenn D. Jones
4445 Greer
Boise, Idaho

E666

To: Mr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager - DOE

From: Christine Hatab
2001 N. 18th St.
Boise, Idaho 83702

I want to express my concerns about the SIS. At every step of the way, the project does not make sense to me; 4.14

First of all, I question the need for the plutonium, especially when even Pres. Reagan is trying to de-escalate our nuclear weapons.

— I worry about transporting these materials through our towns and near our rivers. Accidents are a fact of life when you are dealing with human beings. 5.29.92

— I worry about the INEL site and how it is known to be geologically at risk. 5.10.4

— I worry about the chances for leaking plutonium into our water, our air, and into us. It is a deadly substance at it's worst, and a poorly controlled poison at it's best. 5.24.27

— And if jobs are the issue - and I'm not convinced that many Idahoans would really get those jobs - then I think it is our responsibility to create jobs for these people that make more sense. 5.27.7.3

I think it is easy to feel infinite and untouchable these days, assuming modern technology will take 5.27.7.17

care of us with procedures for avoiding accidents and agencies for cleaning up spills. But I know that we are all really just finite human beings and that our earth can take only so much abuse.

I read the Environmental Impact Statement, and the clear message given to me is that there are no real risks involved with this project. But I also hear from other experts who strongly dispute the EIS. Doesn't it at least bother you a little that there is such an enormous difference of opinion about how the SIS will actually impact this area? I want to challenge you in the DOE to be open minded enough to consider the possibility that you might be wrong. 2.10

I think we are being given an opportunity to exercise some good foresight here — and I don't mean foresight just for the next 25 years. I mean real foresight, looking ahead for generations. And my clear, gut feeling about the SIS, and projects like it, is that it is too risky and full of unknowns. 6.5.5

I don't see why we need to play Russian roulette here in Idaho or anywhere else. 1.1

Sincerely,
Christine Hatab

623

TESTIMONY OF PATRICIA D. ADMIRE

RE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE S.I.S. PROJECT AT I.N.E.L.

HEARING DATE: MARCH 29, 1988 IN BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. Eiguren:

May I open my remarks by quoting from page S-1 of the Executive Summary regarding this project, which states in part:

> "This DEIS is being made available to the general public and interested governmental agencies to provide them with an opportunity to comment on the adequacy of this DEIS and the merits of the alternatives discussed."

Technological data, quantities, probabilities and theories have all been quite thoroughly discussed from both sides by people who are much more qualified to speak on those subjects than I. However, like the manipulation of figures by a shrewd accountant, I know that the weight of "facts and figures" can be shifted from side to side, depending on the purpose to be accomplished. (For example, our accountant may stress figures and projections reflecting positive growth when the company seeks venture capitol. But he will stress its losses when the time comes to report tax obligations.)

624

2.1.1 Unfortunately, the same process is taking place here -- but with S.I.S, we, all have a great deal more at stake. I contend that this Draft Environmental Impact Statement is completely inadequate in its scope regarding the merits of the alternatives discussed, for it presumes that our "ENVIRONMENT" is the piece of ground upon which we stand, the air we breathe, the water we drink, OR supply side economics.

Our "ENVIRONMENT" is so much more. It is our day-to-day experiences, our focus of THOUGHTS AND PRIORITIES. It is how we, as adults, handle problems and by our example how we teach our children. In this ENVIRONMENT, we still seem to be teaching our children that .. MIGHT.. MAKES.. RIGHT, or the that country with the deadliest capability is RIGHT. 3.4

I believe I can best illustrate my point by allegory.

There once were two grand estates, peopled by very large extended families. The Council of Patriarchs of each estate felt it was their responsibility to protect their respective families, so each invested in guard dogs. But one Patriarch noticed that the guard dogs protecting the other estate were larger than his. So he encouraged his family to invest in more and larger dogs. The second patriarch decided to show his prowess at protecting his family, so he switched from guard dogs to lions. These big cats were very very impressive. But not to be outdone, the first Patriarch decided to add Siberian Tigers to his sizable pack of dogs.

Some members of both families expressed growing concern about the unpredictable nature of these guard animals, the occasional inadvertent destruction they caused, the trouble in feeding and maintaining them -- but their complaints were dismissed as the Patriarchs reassured the people how safe they were. And the complaints of the people subsided.

Beginning to fear that the Patriarchs with the tigers might actually attack his estate, our second Patriarch heard of a remote area sitings of the dread Sabortooth tiger were reported. He sent an envoy and successfully captured a pair of these immense and powerful creatures. These animals too, were hard to handle and very unpredictable. Not to be outdone, our first Patriarch also captured a pair of these animals. But the problems faced by the all of the other members of both families increased dramatically. They spent all of their time trying to feed and contain these animals. When one did escape, it did great damage to property and even occasionally devoured a child or an adult resident of the estate.

Still, the noble Patriarchs explained that the losses sustained had to be tolerated for the benefit of protecting the whole family. But finally, the pressure of the wives and mothers who had more keenly felt these losses, and the frustrated workers who had to tend these animals forced the two Patriarch Councils to meet and agree to reduce these guard animals.

An agreement was reached and there was great rejoicing throughout the land. But secretly, each council fearing the integrity of the other, had heard about a land where Mastodons could be found 1.1

PLEASE ... HAVE THE COURAGE TO / (Consider Truth above Facts ∨) SAY NO TO THIS PROPOSAL.

Patricia D. Admire

E668

My name is Don Kemper
I live at 1821 Edgecliff Terrace, Boise, Idaho
My background and ~~experience~~ education includes masters degrees in both engineering and public health.

6.1.1 I have reviewed the DOE's Draft Environmental Impact Statement. From a public health perspective the SIS project poses risks which are clearly unacceptable.

5.1.30 Today I wish to address only one area of risk, that of plutonium pollution of Idaho due to terrorist acts.

Pages 4-36 and 4-37 of the environmental impact statement acknowledge that terrorism and sabotage are a possibility but decline to describe the specific measures planned to counter such sabotage.

In spite of the obvious need for secrecy in the methods of ~~protecting~~ preventing terrorism, the possibility and consequences of such ~~attacks~~ terrorism demand a more careful analysis of the risks that it poses. The Environmental Impact Study should as a minimum describe the effects of realistic attempts of sabotage and terrorism.

How easy would it be, for example, for a sabatour, ~~to~~ flying in a small aircraft 50 feet above the desert floor, to penetrate the air space above the controlled area and release an explosive device powerful enough to break the integrity of the plutonium containment system.

If such an explosive were a nuclear device would it not throw enough plutonium into Idaho's environment to make it uninhabitable for at least 1000 years.

Clearly the possibility of such sabotage exists
Clearly the consequences would be beyond measure.
Clearly the risk to Idaho's environment is unacceptable.

~~The~~

While the risks of sabotage ~~are~~ make up only one area of risks posed by the construction of the SIS, clearly those risks alone or sufficient, to justify the do nothing alternative. 1.1

To decide otherwise would be irresponsible



625

E669

TESTIMONY OF

MARK S. KRUSKOPF

TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CONCERNING THE

SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR

PROJECT

March 29, 1988

Boise, Idaho

626

The SIS project has been a very controversial issue. People are concern with the environmental impacts, economic benefits, national security requirements, and moral issues. I would like to briefly discuss the economic benefits.

Supposedly, this project will cost roughly $900 million, employ 750 people, and supply 400 construction jobs for 5 years. To put these figures in perspective, they should be compared to the benefits of other projects in Idaho. First, the Tupperware plant in Jerome employs 750 people at full capacity. To replace this facility it would cost around $44 million. In other words, one could build 20 Tupperware plants and employ over 15000 people for the price of one SIS facility. In this case the only environmental concern, is that Idaho residents would be up to their arm pits in plastic containers. 5.27.6.9

Second, is the Boise mall project. When it is finished there would have been an average of 500 workers day at that site for 18 months. The mall will employ between 1200-1500 people and cost roughly $40 million. In other words, one could build 22 malls, employee 30000 workers for the price an SIS facility. The biggest concern here, are the traffic problems that would result from buses with shoppers arriving from Salt Lake and Portland.

Finally, one should examine the economic trickle down effect of these projects. With the Tupperware plant and the Boise mall, the products will go from manufacturers, to distributors, to the retail outlets where people purchase and use them to their benefit. With the SIS project, the plutonium pellets will be sent to Rocky Flats, placed into a nuclear warhead, and then stored in concrete silo a hundred feet underground, with the hope that it will never be used. The question that must be asked is, "How does this benefit the people of Idaho?". 5.27.7.17

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the SIS project will produce jobe, bring money and high tech industry into the state. But, the price is high for the benefits received. If one is really interested in attracting industry to Idaho there are many other alternatives that are less expensive and risky.

sis_hrg

E670

March 29th 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Dept. of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

1.1

Dear Dr. Nichols,

4.2.1 I am writing to voice my opinion against having the SIS located in Idaho, or even having it built. To quote Sec. of Energy, John Herrington on 2/23/88, "Plutonium. We're awash in Plutonium. We have more Plutonium than we need." We do not need to spend $164,000,000 per year to operate a SIS plant or the $1,013,700,000 we would spend building it. 6.3 My tax dollars are needed for more important, less wasteful projects.

2.2.7 Idaho's 2 main sources of income come from agriculture and tourism. Who will want to buy radioactive potatoes or visit a ski resort 50 miles away from a nuclear bomb factory? I don't 5.27.3.4 think the SIS is compatable with Idaho's main revenue producing industrys.

6.5.5 Besides economics, are we not morally obligated to protect the environment for future generations? How much nuclear waste can the present generation of folks produce without feeling 5.30.5.12 somewhat responsible for cleaning it up?

4.14 U.S. has an immense arsenal of weapons. We are making progress in arms control. Why build a plant for more bombs? I cannot see the sense of it. I hope you will reconsider and decide that this is one plant the U.S. can do without.

Sincerely,
Lori Carriveau

Lori Carriveau
Boise, ID

627

E671

Testimony prepared for the SIS hearing, Boise, March 26/29,1988

FROM: Betty R. Matzek
798 Dolson Lane
Eagle, ID 83616

4.3 One gets the feeling that the SIS has taken on a life of its own without regard to logic or reason, like the ancient juggernaut that once set in motion cannot be stopped. The proposal for the Special Isotope Separator does not take into account the recent movement toward arms control which could result in the increasing availability of plutonium from existing missiles being deactivated. Nor does it acknowledge that another technique as effective and less costly called blending 5.2.10 is now available.

2.1.1 Reading the EIS one also gets the feeling that it was prepared as a pro forma activity without any regard for thoroughness. Environmental impact studies generally take into account "worst case" seenarios as well as those with some probability of occurring. People I know with more expertise in the technical field than I say that there are more accurate 2.11.5 measures of environmental impact than 1980 standards, for example.

5.30.3.1 Whether the SIS would result in long-term storage at the INEL can only be speculation because we seem no closer to a solution to satisfactory waste disposal now than we were years ago. Before the SIS construction proceeds, we need also to 5.30.2.5 have a plan that would cover the possibility of long-term storage on site as well.

1.1 My conclusion at this time is that Option 4 is the only sensible one, all things considered.

Betty R. Matzek

E672

Richard Sevier
4533 Bluegrass Avenue
Boise, ID 83703

March 26, 1988

Occupation: Mechanical Engineer

Testimony Against the Special Isotope Separator

1.1 I opppose the construction of the Special Isotope Separator Facility. The proposal for such a facility is symptomatic of a much larger problem; that is the notion that we need more plutonium to build more nuclear weaponry. The present situation is one whereby 4.15.5 each of the superpowers have nuclear arsenals with enough destructive power to render extinct all living things.

It is an uneasy peace that we currently enjoy knowing that at any time the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are capable of destroying not just the opponent but the destroying the entire world. Carl Sagan, while addressing the United Nations in 1985, warned that an exchange of less than 1% of the nuclear arsenal, if directed at major cities 2.7.8 could trigger a nuclear winter. The smoke and ash from the burning cities would be sufficient to block the sun's light causing a precipitous drop in the temperature of the earth's surface. Lakes and rivers would freeze, no crops could be grown. Across the globe, survivors of the initial nuclear blasts would succomb to starvation. Clearly then, we have amassed nuclear arsenals beyond the scope of reason. We are for the moment precariously surviving at the brink of extinction.

I now wish to illustrate the full extent to which the U.S and U.S.S.R. have built up their arsenals to this day.

In 1945, the United States dropped a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima. The bomb killed hundreds of thousands of people. It had a destructive power equivalent to 14,000 or 14 kilotons of TNT. The nuclear arsenals have grown to the point where their destructive power is discussed in megatons of TNT. A megaton is equal to 1000 kilotons or about 70 Hiroshima bombs.

At present we have about 18,000 megatons of destructive power in our nuclear arsenals. This would equal about 1.3 million Hiroshima bombs.

* I am going to drop a BB representing one megaton of TNT or 70 Hiroshima bombs.

* Now I'm going to drop three BB's representing all the bombs dropped by the Allied Forces in World War II

* And now, here's the sound representing the destructive power of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union.

[the pouring of the BB's takes about 2 minutes.]

I believe this demonstration should quell anyone's enthusiasm for building more nuclear weapons.

It is grimly ironic that the one creature on earth gifted with the greatest capacity for intellect and reason has for the last forty years set upon a path that will most inevitably lead to its self-annihilation. Building the SIS is yet another step down that path of extinction. We must move to another path, that of bilateral nuclear disarmament, before it is too late. 3.4

628

E673

629

Ir. Cees H. Hoefnagels
5402 Hill Road
Boise, ID 83703

March 29, 1988

Ever since my graduation from the Technological University of Eindhoven, The Netherlands, I have been employed as an engineer or engineering manager in high tech industries, mainly in processing industries such as electronic chip and magnetic recording media manufacturing. I have participated in the development of very exotic processes since 1965 when I started as a young engineer with Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken in the Netherlands. At the request of a semiconductor company in California I came to the US in 1967. I am now a citizen of the United States of America.

During the years that I was involved in process development one thing became clear: regardless of all the preparation that goes into the evolution of a process and no matter how hard the brightest people work to foolproof a complex technological system, unforseen circumstances always develop, often leading to unexpected and sometimes dangerous results.

I do not want to address the potential hazards of evaporating many kilograms of pyrogenic Plutonium in a vacuum or other technical or geological dangers : I am sure that you have reasonable sounding rebuttals to all or most of them.

5.9.3 However, I do want to draw your attention for a moment to a period of 10 to 20 years ago when anyone who argued against the use of freon in cans of hairspray was characterized as over-zealous and preposterous. Nobody could have foreseen that the decay of the protective Ozone layer in the Stratosphere could lead to an increase of skin cancer rates of more than 20 % between now and 1992. And we are just at the start of this latest ecological disaster, and nobody knows how bad it is going to be!

5.30.5.12 In short, I abhor the arrogance with which we place on the shoulders of future generations the care of radioactive wastes as well as the potential destruction of large areas of land. Future generations, if there are going to be any, will almost certainly curse the conceited and self-centered people of the twentieth century. Let us not add to our collective liability by building the SIS. We do not want Idaho to earn name recognition the way Three Mile Islands or Chernobyl have earned their renown.

1.1 Do not build the Special Isotope Separator.

Thank you for considering my concerns.

E674

Exhibit 674

My name is Valerie Galindo and I live at 606 Iowa Street, Boise, Idaho. I feel obliged to speak out on this issue, as Idaho's elected officials do not accurately represent me or hundreds of other citizens of Idaho. I am opposed to constructing the S.I.S. project anywhere, but especially here in Idaho. 1.1

I am not convinced that more plutonium needs to be produced for our national defense, as even Energy Secretary John Herrington has indicated that we are "awash in plutonium". The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties recently signed and planned in the near future will further reduce the need for plutoneyum to construct nuclear warheads! 4.2.1 4.3

Morally, we need to stop the production of nuclear weapons, as each one built brings us all closer to the chance of total annihilation. 4.13

The argument of economic benefits to Idaho in the form of the jobs from the project has not been sufficiently proved. Many of the construction jobs will be contracted out-of-state and the spin-off jobs will be mainly minimum-wage service jobs. Even the remote possible short-term economic gain cannot be balanced against the possible contamination of fish, wildlife and humans from leakage into the aquafer or atmosphere such as those that have already happened or the chance of accidents 5.27.7.4 6.1.8

a major disaster. In these times of huge
6.3 national debt, the cost of nearly a billion
dollars is simply not justified.
The question of safe transportation of
the deadly cargo with no possibility of
accidents has not been adequately thought
out. The poor condition of Idaho's roads, old
bridges, tired truck drivers - all these factors
5.29.63 could lead to a spill which would take years
of time and billions of dollars to clean up, if
5.29.87 indeed such an accident could be cleaned up.
We must answer to our children for the choices
that we make today. We must take the long view
instead of mere short term gain and provide
a safe, clean environment for them to live in.
6.5.5 The morality of providing fuel for nuclear weapons
is wrong, and if we reject it by not funding
2.7.2 the SIS project, we provide a cleaner moral
atmosphere for our children as well.

Hello, my name is Jon Knapp. I am a senior at Centennial High School and I live at 999 Eagle Hills Way in Eagle.

I remember studying in my American Government class last semester about the size of our government bureaucracy. It has become so large over the years that that even the President cannot stop the advancing size of the bureaucracy. It is as if the so called "democratic" government that we submit to has turned into a dictatorial Frankenstein monster that is quite able and willing to commit acts of physical agression, like Lybia and Nicaragua, as well as economic agression, which is easy to get away with because less visible.

The whole thing is beautifully executed, though. I have to give them credit for that. All those millions of people-parts working in perfect tandem. It's like the space shuttle. Nothing can go wrong!

The S.I.S. is a perfect example of what I am talking about. The D.O.E. brings out this proposal and says, "How about building a nice factory over there, Mr. Senator? We can make toys for your kids to play with when they get to be responsible, like me. And on top of that, the people will love you. You can get re-elected."

So Mr. Senator turns to us, smiles a lot, and says, "I'm here to do you a favor. I want to build you a place where you can earn an honest wage. It's fun for the kids, until

they get cancer. It's good for the economy. If you can't get a job at the S.I.S., you can always get a job treating cancer patients at the hospital. It's good for your country. Ignore those commie-liberals who say that a nuclear bomb is intended to hurt people. It promotes freedom, it doesn't take it away. Holding the world hostage with our nuclear arsenal is actually an extension of the Second Amendment that the Founding Fathers, God rest their souls, forgot to include. So, what do you say?"

What do we say? What do I say? NO! I will not tolerate any more violence! I will never forgive the recent Presidents who have brought this nuclear horror upon us. I cannot support any project designed to provide just enough economic growth to make itself attractive, but not enough to provide any long-term, stable economic foundation. And I certainly cannot support the S.I.S. I urge all of you to resist the monster that has emerged. Say no to Frankenstein. Say no to S.I.S.

5.27.6.9

1.1

631

From: JERN BOYLES
1714 N. 7th ST.
Boise, ID 83702

Exhibit 676

To: Clay Mitchell
Idaho Operations Office
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Following my oral testimony I would like to submit this document as my written testimony to further underscore my complete rejection of the proposal to place the Special Isotope Separator Project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Again, I **do not** what this facility to be constructed in Idaho under any circumstances.

1.1

IS THERE TRUELY A NEED?

Initially, I question the need for the Department of Energy's plan for production of plutonium is based on a classified document, the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM). Without access to this document it is impossible to know if the need for plutonium is legitimate.

4.10.2

There is no classified appendix addressing need in the Special Isotope Separator Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Other Environmental Impact Statement's prepared for facilities with a national security mission have included a classified appendix that fully addresses the question of need The appendix should be available to the U.S. Congress so that they may make an informed decision on whether they should appropriate money for the Special Isotope Separator Project.

4.11.2

The Department of Energy has stated that the Special Isotope Separator Project is needed to provide "redundancy", "flexibility", and "technological diversity" in plutonium production. This justification is lost on me, it is a totally obscure point. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement should address these points in more detail, including scenarios that would explain why these needs exist. In other words, what chain of events would create a need for "rapid increases in plutonium production capacity" that the Special Isotope Separator Project would allegedly provide?

4.7.1

I would like to point out that there are other obvious options currently existing which could provide "redundancy" and "flexibility" in plutonium production. These include: restarting the N reactor (which is undergoing safety modifications and being placed in cold stand-by); processing Special Isotope Separator feed plutonium in the Special Isotope Separator Project prototype facility already under construction at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; blending the Special Isotope Separator feed plutonium with supergrade plutonium to make weapon-grade and using Special Isotope Separator feed plutonium in its current form for weapons.

5.2.14

5.2.13

ECONOMIC IMPACT IS NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED

5.22.4 There is absolutely no mention made of the limited fuel supply and the seven to eight year operating life of the Special Isotope Separator Project in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. What will be the impact of Special Isotope Separator Project shutdown on local and regional economies.

5.1.38 I find it unbelievable that no mention is made of the economic consequences in the event of a plant or transportation accident. The economic effects of a
5.27.2 serious accident which could contaminate soil, water or highways must be provided. Even a minor accident could have dramatic impact on public relations and marketing of Idaho agricultuural products and recreational industry. Yet, there is no analysis addressing an accident scenario of any magnitude.

5.27.3.3 It seems clear to me that there are specific questions on the economic dimension of living, owning property or doing business next to a nuclear weapons plant that are absent from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement should include the cost of lost economic opportunities for the region, state and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory because of the presence of a nuclear weapons production plant.

5.27.9.4 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement has failed to support claims that the Special Isotope Separator Project will create economic spinoffs of provide technology transfer. It is self-evident that the operating life of the Special Isotope Separator precludes any lasting economic benefit of the Special Isotope Separator Project.

6.3 Additionally, in my mind there is a very real question as to the feasibility of funding a project like the Special Isotope Separator in lieu of our multi-trillion dollar federal deficit. Many defense programs are being cut. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement fails to address the economic impact of the possibility of the funding for the Special Isotope Separator Project being
5.27.6.14 cut during construction or operation.

WHY IS THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR NOW SLATED FOR IDAHO?

The Special Isotope Separator Project was originally slated to be built at Hanford. In what many consider to be a political move, the Department of Energy announced in August 1986 that Idaho National Engineering Laboratory was the preferred choice. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement confirms that there is no environmental justification for building the Special Isotope
5.2.7 Separator at Idaho National Engineering Laboratory as compared to the other two sites or the no action alternative.

The Department of Energy has seriously contaminated the environment at its Hanford, Savannah River, Rocky Flats, Fernald, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Livermore nuclear weapons design and production facilities. Perhaps this is directly related to the Department of Energy's further expansion into Idaho. 3.2.1

Since the Department of Energy is a self-regulating federal agency, operating with no outside oversight, I am very skeptical of its ability to abide by its own rules and then polices itself. 3.2.18

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory operations have already released millions of curies into the air, groundwater and soil. Additionally, three nuclear criticality accidents, similar to one of the facility accidents postulated for the Special Isotope Separator Project, have already occured at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Chemical Processing Plant. 5.30.4.1 5.1.46

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS ON IDAHO RESIDENTS

Although many Idaho National Engineering Laboratory projects are defense related, the emphasis at the site has always been engineering, research, and peaceful applications of nuclear technology. The Special Isotope Separator is a facility with the sole mission of producing plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. Building the Special Isotope Separator at INEL would be a drastic departure from its traditional focus, potentially affecting worker and community moral. 3.3.1 3.3.2

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not address the moral and psychological impact, especially on children, of living in a state or community which is economically reliant on producing weapons capable of destroying modern civilization and the global environment. In the same vein, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not address the impact of increased fear regional residents may feel knowing that they are living near a prime target in a nuclear exchange. Fear of releases of plutonium, fear of the dangers of hazardous material transportation, and fear of economic collapse should also be addressed. 2.7.2 2.7.10

INADEQUATELY ADDRESSING WASTE DISPOSAL

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, all TRU wastes (those that are contaminated with plutonium) generated by Special Isotope Separator operations would be transported to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project in New Mexico, which is still under construction. The report states that **440 tons** (7770 cubic feet) of TRU waste will be generated by the Special Isotope Separator Project annually.

Yet, the New York Times has reported that Waste Isolation Pilot Project has developed leaks that some scientists contend will make it useless. The Department of Energy has asked the National Academy of Science to look into the recent problems. Still, no alternative to disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Project is mentioned in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

5.30.2.1

You can understand my concern when the Department of Transporation has refused to approve the $190 million TRUPACT cask design that the Department of Energy was planning to use to ship TRU waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project, because the cask leaked. The Department of Energy has yet to come up with an acceptable design. The cask design should meet the Department of Transportation's approval prior to the consideration of the Special Isotope Separator Project.

5.29.45

How can anyone ignore that there are already **4.4 million cubic feet** of TRU waste in storage at Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. For thirty-five years, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory has been a **"temporary"** storage site. (Recent studies show that plutonium has contaminated sediment beds 230 feet below the burial grounds.)

5.30.3.8

5.30.4.9

Idaho officials have been working for nearly twenty years to have the existing inventory of TRU waste removed from Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. But the Department of Energy has continually broken promises to ship the waste to a site that meets their criteria for safe storage. In a 1980 editorial, The Idaho Statesman reacts to yet another delay in waste removal: "So the 'temporary' storage of nuclear waste in Idaho will continue. This is unacceptable. The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory site is one of the worst places to store wastes. It sits on top of the Snake River Plain Aquifer, the source of fresh water for much of Southern Idaho. And it is also in a geologically active area. The potential for problems is too great to ignore"

5.30.1.14

In 1988, Idaho continues to be a **"temporary"** storage site for Special Isotope Separator Project wastes, too? What if the Waste Isolation Pilot Project fails to open? The Draft Environmental Impact Statement fails to address this critical question. Construction on the Special Isotope Separator Project should not begin until waste disposal plans are finalized.

5.30.2.1

TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NOT ADDRESSED

Since tons of plutonium-contaminated wastes and other hazardous materials will travel on Idaho's highways. All federal and state highways in Idaho are potential transportation routes for these materials. The public has no way of knowing when and where these shipments will be traveling. The plutonium feed will be transported from Hanford to Idaho National Engineering Laboratory as plutonium oxide, a powder. If the shipping casks were to be punctured, the powder would be dispersed in the air and recovery of the highly toxic and long lived plutonium would be impossible.

5.29.40

5.29.55

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement fails to mention the type of emergency response that would be needed to deal with an accident that involved the release of plutonium: what kind of medical treatment, clean-up equipment, security considerations, evacuation and alternative route procedures. This information needs to be provided, as well as detailed data on the resources currently in the possession of Idaho emergency response teams.

5.7.15

Construction of the Special Isotope Separator at Hanford (where the Special Isotope Separator Project was originally planned to be built) would have greatly reduced the transportation risks associated with the Special Isotope Separator. But instead we are asked to blindly accept those risks without quantitative data clearly establishing parameters of liability.

5.29.31

OPERATION & POSTULATED ACCIDENT IMPACTS ARE INCOMPLETE

Since the design of the Special Isotope Separator plant is still preliminary and the full-scale demonstration facility is under construction at the Lawrence Livermore Labs in California -- and won't begin running tests until after construction has started on the Special Isotope Separator plant. How can credible safety predictions, accident scenarios and risk evaluations be made before the process has been fully tested? Construction of the Special Isotope Separator should not begin until the demonstration facility has been operated successfully and a final design for the plant has been prepared and approved.

5.1.3

2.2.4

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

The only use for the product of the Special Isotope Separator plant, plutonium 239, is as an explosive in nuclear warheads. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement makes no mention of the catastrophic environmental effects that would occur if those warheads were ever used.

2.7.8

The legally available quantity of Special Isotope Separator feed plutonium is limited (approximately 6 tons), and will be exhausted after six to eight years of Special Isotope Separator Project operation.... Any abililty of the Special Isotope Separator to provide "redundancy", "technological diversity" or "flexibility" will diminish annually and cease entirely after seven to eight years. The only way the Special Isotope Separator Project could continue to provide weapon-grade plutonium after six to eight years of operation is if plutonium recovered from commerical nuclear power plant spent fuel were used as feed. Such a transfer of plutonium from commercial to military uses would violate the spirit of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and set a dangerous precedent for the world. Yet this is not addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

5.22.6

THERE IS NO NEED FOR MORE PLUTONIUM

In a 1987 report Senator Hatfield states that the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, "is a wish list of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon. Over the last six years, it has always overestimated the number of weapons to be produced - sometimes be a factor of two."

4.10.1

Also, in a recent news release the Department of Energy states that the N reactor "will not be needed to meet demand for new plutonium. . . reduced as a result of the Department of Defense restructuring of its nuclear programs." The Department of Energy states that plutonium needs "could be met from three reactors at Savannah River Plant. . . and through plutonium recovery from nuclear weapons retired as a result of the recent U.S.-Soviet treaty."

4.15.1

When you consider that the signing of the INF treaty will free up two tons of weapon-grade plutonium. If current negotiations on a 50% strategic force cutback are successful, plutonium equaling eight times the amount to be produced by the Special Isotope Separator Project will be made available for new weapons productions. It is apparent that the U.S. has adequate stockpiles of plutonium to meet national defense needs. The U.S. has approximately 1120 tons of weapon-grade plutonium. This plutonium does not wear out. It has a shelf life of 20,000 years. According to the Los Angeles Times, "The Department of Energy said the decision (to put N reactor in cold-standby). . . was based on a finding that the government's plutonium stockpile is sufficient to meet foreseeable demands for new weapons."

4.3

4.6

Thank you for your patience, and please take these insights to heart. **Do not** place the Special Isotope Separator Project in Idaho.

We are being asked to build a facility we dont need, with money we dont have, based on technology we haven't developed.

4.15.4

We are being told we should build it at a site away from the raw materials, away from the waste disposal site, and away from the assembly site of the finished product.

6.3

At this site, far away from anything connected with it, we will process the most toxic substance known to man. Plutonium does not occur naturally. It is a by-product of a nuclear reaction. It remains toxic for 250,000 years. THE D.O.E. ASSURES US THE PROJECT WILL BE SAFE. PERHAPS WE COULD BUILD IT IN WASH. D.C....

5.24.18

5.29.31

5.24.27

Now we are told that the D.O.E. wants to build a plutonium plant to provide material for nuclear warheads, (FLEXIBILITY) and to move this material across our public highways in semi-trailers equipped with gun turrets and armed guards. Visitors to our state will be forced to share the roads with these trucks, leaving a much different impression of Idaho than the one that we are trying to promote. Should an accident occur involving one of these semis, even an accident that does not involve the release of radiation, the news reports would have a devastating effect on tourism.

5.27.3.3

5.27.2

Since Idahos' support for the facility is largely for economic reasons we need to look at the fact that any economic benefit from the facility will be reduced by a loss of tourism, not only in areas near the site, but to the whole state.

5.27.3.3

The claimed economic benefits are based on construction jobs, which may or may not go to Idaho residents, the plutonium processing jobs, which would likely go to people who are not presently residents, and service sector jobs, many of which pay only minimum wage.

All this for a facility the the D.O.E. admits it does not presently need, that it may never need, and is based on experimental technology.

5.27.7.4

4.14 Add to that the fact that we are involved in negotiations with the Soviets to reduce the number of nuclear warheads, and that the U.S. is

6.3 struggling with an enormous deficit that has forced cutbacks affecting every level of our society.

5.27.10 The environmental impact of siting the facility at the I.N.E.L. site goes beyond the physical considerations. The economic benefits (if any)

1.1 will be short lived. The D.O.E. should not construct the facility at any location.

FRITZ BJORNSEN
707 O'FARRELL ST.
BOISE, ID. 83702

635

Please allow me this scenario to set to tone of my comments.

You live TWO mile from the high school that your child attends.

~~You want your child to finish high school.~~

The child knows how to ride a SCHOOL BUS, RUNS track, owns a BIKE and you have ALREADY purchased a 1983 FORD for this child to DRIVE back and forth to school with.

Is it REALLY necessary then, to purchase a 1987 FORD as that teenagers SECOND car?

Some of us would argue that the 1981 FORD isn't even NECESSARY. FOR THAT CHILD TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

I would like to respond to the some of the justification in support of this project. Those are:

1) that we need a redundancy in plutonium production.
2) Idaho needs this industry to enhance our economy
3) that the federal government can't go broke.

My response to the first. 6.3

The US does NOT NEED and can NOT AFFORD a one BILLION dollar REDUNDANCY. We could put that money to use elsewhere. For example: We have seen recently, in Boise, that industries are interested in good schools and universities. 4.7.3

Education has taken a back seat to our defense budget; and our declining SAT scores have shown the results of this type of prioritizing.

The second:

5.27.5.3 How will a plutonium factory impact our ESTABLISHED industries. Our wildlife, fisheries, agriculture, recreation, and forest products industries require clean air, water and land that we in Idaho have been protecting. Do we really want to change our state motto to read FAMOUS PLUTONIUM POTATOES.
And a plutonium factory will impact those industries even if all established safety procedures are followed.

Every site that has anything to do with plutonium has be contaminated to a greater or lesser degree. The draft EIS has state that radiation will occasionally be released in to the air,

3.2.16 water effluence, and if it is in the air it will eventually get into the soil. This is true at the INEL. Ignoring the added radiation by adding it to the background radiation is not an answer.
Who will buy IDAHO'S FAMOUS PLUTONIUM POTATOES.

6.3 The third justification:
The Federal government can't go broke.
We are saddle with a TRILLION dollar dept to settle. The stock market CRASH and the VALUE of our dollar abroad and at home is tied to the National Dept.
The US has recently become DEBTOR nation.
If you have reached your limit on all your credit cards, have taken a second mortgage on your home.
Can only figure out that you have enough money to pay all your bills when they are already 10 days past due.
(or can't pass a budget until having to shut down the government agencies)
The bank is NOT likely to give you the LOAN to buy the child's 1987 Ford as a SECOND car to drive two miles to school.

My final point
One billion dollars is the cost today. BUT 5.30.2.5
The INEL is slated to keep the waste on the SITE
(Yes a defacto waste dump)
JUST IN CASE we can come up with another use for this by product.
If there is no other use found it will relocated. 5.4.1
The COST of storing this, research COST involved with experimenting, transportation, maintenance costs, hazardous waste clean-up etc.

Rip up the blank check to the DOE!
Allow me to borrow Nancy Regans expression JUST SAY NO!!!!! 1.1

E679

637

My name is Kathie Sue Wooten. I am here
1.1 tonite to take a stand ~~against~~ the Special
Isotope Seperator. I am representing the children
we see around us today, the children still being
nurtured in their mothers wombs and those
future generations that have not yet been
conceived.

We do not need a SIS in Idaho, or any
place else in the United States. Nuclear
holocaust looms at large and everyone
of our doorsteps as it is now.

6.5.5 The only true gift we can leave our
children is a clean, healthy Mother Earth.
6.5.5 Plants such as the SIS will only increase
the liklihood of our earth being hopelessly
raped beyond repair. It is up to our
generation now, to see to it that our
future generations are not left with
the irrepairable damage weapon grade
plutonium can bring.

Our children and all future generations
have a right to grow up in this world and lead
full happy resourceful lives. The manufacturing
of weapon grade plutonium to reinforce the defense
departments stock pile can turn resourceful lives
into nightmares. We must stop this deadly
spiral here and now.

It is only right that future generations 2.7.2
have the same chance of growing and learning
as we have had. Stop Nuclear weapon
growth now. Say NO to SIS! 4.13

Kathie Sue Wooten
1122 W. Fort
Boise, IDAHO
83701

E680

Alicia Flinn
906 West Hays #4
Boise, Idaho
83702

1.1 I am opposed to construction of the SIS, be it in Idaho or elsewhere.

At Saturday's hearings I was accused by an SIS supporter of being opposed to technology. I do not oppose technology per se, but I believe that technology must be closely monitored. Just as a speaker that testified earlier differentiated between good jobs and bad jobs, so we must discern between good technology
2.7.9 (that which benefits all humankind), and bad technology (that which is inherently destructive). The SIS represents destructive technology. The economic effects will not be long term nor beneficial. Above all, the project is not sensible, practical, or life-affirming. It is insane.

As citizens we are constantly propagandized to believe that our national security, "our way of life", is under attack by the
3.4 Soviets. If we in any way relax our nuclear buildup, Commies will invade "our back yard" and eventually the United States. Scare tactics such as this terrorize some American citizens into supporting projects, such as the SIS, which are not in our best interests. Some of our elected officials are attempting to lead us down a path of fear that will only benefit our gigantic military-industrial complex. Let's not follow.

Choose option #4 of "no action". Idaho can do better by investing in projects that will enrich our lives, rather than endanger them.

638

E681

March 26, 1988

TESTIMONY OF: Patricia A. Truman

SUBMITTED TO: Department of Energy

Exhibit 681

TOPIC: Special Isotope Separator Project

There are many Idahoans who are in favor of the Department of Energy's choice of our state as the preferred site for the S.I.S.(Special Isotope Separator) plutonium refining plant. I am puzzled with their stand. For now, disregard the fact that the U.S. already has enough nuclear weapons to maintain deterrence indefinitely with a 100-ton weapons grade plutonium inventory. For now, also, disregard the fact that the economic boost to Idaho would last only seven to eight years --then, a bust for those who had S.I.S. jobs. Do, carefully, regard the fact that weapons grade plutonium, plutonium-239, is an extremely hazardous radioactive material that remains active (dangerous) for 250,000 years. Idaho's economic strongholds, tourism and agriculture, would lie constantly under the threat, remote but very real, of ruin from an on-site or transportation accident involving plutonium or plutonium-contaminated waste: plutonium causes cancer and genetic damage in people. Idahoans and our western state neighbors would be the people living with the threat, hurt badly by an unnecessary intrusion into our lives and livelihoods by plutonium.

4.13

5.27.10

5.24.27

5.27.2

I am not puzzled by the fact that there are Minnesotans and Iowans and Texans and Rhode Islanders, and New Yorkers and Washington, D.C.-ites who are in favor of S.I.S. in Idaho. But Idahoans? I am one who believes that a new plutonium refinery should not be built anywhere in our state or in our country, whose people and resources deserve much higher regard than what the S.I.S. plant represents.

1.1

Patricia A. Truman
2419 Pleasanton
Boise, Idaho 83702
336-3679 (home) 343-3688 (work)

Patricia A. Truman
3-26-88

E682

639

3.2.13

Nathan Lundquist Exhibit 682
411 S. 4th
Boise, Idaho 83705

Historic Background

MARCH 1 1954: 240 JAPANESE, polynesians, and americans servicemen were radiated by the open air blast of the Nuclear bomb Bravo in the MARSHALL ISLAND CHAINS. This left hundreds of Natives homeless due to the fact that these Home Islands were to be radioactive for THOUSANDS of year.

THE incident was said to be a mistake.

BETWEEN 1957 - 1961: THOUSANDS OF U.S. servicemen and civilians were subject to the effects of open air blast of Nuclear weapons in tests to see the effects of radiation in combat situations.

This included MARCHING servicemen through ground zero after the detonation (A highly radioactive area) of the bomb, and placing servicemen in trenches less than 4 miles from the center of the detonation.

For years afterward THOUSANDS OF servicemen came down with case of cancer, and other radiation caused disease.

THE gov't. refused to pay any damages. THEIR response was pretty much A half-hearted (whoops/sorry).

MARCH 11, 1958: AN Atomic Bomb Accidently Fell From A AirForce Bomber ON the town OF MARS BLUFF, SOUTH CAROLINA. EVEN though the bomb didn't detonate, the chemical detonator did, spreading A wide ring OF PLUTONIUM CONTAMINATION.

JAN. 3, 1961

3 worker were killed IN AN explosion AT the SL-1 Nuclear reactor outside OF IDAHO FALLS. THE reactor control room was so radioactive that rescue workers could ONLY work FOR minutes at A time to recover the bodies in the reactor.

THE bodies were so radioactive that parts OF the workers had to be sealed in LEAD and Buried ALONG with the AMBULANCE that they were carried in, with other Nuclear waste.

5.1.46

SEPT. 27, 1977:

A truck carrying a radioactive substance known AS YELLOWCRICK overturned ON A highway IN COLORADO.

THE local AUTHORITIES cleaned up the substance (without proper protection WEAR).

specialist stated THAT IF the truck WAS carrying plutonium the AREA would have been totally inhabitable FOR millions OF years.

OCT. 5, 1966:

THE ENRICO FERMI Atomic power station outside OF Detroit came to within minutes OF MELTING DOWN. IF this would have happened Detroit and A large section OF MICHIGAN would have been radiated, causing THE DEATH OF THOUSANDS OF people and leaving the AREA A completely devasted waste land.

E683

5.29.97

WE ARE told that S.I.S. is SAFE, and that eventhough highly toxic, and dangerous plutonium will be carried though our state, the CHANCES OF ANY Accident OR terrorist ~~attack~~ incident is pretty un-likely.

THEY'VE BEEN SAYING this FOR over 40 years Now, yet incidents keep Happening!

Nuclear power and BOMB ~~construction~~ ARE UN-SAFE.

4.13

THE production OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS is Not ONLY SAFE but immoral.

I've Heard over and over again About the moral QUESTION OF The S.I.S. project.

IN MY EYES their is No More OF A ~~question~~ QUESTION about the MORALITY OF The production OF PLUTONIUM ~~is~~ as there is a ~~question about the~~ MORAL QUESTION about RAPE OF child MOLESTATION. All three ARE MORALLY depraved and sick.

1.1

HUMANITY Needs No More FEAR OF HATE ~~that~~ THAT PLUTONIUM ~~causes~~ and the The spector OF NUCLEAR WAR CAUSES.

No to S.I.S.

640

Exhibit683

Deanna Thiebert - 411 S. 4th, Boise Id. 83702

6.5.11

~~As~~ On May 15th I am due to have my first child. ~~I will not raise~~ ~~my children~~ I am here to remind you we really are making this decision how, the kids being born today & tomorrow I plan to raise my baby in Idaho as it ~~is today~~ is now, but if the SIS project goes through I will leave Idaho. ~~The way things are going right to destroy the~~

NO S.I.S.

Deanna Thiebert

1.1

March 27 1988

Marie Luke
1000 N. Liberty st.
Space # 71
Boise Id. 83702

Public Record
SIS project Hearings
Boise City Hall

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter in regard to the proposed SIS project. I feel this project is an unnecessary health threat to the environment, wildlife, and general public. I do not want Idaho reduced to a radioactive waste dump. I do not want our wildlife to suffer from the hands of a few. I do not want our drinking water to be polluted. I do not want plutonium to be transported across Idaho. I feel this project too costly, hazardous, and unnecessary a price to pay for a few promised jobs. As an Idahoan and U.S. citizen I say NO to the SIS.

5.1.1

5.24.30

1.1

Sincerely,

Marie Luke

Marie Luke

641

My name is Dan Pilotte, I live at 1708 Bronan, Boise Idaho 83705. I want to go on record as being against the construction of the SIS in Arco Idaho, Richland Washington, Aiken South Carolina, or anywhere for that matter. 1.1

I went to Junior High School and High School in South-Western Idaho, leaving to attend the University [illegible] for four years, and returned to Boise four years ago. During the last four years, I have taught in Idaho's public schools, for three of these years at an elementary school, and I now am a teacher at the high School level.

I work daily with children and adolescents, and I am concerned with their future, with their children's future, and with all of our future's here in Idaho if the SIS is allowed to be built at the INEL 6.5.5

FSNIC

In spring of 1986 a group of people from Hollywood, California, showed up in SouthEastern Idaho, to check out the terrain of that portion of our State, to ascertain whether or not it would be conducive to the filming of a movie based on a Children's cartoon called "He Man and the Master's of the Universe". This cartoon has in it an evil character named "Skeletor" who resides at a fortress called "Snake Mountain". These Hollywood people wanted to construct Skeletor's Snake Mountain" Complete with man-made volcanoes, which would burn piles of old tires in order to create the image of actual live volcanoes.

In September of 1986, the Hollywood people decided not to film the movie in Idaho, and instead opted to film the movie elsewhere, even though it was much more expensive to go elsewhere to film this movie.

On the front page of the Idaho Statesman on September 9th 1986, they ran an article about the decision of the movie makers to pull out of Idaho, and one of the main reasons for this decision was the difficulty they were having in obtaining permits

to create smoke by burning tires.

Now, in the spring of 1988, a group of people from the D.O.E. are [redacted] in SouthEastern Idaho, to ascertain whether or not it would be conducive to the making of a project, which could be called "Reagan and the Masters of the Universe". In this project there is, in their eyes, a benevolent character named Plutonium, and they want to construct a fortress for this character called the Special Isotope Separator.

These East Coast people want to construct this fortress over our Snake River Aquifer, complete with their man made volcanoes, which will burn something ~~250,000~~ 20,000 years more toxic than nuclear time.

We stopped them once Idaho, we can stop them again.

I urge you, Ladies & Gentleman, to say no SIS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

THANK YOU

Daniel James Pilotte

642

MY NAME IS JAMES FEASE, I'M 18 YEARS OLD, AND I CAN DIE FOR MY COUNTRY. I CAN SMOKE CIGARETTES UNTIL I DROP I CAN JUMP OFF A 15 STORY BUILDING AND SPLAT ALL OVER THE PAVEMENT. I CAN PUT A .22 calliber revolver up to my temple and pull the trigger. I CAN ACCEPT A PLEUTONIUM FACTORY IN MY STATE. BUT ALL THESE THINGS SOUND SO ABSURD. I WANT TO LIVE. I HAVE THAT RIGHT.

I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN IDAHO, AND I THEN MOVED TO HAWAII, AND FROM THERE TO ALASKA. BOTH PLACES ARE BEAUTIFUL, BUT I'M BACK IN IDAHO. AND FOR GOOD REASONS. I LIKE THE FEELING OF BEING ABLE TO LOOK AROUND AND SEE THAT SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD IS IN MY BACK YARD. I SHOULD HOPE TO GOD THAT MY CHILDREN WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THE SAME THING. 6.5.5

IF I LET MYSELF IGNORE THIS SIS PLAN, I DON'T THINK I COULD EVER LOOK MY CHILDREN IN THE EYES. I'D BE TOO ASHAMED. IDAHO IS TO GREAT TO LITTER. ~~BEFORE~~ AND I ~~FOR OUR CHILDREN~~ ~~FIGHT BECAUSE~~ MY CHILDREN GROW UP IN A WORLD OF NUCLEAR TRASH. 1.1

~~JAMES~~ FEASE
411 S. 4th St.
BOISE, ID 83702

E687

Exhibit 687

See Tim all for all your guys did a great job you produced a big book that makes no sense, ~~[illegible]~~ thank

Hello, I'm Jason Brockett I reside at (below)

~~I would like to start things off by having all of you stand up. (wait until people stand)...Now at the count of three I want all of you to scream as if you were scared...O.K....1...2...3 (Hope that people scream.)~~

~~(wait until quiet, then ask people to be seated.)~~

~~That is what it would sound like if you all found out that you were going to die in a nuclear accident caused by human error right now.~~ (Brief pause) I am speaking from a casual standpoint.

I am not up here to throw confusing technical data at you I am up here to make you think...just think.

Plutonium was well named after Pluto the god of death and the underworld. I'm sorry but I do not want to have a god of death live in my state. Death is the farthest thing from my mind at my age. (Brief pause)

5.1.20 Do to Idahos' simplistic and uncomplicated nature we really have not had to think much about the dangers of a serious nuclear accident in our state , until now. Personally I would like to keep it that way.

1.1 If you hav'nt noticed by now I am highly against the S.I.S. project.

Why should we help our war happy leaders make any more plutonium when the United states already has more than 23,000 nuclear warheads. ~~Grrr~~.. the U.S. alone has enough nuclear power to destroy the entire world four times over! Do you really want any more of this deathly power...again, i'm sorry but I don't. ~~Plutonium can be recycled, it decays so slowly can be reused~~

4.13 ~~The people in favor of the S.I.S. project just do not seem~~ 90 tons in stockpile at another 20 owned by foreigners.

5.1.1 to understand the fact that accidents can happen. I sure the hell don't want to be around when one does occur.

Let me give you a classic example of a nuclear accident that could very easily happen to anyone...Chernobyl, in Russia that ACCIDENT killed hundreds of innocent people and seriously injured many others. Just think of all the grief that all those people went through. Just a little to much grief for my tastes thank you!

I am an individual deeply concerned about the safety of my family, friends, Idahoans, and myself... that is why I'm saying what everyone else is saying...

" JUST SAY NO !!!"

Possible exit of transportation is I-84

3-28-88

Jason L. Brockett
1502 Rovian
Boise, ID.
83705

643

E688

Exhibit 688

My name is Bette Carlson and I live at 2815 Woody Dr. in Boise, Id. Thank-you for the opportunity to speak tonight.

I oppose the S.I.S. (Special Isotope Seperator) proposed for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory ~~(INEL)~~ for the following environmentally related reasons: 1.1

* there is a potential for an accident due to an earthquake near the site. Such an accident would result in nuclear plutonium contaminating the underground aquifer which is vital to Idaho. 5.12.1

* disposal of nuclear waste is a specialized problem ~~that~~ that has the potential of scaring, contaminating, and polluting the land, 5.30.5.10

* transportation of nuclear materials to the I.N.E.L. site via Idaho highways is a danger to all of Idaho's citizens. 5.29.85

* there is no solid guarantee or ultimate safeguard which prevents a leakage of radiation at the I.N.E.L. site. Such a leakage could threaten the lives and health of many persons in the region. 5.1.36

* the safety and health of the I.N.E.L. workers, and the immediate communities nearest the site are vulnerable. Plutonium is a dangerous and deadly material. There is no fail-safe plan to prevent the possibility of an accident which would jeopardize workers and communities. 5.24.27 5.24.25

E689

Exhibit 689

SIS 3-25-88

PRESENTATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT AT THE INEL .

MY NAME IS : JOHN P. BYROM. I LIVE AT 1797 SHASTA STREET IN IDAHO FALLS. 83402. I HAVE LIVED IN IDAHO FALLS SINCE 1-7-52.

CURRENT POSITION: RETIRED. I HAVE WORKED WITH RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS AT THE CANCER RESEARCH HOSPITAL IN OAK RIDGE TENNESSEE AND IN IDAHO AT THE INEL. I WAS A CERTIFIED HEALTH PHYSICIST AND FORMER TECHNICAL WRITER AT THE INEL. WITH EXPERIENCE AT THE MATERIALS TEST REACTOR, TEST AREA NORTH, SPECIAL POWER EXCURSION REACTOR TEST. AND CENTRAL FACILITIES AREA INCLUDING THE OLD WASTE DISPOSAL AREA, AT THE INEL.

1.1 SIS POSITION: I AM FOR BUILDING THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PLANT AT THE INEL. MY REASONING FOR THIS POSITION IS AS FOLLOWS:

5.27.9.2 1. THE PROJECT WILL INTRODUCE A NEW PRODUCTION LINE TECHNOLOGY, AT LEAST ONE I THINK IS NEW, TO THIS AREA. THE SPIN-OFF WILL, I BELIEVE, BENEFIT THE LOCAL ECONOMY AS WELL AS THE STATE.

5.28.2 2. THIS PROJECT IS NEW, IT IS CURRENT STATE OF THE ART, NOT THE 40 YEAR OLD. PLUS, TECHNOLOGY OF THE PRODUCTION REACTORS NOW OPERATING. I AM MUCH IN FAVOR OF INTRODUCING STATE OF THE ART CONDITIONS INTO IDAHO AND I BELIEVE WE CAN KEEP IDAHO SOLVENT AND IN BETTER INDUSTRIAL SHAPE WHETHER IT BE IN AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING OR SIMPLY SERVICES.

2.2.15 3. THIS NEW PROJECT IS DESIGNED NOT TO CREATE NEW RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS BUT TO UTILIZE THOSE THAT WE ALREADY HAVE. I GREATLY FAVOR THIS CONCEPT OVER THE BUILDING OR USE OF NEW PRODUCTION FACILITIES TO CREATE THE SAME THING PLUS A HOST OF UNWANTED BY-PRODUCTS. THE

5.2.11 REACTORS PRODUCING PLUTONIUM ARE GETTING QUITE OLD AND REPRESENT A TECHNOLOGY 40 YEARS OLD AND OLDER. WE NEED TO REPLACE THESE UNITS WITH UP TO DATE MACHINES, IF WE HAVE TO REPLACE THEM. THEY NEED TO BE REPLACED WITH STATE OF THE ART NEW EQUIPMENT. SINCE THIS IS A 10 YEAR PLUS PROPOSITION AT BEST, WHEN STARTED, THE USE OF AVAILABLE MATERIAL SEEMS TO ME TO BE THE BEST SOLUTION. PERHAPS WITH OTHER PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND POSSIBLE NEW TREATIES, IF OUR ELECTED OFFICIALS WILL PRACTICE WHAT THEY PREACH, THE REACTORS WILL NOT BE NEEDED AFTER ALL. (A VERY FOND WISH.)

5.29.95 4. THE TRANSPORTATION OF FEED STOCK FOR THE SIS DOES NOT SEEM TO BE A PROBLEM. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED RULES AND CONTAINERS WHICH COULD HANDLE THE LOAD. ACCIDENTS HAVE NOT BEEN A PROBLEM, BASED ON CURRENT STATISTICS. SINCE THERE HAS BEEN NO LOSS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL IN TRANSIT I DON'T CONSIDER TRANSPORTATION TO BE A PROBLEM.

5.26.6 ? STORAGE OF THE FEED MATERIAL WAS NOT COVERED TO ANY DEGREE IN THE EIS AND REMAINS A QUESTION IN MY MIND. I DO NOT KNOW THAT THE STORAGE AREA CAN ACCOMMODATE THE INCREASED LOAD THAT THE SIS WOULD PLACE ON IT.?

5.4.2 5. THE BY-PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN THIS PROJECT MAY, IN THE LONG RUN, HAVE ANOTHER OUTLET AS POWER SOURCES FOR THE SPACE PROGRAM. THIS IN TURN COULD LEAD TO ANOTHER INDUSTRY FOR THIS AREA. ONE IN WHICH WE ARE ON THE INSIDE TRACT AND LEADING THE FIELD.

6. ECONOMICALLY, THE ESTIMATED 1700 JOBS THAT MIGHT BE CREATED IS MORE THAN A WELCOME BONUS. I HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH YOUNGSTERS SINCE I ARRIVED IN IDAHO FALLS. THE SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS IS THAT MOST OF THEM MOVE AWAY FROM IDAHO TO BE ABLE TO GET JOBS PAYING ENOUGH TO LIVE ON. I HEAR OF VERY FEW OF THE THOUSANDS OF YOUNGSTERS I HAVE TAUGHT RETURNING TO THIS AREA TO WORK. 5.27.7.16

7. THE DOE, ACCORDING TO THE EIS IS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A SUPPLY OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. I WOULD PREFER THIS SUPPLY TO COME FROM EXISTING MATERIALS RATHER THAN PRODUCE MORE OF THE SAME TO SERVE THE SAME PURPOSE. THIS PROJECT DOES JUST THAT, USING SCRAPS AND OLD FUEL THAT HAS THE REQUIRED CONTENT OF WANTED MATERIALS, A BOOST TO OUR RECYCLING PROGRAM. 5.28.2

8. I HEAR MUCH COMMENT ON THE RADIATION-CONTAMINATION PROBLEM. YET TO MY MEMORY THERE HAS NOT BEEN A PROBLEM AT THE INEL THAT AFFECTED IDAHO FALLS IN THE 37 PLUS YEARS I HAVE BEEN IN THIS AREA. I BELIEVE THAT SAYS SOMETHING OF THE SAFETY PROGRAM AT THE INEL.

9. IN REGARDS TO THE SAFETY PROGRAM, THERE IS OF RECORD OVER 100 INDIVIDUALS IN THE LOCAL HEALTH PHYSICS SOCIETY, OF WHICH 11 ARE CERTIFIED NATIONALLY. THIS IS LESS THAN HALF OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN RADIATION-CONTAMINATION SAFETY AT THE INEL. 5.24.23

10. THERE ARE CLOSE TO 50 INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PEOPLE IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL SAFETY FIELDS (FIRE, IND. HYG., IND. SAF. ETC). BY SHEAR NUMBERS ALONE THIS SPEAKS HIGHLY FOR THE SAFETY PROGRAM.

11. A FITTING CONTINUATION , OR CIRCLE IF YOU PREFER : NUCLEAR POWER WAS USED AT THE INEL IN 1951 TO PRODUCE LIGHT.
NOW IN THE 1988-93 ERA LIGHT MAY BE USED TO REFINE MATERIALS WHICH MAY IN TURN PRODUCE POWER.

THANK YOU.

John P Byrom

644

E690

Exhibit 690

645

TESTIMONY FOR SIS HEARINGS

Prepared by: James Michael Bird
1095 Canyon Ave.
Idaho Falls, Ida. 83402
March 25, 1988

I wish, as do most all, that Americans could live in a world of peace. History has shown that any nation which is not willing to defend its ideals does not last long. America would quickly find that its borders are not secure if it is not willing to bear the burden of maintaining a position of strength among the nations of the world. A quick look at the problems that exist today among the weaker nations on this continent will give credance to this thought. We as residents of Idaho have just as much responsibility in maintaining America's strength as any other American no matter where they live. We are now engaged in a debate as to whether or not we are willing to take our place in keeping America strong. There are those who would argue that we have done our share. It is true that many have sacrificed much, but to keep these sacrifices from being in vain we must continue to do our part.

There are those who argue that the SIS project is not necessary, that it is too dangerous, that having plutonium over the Snake River aquifer is asking for the ruination of our land and economy, that the influx of people will ruin our lifestyle, that it will change the emphasis of the INEL from peace to war, and so on.

The SIS facility is necessary. The methods it will use will have beneficial spin-offs that will improve our quality of life. It's construction will benefit our economy both on an immediate basis and long term. Plutonium can be handled safely. There are products at the INEL now that are much more difficult to handle in a safe manner and they are. We already have plutonium at one of the facilities and have had for many years. There have been no adverse effects mentioned about this facitity. The SIS will help reduce the storage in various places of materials with plutonium in them. It will help reduce the need for a reactor to produce more plutonium. It will help meet the need for weapons grade plutonium. These weapons stand as a deterrent to those who would use their own nuclear resources to hold the world in bondage. There are those who argue that we degrade the peacful purposes of the INEL. They forget the NRF facility. Here, the navy has an intensive training facilty for its nuclear ships and testing facility for its prototype designs. Would these same people argue that our navy is not necessarty for maintaining peace?

6.4.1

5.24.27

2.2.2

3.3.1

On March 23, 1988, our governor vetoed the budgets for education on the basis that the legislature had not provided enough to help Idaho have a sound educational system. I taught in the Idaho Falls school system for 7 years and had to take a vow of poverty to do so. I have seen many excellent teachers come and go for the same reasons I had to leave. My family deserved better than a poverty level existance. I'm sure the influx of revenues to the state coffers would be a great help in improving the educational system of our state. This will in turn lead to the influx of other industries to Idaho that have stayed away due to the lack of our state's support for education.

5.27.15.1

5.27.9.1

Our area has a large, well trained construction force needing work. We will lose these people if there is no work for them. There loss will erode the rest of the economy of this area. We can ill afford this. My family goes back five generations in Eastern Idaho and I do not wish to leave this area. The simple fact is if it isn't econmically feasible for me to stay then I must leave. I am involved in the construction industry, and I'll be the first to admit that I am biased in my opinion as to the need of this project. I am a resident of this area and have been all my life. I feel that I have a right to be biased.

5.27.7.16

I am in favor of building the SIS at the INEL, and to those who oppose, I grant them their opinions and agree that we disagree. I wish that all such facilities were unnecessay and that the resources used to build this facility could be used for peaceful purposes. Until that day, we must continue to do our part.

1.1

Thank you,

Mike Bird

Exhibit 641

Bonneville County Republican Women
Idaho Falls, Idaho

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE SIS PROJECT, MARCH 30, 1988

Mr. Chairman; Ladies, and Gentlemen.
My name is Bertha M. Cartee; my address is 12005 South Sunrise Circle, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83404. I am president of Bonneville County Republican Women and speaking on behalf of Bonneville County Republican Women by authority of majority vote of the Executive Committee.

Some of my remarks will rebut statements made by the opposition to the SIS project at the hearings last Friday.

Bonneville County Republican Women believe that:

3.4 * We should first-of-all maintain weapon-grade plutonium stores to establish a strong national defense posture in order to NEGOTIATE from a position of strength, not weakness, in our efforts toward world peace and friendship.

1.1 * We should develop this SIS system that recovers plutonium 239 as weapon-grade from present stores because it increases our stores more efficiently and with less hazardous emission than when it is produced by reactors.

5.28.2 * We should develop the SIS system so as to be able to ready plutonium stores for USE RAPIDLY,,if necessary, and with less hazardous emission than if produced by reactors.

4.5 * The SIS supplements the service life of our present plutonium-producing reactors, extending their service-life and making better use of those facilities - also somewhat balancing the cost of the SIS.

5.28.6 * The SIS system could produce more plutonium of various kinds and grades, and by-products, for VARIOUS uses, possibly as a thermal source for generating electrical power for space satellites, as mentioned in the Environmental Impact Statement.

5.2.10 * This system does NOT duplicate a "blending" system (which adds plutonium 240 to pure plutonium to impurify it to weapon-grade) but rather enhances fuel-grade plutonium TO weapon-grade by removing plutonium 240 to weapon-grade percentage.

* Pure plutonium and weapon-grade plutonium cannot be used interchangeably in weapons; therefore, standardization is required for efficient and maximum use of stores.

5.28.6 The system, with planning and/or serendipity, might develop by-products with even more diversified uses.

Bonneville County Republican Women
Idaho Falls, Idaho

* In-use operation of this type of laser system could augment research done with the laser at the Lawrence-Livermore Laboratories, expanding research capability and not limiting it to one facility. 5.27.9.5

* Present plutonium stores are at Hanford, Washington and Aiken, South Carolina so that the stores require transport regardless of which of the three sites is selected. 5.29.32

* Transportation accident risks have been carefully analyzed and found to be less than 1.6 x 10-5th percent of the risk of health effects to the same population from background radiation. 5.29.97

* Waste emission is calculated to be exceedingly low and easily manageable with present procedures. 5.3.8

* The INEL NEEDS to engage in NEW projects to remain a vital part of nuclear research and that our local economy and culture is enriched because of the vitality of the INEL. 5.27.7.16

Thank you for this opportunity to express our opinions.

Exhibit 692

TESTIMONY ON PROPOSED SIS PROJECT
By Jean Elle, 7 Dartmouth, Pocatello, Idaho 83201
At Idaho Falls, Idaho, March 30, 1988

1.1 I am against the SIS for the following reasons: First, what is to be done with the nuclear waste? Somehow I am not reassured by the suggestion that it is such a small amount in relation to that which is already being "temporarily managed" there that we need not

5.30.3.1 concern ourselves about it. I hate to keep beating a dead horse, but this problem will not go away by itself and there is no answer in sight yet. If storage is no problem, why has this country not yet found a permanent repository even though we have been searching for a

3.2.8 way for more than thirty years? If it is safe, why is the state of Washington seeking a multimillion dollar fund to start cleaning up the N-Reactor at Hanford, the very one that has been producing weapons-grade plutonium until it was shut down recently? Once upon a time that project was touted as being safe and clean just as the INEL proposal is now.

I have two concerns about the Environmental Impact Statement: (1) Why was the disclaimer printed on the inside front cover to the effect that the U.S. Government and its agencies do not

2.3 necessarily concur with its findings and furthermore do not accept any responsibility for its content? If they are to fund it to the tune of a billion dollars, why shouldn't they be responsible for it? And if not they, then who is responsible for it?

(2) As I read the Statement, I kept coming across oft-repeated buzz phrases: "...more readily respond to increased needs for national defense,". . ."flexibility in need for rapid

4.7.1 increases in weapons-grade plutonium production,". . ."redundancy in production capacity. . ." etc., etc. Why the urgency? Why the need for redundancy? Does this mean that the unthinkable

2.7.8 is now acceptable? Are we talking about nuclear war? If not, what <u>are</u> we talking about, and how much redundancy is needed to blow up this wonderful, fragile planet of ours, the only

6.2 place we have to live? HOW MUCH? What is seven years' local prosperity measured against that future?

So, how can we get off this crazy merry-go-round of self-destruction? The only way is to stop paying for the ride. And Idaho has the chance to lead the way by <u>VOTING NO ON SIS.</u>

Exhibit 693

Dennis Howell
14787 Earth Lane
Pocatello, Idaho 83202

I love Idaho. I was born and raised here as was my parents. I have lived all of my life in this great state except for time spent in the service of my country and pursuing an education.

I love the United States of America. I love the freedoms and strengths of the constitution. We all enjoy the liberty and blessings of this choice land.

I believe that this land and the constitution were ordained of God. I believe that we must exercise wisdom and righteousness to maintain these principles that we too often take for granted. They will not always be there unless we take the precautions and use wisdom to preserve them.

Freedom isn't free! It costs dearly. All one has to do is to study the history of this country to see how many lives have been given and how much expense has occurred as our freedoms have been defended by the many great patriots of this land. Like our ancestors, we must always be alert and ready to do our part to secure the blessings of liberty.

When I first contemplated the question of whether or not I thought that the S I S should or should not be built I tried to analyze why congress would want it built. That seemed fairly simple to me. All I had to do was remember the Preamble To The Constitution: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Deputy Energy Secretary Troy Wade, the former manager of the I N E L, said it was imperitive the nation not leave a legacy of old production facilities and technology, and S I S will provide a "leading edge technology" for plutonium production. 4.5

Wade conceded that opponents of the S I S are right when they say there is no immediate need for the plutonium the project will make available. 4.10.4

" That is a fact, and we do not dispute it," he said. "However, neither our opponents nor ourselves can accurately predict the nuclear materials requirements a decade from now."

We cannot "provide for the common Defence" by being weak or unprepared. We cannot " secure the blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity" 3.4

Exhibit 694

by being so naive as to think that the Russians, Cubas and the Irans will all play by the same set of rules as we do. In case you have forgotten just think back to December 7, 1941. If that doesn't do it then remember the rules that the Nazi's played by during World War Two. Some say that would never happen again. Some people would have you believe that national defense is not necessary to ensure our freedoms. Thomas Cochran says we need to cancel the S I S. He said we don't need the insurance. Well maybe thats OK, but what happens if he is wrong. I wonder if he has cancelled his insurance.

You know, I watched the imported experts as they were tooting their own horns and proclaiming their self-proclaimed expert testimony. The lights were dimmed for a minute or two and you know what, there wasn't even a hint of a halo from any of them. I guess they are just mortals too.

Do you think that you can believe the actors that they have paid to spread their pseudo innuendos? Would you believe someone whose job it is to entertain people by always playing a role.

One of their actresses stands with the Boulder Mountains in the background and tells viewers that the government wants to build a plutonium plant in Idaho for nuclear bombs. "Maybe thats OK, says Ms Heningway. "Some say no nuclear accident could ever happen on our highways. Some say there will never be another Idaho earth quake. But are we willing to pay the price if they are wrong?" But if they are right Mariel, are you and your unborn child willing to pay the price?

4.15.4 Lets, just for a minute examine some facts. Who does not want the S I S built? Liz Paul, Thomas Cochran, Dan Reicher and Ted McKinley.

Now lets see who has requested that it be built. The President of The United States, The Congress of The United States, The U. S. Department of Energy and Troy Wade, The U. S. Secretary of Defense, The Honorable Governor Andrus, all local Mayors and chambers of Commerence, plus legions of Southeast Idahoans. We are United!

Don"t you supose that George Washington had his Liz Pauls, and Abraham Linclon had his Thomas Cochrans and Dan Riechers to contend with? Certainly, But aren't you glad they persisted in their endeavors to "provide for the Common Defence" and "secure the Blessings of Liberty".

Do you want your "freedom insurance canceled?" Are you putting all your trust in an arms agreement with Russia? Are you going to put our national freedom into the hands of a nation that won't even let God into its borders?

1.1 Not me! I'm taking the proven path. I'm going to continue to sustain the leaders of this great Nation whom, I believe, are inspired by The Almighty.

YES, YES, YES, S I S!

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My name is Bruce Campbell.

I live at 218 North State in Rigby.

I moved to Idaho in 1978.

I publish the East Idaho Business Magazine that is sent to virtually every business in Eastern Idaho, including the towns closest to the INEL - Idaho Falls, Arco, Rigby, Shelley, Rexburg, Blackfoot, and Pocatello. Last week over 9,000 copies of the East Idaho Business Magazine were delivered to businesses in Eastern Idaho. In that issue appeared four articles discussing the SIS project.

The first article was written by Jim Reed, who stated that the primary function of the SIS project is to enhance the security of our nation. 4.15.4

Mr. Reed sees the SIS project as an opportunity for those of us who live in Eastern Idaho to contribute our skills and our time to the defense of our nation. Mr. Reed also wrote that the SIS project would create jobs, enhancing our economy and enabling Eastern Idahoans to do a better job with our educational systems and business communities. 5.27.6.1

The second article appearing in the East Idaho Business Magazine was by Congressman Richard Stallings of Idaho. Congressman Stallings stated that after carefully reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement and considering public comments, he believes the SIS facility is safe — and needed. He stated that the project is cost effective and will provide needed flexibility in our country's plutonium production capability. Congressman Stallings stressed that the INEL has a good public safety and environmental protection record and he is convinced that there are no significant public health risks, environmental impacts, transportation problems, or safety concerns associated with the project. Congressman Stallings says he believes the majority of Idahoans support this project.

5.28.2

5.24.23

Republicans were represented in the magazine with an article by Senator Steve Symms of Idaho. Senator Symms article stressed the need to differentiate between the facts - and fiction. Senator Symms stated that the SIS project has wide support, including both Senators from Idaho, the DOD, the DOE, the National Security Council, and the Congress. Senator Symms ended his article with the statement - Besides the benefit to our national security, the facility will give a much needed boost to Idaho's ailing economy, and make the INEL a world leader in laser technology.

5.27.9.2

The fourth article was written by two professors at Idaho State University in Pocatello, Dr. Ronald D. Balsley and Dr. J. Frank Harmon. This article discussed practical and potential economic benefits from projects such as the SIS and suggested that with the SIS and other high-technology INEL projects, new markets and opportunities exist for Idaho.

5.27.6.1

All four articles discussed the facts about the SIS project. The reaction I have received from these articles has been 100% in favor of the SIS project being located at INEL. There can be no question that the INEL is ideally suited for this project and that the local business community is strongly supportive of this project being located at INEL. Technology transfer is of particular interest to businesses, vocational-technical schools, and universities located in Idaho. This project will bring some of the best and latest technology to Idaho. The SIS will bring Idaho long and short term employment, a larger and more stable tax base, and most importantly, provide our children the opportunity to stay and work in Idaho.

5.27.15.1

5.27.6.1

5.27.4.5

650

3.2.2 Those of us who live in Eastern Idaho know that the INEL has a long established concern about the environment, the community and the personal safety of all the citizens in Idaho. We have ultimate trust in the INEL because of their past performance record in Eastern Idaho.

1.1 After reviewing all the available data on the proposed SIS project at the INEL, and after seeing and hearing the overwhelming support from the people of Eastern Idaho, the East Idaho Business Magazine finds that we must wholly support this project.

We are proud to join the long and distinguished group of people who have given their personal time and support for the project - Governor Cecil Andrus, Senator Steve Symms, Senator Jim McClure, Congressman Richard Stallings, Mayor Tom Campbell, the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Pocatello Chamber of Commerce, the IBEW and other labor groups, and the overwhelming majority of business people in Eastern Idaho.

For those visitors to Idaho who oppose the defense policy of the United States, we hope you've been able to enjoy the beauty of Idaho and we wish you a safe trip home. Thank you.

E695

Exhibit 695

MR. EIGUREN. ECT

MY NAME IS STEVE RITCHIE. I HAVE LIVED IN IDAHO FALLS FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS AND AM PROUD TO BE A NATIVE IDAHOEN. I AM MARRIED AND HAVE THREE CHILDREN. I GRADUATED FROM IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY AND HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AS A TEACHER BY IDAHO FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT #91 FOR THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS. I AM A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. THE IDAHO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND THE IDAHO FALLS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. TODAY I AM NOT SPEAKING AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY GROUP BUT AS A CONCERNED CITIZEN.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND THE IDAHO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION HAVE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND A NUCLEAR FREEZE. I WOULD LIKE TO QUOTE THE POSITION ADOPTED BY THE 1987 NEA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY. RESOLUTION I- 31. NUCLEAR FREEZE "THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION BELIEVES THAT NUCLEAR WAR, THE COMMON ENEMY OF ALL NATIONS AND PEOPLES, IS NOT SURVIVABLE. THE ASSOCIATION URGES THE UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER NATIONS TO ADOPT A VERIFIABLE FREEZE ON THE TESTING, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, UPGRADING, EMPLACEMENT, AND DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ALL SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO DELIVER NUCLEAR WEAPONS. TO THAT END, THE ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BILATERAL TREATY WITH THE U.S.S.R. FOR THE CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING, PROVIDING IT CONTAINS ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY, INCLUDING ON-SITE INSPECTIONS."

THE IDAHO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION IN 1987 ADOPTED RESOLUTION D-16. CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, THIS RESOLUTION STATES "THE IDAHO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION BELIEVES THAT WAR IS THE COMMON ENEMY OF ALL NATIONS AND PEOPLES AND CALLS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO CREATE A WORLD WITHOUT BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL OR NUCLEAR WEAPONS."

AS AN EDUCATOR I STRONGLY SUPPORT BOTH OF THESE RESOLUTIONS AND BELIEVE THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
4.14 SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION FACILITY WOULD ONLY ADD TO THE ARMS RACE AND IS UNNECESSARY FOR OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE,
1.1 THEREFORE I AM OPPOSED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION (SIS) PROJECT.

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I BELIEVE THAT NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICIES SHOULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY LOCAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONS. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO FIND STABLE LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT.
5.27.7.17 500 MILLION DOLLARS COULD CREATE MANY MORE JOBS IF IT WERE SPENT IN ANY OF A NUMBER OF SOCIALLY BENEFICIAL AREAS, SUCH AS EDUCATION, OR HEALTH CARE. PEOPLE DESERVE JOBS THAT IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE, NOT THREATEN LIFE ITSELF. THE PROSPECT OF JOBS MUST NOT BE USED TO JUSTIFY THE BUILDING THE SIS FACILITY.

THANK YOU,
STEPHEN J. RITCHIE
1574 BEVERLY ROAD
IDAHO FALLS, ID. 83402
3/25/88

E696

Exhibit 696

BARBARA M. ST. CLAIR
1515 THREE FOUNTAINS DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83404

My name is Bobbi St. Clair. I have lived in Idaho Falls for eighteen years. I am what you might call part of the silent majority and not a person who would normally appear before you here. However, in considering the SIS proposal, I received materials indicating that "Silence Can Be Hazardous to your Health." The information appeared to be filled with emotionalism and I, for one, do not appreciate those kinds of tactics in presenting information to me. Therefore I felt compelled to become more educated on the SIS project.

I have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Department of Energy, attended the information sessions and heard Jan Haggars presentation, and I have listened to the information presented by the Snake River Alliance.

After this process, I am ready to support the building of the SIS at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

I feel that the Environmental Statement presents a reasonable analysis of the project, its hazards, and its advantages. I feel that the Department of Energy has been sensitive in presenting the information and has provided the opportunity to the public to become informed about this project. It is unfortunate that more individuals do not take the initiative to learn the facts. I am concerned when people constantly refer to the negatives of "producing" plutonium. It is my understanding from the reading that this project will not

2.1.1
2.13.8
2.2.15

produce but will REFINE plutonium. If plutonium is not refined in this manner, it will be produced by more inefficient and costly methods.

In addition, I become concerned when I hear comments about the INEL being in weapons production by taking on this project. The EIS states that the raw material will be shipped out of state for weapons productions and the weapons will not be manufactured at the INEL. To state that the INEL should not be involved in defense work is contradictory since that has been going on since the beginning of the site. 3.3.1

It would be sad if uninformed people allowed a vocal minority to set the direction of the INEL through emotionalism. I would like to suggest that "Being uninformed and listening to half truths can be hazardous to your health."

Let's consider the topic of weapons production a little further. I hear comments of concern with the INEL becoming more involved with defense and warfare projects. Because we support the SIS does not indicate that we are war-mongers. This area of Idaho is extremely patriotic and is willing to support our country in times of war but we do not advocate war. Every successful business-person knows that one major key to success is having the foresight to anticipate the worst possible event that can happen. Then they plan for that event, and proceed to work night and day to make sure that it doesn't happen. For our country, wouldn't that same principle hold true? By preparing for the worst possible event, then we can be free to work night and day toward peaceful solutions. Without that forethought, can our country be successful in it's peace efforts?

Furthermore, although I have never been featured in a television advertisement or PLAYBOY magazine, I am also a wife and mother that is concerned with potential radiation effects and the defense stance for the INEL. I am satisfied with the findings that this project will not adversely affect my family. That, in fact, were an accident to happen, the amount of radiation would be minimal. 5.1.42 My husband is a long time Idaho Falls resident, having grown up in Idaho Falls, as did his father and grandfather. We are familiar with the INEL as neighbors and can attest to their fine safety record at the site over the years. 5.24.23 My two sons are being raised in this community with a healthy concern for the preservation of our environment and the ecology and the patriotism I referred to earlier.

As a member of the administrative group at WESTMARK Federal Credit Union where our major sponsor companies are the site contractors, I am fortunate to have contact with the employees there. I would like to say that these people are not only good neighbors but take pride in their work. I have confidence in them and the INEL.

The advantages of the SIS to the economy in maintaining the level and numbers of jobs are definitely important to Southeast Idaho, and Idaho in general. 5.27.7.16 The ripple effect of the project will reach all facets of our lives. However, there are other aspects to consider. 5.27.9.1 One of the most exciting aspects for me is the educational and technological implications of the laser isotope separation process. The fact that this could be

harnessed for positive purposes in the industrial and medical fields gives me even more reason to positively support this project. The INEL has a good record in the area of technology transfer and it is safe to estimate that this technology will be transferred for these purposes.

Having made these comments, I want to go on the record in
1.1 full support of the SIS project at the INEL.

Exhibit 697

David Goepel
88 Willowood
Pocatello ID 83204

STATEMENT ON THE SIS

"DEMOCRACY IN ACTION" IS JUST ONE OF THE HEADLINES USED TO DESCRIBE THESE HEARINGS. THE FACT THAT SO MANY HAVE TAKEN A STAND AND PUBLICLY VOICED THEIR OPINIONS ON THIS ISSUE REAFFIRMS OUR BELIEF THAT IDAHO'S FUTURE IS BRIGHT. THE COMMENTS I MAKE ARE MINE ALONE. MY INTENT IS NOT TO OFFEND OR PASS JUDGEMENT, BUT RATHER TO SHARE A POINT OF VIEW THAT SOME MAY NOT HAVE PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

IN CHOOSING IDAHO AS THE PLACE TO RAISE OUR FAMILY MY WIFE AND I PLACED AN EMPHASIS ON SUCH THINGS AS A WHOLESOME SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE, RELATIVELY LOW COST OF LIVING AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT. WE HAVE MADE A COMMITMENT TO EACH OTHER THAT IDAHO IS WHERE WE INTEND TO STAY. I'M A BUSINESSMAN IN POCATELLO AND I'M POSITIVE ABOUT THE CITY'S FUTURE AND THE FUTURE OF SOUTHEAST IDAHO. I AM COMMITTED TO IDAHO!

IT IS THIS SAME COMMITMENT THAT BRINGS ME TO THESE HEARINGS TODAY! THE FORCE THAT WON'T LET ME REST IS MY CONSCIENCE. NEARLY SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH WERE FACED WITH A SIMILAR DILEMMA WHICH PARALLELS THE SIS PROJECT IN MANY WAYS.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT, MADE BY THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MORMON CHURCH, ON THE BASING OF THE MX MISSILE: (SEE ATTACHED COPY: CHURCH NEWS, PUBLISHED BY DESERET NEWS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; FOR THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1981: PAGE 2.)

I OPPOSED THE MX PROJECT. I NOW OPPOSE THE SIS PROJECT FOR 1.1

Exhibit 698

2.7.2 THE SAME MORAL REASONS AND AS A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE: NOT BECAUSE OF THE TECHNOLOGY BUT BECAUSE OF ITS USE IN CREATING AN OMINOUS DEVICE. CHRIST SAID "BLESSED ARE THE PEACE MAKERS FOR THEY SHALL BE CALLED THE CHILDREN OF GOD" LET OUR ACTIONS AND OUR EFFORTS BE DIRECTED TOWARD WORLD PEACE AND LET IT BEGIN WITH US!

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Statement of the First Presidency on basing of the MX missile

We have received many inquiries concerning our feelings on the proposed basing of the MX missile system in Utah and Nevada. After assessing in great detail information recently available, and after the most careful and prayerful consideration we make the the following statement, aware of the response our words are likely to evoke from both proponents and opponents of the system.

First, by way of general observation we repeat our warnings against the terrifying arms race in which the nations of the earth are presently engaged. We deplore in particular the building of vast arsenals of nuclear weaponry. We are advised that there is already enough such weaponry to destroy in large measure our civilization, with consequent suffering and misery of incalculable extent.

Secondly, with reference to the presently proposed MX basing in Utah and Nevada, we are told that if this goes forward as planned, it will involve the construction of thousands of miles of heavy duty roads, with the building of some 4,600 shelters in which will be hidden some 200 missiles, each armed with 10 warheads. Each one of these 10 nuclear warheads will have far greater destructive potential than did the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We understand that this concept is based on the provisions of a treaty which has never been ratified, and that absent such a treaty, the proposed installation could be expanded indefinitely. Its planners state that the system is strictly defensive in concept, and that the chances are extremely remote that it will ever be actually employed. However, history indicates that men have seldom created armaments that eventually were not put to use.

We are most gravely concerned over the proposed concentration in a relatively restricted area of the West. Our feelings would be the same about concentration in any part of the nation. Just as we assume those in any other area as selected would have similar feelings. With such concentration, one segment of the population would bear a highly disproportionate share of the burden, in lives lost and property destroyed, in case of an attack, particularly if such were to be saturation attack.

Such concentration, we are informed, may even invite attack under a first-strike strategy on the part of an aggressor. If such occurred the result would be near annihilation of most of what we have striven to build since our pioneer forebears first came to these western valleys.

Furthermore, we are told that in the event of a first-strike attack, deadly fallout would be carried by prevailing winds across much of the nation, maiming and destroying wherever its pervasive cloud touched.

Inevitably so large a construction project would have an adverse impact on water resources, as well as sociological and ecological factors in the area. Water has always been woefully short in this part of the West. We might expect that in meeting this additional demand for water there could be serious long term consequences.

We are not adverse to consistent and stable population growth, but the influx of tens of thousands of temporary workers and their families, together with those involved in support services, would create grave sociological problems, particularly when coupled with an influx incident to the anticipated emphasis on energy development.

Published studies indicate that the fragile ecology of the area would likewise be adversely affected.

We may predict that with so many billions of dollars at stake we will hear much talk designed to minimize the problems that might be expected and to maximize the economic benefits that might accrue. The reasons for such portrayals will be obvious.

Our fathers came to this western area to establish a base from which to carry the gospel of peace to the peoples of the earth. It is ironic, and a denial of the very essence of that gospel, that in this same general area there should be constructed a mammoth weapons system potentially capable of destroying much of civilization.

With the most serious concern over the pressing moral question of possible nuclear conflict, we plead with our national leaders to marshal the genius of the nation to find viable alternatives which will secure at once a lier dale and with fewer hazards the protection from possible enemy aggression which is our common concern.

May 5, 1981

Spencer W. Kimball
Gordon B. Hinckley
Marion G. Romney

EAGLE ROCK MECHANICAL, INC.

March 30, 1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

My name is Robert B. Clark. I reside at 6674 No. 25th East, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

I take this opportunity to write my support of the Special Isatope Seperator (SIS) Project. I would rather have spoken before the panel, however, due to the time change and my schedule, this is not possible. 1.1

I believe the way to keep peace is to be strong. Because we are now strong as a nation we are free to choose where to live, where to work, where to worship, and free to offer our opinion on this important project. I feel that to be able to keep this strength and to add upon, we must go forth with this SIS project. 3.4

Why the INEL? We have an excellent project location at the site. The local work force is second to none in terms of quality and ability. We have a good labor-management agreement in the stabilization agreement. The security is extremely tight with state of the art equipment. The local support is better here than either of the two other sites being considered. 5.25.3

This project is needed badly in this area also because of the boost it will give the local economy. We need the jobs it will create. I have chosen Idaho Falls to live because of all it has to offer. My future and the future of my business depends on the INEL site. Therefore, my future depends on the INEL securing the SIS project. 5.27.7.16

I do not appreciate the out of state, and out of area people who have nothing to loose or anything to gain coming in here trying to dictate my future. That should be my choice, because I am a free American. I do, however, acknowledge their right to offer opinion. However, it is the local people who should be heard with the greater emphasis on this important decision. 2.10

Please bring the SIS project to the INEL. The local support truly is overwhelming.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Clark
President/General Manager

P.O. Box 1366 - Idaho Falls, Idaho 83403-1366 - (208) 523-1919

E699

Exhibit 699

MY NAME IS CLIFF BRADY - I RESIDE AT 1668 GARFIELD, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, AND HAVE FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS. I OWN A HOME SPECIALTY DEPARTMENT STORE HERE IN IDAHO FALLS CALLED "BRADY'S".

I AM A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER IDAHO FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - 1983-84. THE IDAHO FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS

3.2.7 ALWAYS TAKEN A SUPPORTIVE STAND TOWARD PROJECTS AT THE INEL. THAT SUPPORTIVE POSTURE COMES FROM A TRUST DEVELOPED BECAUSE OF THE INEL'S EXCELLENT RECORD OF PROGRESS IN SAFETY AND TECHNOLOGY. IT ALSO COMES FROM THE CHAMBER'S APPRECIATION OF THE VERY SPECIAL BENEFITS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF IDAHO FALLS AND THE SURROUNDING AREA.

SINCE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IS THE ISSUE, KEEP IN MIND THAT THIS CAN INCLUDE MANY THINGS OTHER THAN AIR, WATER AND LAND. YOU MUST ALSO CONSIDER THE SOCIAL QUALITY OF LIFE.

AT THE PRESENT TIME I SERVE ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

5.27.12.1 IDAHO FALLS SYMPHONY. WE HAVE ONE OF THE FINEST SYMPHONIES ANYWHERE. A GREAT NUMBER OF THE ORCHESTRA MEMBERS ARE SITE WORKERS. I BELIEVE WE COULD NOT SUPPORT A SYMPHONY HERE IN IDAHO

FALLS WITHOUT THE INEL.

MY WIFE IS A TEACHER IN SCHOOL DISTRICT 91. SHE SERVES ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IDAHO FALLS OPERA THEATER AND HAS PERFORMED IN SEVERAL PRODUCTIONS. I, AND MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY, HAVE WORKED AS STAGEHANDS BEHIND THE SCENES AND HELPED TO BUILD SCENERY FOR THE DIFFERENT OPERAS. OUR VOLUNTEER OPERA COMPANY HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN NATIONAL OPERA MAGAZINES AS ONE OF THE FINEST OF SMALL TOWN OPERAS. WITHOUT THE TALENTED PERSONNEL OF THE SITE IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN AND SUPPORT AN OPERA GROUP OF THIS CALIBER.

I ALSO SERVE ON THE CITIZEN'S ADVISORY BOARD OF THE EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER. BECAUSE OF OUR NEW REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, IT IS NOW SELDOM NECESSARY TO TRAVEL TO SALT LAKE CITY FOR MEDICAL CARE. EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER HAS THE LATEST HIGH TECH MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE. SOON, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SITE, EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER WILL BE INVOLVED IN A MODERN DAY MEDICAL MIRACLE CALLED "THE BORON NEUTRON CAPTURE THERAPHY. THOUSANDS OF BRAIN CANCER

655

VICTIMS WILL GET A REPRIEVE FROM CERTAIN DEATH THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF RADIATION FROM A REACTOR THAT WAS TO BE RETIRED. EVEN MORE MEDICAL BREAKTHROUGHS WILL BE POSSIBLE WITH THE SIS RESEARCH AND OPERATION.

5.27.9.3

AS A FATHER OF EIGHT CHILDREN, AND A GRANDFATHER OF TEN GRANDCHILDREN, I WANT TO SEE THE ECONOMY OF THIS AREA DO WELL. THE SIS WILL BRING TO THIS AREA LONG AND SHORT TERM EMPLOYMENT, A LARGER AND MORE STABLE TAX BASE, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, PROVIDE MY CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN THE OPPORTUNITY TO STAY AND WORK IN IDAHO. THE 440 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WHO WILL BE REQUIRED TO BUILD THE SIS PROJECT ARE READILY AVAILABLE IN SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO. THEREFORE, THERE WILL BE NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

5.27.7.16

5.27.11.6

TWO OF MY SONS ARE IN BUSINESS WITH ME. WITHOUT THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS PROVIDED TO OUR COMMUNITY BY THE INEL, THAT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE. THE INEL POLICY OF "BUY IDAHO" WILL GIVE OUR SMALL BUSINESSES THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS FOR THE SIS PROJECT. THE SIS WILL INSURE A CONTINUED ENVIRONMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GROWTH, AND THAT GIVES US HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

5.27.12.8

Exhibit 700

Public Hearing Comments
SIS Environmental Impact Statement
March 30, 1988

I've been very interested in these public hearings. In this week, a thousand people will have participated in this process. It's a marvelous thing to watch freedom of speech in action, an excellent example of democracy. It's marvelous.

Humble farmers, well informed housewives, hardworking laborers, and slick lawyers have each stood here and publicly said whatever they wanted. We've sang songs, and watched skits, and heard people boldly claim that their government was lying to them. On Monday I heard someone say that this system was wrong and implied that we needed a different form of government. I don't believe that. I believe that these public hearings are the strongest evidence that freedom of speech is alive and well in America. That is why I support the SIS project. You only find freedom of speech in the free world.

1.1

America is free because we can defend ourselves. If America had no nuclear weapons, there would have been no hearing on the wilderness issue several weeks ago, no public hearing today, and no free elections this fall. As Americans, we enjoy a superior quality of life because we can effectively defend ourselves from any foreign threat.

Now I'd like to have the following statement placed in the public record. You be the judge as to it's relevancy and accuracy. Sixty five years ago, Lenin summarized his Russian strategy as follows:

3.4

First, we will take Eastern Europe,
Then the masses of Asia,
Then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism.
We will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands.
(An Enemy Hath Done This, Benson, Parliament Pub. pg. 92)

A strong defense safeguards our right to determine our own destiny as a nation.

Although I work for WINCO on the SIS Project, I'm not a supporter because I'm part of the team. Rather, I'm part of this team because I strongly believe that my personal freedom is linked to the intelligent management of our nation's defense.

In closing, let me state that I'm prepared to defend my right to freedom of speech, that freedom which allows us to hold a public hearing like this where anyone can freely voice their opinion without fear of government oppression. That's the American way. It's wonderful.

2.8.1

When these hearings have closed, and the proponents and opponents have all had their say and gone home, we can all be thankful that freedom of speech is alive and well in America. I support the SIS Project because it helps to protect my freedom to come hear today and say whatever I want. Without a strong defense, this freedom would be as rare as a public hearing in Russia.

Thank you.

Charles V. Park

Charles V. Park - 1258 Norton, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

E701

Exhibit 701

657

One hundred and thirty four years ago Chief Seattle, a scrooge by white man's standards stated "Continue to contaminate your bed, and you will one night suffocate in your own waste."

The DEIS does not address the socioeconomic impact of the SIS in any of the following catagories.

5.27.11.5 How much will our property taxes and utilities be raised and they will be take death. BPA the godfather of DOE and already $16 billion in debt will be raising our electric rates. How many more firemen - policemen and their equipment will be mandated by the insurance companies. How

5.27.11.6 many new school rooms - hospitals - golf courses swimming pools and other amenities will be needed to satisfy the "Life Style" of these added professionals What about traffic - our streets are clogged and we have Idaho's largest parking lot - namely I7 St.

5.30.4.14 March 11 - DOE has told congressional panel it could cost upto $100 billion to clean up the nations nuclear weapons production facilities.

4.2.1 March 16 Secretary Herrington stated that we are "awash" in plutonium and do not need more.

4.3 The signing of the "INF" and "Strategic force" missiles treaties would give U.S. 130 tons of plutonium

5.12.1 yet DOE wants to build a plutonium plant

5.30.4.9 on top of Idaho's most precious and life giving

5.24.27 resource - namely the Snake River Aquifer. By DOE's own tests plutonium has seeped down 318 ft. into that aquifer. Remember there is no antidote for plutonium and 1/1000,000 of a gram of plutonium causes cancer

The design of the SIS is still preliminary the full scale demonstration facility at Lawrence Livermore 5.28.8
is one of the 2 most hazardous waste dumps in America and won't begin running tests until after the construction is started on the SIS plant - so which comes first the horse or the cart and makes us the guinea pig. 3.2.18
DOE makes its own rules and bends them to suit their own purposes and has no overseer, so that after 38 years of rhetoric - promises and never ending costly research - Idaho is the dumping 5.30.2.5
ground for nuclear waste. Further proof is that DOE is shipping nearly 1,000,000 lbs of TRU nuclear garbage to Idaho at the rate of 19,000 lbs every 5.30.3.6
2 weeks - to be stored for 30 years and studied for 10 years. Wouldn't 100 or 1000 lbs have been enough to study.

The DEIS report says it will produce 440 tons of Transuranic waste which they plan to ship 5.30.2.1
to the WIPP site in New Mexico - however that site has already sprung a leak and even DOE is unsure as to its safety. There is NO alternative to the WIPP repository - so what is the ultimate answer - is it the INEL.

Like McDonald's hamburgers there is regular and Deluxe - the SIS surely qualifies 5.27.6.9
for the De luxe - "Pork Barrel" project of 1.4 $B

E702

Exhibit 702 : 3/25/88

Opposition to the SIS is not based on scare tactics but rather on over elected officials and those appointed bureaucrats who would intimidate us with economic and national security failures if we don't accede to their self serving positions.

6.1.8 It Idaho is derilitude that it would endanger and jeoprodize its most precious resource for 700 workers who will only produce more plutonium garbage for seven years and then leave behind another monument to man's legacy of undisciplined bureaucracy.

Tal Worley
663 E 1st
Idaho Falls
Ida

ORAL STATEMENT FOR THE
SEPARATION
SPECIAL ISOTOPE HEARINGS
BY
LYNN SCOTT
RT#3 BOX 83M
RIGBY, IDAHO
APPROX 4 MIN.

659

THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT NEEDS TO BE BUILT SHEET 1 OF 3

DURING WWII WE WERE CAUGHT ~~ON~~ WITH AN OFFENSIVE ATTACK FROM JAPAN. IT TOOK NEARLY TWO YEARS FOR AMERICA TO GEAR UP FOR AN OFFENSIVE. AND FINALLY TO END THAT WAR WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB. TODAY WE WOULD'T HAVE TWO YEARS TO GEAR UP FOR WAR.

4.15.4 WITH S.I.S. WE WOULD HAVE THE ABILITY TO MORE READILY RESPOND TO THE NEED FOR WEAPON GRADE PLUTONIUM. D.O.E. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVOLOPING AND MAINTAINING A CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE ALL NUCLEAR MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE A NEED FOR A STRONG DEFENCE. NOTHING WILL STOP THE NEED FOR NEUCLEAR WEAPONS SHORT OF THE MILLENIUM.

5.27.7.16 HOW COULD ANYONE SERIOUSLY BE AGAINST TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT, NATIONAL SECURITY AND FINANCIAL REWARDS FOR IDAHO? WE NEED

1.1 S.I.S. IN IDAHO TO PROVIDE MORE JOBS, IMPROVE OUR TAX BASE AND ECONOMY. SURE S.I.S. WOULD BE BUILT WITH TAX DOLLARS. SO WHY SHOULD'NT IDAHO BE ABLE TO GET SOME OF OUR TAXES BACK INTO OUR ECONOMY? CONTINUED AND ON GOING PROJECTS AT I.N.E.L. ARE VITAL TO IDAHO AND THE NATION!

SHEET 2 OF 3

IDAHO COULD BE PROUD TO HAVE THE MOST TECHNICALLY ADVANCED ~~TECHNOLOGICALLY~~ FACILITY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. CAPABLE OF CLEANING-UP D.O.E. OWNED PLUTONIUM MORE SAFELY AND ECONOMICALLY THAN WE DO NOW. THIS TECHNOLOGY OF RE- 5.28.2
CYCLING NUCLEAR FUELS WILL CONSERVE OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

THE SIS LASER CAN BE TUNED TO SELECT THE TYPE OF ISOTOPES 5.4.2
DESIRED, AND PRODUCE REUSABLE BY-PRODUCTS FROM WASTE. SOME OF THESE WOULD BE PLUTONIUM 240 FUEL GRADE, PLUTONIUM 238 WHICH COULD BE USED FOR GENERATING ELECTRICAL POWER FOR SATELLITES. AND OF COURSE PLUTONIUM 239. WEAPON GRADE.

THIS PROCESS WILL ACTUALLY REDUCE NUCLEAR WASTES. IN FACT IT MAY MAKE IT UNNECESSARY TO MINE ADDITIONAL URANIUM IN THIS COUNTRY, AND BE INDEPENDENT ON FORIEGN SOURCES. OF URANIUM.

PROCESS LIQUID, SOLID AND AIR CONTAMINATED WASTES ARE CONTROLLED IN A SAFE AND COMPETENT MANOR AT I.N.E.L. 5.30.3.1
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT NATIONAL REGULATIONS. [redacted]

AS FOR THE FIGUERS IN THE ENVIRONTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. SHEET 3 OF 3
RELATING TO THE HAZARDS OF S.I.S. I CAN SAY THAT THEY
REPRESENT NO MORE OF A HAZARD THAN GETING IN YOUR CAR
AND DRIVING DOWN THE ROAD. PAUSE

THERE WILL ALWAYS BE BULLIES AND POWER HUNGRY PEOPLE
IN THIS WORLD. S.I.S. WOULD BE AN ACE IN THE HOLE FOR
BARGAINNING AWAY OLD OBSELETE NEUCLER WEAPONS. ALL OF OUR
OLD NEUCLEAR REACTORS FOR PRODUCEING PLUTONIUM FOR DEFENSE ARE
30 YEARS OLD. THEY ARE RUN DOWN IN NEED OF REPAIR
AND OUT DATED. THEY SHOULD BE REPLACED.

D.O.E. IS THE RESERCH BODY OF THE NEUCLEAR INDUSTRY.
WITH THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE,
AND PAID FOR WITH OUR TAXES TO KEEP AMERICA AHEAD. IT
WOULD BE SAD INDEED IFF IT WERE A WASTED EFFORT.

OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT HAS CHECKS AND BALANCES. OUR IFF
PRESIDENT AND SENATE ALL AGREE WE NEED S.I.S.
YOU CAN BET WE NEED IT. SO IN CONCLUSION S.I.S. DOES
NEED TO BE BUILT. IDAHO HAS THE NUMBER ONE SITE. IDAHO THERES NO REWARD FOR 2nd PLACE HERE
CANT LOSE BY SAYING YES TO S.I.S.

099

Exhibit 703

BOISE IDAHO
A Special Place

COMMENTS OF
R. MARK FALCONER
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS MANAGER
BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING
SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR PROJECT
BOISE, IDAHO
MARCH 29, 1988

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE PANEL, I STAND BEFORE YOU THIS AFTERNOON ON BEHALF OF THE BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO ENDORSE THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATOR PROJECT AND TO EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIS AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY. 1.1

THE BOISE CHAMBER IS A PRIVATELY FUNDED BUSINESS FEDERATION REPRESENTING MORE THAN 1100 FIRMS IN THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY. MY NAME IS MARK FALCONER AND I SERVE AS GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS MANAGER FOR THE BOISE CHAMBER.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INEL TO THE IDAHO ECONOMY AND PARTICULARLY TO THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHEAST IDAHO HAS BEEN WELL DOCUMENTED FOR MANY YEARS. IN 1985, 10,100 JOBS AT INEL RESULTED IN THE PROVISION OF NEARLY 24,000 JOBS IN IDAHO. APPROXIMATE INEL PAYROLL DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985 WAS $285 MILLION DOLLARS AND INEL PROGRAM COSTS TOTALLED NEARLY $600 MILLION. THAT AMOUNT, $600 MILLION, EXCEEDED THE SIZE OF IDAHO'S GENERAL FUND STATE BUDGET DURING THAT SAME YEAR. THE FACILITY IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF IDAHO'S ECONOMY AND OF IDAHO'S TAX BASE. AS WE ENTER THE 1990'S, WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT NEW PROECTS WILL KEEP INEL A VIABLE FACILITY. 5.27.12.4

BOISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE • 711 W. BANNOCK • P.O. BOX 2368 • BOISE, ID 83701 • (208) 344-5515

THE NEXT QUESTION IS WHETHER THE SIS IS THE TYPE OF NEW PROJECT WHICH SHOULD BE LOCATED AT INEL. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE IF THE SIS IS BUILT ANYWHERE, IT SHOULD BE BUILT AT THE PREFERRED SITE; INEL.

5.27.6.1 THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROJECT IS SIGNIFICANT FOR SOUTHEAST IDAHO AND SIGNIFICANT FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO. THE ECONOMIC FACTS ARE NO SECRET:

-440 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED.

-410 PERMANENT PLANT EMPLOYEES EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED WITH AN ADDITIONAL 340 PLANT EMPLOYEES INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.

-TOTAL PROJECT COST OF $937 MILLION WITH ACTUAL FACILITY COST PROJECTED AT $505 MILLION.

6.4.1 THE FACT THAT THE PROJECT WILL UTILIZE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE OF INEL IS A PLUS. THE PROJECT HAS THE POTENTIAL OF GENERATING FAR-REACHING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY SURROUNDING THE PROJECT. THE PROJECT WILL PUT IDAHO ON THE LEADING EDGE IN THE APPLICATION OF ADVANCED LASER TECHNOLOGY WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR HIGH-TECH SPIN-OFF INDUSTRIES.

5.24.6 THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SHOULD CONTINUE TO FOCUS ITS EFFORTS ON ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY CONCERNS RELATED TO THE PROJECT. THE DEBATE SURROUNDING THESE ISSUES IS HEALTHY BECAUSE IT WILL ULTIMATELY LEAD TO BETTER EFFORTS ASSURING:

-SAFER TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TO AND FROM INEL, AND

-SAFER OPERATION OF THE PROJECT INCLUDING PROPER STORAGE OF LOWER LEVEL WASTE AT INEL.

IN THE COURSE OF THIS DEBATE, HOWEVER, WE MUST BE CAREFUL TO COMMUNICATE AN ACCURATE, BALANCED MESSAGE THAT IDAHOANS SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIS PROJECT AT INEL.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPORT OUR POSITION TO YOU.

E704

B
Exhibit 704

SIS HEARING, BOISE, IDAHO

1.1 Statement of opposition to
SIS at current site of INEL.

Brian Conner
3939 Oak Park Pl.
Boise, Idaho 83703

662

There has been a lot of talk about the jobs and revenue that SIS will produce for Idaho but I believe that the dangers of plutonium production far outweigh the economic advantages it will bring. 6.2

Furthermore the need for plutonium production has very little base to rest on. Quoting a recent article in Newsweek "... Thomas Chochran coauthor of Nuclear Weapons Databook, ... calculates that the nation currently has 90 tons of plutonium stockpiled in weapons, 10 tons in storage and an additional 10 tons available in scrap. Retiring about 500 warheads under the INF agreement could supply 2 more tons." With this in mind it appears that the officials from the top to the bottom of the DOE have interests which lie more in the safety of their jobs, research, and pocketbooks than in the security of the U.S. 4.1

The DOE's inability to controll its plants saftey has been blatantly apparent with the incidents which have occured at Three Mile Island and the Savannah River reactors. More recently "Savannah River officials reduced operating power levels for the third time in fifteen months, after sceintist discovered yet another error in heat calculations." One government investigator is quoted in the artical to have said " It was a clear signal that they are concerned down there about the ability of the emergency core cooling system to contain a catastrophic accident." Earlier this month the plant emmited a puff of radioactive tritium in the atmosphere yet the DOE said it"posed no health danger." Environmentalists 3.2.7

around the Savannah River site say that low level radioactive waist and toxic chemicals are leaking into the soil and the ground water. Yet still a DOE official at the plant said that danger is remote.

This I am sure will be the rhetoric that Idahoans will be subjected to by the DOE if SIS is brought to Idaho.

As far as the economic advantages are concerned, I would rather suffer poverty than have myself and those around me suffer the horrors of an accident such as the one which occured at Chernobyl or the many who lived near Three Mile Island yet have since died of cancer.

Brian Conner

Exhibit 705

Testimony of Gary R. Hall opposed to SIS proposal.
box 698
Boise, Idaho 83701

As a native Idahoan I am opposed to the Auchwitzlike SIS contributing towards more nuclear bombs. The proposed location is unsafe geologicly and the cost unconfiable when there are much more pressing needs. Most of all I am certain that the DOE and U.S.A. will not be around [redacted] 24,000 years from now to try to contain and protect the plutonium.

1.1
5.2.10
4.1
5.27.6.3

Sincerely,

Gary R. Hall

Gary R. Hall

E706

Exhibit 706

1.1 IDAHO DOES NOT NEED SIS HERE
PLUTONIUM IS NOTHING TO MESS
WITH.

PATTY PAYTON
6000 W. HAYS.
BOISE, ID.
83702

E707

Exhibit 707

Holly Gilchrist - against SIS

I believe that we don't need a plutonium plant in Idaho or anywhere else. We already have too much nuclear arms. Even if we could use it as energy with the nuclear reactor we have water power. I say NO to SIS 4.13 1.1

Address 4952 Riverfront Pl.
Boise, ID 83703

E708

Exhibit 708

DE: 1510 - against S/S

Why don't we all forget about the
1.1 money and the jobs and consider
what really matters....

(If you have a heart, you
will imagine the rest.)

603 W. HAYS
Boise, Idaho 83702

E709

Exhibit 709

I strongly oppose the construction of the Special Isotope Separator in Idaho (or anywhere else). There is no real need for the plutonium. It is too costly and unethical. The risks taken on the environment are insane. Also the poor handling of waste and unavoidable federal underhandedness that would come with this project are screwed. 1.1 4.15.5

Jeff Hogan
910½ Fort St.
Boise ID 83702

E710

Exhibit 710

1.1 I would like to say that I am opposed to the SIS not because I am a REBELLIOUS youth, only because I care about the world I and every other living thing has to deal with. Please, no SIS.

Krish Giesler
4632 Berkshire
376-4956

E711

Exhibit 711

TROY RENE
603 W. HAYS
BOISE, ID 83702

I DISAGREE WITH THE PROJECT OF SIS. IT GOES AGAINST COMMON SENSE. NUCLEAR WEAPONRY IS A RIDICULOUS AND INSANE NO-WIN SITUATION. HUMAN BEINGS MUST THINK OF THE POSTERITY OF THEIR PEOPLES - AND, NEEDLESS TO SAY, THE PLANET ITSELF. NO SIS. 1.1 4.14

Troy Rene

E712

Exhibit 7/2

Leanne Hastings
411 S. 4th
Boise, Id 83702

3.3.1 Specialized Isotope seperation. I don't belelve we need another plant especially here in Idaho. What is the purpose of More Nuclear weapons
4.13 anyway? Is this so that we may blow the world up 20 More times instead of the 9 times we ARE allready able to achieve! The Nuclear arms are the Modern bleeps and blunders known to society! If we let SIS Be built in Idaho we may as well have loaded
1.1 guns for our children to play with. SAY NO TO SIS Leanne Hastings

667

E713

Heather Skoye
1619 Leadville
Boise Id
83705

344-4245

Exhibit
7/3

[redacted]

Is this what we really want. If were going to 1.1
Produce Plutonium
lets do it Some where
else.

I Am Nuclear God

I rode the winds
Across the ocean in Enola Gay
Shadowing the children
Playing in Horishima.

I am sleeping
In the MX missile, the ICBM's, the SS20's, and
In the President's plans for Star Wars.

I cause fear in the hearts
Of those aware of my existence.
I crave the lazy apathy
Of those ignorant and complacent.

I eat trillions of dollars
While children starve in third-world countries
And live without hope in U.S. ghettoes.

I must be produced for ever and ever.
I am the cold war, the rumors, and rumors
Of war.

The world has given me 50,000 Altars.
I am Nuclear god,
Conceived for mutual assured destruction
Designed in diabolical darkness.
I wait
To annihilate a living planet.

SOPHIA A. WHEELOCK

Ms. Wheelock is a peace activist who lives in Saline, Michigan.

The macabre ink drawing is one of the contributions — one of many — made to *The Churchman*'s *Human Quest* by S. Stuart Johnson of Sheridan, Wyoming, this one before his recent death.

I was hoping to present this to certain people, but this cannot be done tonight. So instead, I'll ask you: have you ever gone down to the actual sight of the S.I.S. and looked around, and asked yourself, how would this look, with the S.I.S sitting here. I know that steve symms grew up in Southern Idaho, and I know how the Idaho desert touches his heart. I know these guys aren't morons, but neither are we. We are people — with opinions, and my opinion is that 2,200 pounds of plutonium is never safe — for any reason.

Exhibit 714

5.24.27

1.1

Jim Wood
411 S. 4th St.
Boise, Id. 83702

E715

BRINDI L. PRICE
1836 BERGESON
BOISE, IDAHO 83706
(208) 385-0667

Exhibit 715

I PLAN TO HAVE ONE CHILD THIS SUMMER - MY ONLY CHILD. I WOULD NOT BRING ANY MORE INTO THIS WORLD THAT SEEMS SO CLOSE TO UTTER DESTRUCTION. THIS SIS PLAN SEEMS TO LEND TO OUR ABILITY AS HUMAN BEINGS TO DESTROY OUR CIVILIZATION, OUR PLANET. I REFUSE TO RAISE MY CHILD IN A STATE WITH A PLUTONIUM ION PRODUCTION PLANT. THE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF THIS MAN MADE ELEMENT LENDS COMPLETE INSTABILITY TO MY IDEA OF LIFE IN THIS RATHER UNPOPULATED AREA. IS THIS WHY THE SIS IS PROPOSED FOR THIS SITE? LESS PEOPLE DIE WHEN THE FAULTS SHOW UP! A DISGUSTING EXAMPLE OF HUMAN EXPENDABILITY IN THE MODERN WORLD!

1.1 5.6.2

699

E716

Brandy Auld - against SIS

Exhibit 716

4154 Mtn View Dr.
Boise, ID 83704

I am against SIS ~~so~~ for the simple reason that it is not needed. Everyone knows that the main reason we have nuclear weapons is for a threat - the arms race. If we only have a threat - which we do - we definitely dont need this in Idaho. We obviously dont need anymore - so lets keep it out of Idaho.

No SIS.

1.1 3.3.3

E717

Exhibit 717

Ed M. Hunter
1524 Johnson
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83274

670

Mr. chairman, members of the panel, fellow citizens, and visitors.

I am here today to voice my opinion because I feel that this is a very important issue, and I feel that this panel needs to hear from a well balanced cross section of this community.

I am 31 years old and have been a life long resident and concerned citizen of the state of Idaho. Presently I am employed in the construction industry, and would hope to continue to be employed there.

It seems that there are residents of the state that would not have Idaho on the leading edge of modern technology. I have also heard from part time residents, who apparently have only their own personal interests in mind, when they try to influence the intelligent, full time residents of this state into not accepting such a fine opportunity for state advancement and growth as the SIS project.

3.4 I am concerned about, and appose nuclear warfare, but I feel that the best deterrent to nuclear war is a strong military, with a modern arsenal of quality hi-tech weapons.

I truly believe that the SIS project is a good thing for all citizens of the state of Idaho. I would like to point out just a few of the numerous good points that the SIS project has.

5.28.2 Currently we have a stock pile of eroding nuclear fuel that needs to be recycled. Since the SIS project uses laser technology rather than nuclear power. (which is how this job is being done now) Then this task could be accomplished in a much more efficient and especially safe manner, thus reducing the output of nuclear waste.

5.27.9.2 With the laser technology that will be used in the SIS project there is seemingly endless possibilities for future use. The possibilities that exist for future use alone, should end all debate, and allow the SIS project to start immediately.

I wonder how many people here today are familiar with the PBF facility on the site? For those of you who are not, it is one of those so-called death rendering nuclear reactors. But now after many years of safe and successful operation our fine engineers and doctors have found a way to turn that reactor into a machine that may be used to treat a form of brain cancer that could not be treated by surgery. I find the possibility of SIS spin off projects like this **very exciting**. The SIS laser may someday be used to treat any number of currently untreatable diseases that plague mankind. And if some day, one of us should ever need some of this specialized treatment, I would hope that the laser has been in operation for a number of years to prove its reliability and worthiness for human use. We have no idea how many benefits to mankind this project can produce, so lets not shut it down just because some of the people don't like only one of it's functions. There are far to many possibilities for good that must be considered. 5.27.9.3

One of the best points to consider in the SIS project is that the laser can be in one building, with different projects in other buildings, thus allowing easy and save expansion while using the same laser for all of the projects. Once this fuel is processed then we will have a working laser facility that can be used to develop and produce countless benefits for mankind.

Mankind is either progressing or regressing.

Think about that for a minute.

I can't tell if the opponents to this project want us to regress all the way to the stone age, or only as far as the sixties. Some of the speakers have quoted President Eisenhower, I'm glad that he had the foresight to make many of the great decisions that he did that helped in the progression rather than regression of mankind.

Sometimes we as individuals need to put our own personal feelings aside and view certain situations as what will be best for the area or the nation as a whole. As a philosopher once said, "the needs of the many, outweigh the needs of the few". It is easy to be selfish and think of only ourselves, but it is very rewarding when we can help our neighbors and fellow mankind to accomplish things which are a little inconvenient to us at the present, but will benefit many others in the future.

Let's keep modern technology, future benefits, as well as jobs in mind when we consider this very important issue. The SIS project is a good thing for Idaho. 5.27.7.16

I would like to thank the panel and the audience for letting me take a few minutes of your time, so that I may go on public record as one of many who is in support of the SIS project. 1.1

Thank-you,
Ed M. Hunter

Ed M. Hunter

E718

Exhibit 718

My name is John Tanner. I live in Idaho Falls. I work at the INEL.

5.24.23 There is no need to tell Eastern Idahoans that the INEL can handle large quantities of highly radioactive materials safely. For 30 years we have reprocessed uranium nuclear fuel without contaminating the environment or harming ourselves. The SIS project will be simpler in this regard, because there will be only two radioactive elements instead of dozens, and overall radioactivity will be orders of magnitude less.

5.29.32 For 40 years plutonium has been transported on our nation's highways between the places that make it and the places that use it, without spreading any contamination. A change of routes will make no difference.

2.2.13 The initial purpose of SIS is to enable us to produce weapons grade plutonium after the reactors at Hanford and Savannah River have reached the end of their useful lives, a time which is only a few years away. The Russians will continue to have a large production capability for weapons grade plutonium by means of their well-known graphite reactors, which also produce about 5% of their electricity. It is only prudent that we also maintain such a capability, whether it is needed at any given moment or not.

4.7.1

5.28.7 Because SIS will produce a higher quality plutonium than is produced in a reactor, other uses are foreseen. We could remove the unwanted plutonium isotopes, which account for most of the radioactivity, from our entire stockpile of weapons grade plutonium, and thus make future handling easier and safer. A sufficiently pure plutonium-239 might also serve as a substitute for uranium-235 in small nuclear weapons.

But in all of this, our goal must be to end the nuclear arms race, God willing, not to win it. The latter objective, pursued by both sides, can only lead to disaster, just as an uncontrolled arms race brought on World War I.

Of course we must negotiate from strength. Doing that produced the INF agreement to discard intermediate range missiles on both sides. Similarly, the START negotiations aim to drastically reduce strategic missiles. We must let our representatives know that we support these efforts, for there are those who oppose them.

And why not a nuclear test ban? Arguments that it would be unverifiable are rapidly being laid to rest by geophysical tests and analyses. But some say we need to modernize our forces. Don't the Russians have any tempting weapons improvements to forgo? Wouldn't we all be better off without the present proliferation of small, concealable weapons? Wouldn't we be better off if we had agreed not

3.4 to develop MIRV's and cruise missiles in the first place? Others say we would lose confidence in the reliability of our weapons. Wouldn't the Russians have the same problem? Can't we hold our own with them in this kind of quality assurance contest? And what a blessing if we both lost confidence in our weapons! It would surely inhibit their use in a first strike.

While we examine with a microscope the disadvantages of this or that disarmament agreement, let us not overlook the advantages of cooling down the nuclear arms race. If we insist that the Russians cannot be trusted under any circumstances, then where is the stopping point short of war?

We each have some influence with our elected representatives. We cannot complacently say that we have no moral obligations beyond carrying out government policy. As citizens we don't take that attitude in other matters. As we proceed with SIS, let us also say something about how all this is used.

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E719

Exhibit 719

March 30, 1988

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Gary Park. I reside at 2202 South Bellin Road, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

I have lived my entire life in South East Idaho. I have been affiliated with projects at every area of the INEL for the past 19 years. I wholeheartedly support the S. I. S. Project being sited at INEL. I am completely comfortable with it being sited here. I would like to address some areas which opponents have brought up relative to this project. 1.1

1. Material handling and personnel safety policies at the INEL speak for themselves. More detailed and carefully thought out safety policies exist in the nuclear industry than any other, They are continually upgraded and improved. Safety is one of the highest priorities of the INEL. 5.24.23

   Please ask yourself how many injuries occur each year in the nuclear industry. Then compare this number with other industries such as Chemical, Mining, Lumber, Agriculture, Travel or Tourism. There is no comparison. I suggest there have been more injuries in the hills at Sun Valley than there have been at the entire INEL in the past 20 years. 5.24.31

2. Regarding statements that we already have too much plutonium, I believe most of this plutonium is unusable as it now exists until it is refined and reprocessed. This is exactly what the S. I. S. Project is designed to do. It will employ the most up to date technology to perform this reprocessing efficiently and safely. The technology of the S. I. S. can also be applied to numerous other products and materials. 5.28.7 5.28.6

3. It has been said that Eastern Idaho does not need the S.I. S. Project, yet almost every one enjoys the Idaho life style. I suggest that this life style would not exist as it does now, without the INEL and such projects as the S. I. S. The Eastern Idaho economy needs this project. Eastern Idaho residents need this project. Idaho needs this project. 6.5.2 5.27.12.4

E720

Exhibit 720

S. I. S. Project
Page 2

It is often said regarding issues such as S. I. S., that 10 per cent of the people generate 90 per cent of the noise. I believe that the views of the remaining 90 % of the people, who are normally silent, are beginning to be heard in this case, in the form of overwhelming support for the S. I. S. Project.

Lets let Idaho residents decide on Idaho projects.

Lets let America be America.

I support the S. I. S. Project.

Thank you,

Gary Park
President
ATLAS MECHANICAL, INC.

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March 30, 1987

Mr. Roy Eigueren
Hearing Officer
SIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Eigueren:

I am unable to attend today's SIS hearing, and respectfully request that my written testimony be read at the hearing by Beatrice Brailsford, and submitted as an exhibit for the record.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Elle
1440 Eastridge
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

My name is John Elle and I live at 1440 Eastridge, Pocatello, Idaho. I was born and raised in Pocatello, having lived there all 33 years of my life.

I feel there are three main issues that need to be addressed at these hearings. These issues are:

1) Need for the SIS
2) Economic Impacts
3) Environmental Impacts

By far, the largest issue concerning this DEIS is that of need for the SIS project. Coincidentally, the Department of Energy claims that "Need is not an issue in this DEIS". In an Idaho State Journal article of March 17, 1988, on the front page of the City/Regional section, Mr. Don Ofte, manager of the INEL, claims that the shutdown of the N reactor at Hanford, Washington stresses the need for building the SIS. In another article in that same section of the paper, Energy Secretary John Harrington said the decision to mothball the N reactor was based on a secret Department of Defense review of the nation's future need for plutonium. Herrington also said the demand for plutonium could be met by three reactors at the Savannah River Plant near Aiken, South Carolina, and through plutonium recovery from nuclear weapons retired as a result of the recent U.S.- Soviet treaty. It seems odd to me that the head of the Department of Energy is claiming we have enough plutonium for future needs, while his subordinate claims the SIS is needed because we need more plutonium production capacity. If the upcoming START talks with the Soviet Union lead to the reduction of more nuclear warheads in our arsenal, there will be even less need for the plutonium than there is now, and the SIS project will be just another government "make work" project which does not produce a saleable product.

4.1

4.6

4.3

The second issue in this DEIS which needs addressing is that of the economic impacts of the SIS. While it is true there will be some jobs created as a result of this project, I believe the claims of the DOE and supporters of the SIS have been greatly exaggerated. I recently attended an SIS forum at Idaho State University, sponsered by ISU business and physics staff. These people opened the discussion by stating that in the past, Idaho companies have not even been able to sell toilet paper and kleenex to the INEL. After pointing out the need for replacement parts in the AVLIS process, these same people suggest that Idaho companies can get a share of the market for supplying these parts. The companies currently supplying these replacements parts for the prototypes being developed at Lawrence Livermore have already developed the processes and built the machinery required to supply these parts. Furthermore, these companies have developed working relationships with the project engineers and purchasing agents who will be responsible for ordering these parts.

5.27.6.7

5.27.12.8

5.27.9.5

To suggest that Idaho companies which may not even exist yet will be able to compete for contracts to supply these parts is ridiculous.

I can understand why politicians feel they must support a project like this; after all, what politician running for re-election would speak out against a government project which will create jobs, however few? What I can't understand is why everyone else would blindly jump on the bandwagon and preach "a chicken in every pot" if the SIS comes to town. Idaho Falls has the lowest unemployment rate in the state. If the SIS is built at the INEL, 80 percent of the local jobs created will go to workers in Idaho Falls. Is that kind of economic benifit justified by spending a billion dollars of everyone else's tax money? I think not!

5.27.7.8

The third issue I would like to address pertaining to this DEIS is that of the environmental impacts of the SIS project. I hear all these claims about the "safety record" at the INEL being so good, but further examination of the record would indicate otherwise. For years, the INEL has been injecting "low level" nuclear waste as well as other toxic wastes into the Snake River plain aquifer. Last year, monitering wells at the site indicated these wastes were migrating off site and into the aquifer. Since then, the use of injection wells has supposedly been discontinued at INEL.

5.30.4.4

In an Idaho State Journal article of March, 1988, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said that the INEL could be added to the national EPA Super Fund list of hazardous waste sites. Wayne Pierre, EPA's Resource Recovery and Conservation Act complience officer in Seattle, said that hazardous wastes have been released into the Snake River aquifer. Pierre said the wastes include trichloroethylene, chromium, carbon tetrachloride, tritium (a low level nuclear waste), and mercury. If the INEL's environmental record is so good, why are there so many INEL pollutants in the Snake River aquifer?

5.30.4.12

5.30.4.6

The SIS would produce 220 tons of transuranic waste as well as thousands of gallons of non radioactive wastes per year at the site . These wastes would have to be stored at the site until an approved facility for storage is completed. The likelihood that such a facility will be completed in the near future in doubtful. Hence the INEL will be a de facto storage facility for nuclear and non-nuclear wastes in the future as it has been in the past. I do not believe the INEL's mission is now or should be that of a waste repository.

5.30.5.7

I am also concerned with shipments of plutonium feed and end product being transported through Pocatello. Why should we take the long term the risk of a major nuclear accident such as Three Mile Island or Chernobyl for a few short term gains?

5.29.105

If we are going to spend a billion dollars on a public project, lets spend it on things we need like public improvements which are in need of repairs, or lets spend it on some product we can sell and which will benifit all mankind like computers and pollution control technology, not on bombs! 6.3

As Senator John Glenn said in a March 1, 1988 article in Newsweek, "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people."

Let's "Just say no" to the SIS! 1.1

Thank you,

John Elle
1440 Eastridge
Pocatello, Idaho

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E721

'ESTIMONY FOR THE SIS HEARINGS, MARCH 25, 1988, IDAHO FALLS

.INDA CARTER
)92 REDWOOD
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

Exhibit 721

Im Linda Carter, a resident of Idaho for 30 years, and I strongly support the SIS and its construction. I work for KPVI in the advertising department and come in contact with our local business people daily...the general concensus of the business community along with our chamber of commerce is that there is strong support for the SIS & the INEL. Just a week ago hundreds of Idaho residents showed up and participated in one of the largest parades in Idaho, to show their support of this project and we do support it for several reasons: There are many points to stress but it boils down to (1)safety and effects on the environment (2)economy (3) need for plutonium and (4) the need for nuclear weapons. 1.1

My parents moved to Idaho in 1958 and our family has lived here since. I have looked at several other areas of the country to live in and I stay here for many of the same reasons my parents did...Idaho is a great place to live and raise your children, I have one daughter, the recreation is some of the best in this country and the beauty of Idaho can't be beat. There's everything from fishing and skiing to golf and camping...plus Idaho's economy is decent and you can work hard and make a good living here.

From what I understand there is little danger to our environment, health and safety. The DOE has an excellant record of safety statistics, superior to the national averages both in construction and in operation of their facilities. People worry about the waste that could effect the acquifer, well it has been stated that no liquid radio active material from the SIS will get into the acquifer and that if you drank water out of the test wells it would take a year to have 4/10's of 1% show up in your body. 6.1.2 5.24.23 5.12.1

5.24.31 The opposition makes a point of the safety and effect on the environment, well, I feel safer living in Idaho next door to the "Site" than I do driving the freeways of Chicago, Dallas or Los Angeles. It was stated at our Chamber meeting that it is safer to be leaning against the plutonium reactor than standing in the shade in your own backyard, (due to the effects of the sun on our bodies)

5.27.6.1 Our economy needs a boost in order to keep our standards of living high and make a good living. Idaho needs new projects like the SIS and the technology that can spin off from such a project. It's been more than 5 years since the last project was completed at the INEL. SIS is over a $900 million project that will employ up to 450 construction workers and create ~~the~~ that many permanent jobs needed to operate SIS once constructed. DOE says it will generate an additional 1000 or more support and service jobs in the INEL region...jobs that can only help Idaho and our tax base.

5.27.11.3 The construction workers needed for SIS are readily available in South-
5.27.11.1 eastern Idaho and therefore will not put any heavy burden on our schools, their children are already in our schools.

5.27.9.2 Spin-off industries will produce even more job opportunities and create well paid jobs in such areas as robotics, artificial intelligence, vacuum technology, plus the laser technology will be an important contribution to medical breakthroughs. The potential of the SIS and its highly advanced technology will once again put Idaho in the limelight as the "first atomic energy" generated did so many years ago.

The opposition states that people won't move here because of the SIS. On the contrary, the INEL brings a lot of families to Idaho, families who
5.27.4.4 buy homes, cars, food, & clothing, who spend time in Idaho's recreational areas, send their children to Idaho's schools and most importantly pay Idaho taxes. Many of the opposition, keep Idaho as their residence, only because

of our low tax base, and do not live here year round. Are these people really worried that their friends and families won't visit them in their beautiful summer homes because the SIS is next door to Sun Valley...I seariously doubt that has any impact on their visits to Idaho. 5.27.3.3

INEL has a policy of "Buy Idaho" which will give large and small businesses in our state an opportunity to provide supplies and services to the SIS project...again, helping not hurting our economy. 5.27.12.8

And It's not just the economy of Idaho but the fact that the U.S. needs the SIS to purify plutonium for nuclear weapons. The United States needs a reliable source for safe weapons grade plutonium, and if SIS is not built in Idaho it will be built somewhere else, so why not let Idaho benefit from it? The SIS has the support of our local and state government, the Departments of Defense and Energy, the National Security Council and the Congress, plus the support of the residents of Southeastern Idaho. 4.15.4

The key to the SIS project is our need to produce, actually purify, weapons grade plutonium. Over the last 20 years the U.S. has reduced the weapons stockpile by 25%. A recent report issued by the National Academy of Science shows that 3 reactors are operation at 50% or less power and the N reactor at Hanford is shut down completely. This could seriously affect the ability of the U.S. to maintain a nuclear deterrent. No one wants a nuclear war, but we, the United States, must maintain our defense capabilities 4.15.1 3.4

Despite the smoke the opposition is blowing, their only real issue is, should we be producing nuclear weapons...Well, as long as there are Gorbachevs in this world, who in the same year was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, also spent half a billion dollars in Angolia and Nicaragua, and is still building nuclear bombers, nuclear submarines and nuclear weapons...than the answer to the issue is YES..and we say Yes to SIS in Idaho. 1.1

SIS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Exhibit 722

LYLE FREEMAN
RIGBY, IDAHO

1.1 I'D LIKE TO GO ON PUBLIC RECORD AS BEING A SUPPORTER OF THE S.I.S. PROJECT IN THE STATE OF IDAHO.

I DON'T WANT TO PUT DOWN AGRICULTURE IN IDAHO BECAUSE I BELIEVE IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE. HOWEVER, AGRICULTURE CAN'T SUPPORT THE STATE'S ENTIRE ECONOMY. NEITHER CAN WILDLIFE OR WILDERNESS AREAS.

5.27.6.1 I ALSO BELIEVE THAT IDAHO DESPERATLY NEEDS THE ECONOMIC BOOST THAT THE SIS PROJECT WOULD BRING BOTH THE REGION AND THE STATE.

5.27.4.5 I LIKE LIVING IN IDAHO AND WOULD LIKE MY KIDS TO GROW UP HERE.

5.24.23 I'M NOT WORRIED ABOUT THEIR SAFETY. I BELIEVE THE INEL HAS RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE WHO ARE CONCERNED FOR OUR SAFETY. BUT ME, AND PEOPLE LIKE ME CAN'T STAY HERE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT.

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IT'S TIME FOR THE GREAT STATE OF IDAHO TO EXCEPT MODERN TECHNOLOGY, TO PUT IDAHO IN THE LIMELIGHT AS IT WAS MANY YEARS AGO WHEN ELCTRICITY FROM NUCLEAR POWER WAS PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

5.27.9.2 THE LASER TECHNOLOGY SPIN OFF WILL AGAIN PUT US BACK ON THE MAP AND INSURE THAT WE REMAIN ON THE CUTTING IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

THE TRANSFER OF LASER TECHNOLOGY TO IDAHO, THE SIS PLANT PRESENTS NUMEROUS CHALLENGES, DEVELOPEMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS.

WE'VE HEARD SEVERAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE BOMB AND ALSO ABOUT TEACHING OUR CHILDREN. IT WAS SAID THAT WE SHOULD TEACH OUR CHILDREN THAT KILLING IS BAD, AND I AGREE
3.4 100% BUT OUR CHILDREN ALSO NEED TO KNOW THAT WE LIVE IN A FREE COUNTRY AND SOMETIMES LIVES HAVE TO BE TAKEN AND LIVES HAVE TO BE GIVEN TO MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM THAT WE ENJOY IN THIS COUNTRY.

I BELIEVE THE SIS PROJECT WILL BE BUILT SOMEWHERE. BRING IT TO IDAHO.

LYLE FREEMAN

STATEMENT OPPOSING CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIS FACILITY

Exhibit 723

Having examined the DEIS for the Special Isotope Separation Project (DOE/EIS-0136), I choose to direct my remarks to the statement of need in the Summary, p. S-1, which reads, "The SIS Project is needed by DOE to provide a redundancy in production capacity and technological diversity with respect to the current dependence of weapon-grade plutonium production on reactor availability and to provide a timely response to potential increases in approved needs for weapon-grade plutonium." This theme, which is used as justification for building the SIS, recurrs in expanded form in Section 1 (p. 1-1 ff) and is reiterated elsewhere in the document wherever support is sought to exclude any alternatives which would obviate construction of the facility. Although the DEIS goes into great detail to explore the many aspects of the actual construction and operation of the proposed SIS, it ignores totally any examination of the assumptions made in deciding to build it in the first place. Nowhere in the document is a critical assessment made of the actual need for the new SIS facility. Rather, the need for increased production of weapon-grade plutonium is assumed throughout. 4.1

I take issue with this assumption that it is necessary to increase this country's capacity to produce weapon-grade plutonium. In a rare collectively sane step, the United States and the Soviet Union have recently entered into an agreement designed to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in their respective arsenals. Both governments finally have shown the awareness that the ever increasing growth of their nuclear destructive capability must stop if this planet is to remain habitable. Thus, the number of nuclear devices in the United States' arsenal should be expected to decrease, not increase, in future years.

Increased production of weapon-grade plutonium by this country is unnecessary. Moreover, current production and recycling of

plutonium from obsolete weapons should suffice to keep a declining inventory of nuclear weapons in step with the latest warhead technology. Agrument is made in the DEIS that recycling and recovery of existing supplies of weapon-grade plutonium is not a viable alternative (p. 2-70). However, this assertion again is based upon the assumption that production must be increased, not decreased. To the best of my knowledge of the open literature, there is no technical or scientific reason that recycled weapon-grade plutonium will not work in bombs. If it was good enough to go "boom" once, it will go "boom" again after it has been properly reclaimed.

4.4.6

Another recurring argument for needing the SIS is that production of weapon-grade plutonium could be "rapidly" increased, if required (cf p. 1-3). I ask how fast is "rapidly?" Certainly not quickly enough to make more nuclear weapons in the middle of a nuclear conflict, and I doubt even fast enough if a nuclear war were imminent. In reality, this argument is nonsense.

4.8.1

It is clear to me that the DOE has taken the position of "We want it, therefore we need it." when it comes to justifying construction of the SIS. I heartily endorse peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, and hope to see further development of these kinds of activities (for example the Boron Neutron Capture Facility) at INEL. Also, I understand the desire - and need - for economic development in Idaho. However, I cannot in good conscience support the unnecessary increased production of weapon-grade plutonium for use in the construction of more un-needed atomic bombs when it is clear instead that their elimination is absolutely essential to the survival of mankind.

4.9.1

1.1

Gayl H. Wiegand, Ph.D. (Chemistry)
223 S. Lincoln Ave.
Pocatello, ID 83204

Gayl H. Wiegand 3-1-88

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E724

Exhibit 724

MARCH 25, 1988

MR. CHAIRMAN:

MY NAME IS RONALD EDGLEY. I LIVE AT 453 SKYLINE DRIVE IN POCATELLO, IDAHO. I AM A NATIVE IDAHOAN AND HAVE LIVED HERE ALL MY LIFE EXCEPT FOR A TOUR OF MILITARY SERVICE.

I AM A JOURNEYMAN PIPEFITTER BY TRADE AND FOR THE PAST SEVENTEEN YEARS HAVE BEEN THE BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS LOCAL UNION 648 OF POCATELLO, IDAHO.

MY FAMILY AND I, AS WELL AS OUR OTHER FOUR HUNDRED MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, HAVE AND DO PRIMARILY RELY ON CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT THE INEL FOR OUR LIVELIHOODS.

THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT PROPOSED FOR THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY WILL NOT ONLY PROVIDE US WITH EMPLOYMENT, BUT WITH NEEDED HEALTH AND WELFARE, RETIREMENT AND TRAINING BENEFITS.

5.27.6.1

ADDITIONALY, THE SIS PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE STRONGLY TO THE STABILITY AND GROWTH OF BOTH REGIONAL AND STATE ECONOMICS AND WILL CONSEQUENTLY INCREASE THE TAX BASE FOR OUR VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

IT IS PROJECTED THAT CONSTRUCTION SITE JOBS WILL EXCEED FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ON THE SIS PROJECT.

ACCORDING TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, OVER 170,000 FEET OF PIPING WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLUTONIUM PROCESSING FACILITY AND THE LASER SUPPORT FACILITY AND WITH YET AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR THE STAND-ALONE FAULT. THIS REPRESENTS OVER THIRTY-THREE MILES OF PIPE.

IN ADDITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE JOBS, OUR MEMBERS WILL ALSO SHARE IN THE MANY OFF SITE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THE SIS

5.27.9.6 PROJECT WILL GENERATE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR SUCH AS PIPE, METAL, AND COMPONENT FABRICATION.

THIS IS WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE IN BUSINESS FOR. THIS IS OUR EXPERTISE. THIS IS OUR WAY OF PROVIDING FOR OUR FAMILIES.

5.27.12.2 WE HAVE THE EXPERIENCED WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS. NOW WHAT IS NEEDED IS THE LOCATION OF THE SIS PROJECT AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

OUR MEMBERS HAVE HELPED BUILD THE INEL FROM ITS INCEPTION

5.24.23 AND HAVE FOUND IT TO BE A SAFE AND CARING PLACE TO WORK, NOT ONLY FOR THOSE EMPLOYED BUT FOR the ENVIRONMENT ITSELF. THOSE THAT TRY TO CRITICIZE, NEED ONLY TO WITNESS FIRST HAND THE INEL OPERATIONS AND TO SEE THE WILDLIFE THAT ABOUNDS IN HARMONY WITH THE NUCLEAR AGE, THEN HOPEFULLY, THEY WOULD TURN THEIR MISGUIDED CRITICISM TO SUCH ACTS AS THE DUMPING OF ASBESTOS IN OUR CITIES' LANDFILLS.

5.24.31 WE PRESENTLY HAVE MEMBERS THAT HAVE AND ARE DYING FROM ASBESTOSIS BUT WE HAVE YET TO HAVE THE FIRST ONE LOST TO RADIATION OR ANY ACTIVITY FOUND AT THE INEL.

1.1 WE ALSO SUPPORT THE SIS PROJECT BECAUSE WE ARE PATRIOTIC AMERICANS WHO WANT TO DO OUR PART TO HELP OUR COUNTRY TO MAINTAIN AT LEAST A PARITY IN DEFENSE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. THROUGH OUR NATION'S STRENGTH ARE EMBEDDED THE ROOTS OF WORLD

3.4 PEACE.

WE ARE FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT AND ITS PRESERVATION. FOR ANYONE TO THINK OTHERWISE WOULD BE LUDICROUS.

WITHIN THE HEART OF OUR ENVIRONMENT LIES OUR FAMILIES AND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. TO THESE ENDS, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE MEMBERS AND FAMILIES OF OUR LOCAL UNION WISH TO GO ON RECORD AS BEING IN TOTAL SUPPORT OF THE SIS PROJECT BEING LOCATED, BUILT, AND SAFELY OPERATED AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

THANK YOU,

RONALD L. EDGLEY
453 SKYLINE DRIVE
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83204

Exhibit 725

679

Being a native Idahoan I have a great interest in the welfare of our state. I have worked at the I.N.E.L. site for 25 years. My wife was also employed at the site before we started raising our family. I presently have two sons attendig college at Idaho State University. As we know from the news the last two days, Idaho does not have enough tax base to support the state in the way we would like. At present there is not enough monies to move our education system into a good competative place with other states. When Idaho's kids graduate they have to go to other states to find work. If they want a good quality education they have to go to other areas to find it. Idaho now rates very close to the bottom in rating with all the other states in education.

5.27.12.5 In a recent survey, it was reported in the local paper that 61% of the people moving in Idaho, are moving out. This project will not cure all of Idaho's ills but it will help to maintain a stable work force in the future.

5.27.7.9 The I.N.E.L. is currently the number four industry in Idaho. With the expansion of the S.I.S. at the I.N.E.L. it would put about 450 counstruction people back to work. Alot of these people would be back paying taxes again that have been unable to for 2 to 4 years. After construction, when the S.I.S. is in operation approximately 400 permanent jobs would also be

5.27.7.3 added to the tax base. In turn, there would be approximately 1,000 jobs in the surrounding towns to help service the S.I.S. and those who work there. The taxes not only help at the local level but also other areas of the entire state that are having hard times at present.

Certainly no one here tonight wants a nuclear war, but our production capacity for plutonium has been reduced to a level that could seriously affect our ability to maintain a nuclear deterient. The S.I.S. would use a laser technology to purify fuel grade plutonium that the department of energy already ownes. S.I.S. will purify material that cannot be used, making it reusable and increasing its value many times over the investment of the S.I.S. The laser isotope seperation technology which is the heart of the S.I.S. process has enormous economic potential in a number of areas.

2.2.2

5.27.9.2

Through the transfer of technology once fully developed, laser isotope seperation is the least expensive method for processing fuel for commercial nuclear power plants. The United States is not competative in the nuclear fuel market. The S.I.S. would help the U.S. to keep from depending on foreign countries for this fuel. The laser technology which will result from the S.I.S. facility research and operation will make an important contribution to industry and the medical field.

5.28.5

5.27.9.3

At the I.N.E.L. the site for S.I.S. is approximately 9 miles from the nearest I.N.E.L. boundary. There are no humans who reside on the I.N.E.L. and no population center larger than 5,000 people that are located within a 37 mile radius. The buildings used for the plutonium processing facility would be a category I structure. Category I structures are those whose continued integrity and or operability are essential to achieve and maintain a safe condition during a accident which could result in potentially significant offsite exposure.

5.8.1

E726

All plutonium processing in the building would be conducted in glove boxes. Exhausts from the glove boxes would be passed through three Testable high efficiency particulate air filters. 5.18.4
Service waste water would comply with the current D.O.E. orders. Solid waste generated as a result of S.I.S. operations would 5.30.5.7
represent a small increment in relation to the amount of those wastes currently generated and managed at the I.N.E.L. 5.30.5.2
The emissions and effluents resulting from S.I.S. construction and operation would be within all applicable enviornmental standards.

It will be up to all the people involved in this project, (this means management and workers) to see that this project is carried out in a safe manner.

Idaho needs projects like this to stay strong. The people need projects like this so they can work and hold their heads high. What we do not need are people from other states coming into Idaho, not paying taxes or helping with the economy and telling Idahon's what is good and bad for us. 1.1

Thank you,
Nick Day

Exhibit 726

FOR THE HEARING RECORD
March 25, 1988

A COMMENT ON THE "SPECIAL" ISOTOPE SEPERATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTSTATEMENT

The DOE has in its stock pile 127 tons of plutonium - 90 tons are in weapons, 10 tons are in storage, and 10 tons are in available scrap. In addition, the INF agreement and the START accord could yeild another 17 tons to be recycled. On top of these numbers add a quarter ton per year produced at the Savannah River reactor. 4.4.6

Our nuclear armanal contains some 25,000 war heads (9,000 megatons of fire power), which is enough to totally destroy the entire world population, man and beast, several times over! WHY DO WE NEED MORE ? 4.13

The DOE and the DOD have been poisoning the people of this country and the people of the world with nuclear fallout ever since the first plutonium triggered bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945. Radioactive polluting continued through the 50's and 60's in the deserts of Utah, Nevada, and the South Pacific. After all these years we still have not learned. To this day radioactive polluting continues from under the south western desert floor. 6.1.5 3.2.23

The people of this country have been boondoggled, misled, and taken advantage of for to long by our government and some of our leaders. 1.1

IT IS TIME TO STOP THIS INSANITY !

Submitted by
Dennis J. Prokop
5192 West Old Hwy. 91
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

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E727

Exhibit 727

March 25, 1988

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

A COMMENT ON THE "SPECIAL" ISOTOPE SEPERATION PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

by Jessica Lynn Proksa
5192 West Old Hwy. 91
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

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This is my individual testimony.

6.2 I feel I think man has been aggravating wilderness and the land in various ways. They have overhunted the animals; cut trillions of trees; mined; polluted air, water, and land; and do not forget nuclear accidents. I don't think

5.27.7.17 Idaho should be spoiled by the ignorance of some of its own citizens by building a so called "safe, money making, job producing plutonium plant." If people are so desperate, why can't they think of more creative and imaginative ways to suit the economy's needs?

1.1 I don't think the SIS should be built anywhere!

E728

Exhibit 728

TESTIMONY PRESENTED AT THE DOE HEARING IN IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
MARCH 30, 1988

My name is Judy Minshall. I reside at 1703 S. Old Hwy. 91 in Inkom, Idaho. I request that this testimony be added to the hearing record on the DEIS for the siting of the Special Isotope Separation Project at the INEL in Idaho.

There seem to be many valid reasons for opposing the SIS project, especially those concerning the lack of need for more plutonium and worries about the safety of the project if it is built in Idaho. However, for me the bottom line is that the SIS should not be built because it would be immoral to do so. 4.15.1

I believe the production, stockpiling, or use of nuclear weapons is highly immoral - the ultimate sin against God's creation and all humanity. Nuclear warfare threatens all life - not just the lives or countries of the combatants. Nuclear weapons do not somehow become benign or less immoral if they are merely used for deterence and not for actual combat. Their mere existence constitutes a form of terrorism. If a madman holds a loaded revolver against your child's head and threatens to kill him, will there be "no harm done" if he never actually pulls the trigger? Of course not! The psychological damage done to both you and your child will be very obvious. In the same way nuclear weapons used for deterence only are far from harmless. Fears of accidental detonation or having the weapons sites hit by an enemy first strike destroy our peace of mind and add to national paranoia. 4.13 6.5.2

The sole purpose of the SIS would be to produce plutonium to be used as triggers for nuclear weapons. I find it very curious that some proponents of siting the SIS in Idaho admit to the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons but say that if such weapons are to be built we might as well benefit economically from their production. An example by way of parallel might cause some to reconsider. Most residents of southeast Idaho would agree that abortion and pornography are immoral even though, with some restrictions, both are perfectly legal. Since both activities "will go on anyway," should the local Chambers of Commerce actively promote Idaho as a center for the pornographic film industry? Should we try to become the abortion capitol of the world, possibly combining abortion mills with industries researching uses of fetal tissues? If not, why not? Could it be that something is more important than the economy? Use the same logic here. Nuclear weapons and their production process can potentially destroy far more lives than abortion. And nuclear war is certainly the ultimate obscenity - the ultimate "environmental impact." 2.2.7

Some of the signs opposing the SIS are worded "Just say no!" I think there is a real connectedness between this project and the drug scene. Like cocaine, DOE and Department of Defense (DOD) money can be highly addictive. The SIS is supposed to provide some 750 "permanent" jobs. But in this case "permanent" means a maximum of seven or eight years. Then what? Having a major employer shut down or close up shop has a more adverse economic impact on the environment of a community than never getting the jobs in the first place. In an effort to perpetuate jobs and protect the economy will there be increased pressure to take the next step and begin converting wastes from commercial power plants into still more weapons-grade plutonium? Will local officials soon find themselves 5.27.6.1 5.22.6

E729

Exhibit 729

THE TESTIMONY OF

DAVE L. WILBUR,

A STUDENT OF RICKS COLLEGE

AT REXBURG, IDAHO

CONCERNING:

THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

seeking out more weapons projects, becoming ever more entangled in DOD affairs? Will anyone work for arms control if his job and the economic security of his family or community depend on arms manufacture? Like drug addiction, this is a subtle but inexorable process. The community loses all ability to rationally and objectively critique defense policy and becomes a mere bunch of non-thinking cheerleaders for the Department of Defense. 5.27.6.1

The SIS project will cost an estimated one billion dollars to construct and operate and will provide about 400 jobs during construction and 750 jobs during operation. This works out to a cost to taxpayers of about $109,000 to $167,000 per year for each job provided. This is a moral issue also. With our huge budget deficits and so many social ills being neglected, spending that much money on something that is not even needed is total lunacy. If this project were not being proposed for Idaho, would any of us want our tax money supporting it? We need to take off the economic blinders we have on and see clearly that this is a project that should not be built. Not here. Not anywhere. 5.27.6.11 6.3

The thing that is most obvious to me about the draft environmental impact statement is that I don't understand it. I'm not competent to know whether the conclusions are valid or not. Neither, I suspect, are the vast majority of those who will testify at these hearings. Were all relevant factors taken into account? Are the computer models used correct? Were any mistakes made in the calculations? I can't answer those questions. I don't believe there is any reason to doubt the competency and honesty of those who developed the DEIS. But we need to be realistic about the limits of environmental impact statements. EIS's have been around for a long time. If they were perfectly capable of predicting and preventing mishaps, we wouldn't have all the accidents, disasters, and near-misses that occur routinely on various projects. 2.11.1

The EIS cannot GUARANTEE that no major accident or contamination will occur at INEL. Those who wrote the DEIS understand that: they KNOW they are able to work only with probabilities. The question is, does the public understand that? What if the "unthinkable" happens and despite the odds against it there is major contamination of the vital Snake River aquifer? What if there is a major nuclear reactor accident which releases deadly radioactivity? What if a highway accident somehow DOES spill radioactive feed material or wastes all over the place? Do you just say "Whoops! Back to the drawing board"?!! Will legal recourse really help? The odds that such things will happen are admittedly small, but that's a far cry from saying they can NEVER happen. 2.13.3 5.12.1 5.1.20

Some risks - even great ones - have to be taken. IF the SIS project were absolutely essential to our national security, IF there were no safer place for the facility to be built, IF we could afford the $1 billion price tag, and IF nuclear weapons were not so inherently immoral - then there would be reason to ignore the risks and build the facility at INEL. None of those suppositions has been proven, however, and I believe they are all false. Therefore, I think the risks do NOT justify building the SIS in Idaho, and I urge you to reject that plan and take the "No Action" option on this issue. 5.29.87 5.1.2 1.1

Dave L. Wilbur

480 South First West, #110

Rexburg, ID 83440

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"The youth are the leaders of the future." --- This is something that every politician who has had anything at all to do with education has probably used in one campaign speech or another. There is no discrepancy at all as to its accuracy, it is obviously true. It is also something that should be kept close in mind with the ever growing nuclear stockpiles.

3.4 The Special Isotope Separation project is, in most peoples minds, a good thing. And it can be a good thing, except for the fact that its purpose, in truth, is to aid in the production of nuclear weapons. I realize the importance of a strong nuclear "defense" (if that is in fact what the weapons are for) and the need for technological superiority, but why we need more weapons-grade plutonium is beyond me. We have already 4.15.1 got a seficient amount, if not too much to last as long as we'll need.

4.13 It is my understanding that we have more than enough weapons to destroy the world several times over. In 1984 we had, in our arsenal alone, about 14,000 warheads with the firepower of 8.4 trillion yes, 8,400,000,000,000 tons of TNT. Plus more than 1,000 warheads are added each year. Now, between the United States and the Soviet Union, there is approximately 24,000 megatons (24,000,000,000,000 **tons**) of TNT in the form of nuclear weapons.

The people of the United States are, more or less, programmed to believe that the Soviet Union is some big, ugly monster just waiting for a chance to destroy us. The same thing is happening over there-- they think that we are after them. Our two governments keep us under this impression, mostly by not educating us on the situation. The same proccess applys in correlation to the S.I.S. situation. If asked, "Would you people like to help us make nuclear weapons for a few years?" I don't think that Idahoans would be too enthusiastic about the whole thing. Instead of being told out-right what the whole story is, Idahoans are told that S.I.S. will give them jobs, money and laser technology. This is true, but the real objective is being "covered up" or at least not given a fraction of the publicity it should get. This objective is to purify deadly plutonium for more nuclear warheads. This practice of "keeping the people ignorant" is deceptive and has been used by tyrant after tyrant through the course of history. 3.2.2

S.I.S. will also be making things worse at the national level. We could be making a power reactor or something else that would do something productive for our country and our world. The Special Isotope Separation Project will only be destructive. The unnecessary defense spending will only boost the national deficit. When we can destroy every major city 6.3 5.27.6.11

in the world with two submarines (which are virtually undetectable by the USSR), then I see nothing but wasted
4.13 money in making more plutonium for weapons. To quote Winston Churchill-- "After a certain point, more bombs will only make the rubble bounce."

If a weapon becomes obsolete, take the plutonium out of it and put it in an updated weapon, but it is a
4.4.6 lie to say that we need more plutonium for the newer, up-graded weapons that we are constantly producing. Plutonium has a half-life of 24,400 years, so it isn't going to go bad on us.

I am 18-years old and by most people I would be catagorized as a "youth". So according to today's leaders, myself and those in in my peer-group, are the
1.1 leaders of the future. I know myself and I know my friends. I represent them when I say that the leaders of today may want to boost the national debt, deceive their constituency and push our world towards nuclear war, but we'll have no part of it. **We, the leaders of tomorrow don't want their guns, missles and wars!**

WRITTEN:MARCH 24, 1988
PURPOSE:FOR APPROVAL OF THE BUILDING OF THE S.I.S..

Exhibit 730

MY NAME IS CHRIS LEMPKE, I'M 35 YEARS OLD. I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, AND HAVE WORKED AT THE I.N.E.L. FOR THE PAST 16 YEARS.

THE ATOMIC AGE WE LIVE IN TODAY WAS BORN SOME 40 YEARS AGO, FROM A BOMB. WE HAVE LIVED IN FEAR OF A NUCLEAR EXCHANGE EVER SINCE. THE ONE THING THAT HAS KEPT US FROM THAT HOLOCOST, IS A "BALANCE OF POWER". UNTIL THE DELIVERY SYSTEMS OF THESE WEAPONS ARE RENDERED OBSOLETE WE MUST MAINTAIN THIS "BALANCE OF POWER". 3.4

THE S.I.S. PROJECT WILL ENABLE US TO DO THAT. THE S.I.S. PROJECT WILL ALSO PROVIDE A "BALANCE OF ECONOMY". BY PROVIDING JOBS FOR PEOPLE, LIKE MYSELF WHO LIVE IN THE STATE OF IDAHO THE YEAR AROUND. UNLIKE OTHER WHO CLAIM TO BE "NATIVE IDAHOANS" AND ONLY LIVE HERE A FEW MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND LABORING PERSONS OF THIS AREA NEED THE CASH FLOW THAT THIS FACILITY WOULD PROVIDE. 5.27.6.1

THE S.I.S. IS PERTINENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY AND THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO. 1.1

A STONG SUPPORTER OF THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATOR!

CHRIS LEMPKE
1620 SOUTH EMERSON
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83404

Chris Lempke

E731

March 29, 1988

Exhibit 731

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dr. Nichols,

1.1 We support the placement of the SIS project at the INEL for the following reasons:

5.27.6.1 1. Job opportunities for myself, family and friends

2. Financial benefits to our communities

5.27.15.1 3. Increased tax base that will come with new employees and industry

5.27.9.1 4. Benefit to Idaho's higher education to support this project

5. New technology at the INEL

6. Our belief that DOE can build and operate a safe facility

5.24.23 Please include this letter with those in favor of the SIS project at the INEL.

Thank you,

Duane Fallwright
4145 Lance
Idaho Falls ID
83401

E732

March 29, 1988

Exhibit 732

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Dr. Nichols,

We support the placement of the SIS project at the INEL for the following reasons: 1.1

1. Job opportunities for myself, family and friends 5.27.6.1

2. Financial benefits to our communities

3. Increased tax base that will come with new employees and industry 5.27.15.1

4. Benefit to Idaho's higher education to support this project 5.27.9.1

5. New technology at the INEL

6. Our belief that DOE can build and operate a safe facility 5.24.23

Please include this letter with those in favor of the SIS project at the INEL.

Thank you,

David W. Fallwright

4145 Lance St.
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

E733

Exhibit 733

Name William J. Dalton
DOB 8-20-51
Residence 1642½ So Blvd Idaho Falls 1478310
Idaho Residence 36 years 5 months

1.1 I support the SIS for the jobs and the economic impact it would have for the Local area. I feel it is a safe project and that the INEL has a good work record in 5.24.23 accomplishing important research and defense projects. We need the SIS!

William J Dalton

E734

PREPARED STATEMENT TO BE PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE SIS PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Exhibit 734

I rise to speak in support of the Special Isotope Separation (S.I.S.) Project and the desirability of it being located at the INEL site in Eastern Idaho. 1.1

My motives for doing so are not unselfish; they stem largely from my sincere concern over the State of the economy in Southeast Idaho. I find the prediction that "without SIS, our economy will stagnate", a very real possibility. Without SIS, the forecasts are quite grim, unemployment is already alarmingly high in the area, commerce is sluggish, retail sales on the down side, business failures the past two years are up, housing starts are down with little prospect of any meaningful infusion on the horizon. 5.27.6.1

Also, on the selfish side, I am excited over the prospect of introducing a new technology at INEL on a broad scale. Hopefully, this introduction will extend into the surrounding communities and serve as stimuli for expansion 5.27.9.2

of educational facilities, generating a renewed demand for spin off industries and creating additional opportunities for brand new developing industries. I have no doubt the (AVLIS) process will draw National attention of an unexpected magnitude to the area it is assigned.

5.24.23 Again, from a selfish standpoint, I am very concerned about safety at INEL and will always support the most stringent safeguards humanly possible.

I am firmly in accord with those that demand citizen awareness and full disclosure of any and all incidents even slightly jeopardizing the health and safety of workers and citizens alike, similarly, with any negative affects on the environment or the ecology. While I am adamant in my concern for safety, I am also relatively confident 3.2.2 in the Department of Energy's commitments to safety and health standards and in the history of their performance which exceeds National averages. This does not mean I

would tolerate relaxation of external pressure to maintain absolute safety consciousness.

It does seem very logical to me that the SIS Project, 5.28.2 which does not involve the placement of a nuclear reactor and, in fact, by its "Building Block Concept" avoids the building of additional reactors with the simple addition of components, provides a safer expansion at INEL than many expansions of the past. Lets not forget to consider the extremely valuable potential of advancing medical science 5.27.9.3 which laser technology provocatively promises. This, of course, will occur regardless of the site selected, but what a boost this will mean to the area where it occurs.

Foremost, I believe we must accept the reality of the duty DOE has been assigned by the Congress of the United States to develop and maintain the capability to produce all nuclear material required for the Defense Programs of the Nation. I view the SIS Project as one of the more

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desirable and more suitable of the many possibilities, to be situated in Southeast Idaho.

In conclusion, I suppose I must admit the separation of the plutonium isotope results in developing weapon grade plutonium, which certainly relates to defense, but if this

3.3.1 is as close to defense and weaponry as INEL becomes, then please excuse me if I fail to protest and instead vigorously encourage its placement in our midst in anticipation of a renewed vitality and some real promise of a sustained growth in our economy.

Thank you for affording me the opportunity to express my concerns and explore my expectations of this important

2.10 issue and I join with you in the hope that testimony from the public sector will have some influence on the eventual decision.

Submitted by

Jack P. Anderson
180 North Morningside Drive,
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

688

E735

Exhibit 735

Special Isotope Separation project

written testimony by
Pamela Fleischmann
Idaho State University
East Hall Box 169
Pocatello, Idaho

I am a product of INEL projects and I support this new project - Special Isotope Separation. My name is Pamela Fleischmann and I am a nursing student at Idaho State University. My great grandparents from my mother's and father's side helped settle the state of Idaho and my family has lived here since. Many members of my family have worked and still work at the INEL site. No one the I know has ever suffered from the effects of radiation, however, we have all reaped from the benefits.

Because of my major I understand the effects of radiation and nuclear
5.24.23 weapons and the devestation they could bring but I also understand the benefits of the products which produce radiation. The safety record of the INEL is outstanding and I feel the risks of the S.I.S. project are far outweighed by the benefits. As a nurse I will be exposed to more radiation from a hospital x-ray room than I will be from the S.I.S. project yet I am still going to be a nurse because the benefits of an x-ray outweigh the bad effects of the radiation recieved.

1.1 I hope that there will be a day when the world no longer needs nuclear weapons but that day has not yet come and I believe we still need nuclear weapons. I enjoy the benefits of being a United States citizen and I consider it an honorable duty to support the Special
3.4 Isotope Separation project which will help defend my family, my beliefs, and my country.

SIS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
HEARING TESTIMONY
Idaho Falls, Idaho * March 30, 1988

Exhibit 736

INTRODUCTION

My name is Gary Fleischmann; I reside at 1350 Bower Drive, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83404; I have lived and worked in Idaho for most of my life. My paternal Great Grandparents were married at Ft. Coeur d'Alene in what was then Idaho Territory. My maternal Great Grandparents came to Almo, Idaho via wagon. My family has been part of Idaho ever since. I am now raising my children in Idaho. I hope and trust that they will be able to raise their children in Idaho. For the past several weeks, I have carefully considered what I could offer to these hearings that would be of value in the decision making process. After hearing many of the speakers it is apparent that not everyone has limited their testimony to the subject at hand. There are four areas that I feel qualified to comment upon. Safety, Lifestyle, Jobs, and the Future.

SAFETY

For the past 35 years, my family has been associated with the INEL, as employees or doing business with the INEL. More than anything else the Safety performance has been impressive. Procedures have been in place for years that review on a daily basis the safety aspects of work, further the work is monitored regularly by professional safety representatives. The results of this emphasise on safety is an superior safety record, not only for the INEL, but also for most of the companies that do business with the INEL. The Safety record at the INEL, to me, is more meaningful than the unfounded rhetoric that we have heard so much of lately. 5.24.23

More specifically, plutonium, unlike some other hazardous materials, such as lead, PCBs, asbestos, and DDT, is and has always been recognized and handled as a hazardous material. Knowing, up front, the nature of Plutonium; the INEL has proven over many years it's ability to handle it in a safe and efficient manner. 5.24.22

LIFESTYLE

There are those who suggest as they move to Idaho that the border be fenced behind them to keep others out and thus maintain Idaho's outdoor lifestyle. Frankly, if it were possible, a lot of us might buy into that concept. However, it doesn't work that way. Progress (or, if you prefer call it something else) simply can not be stopped. Those who try, while perhaps enjoying a few small victories, will not prevail. History has repeatedly proven this. Yet it is important to note that this project has little, if any, potential impact on our lifestyle. The new jobs created by the SIS project will likely only serve to replace those lost due to projects or jobs that end in the interim. 5.27.7.5

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JOBS

Era, Martin, Custer, Cedarville, Caribou City, Bayhorse, Alder City, Bonanza, Cliff, White Knob, Muldoon, Galena. These were once thriving communities in South East Idaho. They no longer exist. The reason is not that the mining upon which they depended was a dangerous occupation (it was and still is more dangerous than the nuclear industry, but that's not the reason). Nor is the reason that the residents felt the need to protect their lifestyle or their enviroment. Nor is the reason that the Ore ran out (there is still plenty out there, if you can afford to extract it). The reason is simply that the economy could not support the Jobs.

5.27.12.5 The economy of Idaho Falls (and in a larger sense, all of Idaho) is tied to the INEL. Without continuing Projects, our economy will not support Jobs. Perhaps your job. No the lack of the SIS alone won't make Idaho Falls a ghost town. Yet without continuing projects, Idaho Falls and Idaho surely will suffer. And that sufferring will effect everyone (thru loss of tax revenue, educational opportunties, employment opportunities, business, etc.).

5.27.4.5 It was reported on the radio last week that; an Allied Van Lines survey of interstate moves involving Idaho; showed that 62% of the Families moving in 1987 were moving out of Idaho. That is the third highest outbound percentage in the nation. Which means less families are buying groceries, buying clothing, paying sales tax, and paying property tax, than just one year ago. Idaho is already having problems making ends meet; fewer residents to share the load doesn't help; and Idaho must reverse this trend.

Some have suggested that short term jobs, such as those to be created by the SIS project are of little value. I would counter that for the Construction Industry and the Research/Development Industry "short" projects are the lifeblood.

FUTURE

3.3.1 Over it's history the INEL has had a variety of missions, including Military, most often several at the same time. Each of these has been successfully accomplished. It is time to add another mission, specifically the SIS with it's Laser Technology. This new mission, along with likely follow on projects, will lead us into the next century.

The SIS project will provide Idaho with opportunities. Opportunities to play an important, vital, and patriotic role in our national defense; opportunities for many much needed jobs; opportunities to enhance our economy (and in turn do a better meet the educational, social, and infrastructure needs of Idaho).

1.1 I as one Idahoan say..... Yes to SIS !

E737

Pocatello Children & Adolescent Clinic P.A.

loger W. Boe, M.D.
David R. Fischel, M.D.
Creighton A. Hardin, M.D.

527 South 12th Avenue - P.O. Box 4730
Pocatello, Idaho 83205
(208) 232-1443

William E. Hogan, M.D.
Christian C. Yost, D.O.
Jay Douglas, M.D.

Exhibit 737

March 29, 1988

Open Letter

1.1 2.7.8 4.14 2.7.2 4.13 I oppose the deployment of SIS in Southeast Idaho on moral and humanitarian grounds. This has been a decade of awareness among thoughtful people and concerned leaders of the crime that has been committed against the future of mankind in an attempt to obtain nuclear supremacy. This is a decade when no American citizen can claim ignorance of the real and ever present threat of a war that in moments could alter forever the destiny of mankind. Leaders from many nations are staking their political futures on nuclear arms reductions, while we in Southeast Idaho appear about to loot the home of our children because someone else has opened the door. I will leave it to the experts to debate the environmental, economic and military impact of SIS on Southeast Idaho and indeed on the entire country. But I see no moral or physical longevity for a community that is willing to base its economic growth on weapons of mass destruction. On careful consideration, I hope we will not reach with greedy hands into the future of mankind, but will choose to carefully close another door on the nightmare of nuclear destruction.

Sincerely,

William Hogan M

William E. Hogan
Pediatrician
Pocatello, ID 83201

E738

Christopher T. Winter
PO Box 8677
Pocatello, ID 83209

March 30, 1988

Exhibit 738

To Whom it may concern:

I Christopher T. Winter, unable to attend these hearings on the above date, hereby do grant the carrier of this letter to issue this prepared statement on my behalf. Christopher T. Winter

1.1 I am unequivocally oppossed to the further development or use of nuclear technology, particularly the SIS project in my corner of the world where I can affect the outcome.

My grounds for objection to this are:

---the environmental impact statement is deficient in many respects.

2.1.1 ---This project, like other nuclear technology is undemocratic. It is designed to benefit a few profiteers. It makes the many of us dependent on a few politicians and engineers.

5.27.6.2 As an environmental concern, the health and welfare of the many, whether oppossed to or for this project, is dependent upon a few people who expect to reap enormous revenues. This is an immature view of the world and in disequilibrium with physical, psycological and social ecologies.

5.1.49 ---This SIS project threatens to disrupt [redacted] The ecological integrity of communities, the freedom that comes from quality living associated with principles of low consumption, ecological responsibility and self-sufficiency, will become more entropic due to dependency on these short-sighted people who pose to implement this short-term project. But it is the people who must face the long-term consequences from the by-products of this project.

Respectfully,

Christopher T. Winter

Christopher T. Winter

691

E739

Exhibit 739

My name is Lee Gagner. I represent two organizations. The East District of the Idaho Association of Realtors which includes approximately 373 Realtors. We currently have a surplus of homes on the market and would have no problem 5.27.11.1 accomodating the construction crews or permanent employees. We believe the project sited at the INEL would be good for the growth of Idaho Falls and Eastern Idaho. Some of our membership had a concern with safety until we heard some of the worst case scenarios and realized the relatively small amounts of radiation that would be received 5.1.42 in the event of a serious accident.

After reviewing the studies conducted we have no concern with the safety aspect whether it is energy related or defense related. This $505 million dollar facility will add stability and growth to our community. The more we can diversify from 5.27.6.1 energy related to defense related would be good economically for the community. One only has to look at cities like Seattle and the Tri-cities in Washington state 1.1 and see what happens to the economy when you fail to diversify. We see no problem with the SIS in Idaho Falls and endorse the plan to place it here.

The second organization I represent is the Idaho Innovation Center. It is a small business "incubator" located in Idaho Falls. It has been able to attract clients from the INEL which are interested in transferring technology to the private sector. We currently have tenants in the center, two of whom have gone national with their technology and products. The AVLIS laser used in the separation process would appear to have very exciting commercial applications. We also know that if we help young companies get started in the center that 80% will locate their 5.27.9.2 businesses in Eastern Idaho. We believe the potential for spin-off technology to be very good. The center is projected to create 500 jobs (new) over the next five year period. We believe this figure could be increased substantially with the potential of future laser application. For this reason we strongly support the location of the SIS at the INEL

Lee Gagner 2555 Fieldstream Lane, Idaho Falls
President, Idaho Innovation Center
East District Vice President, Idaho Assoc. of Realtors

3/30/88

E740

YES - YES - SIS! EX 740

1.1 There's too many of us, there's too many of us,
THERE IS TOO MANY OF US!

Let's have a war, so you can go die!
Let's have a war, we can all use the pay!
Let's have a war, we need the space!
Let's have a war, to clean out this place!!
It's already started in the city, suburbia will be just as easy!

There's too many of us, there's too many of us,
THERE'S TOO MANY OF US!

Let's have a war, to jack-up the DOW-JONES!
Let's have a war, it can start in IDAHO!
Let's have a war, we're like rats in a cage!

There's too many of us, there's too many of us,
THERE'S TOO MANY OF US!

Let's have a war, sell the rights to the networks!
Let's have a war, let the mothers get fat like last time!
Let's have a war, give guns to the queers!
Let's have a war, the enemy is within!

YES - YES - SOS

And interesting last thought--that we will see!

Wherever you are -- safe in that million-dollar shelter, not so safe in your bargain-basement basement, toasting your hosts in your host area, or just plain napping -- you gotta admit, THIS IS IT!

In one moment, the combined 30-year investments of the world's largest economies -- something to the tune of $700 trillion -- goes up in smoke.

And, like all that is best in our culture, the moment that has obsessed the world for almost two generations is computerized, and over in a flash!

At the very least, it is different.

It breaks that dull gray routine <u>once</u> <u>and</u> <u>for</u> <u>all</u>!

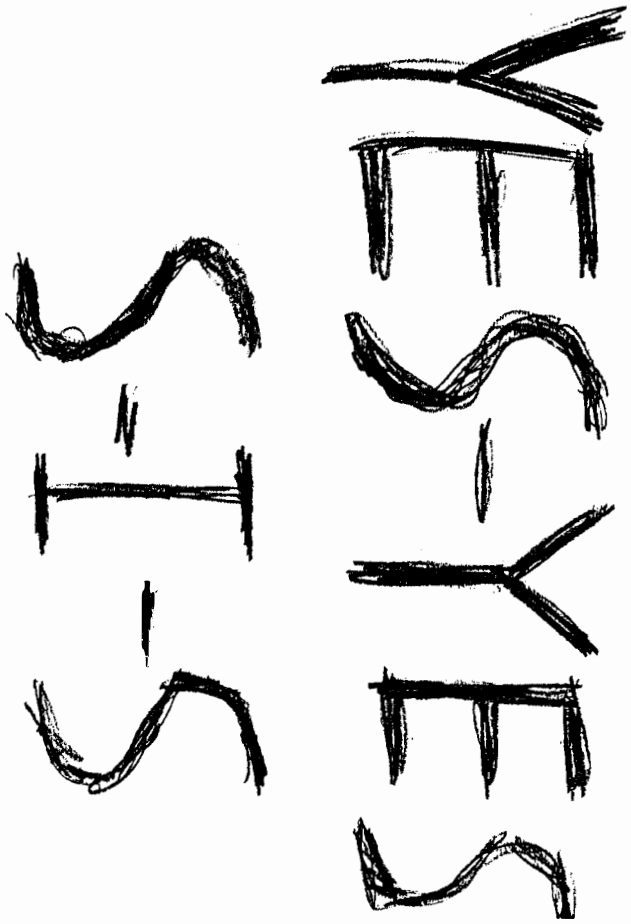
No more wondering. No more waiting. No more drudgery, no more sameness. Good-bye mortgages, good-bye boss. So long to commuting, assembly lines, finals, homework, washing up...

The old day-in day-out is over!

T-G-I-D.

Thank God It's Doomsday!

Sincerely,
Carta Reale
A.K.A. "Toxic Avenger"
P.O. Box 8561 ISU
Pocatello, Id. 83209



692

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE -- 25 MARCH 1988

1.1 WE THE PEOPLE, will not conspire to commit acts which are illegal as well as, inhumane to both citizens of the United States and of the world community.

THEREFORE, it is our specific intent to prevent the continuation of the following crimes by Department of Energy, the Department of Defense of the United States and elected government officials,

AND, do hereby charge the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, and Congress with violation of the following crimes:

4.15.6 I. Crimes under the provisions of the Nuremberg Principles (The London Accords of 1945), which provisions have been incorporated into the body of universally accepted international law:

A.) CRIMES AGAINST PEACE: "Namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

B.) CONSPIRACY

1.) Planning and preparation for WAR CRIMES: "Namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose the civilian populations of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity."

2.) Planning and preparation for CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: "Namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war."

--The Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of Defense (DOD) are engaged in design, development, and manufacture of nuclear weapons, all intended to cause wanton destruction of cities, towns, and villages and other inhumane acts against civilian populations.

II.) Crimes under Treaties, Pacts, Protocols, Charters & Conventions all of which have been duly ratified by the Senate and signed into effect by the Executive, thereby becoming the Supreme Law of the Land, legally and morally binding upon the government, all corporate entities, all citizens and upon ourselves under Article VI, clause 2 of the United States Constitution:

"This Constitution, the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land."

A.) Manufacture of nuclear warheads and missiles all of which involve delivery of hydrogen bombs which are poisonous and calculated to cause "superfluous injury" and "unnecessary suffering" in violation of Article 23 (a) and (e) of the Hague Regulation of the IV Hague Convention of 1907.

B.) War preparations in violation of the 1928 Treaty Providing for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy (Kellogg-Briand Pact), which condemns recourse to war for the solution of international controversies; renounces war as an instrument of national policy; and agrees that the solution of all disputes or conflicts should be by pacific means.

C.) Design, development, and production of nuclear weapons technology for the delivery of multiple weapons of mass indiscriminate (incapable of distinguishing between combatants and non-combatants, between military and non-military targets) destruction, in the most extreme sense, in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949.

D.) Manufacture of nuclear weapon systems which will release radioactive fallout, gases, and poisons, a crime under the terms of the Geneva Protocol (signed 1925, ratified by the U.S. 1975):

"Whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials, or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world" the Parties accept this prohibition as "binding alike the conscience and practice of nations."

--The consequences of radioactive fallout are analogous to the effects of prenuclear poisons, and their lethality, toxicity, and long-term effects are far greater in magnitude.

E.) Manufacture of nuclear weapons systems which inherently embody the intent to:

"employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment."

in violation of the terms of the 1977 Geneva Protocol on Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict.

F.) Planning and preparation for acts of aggression in violation of the first principle of the Nuremberg Charter and in violation of Act 51 of the United Nations Charter:

1.) Nuclear weapons by their nature cannot be used defensively and constitute in and of themselves the preparation and planning for aggression against the territorial integrity of other nations.

2.) Nuclear weapons radioactive fallout and other global effects necessarily involve acts of aggression against neutral third party nations.

5.26.2

6.) Development and production of entirely new systems of nuclear weapons, in violation of the intent and will of the people expressed in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (signed 1968, ratified 1970):

"Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all humankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples, and

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state,

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

III. Crimes Against the Law of Humanity:

"Any State using nuclear and thermonuclear weapons is to be considered as violating the Charter of the United Nations, as acting contrary to the laws of humanity and as committing a crime against humankind and civilization."
United Nations Resolution 1653 (1961)

--The intent to perpetrate these crimes with malice aforethought is inherent in the possession, continued manufacture, and development of systems of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

Declaration of Intent

WHEREAS the DOE and DOD are engaged in criminal activity and are complicit in Crimes of State under national and international law as cited above,

TO WIT, the manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapon systems, all designed with intent to carry nuclear ovens to hundreds of sites for the cremation of millions and hundreds of millions of innocent victims,

AND BECAUSE this criminal activity of the manufacture of diabolical instruments of mass destruction (which have no known or imaginable beneficial or constructive use) is all carried out behind fences and berbed wire, protected by armed guards,

WE WISH TO MAKE KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS our specific intent and purposes to entering our testimony at this hearing,

Namely,

1.) TO FULFILL OUR OBLIGATION as individuals; that is, to take reasonable actions to seek to prevent the continued commission of the aforestated crimes.

2.) TO EXERCISE OUR PUBLIC DUTY to prevent a catastrophe and to intervene on behalf of the innocent victims of the prepared holocaust.

3.) TO REFUSE OUR CONSENT AND DENY OUR COOPERATION in these crimes.

4.) TO WARN all DOE and DOD officers, managers, and employees that they are subject to criminal liability under the rulings of the Nuremberg Tribunal:

" Any civilian who is an accessory to a violation of the laws and customs of war is him/herself also liable as a war criminal."
Zyklon B Case

"International law, as such, binds every citizen just as much as does ordinary municipal law. Acts adjudged criminal when done by an officer of the government are criminal when done by a private individual."
The Flick Case

"Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any (war) crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan. The fact that the Defendant acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior shall not free him/her from responsibility."
Nuremberg Principles

5.) TO QUICKEN THE CONSCIENCE of all who desire peace on Earth, especially on the question of the payment of war taxes and the complicity, moral guilt, and personal responsibility consequent to financial support for these preparations for genocide... omnicide...extinction.

6.) TO APPEAL TO THE JUDICARY AND ALL OFFICERS OF THE COURTS to enforce the law faithfully. The destruction of our world is the ultimate crime. We wish to be free of the tyranny of nuclear terror and the anarchy of nuclear lawlessness. We appeal to all prosecutors and judges to study the law and apply it.

"International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administrated by the courts of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination." The Paquete Habana 175 U.S. 677, 700 (1900)

E741

Ex 741

5.

The voice of conscience in every human being of every religion, language, race, nation and culture cries out against the demonic, destructive works of war.

THEREFORE, FOR OURSELVES, AND ON BEHALF OF OUR CHILDREN AND ALL CHILDREN OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, WE SAY,

NOT IN OUR NAME

SINCERELY,
--On behalf of the PEOPLE,
Pocatello-Peace-Union
CARTA REALE
P.O. Box 8561 ISU
Pocatello, Ida. 83209

695

THERESA M. KAUFMANN, R.N.
945 WEST LEWIS
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83204

March 30, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Re: S.I.S. Project

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I am writing in response to the request for local citizen input on the proposed S.I.S. project. Please accept this letter as a formal expression of my opposition to the project and my opinion that the "no action alternative" is appropriate at this time. 1.1

As a nurse practitioner and local resident, I am concerned that the short-term and long-term health and environmental effects have not been sufficiently explored at this time to warrant start-up of the S.I.S. project. A thorough analysis of the health risks to population centers adjacent to the proposed project and employees of the project should be undertaken by independent researchers before final approval of such a project is given. 2.1.1

Thank you for this opportunity to express my views.

Very truly yours,

Theresa M. Kaufmann

Theresa M. Kaufmann, R.N.

TMK/am

E742

Ex 742

FREDERICK F. BELZER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

TELEPHONE
(208) 232-2415

945 WEST LEWIS STREET
POCATELLO, IDAHO 83204

March 30, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Re: Proposed S.I.S. at I.N.E.L.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I am writing in response to the Department of Energy's request for local citizen input on the proposed S.I.S. project at the I.N.E.L.

1.1 I urge you to consider the "no action alternative" on this project.

It is clear that the short and long-term environmental effects, potentially economic benefit to this region, and the enhancement of our national security have not been sufficiently explored at this point. The negative consequences of a hasty start-up of this project and later abandonment are obvious.

6.1.2
4.15.4

Very truly yours,

Frederick F. Belzer

FFB/am

969

E743

Ex 743

March 30, 1988

Draft EIS for
Proposed SIS Project

Clay Nichols, SIS Project Manager
U.S. DOE, Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols;

Please consider the following comments on the proposed Special Isotope Separation Project.

A great deal of work has obviously gone into preparation of the draft EIS, but I don't believe that it addresses the important questions needed for a rational decision. It does not make a convincing case that the SIS is needed at INEL or anywhere else. 4.15.5

1. Increased military presence at the INEL.

Construction of the SIS facility here would represent a significant step in further making the INEL into a military lab, involving the INEL in nuclear weapons material production. But historically, the major emphasis at the INEL has been on researching the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As one who has worked at the INEL for 25 years, I find this change objectionable. 3.3.1

To a general public already somewhat fearful of commercial nuclear reactors, the continuing militarization of the INEL would further blur the distinction between civilian and military uses of nuclear energy.

Unfortunately, under the Reagan Administration, our Department of Energy has itself been militarized. In 1981, 38% of DOE's budget was for military programs; now it is 60%, while civilian energy programs have shrunk from 57% to 35% ("The DOE: the Pentagon's Adopted Little Brother", U.S. News & World Report, 9/29/86). 3.1.3

2. Need for the SIS is not demonstrated.

The draft EIS says on page 1-1 that the need for the SIS is based upon the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum (NWSM), a memo prepared annually by the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense and sent to the President, who approves it and sends it to Congress for funding. The EIS further says that "The need for materials identified pursuant to the NWSM involves various aspects of national security and policy and is beyond the scope of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The NWSM is classified (Secret/Restricted Data)." 4.1

But this need is not "beyond the scope"; it's at the very heart of the issue. Do we need the increased weapons-grade plutonium production capacity?

The EIS says that weapons grade plutonium can still be produced by blending and by recycling plutonium from obsolete nuclear warheads (pp s-11, 2-70, 4-58), but that the SIS would provide more flexibility and for more rapid increase in output if desired. 4.15.1

4.9.1 It appears that the SIS does not represent as such a national need as it does a part of the Pentagon "wish list".

The argument is sometimes made, as in this case, that the government has already decided to take some action, and that one should not question that decision. But this attitude is unworthy of any adult who cares enough about his country to try and make his government work better. It is a vestige of the quaint notion that "The king can do no wrong".

5.2.7 The fact is that Congress is still fond of the pork barrel. Congress often does fund projects proposed by the Executive Branch, even poor ones. And just consider what the Executive is proposing in this case: We have 2 large federal agencies, which typically seek to maximize their budgets. Both are largely occupied with weapons development and production. They currently advise a President who loves new weapons systems and technologies. The President confers with the National Security Council, who is big on both weapons and secret operations. And to top all this off, the NWSM of the DOD and DOE, upon which the claimed need for the SIS is based, is classified as secret! And we are expected to accept this claim without question? Someone has to be kidding.

3.5.1 The SIS would probably be more likely to accelerate the arms race than to promote peace efforts. If there is such a thing as nuclear deterrence, we already have it. There is considerable public sentiment in the U.S. now for a freeze on the construction and testing of nuclear weapons. But building the proposed SIS Project, at INEL or anywhere else, would commit us to the continued generation of nuclear weapons for several years.

3. Would DOE attempt to process spent commercial fuel?

5.22.6 Estimates have been made that DOE's supply of fuel-grade plutonium for input to the SIS would be used up in 7 or 8 years. What would happen then? I fear that DOE would lobby Congress to change the current law which prohibits the use of spent commercial fuel for nuclear weapon production.

For nearly 4 decades, there has been a deliberate and wise separation of civilian and military nuclear programs. If the U.S. were to turn its commercial nuclear power plants into weapons factories, followed in suit by more nations, this would create an even more unstable world situation. This unfortunate action would also decrease the public acceptance of nuclear power.

1.1 In summary, the draft EIS does not show a need for the SIS, and indeed the SIS would probably be counter-productive, not conducive, to peace efforts. The No Action Alternative is the best, and I urge DOE to select that alternative.

Sincerely,

Jerry Joyce

Jerry Joyce
1568 Cole St.
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

Larry Asay
109 So. Fisher
Black foot Idaho
83221

Ex 744

I am a Third Generation Idahoan and proud to live in this beautiful State. I've always enjoyed our mountains, rivers and lakes. Because of this love of Nature I've been interested in different environmental issues in our country.

This is why I am supporting the S.I.S. project at the I.N.E.L. Site. I feel the N reactor at Hanford would need a very extensive over haul and upgradeing to ever be environmentally safe after thirty years of operation. The S.I.S. will enable us the Technology to clean- up D.O.E. owned Plutonium more safely, securely and econdmically than we do now. 1.1 5.2.14 5.28.7

By being able to clean-up the plutonium we all ready have we won't have to produce more plutonium, and we all know that the less plutonium we have in are stock piles the better off for the environment. The S.I.S. Technology of recycling Nuclear fuels will conserve our Natural resources, reduce the output of nuclear waste, and will make us independent of Foreign sorces of uranium. In fact, it may make it unnecessary to mine additional Uranium in this country, which would help preserve our ecology. 2.2.2 5.28.2 5.2.1

5.2.1 The S,I,S, facility would also be able to accomplish its purpose in a safer and cheaper way than a reactor would since the process doesn't involve Nuclear reaction.

I am however not at all in favor of Nuclear weapons and the thought of a nuclear holocaust terrifies me. IT seems though 3.4 that for now it is a necessary evil to preserve our strength until an arms agreement can be reached. I don't think the Russians would have come to the bargaining Table over Nuclear missales in Europe if it wasn't for us putting pershing missiles on their back door step.

The S.I.S. would be a much needed part of 5.27.7.16 this strong defence while also bringing ~~much~~ needed jobs to the INEL Site. This project would 5.27.9.1 also bring some of the best and Latest Technology to Idaho. The Laser technology which will result from the research and operation of this facility will make an important contribution to medical Break throughs. It would also generate far-reaching National interest and regional opportunities for our generation and future generations.

Some people however say how unsafe 5.24.23 the Nuclear industry is in this country. But in my sixteen years of helping to build Nuclear related facilities at the I.N.E.L. I have found it just the oppisite. IT is one of the safist and environmentally consious industries in south eastern Idaho.

In closing I would like to say that I do need the work in this area but I would be more than happy to give it all up if we were ever able to achieve a Nuclear disarmament world wide

Thank You

Larry Asay
109 So. Fisher
Blackfoot Idaho
83221
Phone-(208) 785-5306

Max Lapidi S.I.S. Supporter
Rt 1 Box 274M Rigby ID.

Ex. 745

1.1 I feel I can speak here on behalf of the construction labor community and other concerned S.E. Idaho residents that want to see the S.I.S. project built right here in S.E. Idaho at the INEL

I am not a native Idahoan. But am a Full Time Idaho, unlike some of our high profile opponents here, I live, work, and pay taxes in Idaho.

One of the reasons I moved here 4½ yrs ago was because of Idaho's beauty and the enviroment, that is ~~over~~ of such concern here. Will the SIS threaten our enviroment? My opinion is No.

6.1.2 Frankly when I came here I did not know much at all about "the site" and the words nuclear, isotope, radiation and plutonium did concern me.

In April of 84 I went to work at the site for the first time. I have worked there since that date.

The construction contractor I work for gets involved in quite abit of decontamination efforts in conjuction with the construction processes. After being trained by the operating contractor and studing the procedures and understanding the limits set forth by the Federal Govnt and E.E.I.G. I became a qualified construction RAD Worker.

5.24.30 I feel confident that the safeguards both enviromentally & healthwise are extremely good. I have no great concerns about working in the nuclear enviroment at the INEL.

The INEL and our local contractors and labor organization Safety Records are excellent and speak for themselves 5.24.23

I echo a statement I heard at the Yes Yes SIS rally in I.F. made by Mayor Campbell of I.F.

"We all hope and are working for the day that bombs, weapons, tanks, missles submarines and bombers are no longer needed. Peace would be great. But that day is not here yet. And a good defense is a great deterant to the possibility of foreign insurgence. 3.4

The transportation problems spoken of by our opposition will not go away with the building of S.I.S. elsewhere. If INEL, the preferred site by DOE for SIS does not get the project, and say Wash, does will those shipments magically bypass Idaho? We are still a storage facility and will continue to have radioactive shipments in this state. 5.29.32

Maybe some of the oppositions tunnel visioned efforts could be better spent trying to improve our hiways around the state.

The SIS will refine plutonium to a weapons grade but only from the ANTI SIS people have I heard the mention of a "Bomb factory" 2.2.10

700

I respect the oppositions right to their opinion. Wouldn't it be great if the movie stars and rich out of staters, by the way they are about all that can afford to ski Sun Valley - Ketchum (Home of No SIS), who come to Idaho for short periods of time in winter could support Idaho's economy. There is a lot more to Idaho than tourism in Sun Valley

In closing I believe if this was an unwise or dangerous project that the majority of our elected officials & politician would not so strongly support it.

If a majority of these politions constituents were not in favor of the project, they could not so strongly pledge their support.

Small speaial interest groups as S.N.A. are very well organized and very vocal but are a very small (Noisey) MINORITY)

2.2.1 We have here in S.E. Idaho at INEL the facility, the technology, the people, and the safety record to build the S.I.S. Project.

IDAHO NEEDS THE INEL

5.27.12.4 IDAHO NEEDS JOBS

IDAHO NEEDS AND WANTS THE S.I.S.

Thank You

Ex. 746

Mr. Nichols 5-29-88

In regards to the Special Isotope Separation Project I am in full support of the 'No Action' alternative.

There seems to be many different arguments both for and against the SIS project, the goal of which is to provide weapon-grade ~~pu~~ plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. 4.15.5

I agree with the arguments I have heard in opposition to the project (ie. the question of need for additional weapon-grade plutonium when there appears to be plenty, possible catastrophic environmental damage during transportation of the plutonium and storage of the waste, the negative psychological and social impacts of nuclear weapons production in a community and globally, and the short-term economic ~~impact~~ boom and bust impact) but I guess my bottom line is that I do not support any project that will create additional nuclear bombs or components thereof. 5.1.33 5.30.3.1 2.7.2 5.27.10 2.2.10

The only project that I would support in regards to nuclear weaponry would be the dismantlement of any and all warheads - as long as that process was done with the proper safeguards.

Sincerely,
Nancy Coates
307 N. Buchanan
Pocatello, ID 83204

E747

EX 747

Dennis Sechler - 4195 Wanda - I.F. - member of IBEW Local #449 and an honorably discharged veteran.

Thank you for allowing me this brief but very important allotment of time for sharing some of my thoughts and views. I'm thankful that I was born in a country where a person can publicly express ones thoughts as we are all doing here tonight. 2.8.1

As a concerned citizen in this great country and a past member of its national defense system I'm very much in favor of this type of complex and in building it here at our INEL site.

37 years ago, the National Reactor Testing Station produced the first light from atomic power. At that time it wouldn't surprise me to hear that there were opponents to it as there are opponents now for this project. 1.1

There must be opposition in all things - whether it be in the gravity of the earth, polarities in electricity or what have you. But I feel that the opposition in this case is wrong - dead wrong and could have some devastating effects in the future, our future - our childrens future.

The oppositions reasoning is more emotional than logical or sensible. In their testimonies we've heard stories about dreams, visions, being able to foretell the future with a crystal ball and just about everything but divine revelation. 2.10

they are worried about the beauty of Idaho's clear blue skies and streams, the rugged mountainous terrain, the scenic Idaho that we all know and love being ruined. But not once have I heard about the beautiful desert area at the INEL location in these hearings. Surely that by building this project at the Chemical Processing Plant will be an eyesore or hamper ones views of the western sunset any more than the buildings already there.

they're worried that this would increase the threat of nuclear war with global destruction as its final outcome. Believe me when I tell you that I, too worry above nuclear war as do others who have spoke before me. But the door to the atomic age was opened to the world with the dropping of the bombs on Japan. Our elected officials at that time made that decision - a decision that was irreversible, but none the less many of us from that "baby boomer era" probably wouldn't be here now if our nations leaders didn't have the courage to make such a decision. Our fathers and many other American fighting men wouldn't be here today, either. Yes war is hell and sometimes the choices are tough, but, that is the price of freedom. The same freedom that our ancestors - the early patriots and minutemen paid for with their lives. Its been said that a man can show no greater love than to lay down his life for a friend. many of us, fathers who are in this room right now - would lay down their lives if we knew that our wives and children would continue to live in a free America as we know it today - without Communist rule. 3.4 2.7.2

We've heard stories about meeting St. Ater at the Golden Gate and having to account for our stand on this issue. - whether it be moral - or immoral, sane or insane - but I ask you - Could it be possible that in by building a facility such as this be used as a tool for bargaining and negotiating in future talks for world peace? Are we willing to take 2.7.13

701

Exhibit 748

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

My name is Don Watters and I am a resident of Shelley, Idaho where I live with my wife and two small children. I make my livelihood as a skilled craftsman in the trades as a construction electrician. I've worked on many projects at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory as well as various jobs in the area of southeastern Idaho from Rexburg to Twin falls. I wish to present my testimony in support of building the Special Isotope Separation project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory for a number of reasons including the jobs this project will offer, the technology that I believe will spin off thus, creating more jobs and revenue for the state, and the national security issue in the area of national defense. 1.1 5.27.7.9 5.27.9.2 4.15.4

I have recently had the opportunity to look at the summary of a study conducted by Idaho State University's Economic Department and I will use much of this as a basis for information. It has been shown that for over 35 years the economy of southeastern Idaho and activity at the INEL have been intertwined. Direct wages and salaries of employees working on the INEL site are easily understood but beyond that level we have the consumer goods and services and all other forms of indirect effect that come from the employment level of such a major regional employer. The study points out that the impacts of the INEL are statewide. By studying INEL impacts on State and Local taxes, it was noted that INEL employees contributed to the state general fund in excess of their relative numbers due in the most part because of the higher income brackets found with jobs in the field of 5.27.12.5 5.27.12.3

the chance that by not building it - here at the INEL or anywhere for that matter - that we would still be defensively strong into the 21st Century. In sports there is a saying, "that the best offense is a good defense". I think that that phrase applies to this situation, equally as well. 3.4

As a parent and taxpayer I'm concerned for my children. Their education and future job markets. This project would help both areas in that by expanding and stabilizing the tax base, we could provide for a better education as well as more opportunities for our children to stay and work in Idaho. 5.27.6.1

As an electrician who has worked on many projects at the INEL I look forward to the educational opportunities in my trade from building such a facility as this. I believe that I can safely say that my brothers and sisters in my trade, as well as other trades feel the same as I do. I look forward to being able to participate in the construction of this exciting new technology. 5.27.4.5 5.27.6.13

We don't need fruits and nuts or easterners to help us to decide what is best for Idaho, as the National Right-to-Work Committee from Virginia did for us on that Controversial issue.- just look around and see what that got us!

Our country needs the S.I.S. - Idaho and INEL need S.I.S.

yes, yes, S.I.S.

Thank you.

technology and the research and development arena. The benefits are shared statewide. Additional benefits from the healthy growth of the site have come about in the education and cultural circles. Postsecondary educational programs with the University of Idaho and Idaho State University held in Idaho Falls are made possible by contract with the operations contractor, EG&G Idaho, and these course offerings are open to all qualified individuals, not just INEL employees. Lastly the study by the ISU economics group pointed out that since INEL employees tend to be in higher income brackets and have made substantial investments in higher education, it is expected that they would be especially supportive of strong educational systems and a broad range of cultural and entertainment activities such as the Idaho Falls Symphony, Idaho Falls Cultural Council and areas such as the surrounding ski resorts, for example. This has an impact on Idaho Falls and the surrounding communities in terms of making them congenial and stimulating places to live.

5.27.15.1

5.27.12.1

The diversity of the INEL Site as well as the record of safety, productivity and area support all lend a hand to welcome the SIS project and I hope that the benefits are shown to far outweigh the "so-called" risk factor that is being so handily propogated by an outside group. In looking at what is going on I am reminded of the space program that was reputed to be cost prohibitive or biologically unsafe yet we have seen the development of many articles of everyday use that we take for granted such as digital watches, the home computer or satellite dish for entertainment and improved communications. I hope to see additional technology develop from this project as well as a continuation of facility use far beyond the initial projection as has been the case with so many of the site's other facilities.

6.1.2

5.27.9.1

5.22.3

In looking at the INEL Site we find that it was originally used as a place to test the Navy's big gun barrels and then later it diversified into a major research and developement facility that has gone far beyond its original scope as a defense related support facility. I have studied material supporting the location and building of the SIS Project at the INEL and in conjunction with reports on the status of other defense support facilities I believe that the need exists for such a project to replace aging production facilities. I do not adhere to the policy that we can let the national defense production effort shut down and that our global adversaries would do the same in the name of humanity. The United States best offense has always been a good defense and I believe that in order to maintain a free society and to preserve the American way as we have come to know it dictates that we have a balance between world powers or the advantage held by one will surely be utilized against another as history has shown us so many times.

3.3.1

4.15.4

3.4

There are arguments being propogated by the project's opposition ranging from the concern of this site being transposed to a "defense site", which was it's beginning, to trying to generate mass hysteria in the agricultural community over a "possibility " of market damage from nuclear accidents. We should point out that this facility does not involve a nuclear reaction in it's process and will be used to clean up and utilize

3.3.1

5.27.2

2.2.15

material that is already stockpiled as well as the excellant record of safety this site has enjoyed and intends to maintain by its commitment to excellance. I look forward to this project as well as the site's continued diversified development of power generation, food preservation research, electric car, safety research, medical development applications such as the Boron Neutron Capture therapy for cancer patients and any other project that the community, workforce and nation so badly need. I appreciate this opportunity to present some of my input and ask that more consideration be given to those who will be directly involved with this facility than outside "special obstructionist factions". Those of us who have actually worked the area's of this site more fully understand the true commitment to safety that is practiced than those who wish to hinder this type of development.

5.24.23

THANK YOU

Donald A. Watters
207 WEST OAK
SHELLEY, ID 83274

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HELLO, MY NAME IS LAURIE WATTERS, I'M A NATIVE IDAHOAN, I RESIDE IN SHELLEY WITH MY SPOUSE AND OUR TWO CHILDREN. WE - THE ENTIRE FAMILY - PARTICIPATED IN THE YES! YES! S.I.S. MOTORCADE/PARADE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH IN IDAHO FALLS. AND YOU KNOW?! WE WERE NOT ALONE!! HUNDREDS OF VEHICLES WERE THERE - PICKUPS, TRUCKS, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, CARS, BUSINESS VANS, TANKERS, SEMIS AND FARM EQUIPMENT WITH BANNERS, POSTERS AND FLAGS SUPPORTING THE S.I.S. PROJECT. MY HEART SWELLED WITH PRIDE WHEN I PULLED INTO THE YELLOWSTONE PARKING LOT WHERE THOSE WHO WANTED TO PARTICIPATE ASSEMBLED, TO SEE SO MANY FOLKS TAKE A STAND TO SUPPORT THE I.N.E.L. - IDAHOANS TEND TO TAKE FOR GRANTED THE I.N.E.L., THAT IT WILL ALWAYS BE THERE. MANY ARE SHOCKED TO FIND OUT THAT THE LAST MAJOR PROJECT WAS COMPLETED ALMOST FIVE YEARS AGO. THE I.N.E.L. PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN OUR ECONOMY AND THE FUTURE OF THE I.N.E.L. IS OUR FUTURE. INDIVIDUALS, IDAHOANS FROM BINGHAM COUNTY, BONNEVILLE COUNTY, JEFFERSON, MADISON, BUTTE AND AS FAR AWAY AS BANNOCK COUNTY PARTICIPATED IN THE TWO HOUR MOTORCADE/PARADE. NOT EVERYONE THERE WERE IN SUPPORT OF THE S.I.S. FOR IDAHO, BUT THEN AGAIN THEY WERE FROM OUT OF STATE - THESE KIDS HELD A BANNER THAT SAID - "IDAHO, ARE YOU MAD?" NOW THAT GOT ME THINKING, IF WANTING JOBS IS MAD! THE S.I.S. PROJECT WILL EMPLOY 400 PEOPLE DURING ITS CONSTRUCTION AND ANOTHER 750 PEOPLE WILL BE EMPLOYED AT THE FACILITY WHEN COMPLETED. IF WANTING TO EXPAND OUR TAX BASE TO BETTER OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS MAD! WITH MORE JOBS, IT WILL EXPAND

1.1

5.27.7.16

IDAHO'S TAX BASE PROVIDING NEEDED DOLLARS FOR OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM. AND IDAHO'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CAN REAP IN SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF $100 MILLION IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY CONTRACTS WHICH WILL STEM FROM THE S.I.S. PROJECT. IF WANTING STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY FOR THE I.N.E.L. AND IDAHO IS MAD! THE S.I.S. WILL BRING TO THE I.N.E.L. THE LATEST IN LASER TECHNOLOGY. THERE ARE UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES FOR COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS OF THIS TECHNOLOGY. DEVELOPING HIGH TECHNOLOGY PROMISES TO BRING IN NEW SPIN-OFF BUSINESSES, ECONOMY EXPANSION AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. AND IF WANTING TO HELP IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR NATION IS MAD! THEN IT'S SAFE TO SAY THAT IDAHO IS MAD - MAD ABOUT THEIR PEOPLE - MAD ABOUT THEIR KIDS - MAD ABOUT TECHNOLOGY AND THE I.N.E.L. - AND MAD ABOUT DEFENDING OUR GREAT COUNTRY. COURAGE IS FEAR THAT IS PREPARED!..

5.27.9.4

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND CLAY NICHOLS FOR SCHEDULING PUBLIC HEARINGS HERE IN IDAHO FALLS WHERE THE IMPACT OF THE S.I.S. PROJECT WILL BE FELT MOSTLY. WE SHOWED OUR SUPPORT FOR THE S.I.S. THAT DAY OF THE MOTORCADE/PARADE, THESE PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL ALSO SHOW THAT IDAHOANS WANT AND SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE S.I.S., AND OTHERS FROM OUT OF STATE DO NOT.....I BELIEVE IDAHO SHOULD DECIDE WHAT IS BEST FOR IDAHO AND ENCOURAGE THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY TO BUILD THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPERATOR AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

THANK YOU !! Laurie Watters

705

March 30, 1988

Exhibit 750

TO: Mr. Clay Nichols - SIS Project Manager

My name is Ron Sessions, and I reside at 1975 Bittern Drive, Ammon, Idaho. I was born and raised in South East Idaho, and have lived here all my life. I have worked at the INEL for 23 years. The INEL and its projects are a vital necessity to the economy of Idaho. The Nuclear industry is the safest industry in the United States, and statistics will bear this out.

5.24.30

Our defense in the United States is extremely important. The philosophy of "If we get rid of our bombs, they will get rid of theirs.", has never happened in history. Most of the world understands force, and this defense is what has kept us out of war.

The last 40 years is the longest time in recorded history, that there hasn't been a global war. It is because of the weapons that are in existance. We must be able to show Russia that we are capable of taking care of ourselves.

3.4

The SIS project is being considered in Idaho because of our facilities, manpower, excellent record, and expertise. We should definitly take advantage of the opportunity to do our very best to help our defense to succeed, and to keep our people working.

2.2.1

The people who oppose building the SIS in Idaho, or anywhere else, to me, do not have the best interests of our great country in mind. They also do not understand what letting our guard down could do to the United States and all free countries.

The people who oppose building the SIS in Idaho need to explain more to me, the valid reasons, as none of them seem to make any sense. Scare tactics do not convince those of us who work in the Nuclear business; at least we know what we are talking about. I say build SIS in Idaho and keep our economy healthy.

1.1

Thank You.

E751

Exhibit 751

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentalman.

1.1 I want to give my testimony in support of building the Special Isotope Separation Project.

My name is Philip Oakes. I'am a electrican and a member of the I.B.E.W. LU. 449. I served my apprenticeship in 1975 and completed it in 1979. I served two years in the United States Army from 1968 to 1970. I spent eighteen months overseas.

4.15.4 I am proud of this country and believe we need the Special Isotope Separation Project for the SECURITY of this country. I don't like nuclear bombs any better than any one else. But until the whole world gets rid of nuclear weapons the United States Of Amercia has no choice but to build the S.I.S. I think the S.I.S. will help keep the PEACE and SECURITY of this great nation that we live in.

5.24.23 I have worked on and off at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory since 1975. Working in construction on different sites at the I.N.E.L. I have found the safety standards they have set for the workers are very high.

5.1.30 The security is also very high at the I.N.E.L. and I believe they can meet any challenges that the S.I.S. project might have.

Working with other construction crafts at the I.N.E.L. I believe we can meet the challenges that this project will bring during the construction phase. As an electrician we are always taking classes on advanced technology as it comes into our trade.

Where the S.I.S. project is going to take D.O.E. owned plutonium and refine it to weapons grade plutonium, I feel that it will have very little waste from this process, which means less storage space than if they were going to build a New Production Reactor. 5.30.5.7

The S.I.S. project will help the economy of Idaho. I believe that Idaho can meet all the challenges that this project will bring to the citys in it's near by area's. 5.27.6.1 I think the S.I.S. project will be beneficial to the state of Idaho, the security and national defense of this great nation we live in and so many of us take for granted. I am proud to be a citizen of this country. Lets get off our DUFFS and help keep the peace and security we take for granted. We need the S.I.S. project for the state of Idaho, but more inportant for the United States of Amercia thank you. 5.27.11.1

Philip C. Oakes

Jan 25, 1988

1425 Mountain View Ln.

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

E752

SIS TESTIMONY Exhibit 752

Steven J. Walters
409 E. Alice
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

25 March 1988

1.1 My testimony is in favor of building the SIS project at INEL. I was born and raised in south eastern Idaho, I presently work for W/K Ferguson of Idaho at the INEL. I was only three years old when the first light was produced by atomic energy on our desert, my father worked on that project. In the last seventeen years I have had the opportunity to work on nearly every facility at the INEL during construction or upgrading. I have also worked at Hanford, and other projects along with many craftsman from around the country. I can personally attest that if the SIS is 5.13.12 built in Idaho that it will be built better, and for less cost than anywhere else.

The clouds of controversy surrounding this project has definitely left a lot of southeastern Idahos inhabitants confused. But for my self I do have some college credits in economics, and the economic side of this project is definitely not confusing. Tough economic times are being shared by Idahos mining industry, forest industry, agricultural industry, and believe me southeastern Idaho construction workers aren't lying in no bed of roses. I find it extremely ironic that Nevada will be reaping the benefits of the coal fired power plants that are being built there instead of Idaho, while Idaho rate payers will pay the bills and breath thier air.

So lets forget about the emotional issue for a minute here, and bring in some commen sense and logic. Lets seperate the facts from fiction. 2.8.2

Fact: These hearings aren't to decide whether or not this project will be built. These hearings are to decide whether this project will be built in Idaho or not.

Fact: The project will require 440 construction workers to build it, not 440 nuclear engineers, and there is more than enough out of work local craftsman to fill these jobs. 5.27.11.3

Fact: Studies done by Idaho State University indicate that the 750 permanent jobs at the SIS facility will generate and additional 1,050 supportive jobs in the community. Whether they are service jobs or not, jobs boost our economy, and our economy definately needs boosting. 5.27.1.4

Fact: Further studies done by Idaho State University show that in 1985 the INEL work force made up "2.5%" of the states total work force, and that this 2.5% contributed "5.3%" of the total income tax revenue collected by the state that year. Using the 1278 dollar per INEL employee average state income tax withheld that year, the 750 new jobs at the SIS alone would bring the state an additional 958,500 in general fund revenues. 5.27.6.1 5.28.2

Fact: The AVLIS process of refining plutonium is much safer and cheaper than the reactor process. Waste generated by this process is a fraction of that produced by a conventional reactor.

707

Exhibit 753

Fiction: An accident could threaten Idahos agriculture and tourism industry. Statistics show that there is a far greater hazard to our envirnment and public safety from toxic chemicals and wastes being shipped in the nation than there are from nuclear shipments. It makes me wonder if the economics professor that started that rumor was the same one who started the rumor that Idaho potatoes would be drawing twelve dollars a hundred wieght because of the Chernopal accident.

5.27.3.3
5.27.3.1
5.29.97
5.27.3.3

The biggest threat that I can see for tourism, is that INEL employees will stop spending their money in Sun Valley because they will be migrating to Nevada to find work.

Fiction: We are entering an era of arms control, and the facility is not needed, due to weapons cut backs. I seriously doubt that any one from the Natural Resources Defense Council knows how much plutonium we have stock piled, and if John Herrington told him how much we did I'm sure he wouldn't be the Secratary of energy much longer. Has the big bear made any promises to stop plutonium refinement?

3.4

Fiction: When we get a new president, he will put an end to the project, and all that tax revenue will be wasted. Our democratic system is set up with checks and balances, thats what this hearing is all about, and no one man is going to axe anything by his own power.

4.9.4

Fiction: The envirnmental impact statement has a disclaimer that doesn't hold the government liable. The EIS from the Teton Dam, had the same language, and the government didn't weasel out of any responsibilities there.

2.3

I would like to thank our forefathers for this freedom of speech and our veterans for defending it. Steven J. Wallace

708

Testimony of J. Casey Meredith
Draft EIS SIS Proposal
March 30, 1988

My name is Casey Meredith and I live at 912 Shale, Pocatello, Idaho, 83204. I wish to briefly address two different areas of this proposal and the process by which we are evaluating it.

My initial concern about this document regards the general area of emergency response planning for communities affected by the proposal. I sit on the Hazardous Materials Committee of the Bannock County Regional Area. This committee has assumed the responsibility to produce and enact an emergency preparedness plan for the Bannock Regional area in accordance to the rules and regulations presented in Title III of the Superfund Amendment Act (SARA), enacted September 1986. Because of concerns about hazardous materials being stored and transported in the Pocatello area, this committee organized to develop plans and procedures for hazmat response even before Title III regulations were enacted. That foresightedness on behalf of a few local officials put our region far ahead of other communities throughout Idaho and the nation. Even though we are ahead of most communities in our planning, we still have an enormous amount of work to complete before we can honestly say we are adequately prepared for accidents involving hazmats.

5.7.7

Passage of Title III is a great boost for emergency response planning. It emphasizes planning from the bottom up. It emphasizes planning involving all levels of government. It emphasizes communication and cooperation between all segments of the community - industry, agencies, and citizens. Title III says emergency preparation and planning is essential to all communities in our society. Why is a document that is so significant to local planners conspicuously absent in the draft EIS?

5.7.10

THe draft correctly notes that state and county agencies are responsible for developing and implementing emergency plans. But by what means are the state and the counties to assess what materials are being transported in their areas to INEL? What hazardous materials and hazardous waste products will be transported, stored, or utilized for the SIS? What will be the frequency of such shipments? On what routes will these shipments take place? What is the mechanism by which local communities will learn what materials they need to plan for?

5.29.103
5.29.106
5.7.8

If such a mechanism is installed, and all local planning in communities along transportation routes will be ludicrous without it, what resources does Butte County, for instance, have to adequately train its response personnel for the kind of hazmats bound for INEL? What equipment does Bingham County have to protect their first responders in the event of a serious highway accident? What resources are readily available anywhere in the

State of Idaho to deal with radiologicals other than on the INEL site?

5.7.12 In addition to my participation on the Bannock Regional Hazardous Material Committee, I also am a member of the Local Emergency PLanning Committee (LEPC), which comprises the seven southeastern counties and the Fort Hall Reservation. That group is attempting to coordinate the emergency response planning efforts of all of those entities. I also attend meetings of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). This is the commission responsible for emergency response planning for hazardous materials statewide. My experience at all three levels of hazmat planning is that no community in the State of Idaho is adequately prepared to handle emergencies with the kinds and amounts of materials used in the proposed SIS project.

5.29.66

5.7.12

This is not to say that our planning efforts are wasteful or foolish. Many communities have correctly assessed exactly what they could best do to protect themselves given their existing level of knowledge and resources. What I wish to point out is that this draft fails to acknowledge any responsibility for the far greater risk the proposed SIS will cause to our towns, cities, and rural areas.

3.6.2

The draft document relies on existing county plans to handle any site related emergencies. Given current resouces in counties throughout Idaho, relying on those counties to properly plan, train, and equip response teams to deal with the radiologicals that INEL is proposing to ship in and out of our state is an act bordering between criminal and insane.

5.7.6

On occasion I hear that concerns about rail safety are unwarranted. I wish that were true, but working on hazmat planning in Pocatello has given me some insight into the types of problems railroads have with hazmats. An obvious one is that rail accidents do not usually occur in the handiest of locations. Many hundreds of miles of rail in Idaho are not even near highways. Rail accidents frequently are exercises in logistics. The more remote the accident, the more time needed for response.

5.29.66

5.29.60

The Union Pacific Railroad gives an enormous amount of time and energy is assisting emergency planners in the Bannock Regional area. This railroad has made a commitment to act as quickly and safely as possible to effectively mitigate spills ocurring on its tracks. Even so there are limits to its ability to respond. For the worst cases it relies on a contractor based in Portland who guarantees cleanup action whenever called upon by the railroad, anywhere in the northwest area. That is the good news. The bad news is that this contractor has up to four hours to respond to the incident. What would happen to our communities if extremely dangerous substances spilled unabated for four hours? How will INEL respond when INEL destined material spills at the far ends of the state?

5.7.20

The DOE and INEL personnel are waging a mighty and sophisticated campaign to demonstrate this proposal is an economic boon for our region. I see this campaign as a short-sighted scam to rape, ruin, and run in the tradition of the timber and cattle barons of yesteryear. INEL desparately wants to offer us jobs, but they are only offering the kinds of jobs associated with exploitation.

6.5.1

This proposal is hard on construction and development and soft on cleanup and restoration. Why ~~don't~~ aren't DOE and INEL offering us jobs to clean the environment on the site? Why aren't we debating the merits of cleaning up the aquifer versus cleaning up the buried wastes? Why aren't we proposing a billion dollars to investigate spinoff technologies in air pollution control strategies so we can alleviate the nitrous oxides emissions on the site? INEL and DOE would have us believe that the slate is clean as we embark on this bold new adventure in weaponry, but the slate is in fact a very dirty, dangerously polluted slate.

5.30.5.1

5.30.1.5

Jobs? Cleanup operations are very expensive and labor intensive. The clamoring picketeers we've seen too often would be well suited to the many types of jobs a real cleanup would involve. If our elected officials were really concerned about both the condition of the environment and the job environment in our state, they would not so readily develop the SIS fever but would instead catch the cleanup fever. Idaho after the SIS fever needs to be considered too.

5.30.5.1

Last Friday Governor Andrus pointed out that as Governor, way back in 1971, he requested INEL stop practices which endanger the Snake Plain Aquifer. Ten years later Governor Evans made the same request. Eight years later injections into the aquifer have abated, but other dangerous situations still exist. How long must we wait before INEL takes Idaho seriously?

5.30.1.14

Finally I must comment on these hearings. It is appalling that DOE and INEL officials continuely dodged efforts to engage in dialogue concerning this proposal. Public meetings they could not attend. Moderated forums they could not attend. I know that over one hundred persons in the Idaho Falls/Pocatello area were asked to speak at a forum in Pocatello in favor of the SIS proposal and each and every one of them declined to do so. I fear the structure of our democracy is at stak when our government fails to explain its actions and when citizens are unable to discuss the issues of our times.

2.8.2

Exhibit 754

Chris McKim
350 S. Hayes
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Clayton Nichols
S.I.S. Project Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

March 25, 1988

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I would like to present the following testimony on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Special Isotope Separation Project. I request that my comments be included in the Final E.I.S.

First of all, I would like to express my extreme displeasure at how the public hearings have been handled. The D.O.E. decided not to hold a hearing in Pocatello, making Pocatello residents drive 100 miles to attend the hearing in Idaho Falls, and making the Idaho Falls hearing terribly overcrowded. As a consequence, I am not being able to attend, even though I registered, as I cannot afford to stay up all night waiting to testify. As early as one week ago, D.O.E. knew that 300 people were signed up to testify in Idaho Falls, yet failed to schedule an additional day for the hearing until this morning, making it very confusing to people who had signed up as to when they are to testify. If the D.O.E. cannot even handle a public hearing, how can we expect you to be able to safely run a plutonium production plant? 2.8.3 3.2.1

Next I will present my comments on the D.E.I.S. The D.E.I.S. is woefully inadequate in almost every respect. It is full of errors, inconsistencies and ommissions. 2.1.1

The I.N.E.L. is selected as the preferred site in the D.E.I.S., but no reason is given for choosing the I.N.E.L. over Hanford. In the sections comparing alternatives (S-11 through S-13 and 2-70 through 2-82), the D.E.I.S. says that Hanford and I.N.E.L. will be impacted almost equally in all cases, except that "Because no significant offsite shipments of feed material would occur if the SIS Project were located at the Hanford Site, this alternative would result in the least normal radiological exposure as well as the least risk in the event of a transport accident." (S-13). This statement would mean Hanford should be favored over the INEL, all else being equal, but the DEIS does not draw this conclusion. 5.2.7

Missing in the sections comparing alternatives is a discussion on the differences in the geological stability of the INEL and Hanford. In the DEIS, seismic activity at the INEL and Hanford is discussed, but the DEIS fails to draw the obvious conclusion that there is a good deal more seismic activity at the INEL and therefore the INEL is the less preferred site for the SIS. The Hanford Site is located in the Pasco Basin. "The Pasco Basin is historically an area of low seismicity." The largest seismic shock ever recorded in the basin was in 1918 and registered 4.5 to 5.0 on the Richter scale. (3-28) 5.10.17

Compare this with the INEL. According to the DEIS, seismic zones encircle the INEL on all sides except the southwest quadrant. Large earthquakes occur in the adjacent seismic belts. The largest reported earthquake was 40 miles from Arco on October 28, 1983, which had a magnitude of 7.3 on the Richter scale. 5.10.2

Beatrice, March 25

Could you please read my testimony at the hearing next Wednesday in I. F., or find someone else to read it? If all else fails, & you can't get there, please mail it in for me.

I'm sorry I didn't make it to I. F. tonight. The DOE secretary called me at 3:00 & said I was scheduled to read. Paula called at 5:00 & said you had a slot for me at 8:30, but by then I was so tired & upset with the whole process, I didn't want to hurry & get ready to go. If it gets read (I hope) that will do almost as well. Thanks you so much! Chris

5.10.1 In my comments at the scoping hearing on what should be included in the EIS, I asked that the EIS include an assessment of the volcanic activity near the INEL which could affect the SIS. This was not done adequately. Page 3-11 states that because the INEL is located in a province built principally by volcanic eruptions, there is a potential for the resumption of volcanic activities. The next paragraph, however, says that because of the age of previous flows and the location of INEL facilities, safety related problems due to lava flows are not anticipated.

5.10.3 This last statement is not supported by the evidence in the DEIS. It states that the last volcanic activity at the INEL was 12,000 years ago. The mean rate of occurrence of volcanic eruptions is between 30,000 and 100,000 years. 30,000 minus 12,000 is 28,000. The half-life of plu-

5.10.8 tonium is 24,000 year. (A fact conspicuously not mentioned in the DEIS.) Plutonium remains toxic for at least half a million years. Since we can expect more volcanic activity while plutonium waste from the SIS is still toxic, the EIS should address this problem.

The DEIS also fails to address the impact of the SIS on the aquifer, another point which I requested in my scoping hearing comment. I also

5.12.1 asked that the DEIS look at previous waste management policies, and what these practices will indicate about the safety of future DOE practices. The DEIS does say that core samples at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex have shown that plutonium has migrated down to depths of 110 and 230 feet. However, with absolutely no evidence to bear out the assertion, the DEIS continues: "current monitoring results indicate that the plu-

3.2.4 tonium will not reach the Sanke River Plain Aquifer". (3-16) The aquifer lies 200 to 1000 feet below the surface, according to the DEIS. If in the 39 years the INEL has been operating, plutonium has already migrated down 230 feet, and it has a half-life of 24,000 years, common sense tells one that it has either already reached the aquifer or it will while it is still highly toxic.

Throughout the DEIS, the reader is continually assured that the

5.24.25 DOE can safely handle plutonium. The record shows they have not in the past, so can we expect them to with the SIS? One must remember that plutonium is no ordinary substance. It is deadly poisonous. One-

5.1.21 millionth of a gram is a carcinogenic dose. It can cause genetic damage for up to 500,000 years. In the worst case accident scenario in which there is a facility wide fire, and all filters fail, out of 25 kilograms of plutonium in the plant, the DEIS says 6.25 grams will

5.30.2.1 be dispersed to the environment. First, it seems implausible that only 6.25 grams would be released. Secondly, even if it were only 6.25 grams, this could cause millions of deaths.

I would like to also address the problem of Transuranic Waste. The DEIS says that 220 tons of TRU waste will be generated each year. Suposedly this waste will be shipped to the WIPP facility if no other use can be found for it. WIPP is not completed yet. If it is not, where will the waste go? The DEIS does not say. What assurances can Idahoans have that the SIS waste will ever leave the INEL? The DOE has promised since 1970 to remove INEL transuranic waste, and 4.4 million cubic feet are still stored there, in a geologically unsafe environment.

1.1 I would like to see the SIS <u>not</u> built at all. The United States does not need to build more nuclear weapons. If the SIS is to be built

4.15.1 at all, Hanford is the logical choice, although I would not like to wish it upon the good folks in Washington either. The DEIS presents

the evidence that the INEL is geologically less stable than the Hanford Site, but fails to draw the logical, and correct, conclusion that the SIS should be built at Hanford, if it is to be built at all. Because 6.1.8
of the geological instability of the Snake River Plain, and the INEL's position over the aquifer, the SIS should definitely not be built at the INEL. The people of Idaho, and their descendents, stand to lose far more than they will gain if the SIS is built at the INEL.

Thank you,

Chris McKim

Chris McKim

cc: Governor Cecil Andrus
Representative Richard Stallings
Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms
Mayor Richard Finlayson

E755

Ex 755

MICHAEL S. BREED
205 MCADOO
BLACKFOOT, ID
83221

I HAVE LIVED IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO FOR 33 YEARS EXCEPT FOR THE FIVE YEARS I SPENT IN MILITARY SERVICE. IN ALL OF THOSE YEARS I HAVE NEVER FELT THREATENED BY 5.24.23 ANY OF THE PROJECTS LOCATED AT THE INEL. CONSIDERING THE INEL'S SAFETY RECORD, LOCATION OF THE SIS THERE WILL NOT CHANGE MY CONFIDENCE.

MY FATHER WAS EMPLOYED AS A CONSTRUCTION WORKER AT THE INEL OFF & ON FOR THIRTY YEARS, DURING WHICH I GREW UP LIVING IN & LOVING THIS AREA. AFTER SERVING IN THE AIR FORCE I WAS ABLE TO ONCE AGAIN MAKE MY HOME HERE LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED AT THE INEL. MANY IDAHOANS HAVENT BEEN AS FORTUNATE, THEY HAVE HAD TO LEAVE OUR GREAT STATE TO FURTHER THEIR EDUCATION IN THEIR CHOSEN FIELD OR AFTER BEING EDUCATED 5.27.15.1 HERE, THERE WAS NO EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE WITHIN THE STATE.

IF THE SIS TECHNOLOGY IS BROUGHT TO 5.27.7.7 IDAHO, IT MAY GIVE IDAHOANS A CHANCE TO BE EDUCATED IN IDAHO ~~FOR~~ UNIVERSITIES FOR A TECHNICAL JOB IN IDAHO. THE SURROUNDING 5.27.12.3 COMMUNITIES ~~WITH~~ UNEMPLOYMENT RATES WILL DROP. BECAUSE OF NEW JOBS CREATED BY THE SIS, THE STATE WILL BENEFIT FROM INCREASED REVENUE FROM INCOME & SALES TAXES PAID BY A LARGER WORKFORCE.

AND THE NATION WILL BE ABLE TO FULFILL ITS 4.15.1 NEEDS FOR PLUTONIUM WITH A SAFER & MORE ECONOMICAL MEANS TO MAINTAIN A STRONG 5.2.1 DEFENSE FOR ALL AMERICANS.

E756

Ex 756

(1)

[redacted]

My name is S. Burtis Rt. 9 Box 66 IDAHO FALLS ID. I'VE LIVED IN ID. FOR ALL MY LIFE, SINCE 1923 5.27.12.3

I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS TWO ASPECTS OF THIS PROPOSED BOONDOGGLE. FIRST THE TAX ASPECTS. THE INEL PAYS NO PROPERTY TAX, NO SALES TAX NO FUEL TAX AND AVOIDS MUST OTHER COSTS SUCH A LICENCE FEES ETC. THEY FURNISH DEMANDS ON OUR SCHOOLS, SEWERS, ~~STREETS~~ HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES. BUT ONLY PAY TOKEN 5.30.2.5 TAXES OR FEES. SOME INEL EMPLOYEES PAY THE EMPLOYEES OF TAXES BUT SO DOA PRIVATE ~~THE~~ BUSINESS. THEN THE BUSINESS'S ARE BURDENED BY TAXES I REMEMBER THE IMPOSSIBLE SCHOOL PROBLEM IN THE 50'S & 60'S THE DOE HAS RECENTLY, JUST A FEW DAY AGO, ADMITTED THAT THE SALT ~~DOME~~ DOME STORAGE FACILITIES IN NEW MEXICO MAY BE UNUSABLE. SO WHERE DO THESE NUCLEAR WASTES GO. YOU GUESSED IT. RIGHT HERE IN IDAHO. IDAHO DOESN'T HAVE MUCH POLITICAL CLOUT SO WE'VE ONLY BEEN SELECTED

AS THE S. IS A ~~NATION~~ BECAUSE (2) OTHER STATES
DONT WANT IT. WE DONT HAVE THE
5.29.34 CLOUT TO KEEP OTHER STATES' WASTES OUT
NOW, HOW CAN WE ~~KEEP~~ GET RID OF
OR OWN WASTES. OUR MORAL POSITION
WILL BE ABYSMAL. HOW CAN WE TELL
5.30.3.8 NEW MEXICO, NEVADA, OR OTHER STATES
WE'LL TAKE THE JOBS, YOU TAKE THE
WASTES. THE TEMPORARY STORAGE OF
NUCLEAR WASTES IN IDAHO HAS STRETCHED
INTO YEARS. HOW LONG IS TEMPORARY?
WE'VE HEARD MUCH ABOUT OUTSIDERS TELLING
IDAHOANS HOW TO RUN THE STATE. WELL
MY CREDENTIALS AS A NATIVE IDAHOAN
ARE BETTER THAN ALMOST ANYONE HERE.
PRACTICALLY EVERY COMPARABLE LONG
TIME RESIDENT I KNOW PERSONALLY
6.5.1 OPPOSES S.I.S. INDEED IF WE COULD
TURN THE CLOCK BACK TO 1950 WE
WOULD. UNLESS YOU WORKED AT THE
SITE OR WERE A DEVELOPER, REALTOR, ETC
THE IMPACT OF THE SITE HAS BEEN
TOTALLY NEGATIVE THIS WILL BE THE CASE
WITH S.I.S.

[redacted] OUR (3) DESCENDANTS, IF
WE HAVE ANY, WILL CURSE THIS
GENERATION FOR OUR INCREDIBLE SELFISHNESS. 6.5.5
WE HAVE DESPOILED THE EARTH, WASTED OUR
RESOURCES AND LEFT A POLLUTED
WASTELAND FOR COMING GENERATIONS. ALL 6.2
THIS FOR A FEW JOBS AND A HIGH
STANDARD OF LIVING, OR RATHER ~~HIGH LIVING~~ LIVING HIGH
WHO HAS THE MOST TOYS WINS.

I SUPPORT THE NO ACTION 1.1
ALTERNATIVE

E757

Exhibit 757



Handcrafted in Idaho, USA

For The Hearing Record
S.I.S. Draft Environmental Impact Statement
March 30, 1988

Kellie Erwin Rhoads
2500 Spider Cr. Rd.
Inkom, Idaho 83245

I am writing this letter as a concerned citizen of Idaho. My husband and I are owners/operators of First Tracks Headwear and Licensed Mountain Guides hear in Idaho. Our most valuable natural resourse is the unending quality of the land. If we take care of it now, we will reap many benefits form it in the future.

5.1.42 In the event of a nuclear disaster Idaho land would be devastated. Talk to the Russians and look at the havoc it has raised in So. Utah where thousands of sheep were killed and now thousands of people are dying from leukemia which researchers are linking to the Nuclear fall-out in the fifties.

The production of plutonium is for non-industrial use and only used for weapon grade nuclear WAR HEADS.

We are only humane beings and we will never be flawless. But we can learn from our mistakes of the past only if we are willing to keep an open mind and not let power and control take over our drive to be better humane beings.

1.1 This is for the hearing record that Jeff and Kellie Rhoads do not support S.I.S. for Idaho.

Kellie Rhoads
Jeff Rhoads

JEFF & KELLIE RHOADS
(208) 775-3438

2500 Spider Creek Road
Inkom, Idaho 83245

714

E758

Exhibit 758

Rita Bybee
Cooper Bybee
Ely Valentine

For the Hearing Record

March 30, 1988

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Nichols,

Please accept this letter in place of my oral testimony against the proposed SIS project. My mother, my son and I were scheduled to testify before the hearing last Friday night; however, rigorously adverse circumstances prevented us from doing so. We represent three generations of native Idahoans continuously residing in this great land, and adamantly opposed to the SIS project. 1.1

Our testimony was to be in the form of on oracular drama--a five minute skit--portraying an ancient seer, a middle-aged oracle, and a young spritely newt--all giving intense warnings in the style of the three witches in the Shakespearean tragedy, "MacBeth." 2.7.11

Our heart-felt admonitions are as follows:

--Be warned that Idaho workers will not accept just anything to bring jobs and money to our land. We do not accept poison handling as suitable employment. 5.27.7.3

--Be warned that SIS would create only a few jobs for highly skilled people who would have relatively little trouble finding jobs elsewhere. These jobs would not help needy Idahoans. 5.27.10

--Be warned that SIS will create a boom and crash economic condition. In the long run, military expansion substantially reduces new investment and overall economic growth.

--Be warned that your poor, your elderly, your sick, your children will not thrive because of this plutonium factory.

--Be warned that already nuclear waste is polluting the Snake River aquifer.

---Beware of the great danger to your lives as this irradiated plutonium passes through your communities. 5.30.4.1

--Fellow Idahoans, make no mistake about the essential topic here today. the root of this issue is nuclear weapons--bombs! The curse of irradiated plutonium production invokes a chant of past and future disaster: 5.29.95
Listen, see, remember:

Nagasaka	3-mile island
Hiroshima	melt downs
blinding light	Love Canal
burning flesh	Chernoble
radiation sickness	nuclear winter
firestorms	nature betrayed and forever altered
mutations	a dead planet
birth defects	

Idahoans will not allow money-changers to sell our homeland to the powers of darkness. This is not a soft-headed, superstitious statement from some medieval crackpot. The danger is very real. Life as we know it is being threatened. 6.5.1

The unchecked defense budget of the United States is sapping the real strength of our nation. We have no money for domestic investment or for overall economic growth. Our citizens do not accept welfare jobs from the military.

I want to refer anyone who hears or reads these comments to an important resource which deals directly with this issue. It is 6.3

MILITARY EXPANSION ECONOMIC DECLINE,
The Impact of Military Spending on U.S. Economic Performance

by Robert W. DeGrasse, Jr.
Council on Economic Priorities
With a foreward by Lester Thurow,
expanded edition,
M.E. Sharpe, Inc., New York
1983
ISBN 0-87332-258-4

excerpts from this work are attached.

Sincerely,

Rita Bybee

Rita Bybee
P.O. Box 225
Inkom, Idaho 83245

Cooper Bybee
P.O. Box 225
Inkom, Idaho 83245

Inez Valentine
872 Park Ave
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

715

To accompany the testimony of RITA V. BYBEE against

SIS Idaho Falls, March 25, 1988

excerpts from MILITARY EXPANSION ECONOMIC DECLINE,
The Impact of Military Spending on U.S
Economic Performance

by Robert W. DeGrasse Jr.
Council on Economic Priorities
With a foreward by Lester Thurow,
expanded edition,
M.E. Sharpe, Inc. , New York
1983
ISBN 0-87332-258-4

Conclusion

Clearly, military spending is a limited counter-cyclical aid. It creates fewer jobs than most other industries. It employs highly skilled people who would have relatively little trouble finding jobs elsewhere. Military

expenditures are highly concentrated in only a few regions and industries. Moreover, even though military spending creates a substantial demand for goods and services, cutting military spending would not make us more prone to depression. Increasing civilian government programs and/or reducing taxes could replace the purchasing power lost by cutting the arms budget. While large reductions in the current level of military spending would create adjustment problems in selected regions and industries,[27] many of these difficulties could be overcome with planning and specific assistance programs.[28]

When the economy requires federal assistance, programs should be developed to fill the nation's greatest needs, not simply the most convenient pork barrel. The construction industry, hard-hit during the recent recession, will receive a shot in the arm from the recently approved government program to rebuild the nation's deteriorating roads and bridges. Yet the sad state of America's infrastructure leaves us with many other public works options.[29] Instead of creating greater competition for skilled labor by increasing military spending, the federal government might also institute training programs to help those currently unemployed to develop technical skills that will be heavily in demand during the 1980s. If the federal government were to develop a comprehensive mass transit program, we could revive an industry that would employ production workers laid off by the auto makers, and create a hedge against future increases in energy prices.[30] These options clearly indicate that we should not spend money on the military jus, because it creates jobs.

Some might still wonder if it is possible to create enough public support for civilian government programs to replace military spending as a source of demand.[31] However, we would rephrase the question: Can the U.S. government afford to continue relying on the military budget as the largest public mechanism for stimulating the economy? As we discuss in the next chapter, military expenditures draw wealth from the civilian economy. While we might have been able to "afford" a substantial military burden during the 1950s and 1960s, the loss of skilled labor and investment from the private economy during the 1980s could cost us dearly in export potential. Many American industries could continue to lose markets to foreign producers if U.S. firms do not modernize their factories, and America's technological leadership could continue to slip away if we ask too many of our brightest engineers and scientists to solve military-related problems instead of creating better civilian products. These considerations indicate that, instead of relying on military spending as a source of jobs, we should avoid any military expenditure that is not necessary for our security.

Conclusion

While numerous factors influence economic performance, America's heavier military burden seems to have stifled investment, and reduced our economic and productivity growth over the last few decades. During the 1950s and 1960s, higher arms expenditures in the United States probably allowed other industrial nations to close the economic gap separating America from the rest of the world more quickly than if we had spent less on the military. While more industrialized nations tend to grow more slowly, our economy probably would have performed significantly better if the United States had reallocated a portion of the resources used by the military. For example, if the government had more heavily subsidized the development and repair of mass-transit systems in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States, we could have sustained and expanded the now-failing American mass-transit vehicle industry, reducing the need to import subway cars from Europe, Canada and Japan to fill the needs of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. If the government had not spent so much on high technology military products, the engineers doing military work might have developed commercial electronics products to compete more effectively with the Japanese. Our highly skilled people might also have worked on developing renewable energy resources. Moreover, we also could have used part of the "peace dividend" to assist sound economic progress in some of the world's poorest nations,[37] thereby helping open up new markets for our goods and services. Surely, given the wide array of possible alternatives, we would have found productive jobs for the thousands of engineers, scientists and skilled workers who were building weapons for the "electronic battlefield."

Military spending also slowed economic performance during the 1970s. While the rising cost of energy clearly damaged performance across the board in the industrial world, military spending continued to draw away resources that could have been used to develop energy self-sufficiency. Moreover, if more engineers and greater investment had been available to the private sector after 1973, American business might have been able to offset part of the higher cost of energy by expanding exports of U.S. manufactured goods.

Increased arms expenditures during the Reagan administration could have the opposite effect on the economy that they had during the Second World War. As the "arsenal of democracy" during that war, America built its industrial base while other nations saw their industrial power consumed by the fires of war. Yet during the next decade, if we increase arms expenditures in the United States while most other advanced nations concentrate on expanding their industrial strength, we could be left watching our economic health continue to slip away.

Notes

1. Paul H. Nisbet and Richard L. Whittington, "Defense: Increase Spending or Cut Jobs," *Industry Outlook: Aerospace/Defense*, Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc., December 8, 1982.
2. Frank Greve, "Military Cuts Hard to Find in '84 Budget," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, January 10, 1983, p. 5A.
3. Gordon Adams, "The B-1: Bomber for All Seasons?," *Council on Economic Priorities Newsletter*, February 1982.
4. John W. Finney, "Military Budget Spurs Economy," *The New York Times*, February 27, 1974.
5. See Fred J. Cook, *The Warfare State* (New York: Collier Books, 1964), p. 183.
6. James Reston, "Soviet Tactics Give U.S. Problem of Avoiding Slump if Peace Comes," *The New York Times*, April 8, 1953, p. 1.
7. Herbert H. Denton, "Reagan Coolly Received on Midwest Swing," *The Washington Post*, October 5, 1982.
   George Wilson, "Senators Urge Defense Spending Cut," *The Washington Post*, February 2, 1983, pp. A1, A10.
   "Cutting Defense Won't Solve Job Problem, Weinberger Says," *The Washington Post*, November 9, 1982, p. 16.
   Caspar Weinberger, "Address to the National Press Club," *News Release*, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), March 8, 1982, p. 5.
   "Weinberger Says Military Spending Rise Won't Spur Inflation or Disrupt Economy," *Wall Street Journal*, July 29, 1981, p. 12.
   Peter Meredith, "Shipyard Jobs Tied to Defense Votes," *The Baltimore Sun*, March 6, 1982.
8. *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, DC.: U.S. GPO, February 1983), p. 163.
9. "Fortune 500," *Fortune Magazine*, May 3, 1982, p. 260.
10. Richard Kaufman, *War Profiteers* (New York: Doubleday, 1972), pp. 32-36.
11. Peter H. Prugh, "The War Business, Mendel Rivers' Defense of Armed Forces Helps His Hometown Prosper," *Wall Street Journal*, June 17, 1969.
12. U.S. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Service, "Geographic Distribution of Subcontract Awards, Fiscal Year 1979," p. 9.
13. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industrial Economics, "Sectoral Implications of Defense Expenditures," August 1982.
14. David Gold with David Brooks, Paul Murphy and Mary Shea, "The Defense Department's Top 100," *Council on Economic Priorities Newsletter*, August 1982.
15. Gordon Adams, *The Iron Triangle*: The Politics of Defense Contracting (New York: Council of Economic Priorities, 1981).
16. U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), "National Defense Estimates, Fiscal Year 1983," p. 82. This publication estimates that Pentagon contracts with private industry employed 2,240,000 people in 1981. This figure is probably overstated, given the results of input-output analysis performed by Marion Anderson, Jeh Brugmann and George Erickek. "The Price of the Pentagon: The Industrial and Commecial Impact of the 1981 Military Budget" (Lansing, Mich.: Employment Research Associates, 1982).
17. Roger H. Bezdek, "The 1980 Impact — Regional and Occupational — of Compensated Shifts in Defense Spending," *Journal of Regional Science*, February, 1965.
    Chase Econometrics Associates, *Economic Impact of the B-1 Program on the U.S. Economy and Comparative Case Studies* (Cynwyd, Pennsylvania: Chase Econometric Associates, 1975).

trol" scenario consistent with the plans emerging from the Congressional Budget process; and a "low" scenario based on a transition to a three percent growth rate starting in 1984.

DRI's model showed that, for each of the simulations, utilization of manufacturing capacity would not rise again to 1980 levels until 1984 (Table 4.10). However, capacity utilization increases much more quickly under both the high and control simulations than in the lower military spending simulation. By 1985, utilization rates could come close to the levels attained during the last inflationary surge in 1979.

DRI's simulation also showed that inflationary pressures resulting from the buildup would peak in 1985 (Table 4.11). The wholesale price indexes for industrial commodities and intermediate products would jump from about six percent in 1983 to roughly 10 percent in 1985 in both the high and control simulations. The overall inflation rate, measured by the GNP implicit price deflator, meanwhile, trails behind. It rises about a point between 1983 and 1985 in the higher defense spending simulations.

Conclusion

Clearly, the present buildup poses numerous economic risks. While increased military spending may not trigger an inflationary surge as it did during the Vietnam war, the collision between higher government deficits and restrictive monetary policy could substantially reduce new investment and overall economic growth. Although the current buildup comes in a recession when there is plenty of unused manufacturing capacity, the highly specialized needs of defense contractors might still stimulate inflation in selected high technology industries.

The arms buildup could also increase the U.S. balance of trade deficit for two reasons. First, weapons production requires expensive metals like chromium and titanium that must be imported. Second, building arms will divert a substantial share of our engineering talent from developing civilian high technology products. As a result, the export of U.S. high technology goods could grow more slowly than if fewer weapons were being produced.

The realization that military spending poses substantial risks has grown over the past few years, even among officials of the administration. For example, we learned in the December 1981 *Atlantic Monthly* that budget director David Stockman has been concerned about the buildup since early in President Reagan's term.[57] The 1982 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors warned that the increase in military spending could create sectoral bottlenecks and inflation.[58] Indeed, the conflict over the military budget seems to have played a role in Murray Weidenbaum's decision to resign from the Council. "What worries me [about the military buildup]," explained Weidenbaum, "is that these crash efforts rarely increase national security. They strain resources [and] create bottlenecks."[59]

If the military budget's growth rate is not reduced, the economy is likely to limp along, cycling between recession and weak recovery. At the same time, military procurement will create inflationary pressures in some sectors and employ resources that could be used to expand our high technology industries. If the President and Congress cannot muster the political courage to slash some of the billions of dollars in questionable military programs that even David Stockman admits exist in the Pentagon's budget, our economic future will continue to be bleak.

Notes

1. Wassily Leontieff, "Big Boosts in Defense Risk 'Economic Calamity'," *U.S. News & World Report*, March 16, 1981, p. 26.

   David Gold and Robert DeGrasse Jr., "Economic Recovery vs. Defense Spending," *The New York Times*, February 20, 1981.

2. Lester C. Thurow, "How to Wreck the Economy," *The New York Review of Books*, May 14, 1981.

   Thurow, "Beware of Reagan's Military Spending," *The New York Times*, May 31, 1981.

3. Murray L. Weidenbaum, quoted in "Spending By Military Is Defended," *The New York Times*, May 4, 1981.

   Caspar Weinberger, "Remarks to the Women's Economic Roundtable," University Club, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1981.

   William Nordhaus, "No Great Threat From Military Spending," *The New York Times*, May 17, 1981.

4. Otto Eckstein, *Tax Policy and Core Inflation* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, 1980), p. 28.

5. Murray L. Weidenbaum, testimony, *Hearings on the Economic Effects of Vietnam Spending*, (U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, April 1967), p. 203.

6. U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Federal Government Finances* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, February 1982), p. 7.

7. In the press conference releasing the '84 budget, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan responded to a question about the standby tax increase in 1986 by saying, "Nineteen eighty-four is an election year. Do I have to say more?," quoted in Hedrick Smith, "Reagan Seeks Rise in Arms Spending in Budget Message," *The New York Times*, February 1, 1983, pp. 1, 16.

8. *Economic Report of the President* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, February 1983), p. 233.

9. Richard Morse, "The Role of New Technological Enterprises in the U.S. Economy: A Report of the Commerce Technical Advisory Board to the Secretary of Commerce," (Washington, D.C.: Commerce Department, 1976).

10. Lee B. Thomas, Jr., "The Economic Implications of the Arms Race," Plenary Address to the Woodlands Conference, November 9, 1982.

11. *Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1984* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1983), pp. 3-9, 9-48. (Hereafter, *U.S. Budget*...)

12. About 55 percent of procurement authority is paid out two years beyond the year that it is authorized. See "Defense Spending Increases and Inflation," U.S. Congressional Budget Office, March 24, 1980.

13. U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), unpublished data breaking down Pentagon outlays by program back to FY 1945.

    U.S. Budget..., *op. cit.*, p. 5-8.

14. Gary M. Wenglowski and Rosanne Cahn, "Impact of Defense Buildup Underestimated," *Pocket Chartroom*, (New York: Goldman Sachs Economics, June/July 1981).

15. U.S. Congress, House Armed Services Committee, Report of the Defense Industrial Base Panel, *The Ailing Defense Industrial Base: Unready for Crisis* (December 31, 1980), p. 13. (Hereafter, *The Ailing*...)

Summary of Findings

Since economics significantly affect national security decisions, and politicians have often claimed that building weapons provides numerous economic benefits, CEP undertook a two-year study of the impact of military spending on the U.S. economy. CEP assessed the costs as well as the benefits associated with Pentagon programs. In particular, we analyzed the claims that military spending creates new employment, stimulates economic growth and nurtures technological progress.

Our report is divided into four chapters. In the first, we assess the role of military spending in the overall economy and compare military employment with the jobs that would be created by other uses of the money. The second chapter contains a comparative analysis of the impact that military spending has had on the economic performance of 17 industrial nations during the Cold War. In the third chapter, we evaluate the affects of military programs on U.S. technological progress. This chapter includes a case study of the semiconductor industry. Chapter four contains a comparison of the present military buildup to the increases that occurred during the Vietnam and Korean wars.

Chapter I

The Defense Department's budget has remained high and relatively stable during the last three decades, except for substantial increases during the Korean and Vietnam wars. It has fallen as a share of the entire gross national product (GNP) because the economy has grown. Pentagon spending is the largest federal mechanism for directly stimulating the economy with purchases. Military purchases of goods and services represented almost 70 percent of the federal government's total purchases in 1981. As a result, military expenditures play an important role in "pork barrel" politics.

Military spending has strong regional and industrial constituencies in the few areas where the bulk of the work is done and the bases are located. In FY 1981, about 65 percent of all prime contracts were let to companies in 10 states. During the same year, 10 states received 56 percent of non-procurement military spending. In 1979, five industries ac-

counted for 55 percent of all the Defense Department's purchases from the private sector. In four of those five industries, the Pentagon purchases comprised over 50 percent of the industry's total production.

Although military expenditures are politically powerful, they are far from the most effective way to create employment. Seven of the 11 manufacturing industries selling the greatest volume of goods to the Pentagon create fewer jobs per dollar spent than the median manufacturing industry. About 28,000 direct and indirect jobs are created for every billion dollars (constant 1981 dollars) spent by the Pentagon in the private sector. But the same billion dollars would create 32,000 jobs if spent for new public transit, 57,000 jobs if used for personal consumption, or 71,000 jobs if spent on education.

The employment created by military procurement is also concentrated in highly skilled occupations. Eleven of the 15 principal manufacturing industries producing for the Pentagon employ a smaller percentage of production workers than the average. In four of the five industries producing the most military output, the percentage of professional and technical workers is significantly greater than in the average manufacturing industry.

Since professional and technical workers have the lowest unemployment rate of any occupational category, it follows that military spending creates fewer jobs in occupations with high unemployment. In December 1982, when the overall unemployment was 10.8 percent, the rate for professional and technical workers was only 3.7 percent. Unemployment among laborers and machine operators was above 20 percent.

Chapter II

Falling competitiveness in the price and quality of many of America's manufactured goods is largely responsible for our declining standard of living relative to other industrial nations. This decline began in the mid-1960s and accelerated after the oil crisis. In 1964, the United States exported almost 90 percent more manufactured goods than it imported. By the late 1960s, the percentage fell to below 20. During the 1970s, America's balance of trade in manufactured goods was negative in three years.

CEP performed cross-national statistical analysis on data from 17 non-communist, advanced industrial nations over two decades, to examine the reasons for this decline. Our analysis indicates that America's higher share of gross domestic product (GDP) spent on the military has contributed to the decline in manufacturing competence. Nations with higher military burdens tend to have lower levels of investment and lower productivity growth (prior to the energy crisis). Indeed, of the 17 nations compared, the United States had among the lowest levels of both investment and productivity growth along with the heaviest military burden. That finding was consistent over each of several time periods we studied.

We found that higher levels of investment generally resulted in faster overall economic growth. Prior to the energy crisis, investment also correlated with lower unemployment. Higher productivity also seemed to lower unemployment. It also tended to increase overall growth in the period before the oil crisis.

The dramatic rise in energy prices in 1973 hurt economic performance in all countries we studied. New investments were needed simply to maintain the then-current level of output per employee because increased oil prices made many energy-intensive production processes unprofitable. It also seems that new investment had a less positive economic effect in some nations than others, probably because the plants and machinery in some nations were on average less energy-efficient than in others.

Another factor that seems to have influenced economic performance was the relative level of industrialization among the nations we studied. Those nations with less mature industrial economies, measured by a relatively higher amount of GDP accounted for by agriculture, tended to have higher rates of investment and quicker economic and productivity growth rates in the years prior to the oil crisis. After 1973, this measure of less mature industrialization was still associated with higher investment. Since the United States ranked as one of the most mature industrial nations, that characteristic may explain a large part of our poorer economic performance.

Three of the factors we tested did not seem to hinder economic performance. We found no evidence that a higher civilian government burden reduced U.S. investment or productivity growth. The United States ranked 13 among the 17 nations in the share of GDP spent on civilian government consumption and second to last among 14 nations in the share of GDP devoted to transfer payments.

Labor costs also did not seem to play a significant role in comparative economic performance. Nations with higher labor-costs tended to offset this disadvantage with higher output-per-employee rates. Moreover, manufacturing labor-costs among most of the nations we studied have converged over the last two decades; indeed, by 1980 four European nations had higher labor costs than did the United States. Japan, however, still continues to enjoy lower labor expenses than many other nations.

In addition, the growth in America's labor force was not the reason for the decrease in manufacturing productivity growth. Some economists have suggested that the growth in the work force diminished the growth in capital per worker, leading to lower productivity growth during the 1970s. However, CEP found that the manufacturing

labor force actually grew more slowly after 1973 than it had during the 1960s.

Some might think that the evidence we found linking higher military spending to poorer economic performance could be explained by the notion that more mature nations, which tend to grow more slowly, depend on military spending as a source of demand. While our evidence indicates that the more developed nations in our study had larger military establishments, it seems likely that far from helping those nations, higher arms spending instead magnifies the difficulties their economies face. The main impact of military spending probably is to divert labor and capital from emerging industries and to decrease the incentives to take financial risks. In our statistical analysis, the military burden explained a larger amount of the variation in economic performance among industrial nations than did our measure of economic maturity.

Chapter III

The military exerts a significant influence on our technological development, given the amount of manufactured goods purchased and research projects supported by the Defense Department. Between 1960 and 1973, the Department of Defense purchased 16.9 percent of the durable manufactured goods produced in the United States. This figure dropped to about 10.9 percent between 1973 and 1981. These figures are understated because they do not count the government's purchases of atomic weapons and part of the space program with military purposes.

The Pentagon further influenced our technological development by funding 38.1 percent of all public and private research and development (R&D) between 1960 and 1973. In the post-Vietnam period, this figure fell to 25.6 percent. Space-related R&D, at least 20 percent of which had direct military applications, averaged 11.8 percent of all R&D between 1960 and 1973, and 7.2 percent thereafter.

Military R&D has been by far the federal government's largest mechanism for influencing technological growth. Defense Department R&D averaged 61.4 percent of federal R&D between 1960 and 1973, and 52.7 percent since then.

We estimate that military procurement and R&D employed between 25 and 35 percent of the nation's scientists and engineers during the 1960s and between 15 and 25 percent during the 1970s.

If the economic benefits of military research and procurement outweighed the costs, we would expect that American firms in industries closely allied with the military would have maintained or expanded their overall market shares. But the contrary is true in the electronics, aircraft and machine tool industries. The Japanese have significantly penetrated markets for electronic memory chips and computer-controlled machine tools. America's dominance in the commercial airline market is being challenged by Airbus Industrie, a European consortium.

CEP also found a rough, negative relationship between the share of GDP spent on military R&D and the rate of productivity growth among major industrial nations. One possible reason for this finding is that virtually all military research is focused on specific applications of technology for warfare. Throughout the last two decades, only about three percent has gone for basic research.

Our case study of the electronics industry yielded four key observations:

1. The end-products developed for military use have few commercial applications. Those that do usually must be significantly redesigned for the commercial market.
2. Military research has not often supported projects that have led to significant innovation. Military personnel have difficulty judging promising projects and the Pentagon tends to support more established firms over younger firms that tend to be more innovative.
3. The military's role as "first user" has become increasingly irrelevant given the rapid expansion of commercial applications for semiconductor technology.
4. The Pentagon's current attempts to guide development of semiconductor and machine tool technology raise serious economic and political issues. Military subsidies for new semiconductor technology during the 1980s may hinder development of new civilian products. Moreover, Defense Department programs designed to increase factory automation have gone forward without full input from the unions likely to be affected.

Chapter IV

The Reagan administration's proposed military buildup is the largest in America's peacetime history. It calls for an expansion only somewhat smaller than that which took place during the Vietnam war and significantly smaller than the Korean war increase. Between FY 1982 and FY 1985, military expenditures are slated to grow 32.4 percent in constant dollars. During a comparable three-year period of the Vietnam war (FY 1965 to FY 1968), the military budget rose 42.7 percent. During the Korean conflict (FY 1950 to FY 1953), the budget grew 179.2 percent.

The present increase will require a smaller additional share of GNP than in past buildups. In FY 1982, the military consumed 6.1 percent of GNP; by FY 1985, it will use an additional 1.4 percent. In FY 1965, the military consumed 7.2 percent of GNP; and at the height of the Vietnam war in FY 1968, it required an additional 2.3 percent. The Korean war increase was the most dramatic: In FY 1950, the military used 4.8 percent of GNP, but by FY 1953, an additional nine percent of our national product was consumed.

While the buildup planned by the Reagan administration is smaller than those we experienced during Korea and Vietnam, there is little reason to believe that its economic impact will be less. While the Vietnam conflict required a smaller amount of new resources than the Korean war, the economic problems caused by the Vietnam war were greater. That war triggered the cycle of price and wage increases that still plagues the economy. The different economic impacts of the Korean and Vietnam wars can largely be explained by three features unique to the latter: 1) the Vietnam war was financed by deficit spending; 2) those deficits occurred when the economy was functioning at peak capacity; and 3) there were no wartime economic controls during the Vietnam war to prevent inflation from rising.

The Reagan administration's fiscal policy will also result in large federal deficits. Measured as a share of GNP, the deficits projected by the present administration will exceed the Vietnam-war peak in every one of the next five years (i.e., through FY 1988). Moreover, if the administration does not get all the tax increases and civilian spending reductions it has requested from Congress, then the budget deficit will be more than twice as large measured as a share of GNP during each of the next five years as it was at the peak of the Vietnam war. Even after adjusting for the effects of the recession, the Congressional Budget Office predicts that the fiscal stimulus of the federal budget between FY 1984 and FY 1988 will be as great as it was during the Vietnam War.

While this fiscal stimulus will probably help push us out of the current recession, massive federal deficits during the recovery could fuel inflation or create acute competition for money in the credit markets, depending mostly upon the nation's monetary policy. Since we are not at war, the government does not plan to institute wage and price controls to prevent a new outbreak of inflation. If the Federal Reserve Board moves to hold off inflation by slowing the growth of the money supply, the government's borrowing needs could push interest rates higher and choke off the recovery.

Military spending is largely responsible for the massive deficits we face. After subtracting self-funding programs from the federal budget and adding all military-related costs to the national defense function, we find that 48.6 percent of the federal government's general funds were spent on the military in FY 1981. In FY 1986, the Pentagon is expected to use 59.2 percent of the government's general funds.

Supply constraints in military-related industries could add to the inflationary pressure created by the administration's expansive fiscal policy. The bulk of the current buildup is focused on a weak link in the military establishment — the defense industrial base. Between FY 1982 and FY 1985, fully 58 percent of the growth in military outlays will be devoted to procurement and R&D. By contrast, procurement and R&D accounted for 40 percent of the growth during the Vietnam war, and 43 percent during the Korean war. During past buildups, a larger share of the defense-budget increase paid for soldiers and spare parts than is currently the case.

The defense industrial base may not be able to produce the additional output required by the Pentagon without creating sectoral inflation. While the wait times for subsystems and components have fallen from the record levels of 1980, they remain high. The value of unfilled orders for defense products has continued to rise and is now greater (in constant dollars) than at the height of the Vietnam war. The Commerce Department has identified 14 key military-related industries that will require more expansion than currently planned if bottlenecks and cost-overruns are to be avoided. Analysts at Commerce also found that the current buildup might slow the export of high technology goods, thereby contributing to an increase in our trade deficit.

In addition, the supply of skilled labor may be inadequate to meet the Pentagon's needs. Between FY 1981 and FY 1985, industrial employment created by the Pentagon is slated to grow 41.5 percent. During the Vietnam war, the private sector work force filling the Pentagon's orders rose 49.4 percent; the Korean war required a five-fold increase.

The military's increased demand for skilled labor comes at a time when the supply of engineers and machinists is already stretched thin. A National Science Foundation (NSF) survey found that over 50 percent of the firms they polled reported a shortage of new graduates in electrical, electronic and computer engineering during 1981. Those shortages could become worse in the future, since employment opportunities in industry have attracted a substantial number of faculty members away from teaching.

The supply of skilled machinists is also limited. A survey by the National Tooling and Machining Association found that in 1981 job shop machining firms could have used 21 percent more journeyman machinists if fully trained applicants had been available. While somewhat more cautious, a Labor Department official also reports that there is a shortage of skilled machine workers. He believes that "If defense purchases were to rise rapidly during a short time frame and affect industries in specified areas, the shortages could become so acute that the planned increases in production could not occur."

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Production bottlenecks and the shortage of skilled labor in the defense sector have inflated the cost of products purchased by the Pentagon. During the past five years, inflation in the cost of military equipment has been substantially higher than in the economy as a whole.

A simulation of the economy performed by Data Resources, Inc. suggests that the present buildup could result in economy-wide bottleneck problems by 1985. In that scenario, the wholesale price indexes for industrial commodities and intermediate products could jump from about six percent in 1983 to roughly 10 percent in 1985.

Conclusion

The U.S. surely can afford to pay whatever it costs to provide for its security. At the same time, like all countries, America must set limits on military and non-military forms of current consumption. The reason, simply, is to assure that we have enough left to invest in our economic future.

Economics thus is not central but it is essential to take into account when it comes to military spending. Too often arguments that tout various economic benefits of peacetime arms expansion neglect to clarify the net costs.

We have found that a diversion to the military of government resources on a scale planned by the Reagan administration will seriously weaken the nation's ability to meet the challenges of unemployment, foreign market losses, diminishing technological leadership and antiquated industrial plants.

We have also found that those same resources would strengthen the economy if spent directly on solving our economic problems.

Appendix A

State by State Breakdown Of Military Spending

This appendix provides the reader with the background data and methodology for our analysis of the state by state impact of military expenditures.

Two types of Defense Department data were used for this analysis: prime contract awards above $10,000[1] and estimated expenditures excluding major procurement awards.[2] Table A.1 lists the amount of contract awards and non-procurement expenditures that each state and the District of Columbia received in FY 1981. By adding these data together, we created an estimate of the total amount of Pentagon funds that each state received in FY 1981. These data-sets were adjusted for the size of each state's work force.[3]

We calculated a "military tax" — the amount of taxes each state paid to cover military expenditures (Table A.2). The military tax burden was derived using the following methodology: First, we identified the amount of federal tax revenues paid by each state.[4] Second, we determined the share of those taxes that were devoted to military programs.[5] Third, we adjusted the military tax burden for the size of the work force in each state.

With these data we were able to determine the net amount of economic stimulation from military expenditures that each state received per worker (Table A.3). This was done by subtracting the military tax that each state paid per worker from the amount of funds that each state received from the Pentagon per worker.

We then ranked the states based on the net level of Pentagon expenditures per worker (Table A.4). States were grouped into four categories of net military stimulation: 1) those that gained $1000 or more per worker, 2) those that gained between $500 and $1000 per worker; 3) those that received between $0 and $500; and 4) those that experienced a net loss of revenue to the Pentagon.

To accompany the testimony of RITA V. BYBEE

excerpts from DEMOCRACY FOR THE FEW by Michael Parenti,
Fifth Edition
St. Martin's Press, Inc.
1988
ISBN : 0-312-19366-1

WELFARE FOR THE RICH

After the war, the Eisenhower administration sought to undo the "creeping socialism" of the New Deal by handing over to private corporations vast offshore oil reserves, government-owned synthetic rubber factories, public lands, public power, and atomic installations, some $50 billion worth of resources and enterprises.[2] Nor were things much different by the 1980s, when the Reagan administration sold or leased—at fees of 1 to 10 percent of true market value—billions of dollars worth of coal and oil reserves, grazing and timber lands, and mineral reserves. In any given year, the federal government hands out more than $100 billion to big business in price supports, loan guarantees, payments in kind, research and development, export subsidies, subsidized insurance rates, promotion and marketing services, irrigation and reclamation programs, and new plants and equipment.[3] In recent times, the government has provided billions to bail out such giant companies as Chrysler and Lockheed—while small independent businesses are left to sink or swim on their own. In 1984, when one of the nation's largest banks, Continental Illinois, was on the brink of failure, it received $7.5 *billion* in federal aid.[4]

Probably the most outrageous case of compensation involves corporations such as DuPont, Ford, and ITT, which owned factories in Germany during World War II that produced tanks, bombers, synthetic fuels, and other such things for the Nazi war effort. After the war, rather than being prosecuted for aiding and abetting the enemy, ITT collected $27 million from the United States government for war damages inflicted on its German plants by Allied bombings. General Motors collected more than $33 million in compensation for damages to its enemy war plants.[5]

Under corporate-state capitalism the ordinary citizen pays twice for most things—first as a taxpayer who provides the subsidies and supports, then as a consumer who buys the high-priced commodities and services.[6] The government distributes billions of dollars in research-and-development grants, mostly to corporations that are permitted to keep the patents and market the product for profits. Whole new technologies are developed at public expense, as with nuclear energy, electronics, syntbetics, space communications, mineral exploration, and computer systems, only to be handed over to industry for private gain. Thus, AT&T managed to have the entire satellite communications system put under its control in 1962—after U.S. taxpayers had put up the initial $20 billion to develop it. And in 1982, two corporations began building a huge synthetic fuel plant for

1. Richard Boyer and Herbert Morais, *Labor's Untold Story* (New York: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1972), pp. 331-32, 339, for an account of how business extorted enormous profits during World War II.

2. Ibid.

3. Public Citizen newsletter (Washington, D.C.), January 1986; *New York Times*, February 26 and November 17, 1985; Congressional Budget Office, *Federal Support of U.S. Business* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984). Federal crop subsidies benefit mostly agribusiness and affluent big farmers, with relatively little going to small farmers; see *Washington Post*, July 13, 1985.

4. *New York Times*, May 18, 1984; *Washington Post*, September 15, 1983.

5. Charles Higham, *Trading with the Enemy* (New York: Dell, 1983).

6. Federal support for the nuclear industry, for instance, absorbs more than half of all nuclear production costs. *The Kindest Cuts of All. Cutting Business Subsidies in Fiscal Year 1982*, a report by Public Citizen Congress Watch (Washington, D.C., 1982), p. 6.

$4.5 billion, under a federal program that picked up 98 percent of the cost.[7]

Sometimes the state forces the public to pay for the capital investments of a private corporation because no one else will. In 1981, the oil and gas companies pushed for the construction of a natural-gas pipeline from Alaska to California and Illinois, costing an estimated $59 billion. The venture was rejected as too risky and too costly by the banks, so the Reagan administration sponsored, and Congress passed, a bill that pre-charges to hundreds of millions of consumers—through their monthly gas bills—the expense of the pipeline, even if it is never completed. The charge is as much as $200 per family each year and will continue for some twenty years. So business and government use the law to force consumers and workers to provide all the risk capital with no possibility of gain for themselves, while the big companies risk nothing and reap the profits for their wealthy stockholders.[8]

The government pays out many billions in unnecessarily high interest rates, and permits billions of government dollars to remain on deposit in banks without collecting interest. It tolerates overcharging by firms with whom it does business. It awards highly favorable contracts to large firms, along with long-term credits, tariff protections, and lowered tax assessments amounting to many billions of dollars yearly. Government makes available to defense industries billions of dollars worth of government-owned land, buildings, machinery, and materials, thereby in part saving them the job of financing their own investments; and it applies the anti-trust laws in ways that seldom hurt corporate America's interests.

MILITARY SPENDING: BUTTERING THE GUNS

Another way the state keeps the corporate economy afloat is through defense spending. While the military budget is the most costly and socially unproductive means of creating capital accumulation, it is also the most profitable and least troublesome for the big companies, since most of the costs and risks are assumed by the government.

The Department of Defense (known also as the Pentagon) is the largest, richest unit of government. The total expenses of the legislative and judiciary branches and all the regulatory commissions combined constitute little more than half of 1 percent of what the Pentagon spends in any given year. The military budget (over $300 billion for fiscal 1987) continues to grow in leaps, regardless of whether there is war or peace. After only eight years in

7. *Washington Post*, January 27, 1982. On the AT&T deal see Steve Babson and Nancy Brigham, "Why Do We Spend So Much Money?" *Liberation*, September/October 1973, p. 19.

8. Colman McCarthy in the *Washington Post*, November 28, 1981.



office, President Reagan will have spent over $2 trillion ($2,000 billion) on defense, eighty times the cost of the Vietnam War and more than was expended in all the years since World War II. Some $70 billion of the 1986 budget was allocated for nuclear weapons alone. During the Reagan era, defense production grew at three times the clip of U.S. industry as a whole. Over 30,000 companies are now engaged in military production. And military-related government agencies sign 52,000 contracts *each day*, or more than 15 million a year.[9]

9. Report by the Center for Defense Information, *New York Times*, September 14, 1986; SANE newsletter (Washington, D.C.) March 1985; Georgi Tsagolov, *War Is Their Business* (Chicago: Progress Publishers, 1985); Tom Gervasi, *Arsenal of Democracy* (New York: Grove, rev. ed. 1981); *Washington Post*, April 1, 1985.

For over forty years the Pentagon has conjured up the specter of Soviet military supremacy in order to maintain its hold over the public purse. In 1956, Americans were alerted to a dangerous "bomber gap"; in 1960, it was a "missile gap"; in 1967, an "antiballistic missile gap"; in 1975, a "multiple-warhead missile gap." From 1977 through 1981, scare reports described how the Soviets had moved ahead in conventional arms. And in the 1980s, the Reagan administration repeatedly warned of a "military-spending gap" that threatened to put us fatally behind the Soviets. In each instance it was discovered that no such weakness existed and that U.S. and NATO capabilities in nuclear and conventional forces were equal or superior to those of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations.[10] But Congress, ever concerned that it not appear "soft-on-the Russians," has continued to vote record military budgets (while trimming a little off White House requests). The image propagated by our leaders and the press is of a Soviet "adversary" who is ready to pounce on us—with nuclear arms—at the first sign of weakness.

Actually, in recent years the Soviets unilaterally stopped underground nuclear tests and asked Washington to do the same; called for another strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the USSR; proposed a 50-percent cut in long-range nuclear missiles and the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000; signed a no first-use pledge regarding nuclear weapons; supported a ban on all weapons in outer space; unilaterally stopped all tests on antisatellite weapons; called for mutual cuts in East and West conventional forces in Europe and an eventual disbanding of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact; proposed a nuclear-free Europe; and endorsed a bilateral, verifiable nuclear freeze. In each instance, the Reagan administration either did not respond or denounced the proposals and actions as "propaganda ploys."[11]

Instead, Reagan continued to escalate military spending, announced his intention to scrap the SALT II treaty, and embarked upon a concerted effort to put arms in outer space, under the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or "Star Wars." Devouring huge amounts of our scientific talent and costing over a trillion dollars, SDI will violate the antiballistic missile treaty and the treaty ban on atmospheric testing. It could never defend us from an all-out attack from 10,000 Soviet missiles, but it is designed to minimize a feeble retaliatory response from the Soviets after they are hit first and most of their missiles are destroyed. It is part of the U.S. first-strike arsenal even though paraded as a "defense shield." Opponents of this push for first-strike nuclear superiority by Washington argue that it will succeed only in drawing Moscow into a dramatic new escalation of the nuclear arms race, thus destabilizing the deterrence balance between the two nations, and bringing both closer to a hair-trigger confrontation.[12]

10. Fred Kaplan, *Dubious Specter: A Skeptical Look at the Soviet Nuclear Threat* (Washington, D.C.: Institute for Policy Studies, 1980); Franklyn D. Holzman, "A Gap? Another?" *New York Times*, March 9, 1983.

11. See Tom Wicker's columns, *New York Times*, February 28 and August 22, 1986.

Profitable Waste

The Pentagnn procurement program is rife with waste, duplication, and profiteering. Senior military officers and civilian Pentagon officials, who favor certain companies when handing out the billions of dollars in contracts, are then rewarded with posh jobs in those very same companies.[13] The General Accounting Office (GAO), an investigative arm of Congress, revealed that the defense budget was regularly padded by billions of dollars to ensure against congressional cuts. The GAO found thousands of duplicate bills written out by corporate contractors, resulting in huge overpayments by the Defense Department. On one occasion, the Pentagon was unable to locate where half its procurement budget, a sum of $20 billion, was being spent, the money having gone to corporate subcontractors about whom no records were kept. It was also discovered that Pentagon officials had lost track of $30 billion in weapons and other military equipment intended for foreign orders. David Stockman, when serving as Reagan's Director of the Office of Management and Budget, described the Department of Defense as a "swamp of waste" containing up to $30 billion in fat that could be cut with no risks to U.S. military capacity.[14]

The Defense Department is unable to spend its money as fast as it gets it. From 1980 to 1985, the Pentagon's backlog of funds increased from $92 billion to $244 billion. This was not a result of thrift, for no one can throw money around like the Pentagon. The Air Force wasted up to $3 billion

12. Robert Aldridge, *First Strike! The Pentagon's Strategy for Nuclear War* (Boston: South End Press, 1983); Union of Concerned Scientists, *The Fallacy of Star Wars* (New York: Vintage, 1984); *Washington Post*, June 8, 1986; *New York Times*, May 27, 1986. In conjunction with Star Wars, Reagan also lent his support to a space shuttle project that will cost over $10 billion and will do very little to advance U.S. high-technological and manufacturing industry, according to David Sanger in the *New York Times*, January 30, 1986.

13. *New York Times* editorial, September 6, 1986; *Wall Street Journal*, January 8, 1985; Gordan Adams, *The Iron Triangle: The Politics of Defense Contracting* (New York: Council on Economic Priorities, 1981).

14. Gordon Adams, "The Department of Defense and the Military-Industrial Establishment," in Frank Fischer and Carmen Sirianni (eds.), *Critical Studies in Organization and Bureaucracy* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1984), p. 324; Harvey Rosenfeld, "Fraudulent Billing Costs," *Public Citizen*, February 1986, p. 20; *Business Week*, July 24, 1978; *New York Times*, May 23, 1977. The Pentagon admits that it loses or misplaces more than $1 billion of weaponry each year: *New York Times*, September 29, 1985.

developing a radar jammer while working on a similar jammer with the Navy. The Army allocated $1.5 billion to develop a heavy-lift helicopter, even though it already had such helicopters and the Navy was building an almost identical one. The U.S. military has *four* tactical air forces, one each for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, paid for by the taxpayers. Each flies different aircraft, which means thirty different production lines and hundreds of thousands of different contracts.[15]

On many defense projects, private companies contract for one price but end up charging another. The C5A transport plane had a $4 *billion* cost overrun (and its wings kept falling off). A Navy antisubmarine weapon system almost doubled in cost from $3.6 billion to $7 billion. A Brookings Institution study estimated that virtually all large military contracts have cost overruns from 300 to 700 percent.[16] The corporate contractors pilfer the public purse on small items too. The military paid $511 for light bulbs that cost ninety cents, $640 for toilet seats that cost $12, $7,600 for coffee makers, and $900 for a plastic cap to place under the leg of a navigator's stool. After paying Boeing Aircraft $5,096 for two pliers, the tough Pentagon procurers renegotiated the price down to $1,496—a real bargain.[17]

Armaments and the Economy

Along with condemning excessive and wasteful military spending, we might also try to understand its function in capitalist society. Propelled by images of a "Soviet Menace," military spending is a way to build both U.S. global domination and high profits. For millions of taxpayers, deprived of domestic services because the military budget devours such a large chunk of the public treasure, defense spending is wasteful. But for the financial

15. Kai Bird and Max Holland, "Pentagon Bulimia," *Nation*, June 21, 1986; *Washington Post*, January 31, 1985 and April 24, 1986; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 7, 1985.
16. *Washington Post*, March 3, 1981; Sidney Lens, *The Military-Industrial Complex* (Philadelphia: United Church Press, 1970), chapter 1; also *Washington Post*, May 25, 1985. In one decade, at least sixty-eight weapon systems were scrapped as unworkable. As weapons become more complex (and more profitable to produce), they also become less functional and more prone to breakdowns, needing excessively elaborate maintenance and highly trained personnel: Adams, *The Iron Triangle*; Chris Robinson, "Arms Buildup: Expensive, Elaborate and Useless," *Guardian*, February 1, 1984. One senior Defense Department official charged that the cost of many military products was 50 percent higher than necessary because contractors failed to make things right the first time: *New York Times*, June 28, 1983.
17. *Washington Post*, February 24, March 30, and July 11, 1985, and August 21, 1983; *New York Times*, November 20, 1983.

labor and resources. In any case, arms spending provides fewer jobs than any other government expenditure except the space program, and thousands of defense workers have lost their jobs in recent years despite the escalation in military expenditures. A report by the Congressional Budget Office shows that for every $1 billion of military spending, at least 4,000 more jobs could be created by the same investment in civilian sector production.[20]

Yet military spending is preferred by the business community to other forms of government spending as a way of maintaining effective demand and absorbing capital surplus. Government funds invested in public works, public transportation, medical research, schools, scholarships, fire fighting, environmental protection, drug rehabilitation centers, and other human services expand the public sector of the economy and redistribute income in a way favorable to ordinary citizens, shifting demand to not-for-profit public pursuits and away from the private-profit market. But a weapons order is just like an order from a private customer; it pumps public money right back into the private-profit sector, and redistributes income in an upward direction.

To get a better idea of how much we spend on the military, consider the following: The cost of only three B-1 bombers would finance a year's Medicaid for all pregnant women and children living below the poverty level, or buy school lunches for four million children for an entire school year. Every American child could be lifted out of poverty for less than half of the 1986 *increase* in military spending. What the people of Cleveland have to spend on armaments in two weeks would be enough to wipe out Cleveland's debt and end its financial crisis. The money spent annually on pensions for the military brass (about $17 billion), financed exclusively by U.S. taxpayers (millions of whom have no pension programs for themselves), amounts to more than the total costs of the federal welfare program, the school lunch program, and all other child nutrition programs *combined*. The $300 million that Reagan saved in 1981 by denying food aid to 700,000 undernourished infants, older children, and pregnant women is equivalent to what the Pentagon spends in *ten hours*.[21]

20. Cited in *The Witness*, September 1986, p. 6; also "The Military Economy," *In These Times*, March 21-27, 1984; and studies by Employment Research Associates and Council of Economic Priorities summarized in *Washington Post*, January 13, 1982.
21. Report by the Children's Defense Fund, cited in the *Washington Post*, March 21, 1985; Seymour Melman, "The Butter That's Traded Off for Guns," *New York Times*, April 22, 1985; also *New York Times*, July 28, 1981. The bulk of military pensions goes to senior officers "who are comfortably ensconced in the wealthiest one-fifth of our society": *Washington Post*, March 10, 1985.

and industrial plutocrats who have grown still richer, defense spending is wonderful. Consider the following:

1. The taxpayers' money covers all the risks of weapons development and sales. Unlike automobile manufacturers, who must worry about selling the cars they produce, the weapons dealer has a contracted market, complete with cost-overrun guarantees.
2. The government picks up most of the costs of production, including research, technology, buildings, and lands. Thus, at first glance, sales profits may be 10 percent for a defense contractor, but since the company puts up only, say, 20 percent of the equity and gets to keep all the profits, then the return on the private investment is more like 50 percent (or 78 percent in the case of Chrysler's contract on the M-1 tank). Companies like Boeing, Litton, Tenneco, and RCA enjoy a return on their military assets that is easily two or three times higher than on their commercial investments.[18]
3. Almost all contracts are awarded without competitive bidding, at just about whatever price a corporation names, ensuring high costs, fat profits, low productivity, and inflation.
4. The overproduction of consumer products leads to a glutted market and a falling rate of profit, a chronic tendency under capitalism. The armaments market provides a whole new area of demand and capital investment that does not compete with the consumer market and is virtually limitless. Not long after one generation of armaments comes off the assembly line, it becomes technologically obsolete, to be replaced by more expensive weapons.

Taking into account the multiplier effect of a dollar spent and the network of subsidiary services that feed indirectly off the defense dollar, possibly a fifth of all economic activity in the United States is dependent on military expenditures. U.S. leaders have acknowledged that the arms budget is dictated in part by the needs of the corporate economy rather than by defense needs. Thus, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger described the massive military spending of the 1980s as "the second half of the administration's program to revitalize America."[19] True, defense spending creates jobs. So do pornography and prostitution. But there are many more socially useful, less wasteful things that might command our

18. *New York Times*, July 3, 1986; *Washington Post*, April 1, 1985; James Cypher, "The Basic Economics of 'Rearming America,'" *Monthly Review*, November 1981, pp. 11-27.
19. Cypher, "The Basic Economics of 'Rearming America,'" p. 15.

The Military Culture

The leading beneficiaries of defense buildup, the giant corporations, help propagate the military's cause with skillful lobbying, campaign contributions, and mass advertising that stresses the importance of keeping America on its arms-spending binge. The Pentagon itself spends many millions a year on exhibitions, films, publications, and recruitment tours to schools and a flood of press releases, planted as "news reports" in the media, to propagate the military's view of the world.[22] Increasingly, high schools are offering military programs through Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps. At the college level, the Reagan administration has cut student scholarships while increasing the number of ROTC scholarships, thereby making it financially harder to graduate as a civilian and easier to graduate as an officer. Meanwhile, war toys, television programs, and Hollywood films like *Rambo* do their share to bolster a violent cold-war, militaristic climate.

Pentagon-financed research has increased greatly over the years, absorbing upwards of a half of all the academic and commercial scientific talent in the country, accompanied by increasing Pentagon controls over how the money is spent. Two-thirds of federally funded research and development for fiscal year 1987 went for military projects.[23] As one researcher at MIT noted: "Our job is not to advance knowledge but to advance the military."[24] Many social scientists have joined programs financed by the military. In hundreds of conferences and in thousands of brochures, articles, and books written by members of the academic community who are in the pay of the government, military propaganda is lent an aura of academic objectivity. Casting a shadow on their own integrity as scholars and teachers, such intellectuals transmit to an unsuspecting public the military view of reality and the Pentagon's sense of its own indispensability.

22. Ernest Drucker, "Military Recruitment in Our High Schools," *Intervention*, Winter 1985, pp. 16-20; Patricia Morrisroe, "Largest Filmmaking Machine in the World," *Parade*, May 10, 1981, pp. 16-17; William Fulbright, *The Pentagon Propaganda Machine* (New York: Vintage, 1971). That it happens to be a federal offense to use taxpayers' money to propagandize the public seems not to have deterred the military.
23. *New York Times*, February 6, 1986 and June 28, 1983; *Washington Post*, December 1, 1985. The government spends about twice as much research money on military goals as on all other social goals combined. The patent rights of most publicly funded research end up in the hands of big business. Thus, the only legal mechanism for transferring scientific knowledge to the public is through the private-profit market: David Dickson, *The New Politics of Science* (New York: Pantheon, 1984).
24. Quoted in Bert Cochran, *The War System* (New York: Macmillan, 1985), p. 307.

If we define "military state" as any polity that devotes the major portion of its public resources to purposes of war, then the United States is a military state, the biggest in history. A civilian constitutional government is as capable of becoming a militarist power as is a dictatorship. The political system of a nation is of less importance in determining its military capacity than is the need to bolster capital accumulation and corporate profits, the need to guard against real or imagined foreign enemies, and the need to expand and defend overseas investment areas.

E759

3/30/88

Exhibit 759

For the Hearing Record;

A comment on the S.I.S. Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Cathy Sher, Box 403, Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

Idaho has the second largest amount of wilderness area in this country. We have taken great steps to preserve the wonders of nature that exists within our states boundaries. 6.5.2

The S.I.S. Project has the potential potential of distroying the wilderness that we pride ourselves in preserving. Acceptance of the S.I.S. Project in Idaho would be ludicrous to our intent in preserving the wilderness. 1.1

I am opposed to the S.I.S. Project in Idaho.

E760

Exhibit 760

For the Hearing Record

March 29, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

1.1 As a native Idahoan and long-time resident of this area, I believe that I have the right and responsibility to speak out on the issue of the SIS project proposed for the INEL site near Idaho Falls. I am very much opposed to the project, especially here, on the grounds that we have quite enough nuclear material to destroy the world, and I do not believe

4.13 any arguments that the product from this project would enhance world security, for we are in a mania to construct weapons these days, and no security will follow the self-destruction that it is all leading to. Additional concern for the effect that this would have on the fragile environment of this area leaves me without a doubt about my feelings here: I am one of a great silent majority--that often-invoked body--

6.1.4 that does not want the SIS; unlike most of that majority, who do not want to speak out because of pressures concerning jobs, I am willing to say so.

6.3 Let us turn our efforts to more humane, more creative, more stable, and safer ways to improve the economy.

Sincerely,

Judie C. Cantrill

Judie C. Cantrill
616 E. Halliday
Pocatello, Idaho

724

E761

Exhibit 761

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED
by Bobbi Rahder, 454 N. Hayes, Pocatello, ID 83204
Against the Special Isotope Separation Project
March 29, 1988

I would like to express my opinion of the proposed SIS project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

My family and I just moved to Pocatello in January because we were impressed by the people we had met here and because we thought Idaho was a safe and clean place to raise our three children. I was quite upset to learn that a very wasteful and dangerous project was seriously being proposed for this area. I set out to find out all I could about the SIS so that I could understand why it was being supported. 3.3.1

From what I have learned of the functions of the INEL, there are some very important and peaceful uses for their research such as the Boron Neutron Capture Therapy brain cancer treatment. This seems to be a good use for the facility. However, I see no reason to turn the INEL into a bomb factory, especially now of all times in history. People around the world now know of the dangers of nuclear war and are making every effort to avoid one. Even President Reagan now supports the intermediate-range missile treaty. This treaty and hopefully subsequent treaties will make bomb factories obsolete. 4.3 4.15.5

Other knowledgeable people have said publicly there is no need for more plutonium in the world. Among them are Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., Paul Warnke, former arms negotiator, and William Colby, former Central Intelligence Agency director. 5.24.27

All reasonable informed people in the world now know also that plutonium is the deadliest substance known to man. If we concede that there is no need for more plutonium because the two largest countries in the world are reducing their nuclear arms stockpiles, then we must address the problem of the storage of the plutonium already existing and disarming the nuclear arms that are put out of use. In the years since plutonium has been produced, the Department of Energy still has not been able to figure out a way to rid itself of nuclear waste. No viable storage system has been devised. In fact, INEL already has 20 years worth of nuclear waste to be disposed of. If this waste is moved to another storage site, what of the transportation of this deadly substance? 4.3 3.2.4

I live in downtown Pocatello and I worry about some kind of interstate or railroad accident contaminating the area where my family lives. As far as I know there is no kind of agency to monitor this transporation of dangerous materials and no disaster preparedness plan to deal with a problem if it arises. 5.29.95 5.29.89 5.29.66

5.27.7.2
5.27.7.17

And finally, I would like to address the financial aspect of the SIS. I have read that a lot of people think that Idaho needs the 750 temporary jobs that will be established by the SIS. For one thing, it is well known that the project will only be able to be in production for 7 to 8 years and then those people are out of a job. Is that an economically viable option? What Idaho needs to pursue is more diverse economic alternatives so that when the lumbering, mining and farming businesses are depressed, there are other businesses that can help support the economy of the area. Building an obsolete bomb factory at the INEL is not a way to diversify the economy.

6.2

What I hope I have proved in my testimony is that the SIS is opposed by me and my family because it is obsolete, and therefore a waste of money and resources, is not a safe substance to be dealing with, and will not be the big financial boon to the Idaho economy that DOE would like us to think.

2.10

I have been very impressed with the people I have met here who have made it their business to find out about the SIS and to make their feelings known to the INEL and the DOE. These people care about not producing more nuclear weapons whose only purpose is to kill. They care about the health and safety of their children and grand children and great-grandchildren. These people know what is best for Idaho and I hope they will be treated with respect for their opinions. I hope the DOE will realize that most Idahoans if given all the facts would be against the SIS because it is unnecessary, not safe for our children, and not good for the Idaho economy.

Thank you for this opportunity to express my opinion.

725

For the Hearing Record

The Special Isotope Separating process is needed to maintain our nuclear arsenal. Also, it can be used to create more nuclear weapons. 4.15.4

I am in favor of a reduction in nuclear arms--and strongly opposed to the production of any more nuclear weapons! I realize that if the S.I.S. is not built in Idaho, it will probably be built somewhere else. I also realize that other states do not want the S.I.S. either. Do not build 1.1 it here in Idaho.

Charles E. Naftzger

943 N. Bonneville
Pocatello

E763

3/29/88

Exhibit 763

For the Hearing Record

1.1 I oppose locating the Special Isotope Separation process ath the Nucleqr Reactor Teasting Site in Idaho. That I oppose the idea of obtaining more weapons-grade plutonium in a world where far too many nuclear weapons already exist, is just one reason. The "site" in our desert has been promoted for years as a peacful facility that is used to test the safety and hazards of nuclear power. The S.I.S. would change the focus and attitude of our testing facility, as well as change the attitude of our state. Please do not put this S.I.S. in Idaho. 3.3.1

Raylene A. Naftzger

Raylene A. Naftzger

943 N. Buchanan

Pocatello

726

E764

Exhibit 764

For the Hearing Record

March 29, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a native of Idaho and a long-time resident of Pocatello who wishes to express his concern and unhappiness over the proposal to locate the SIS project at the INEL site near Idaho Falls. It is hard to protest anything that might represent an improvement in the economy of the area, and so I come to this with some caution and regret. But the fears of environmental damage, along with the disgust at continued spending for military purposes, override my hesitations about speaking out. Despite assurances of safeguards and protections, I am sick with the thought that we are willing, even eager, to allow the inevitable discharge of carcinogens into our water supplies, into the soil we eat from. Are we so badly in need of jobs that we are willing to allow our grandchildren and great-grandchildren to pay the cost of them with their health and perhaps their lives? We all know the miserable record of agencies established to protect the public against this possibility; only a fool would convince himself that this time things will be different. 5.27.6.1 6.2 6.5.5 3.2.1

We do need productive and meaningful job opportunities in this region. But we should be turning our creative and political efforts toward other, less destructive and futile means; turning our money toward more constructive and long-range types of work. Please look elsewhere for this business. 5.27.10

Sincerely,

Dante Cantrill

Dante Cantrill

1244 E. Lander

Pocatello, Idaho

E765

March 30, 1988
Exhibit 765

Mr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy

Mr. Nichols and Mr. Chairman:

Opponents of the SIS have been characterized as originating out of state, as being uniformed, and beyond this, unconcerned with the depressed economic situation in southeastern Idaho.

1.1 I am an opponent of the SIS. I love Idaho and its people. I have lived in Idaho for 20 years, 17 of them in Pocatello. Contrary to what has been said here tonight Opposition to the SIS is grounded in Idaho citizens who are concerned for the livlihood of all citizens and concerned for the quality of life here in Idaho.

I am sympathetic to the needs of union members; my husband was a member of a union for nine years, until the depressed economy in Pocatello resulted in cut backs and layoffs in his craft. Our illusion of security was quickly shattered as we found ourselves without a major source of income. In the six years since his layoff we have undertaken numerous jobs to support our family - and we have survived.

I would like to point out that any notion of job security is illusionary. 4.13

I stand against the SIS for moral

727

reasons. I cannot countenance the refinement
4.15.5 of more plutonium.

I urge those who look so eagerly to the implementation of the SIS at the INEL, to consider carefully the task they wish to join, and to search for other jobs in which they can utilize their
5.27.7.17 skills. To creatively engage in work which enhances human life, rather than work which promotes the potential destruction of all life on earth.

Thank you

Kathleen Hoeve Carney
5065 So Bannock Hwy
Pocatello. Id 83204

Exhibit 76 6/30/87
Twin Falls, Idaho
83301

U.S. Dept. of Energy
Re: Proposed Special Nuclear Separations Project at Idaho National Engineering Lab
Sirs:

We, the undersigned of this letter, are opposed to the SIS Project. As native Idahoans + United States citizens, we are concerned regarding the far-reaching negative effects of this project on our environment. 1.1

Through our local newspaper, we have been informed that Rocketdyne waste has already been released into the Snake River Plain aquifer at the INEL (according to statement by Wayne Pierre - EPA's Resource Recovery + Conservation Act senior compliance officer in Seattle). 6.1.1

We don't want further "environmental impact studies." We want common sense now!! 5.30.4.1

610 Shoshone North
303 Jackson St. E.

Marlene A. Beasley
Dolores E. Hansen

E767

729

Exhibit 767 March 31 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols SIS Project Manager, Idaho
U S Dept of Energy 785 DOE Place Idaho Falls 83406

Referenced ① This is my presentation before the SIS meeting on March 31 1988 Twin Falls 2:00 PM

Revised Copy ② Note that this is a revised and corrected copy of my proposed presentation for March 28 meeting Please destroy the March 28 Copy:

Mr. Hearing officer and Ladies + Gentlemen:

My name is Edward C. Shokeland I live in Hagerman Idaho. I am a member of the American Chemical Society (50 yrs), American Geological society of America and

1.1 was made an honorary member of the Univ of Calif chapter of the Sigma X I in 1952 (a group that recognizes original research).

I want to go on record that the SIS plant should not be built in Idaho or anywhere else at this time for the following reasons:

5.24.18 ① The need for the SIS is not urgent but desirable While a marvelous science project it is experimental and expensive with a cost of about 1 Billion $.

② The military budget as set, has urgent projects that need attention for our national defense. These projects should recieve attention. They need the funding that the SIS project would use. It is to our national interest to select urgent projects over

Revised Copy March 31 1988 SIS p 2

desirable projects. Further regardless of other military needs, we cannot afford to take on projects that have a low priority on the need list when the U.S Gov. is bankrupt and heavily in dept. 6.3

③ The suggested location at INEL has not been properly analyzed as evidant on reading report DOE/EIS-0136 Feb 1988. INEL is already contaminated with radio-active elements and is a candidate for Super fund clean up funds. 2.12.2 5.30.3.1

④ It makes no long term common sense to build projects like SIS over Idaho's largest aquifer creating a ~~con~~ possible environmental hazard that could not be corrected with all the Super fund money available. This could practically destroy S-Idaho forever. 5.12.1

⑤ I cannot reconcile the conflict between contaminating our atmosphere with lethal plutonium + uranium-235 and technological progress. Specifically, I am refering to the burning up of satellites as they fall back to earth. The enriched uranium ~~and~~, plutonium and other radio-isotopes make up the power supplies, nuclear reactors and fuel cores in the various satellites that are used for photography, communications, military and civil agencies.

2.2.9

When these reactors burn up the uranium and plutonium is burned and converted to dust-like particles that float around the world until they come to rest; perhaps in your lungs, hair, water supplies or lettuce leaves.

As of 1986 there were about 50 potentially hazardous radio-active satellites orbiting earth carrying over 1 ton of highly enriched uranium-235 and plutonium.

Since 1987 the Soviets have launched 30 nuclear powered surveillance space craft in low orbit. While these spacecraft have been moved to the 600 mile orbit for storage for safety, they are subject to collision. Estimates indicate a hypervelocity particle collision with a Soviet reactor could produce a million particles with a diameter of 1.0 mm or more. Those particles ejected into lower orbits, would be a hazard to low orbit satellites, or enter the earths atmosphere + burn.

Revised Copy

March 31 1988
CIS Page 5

Six nuclear-powered Soviet satellites have fallen back to earth and a US spacecraft SNAP-10A launched in 1965 which was expected to last hundreds of years has started to break up.

In 1979 Soviet Cosmos #954 fell and spread radio-active debris over Canada. Since that accident, the atomic reactor parts of spacecraft have been redesigned so that everything will burn up in the atmosphere. So when Cosmos #1,402 fell out of orbit in 1982 it burned up in the atmosphere.

In 1986 we had 2,860 lbs of nuclear fuel plus highly radio-active space-craft material in orbit. If the various space programs proceed as expected, we will add at least 330 lbs of nuclear fuel per year in orbit.

Revised Copy

March 31 88
CIS page 6

The Soviets send up around 100 rockets as compared to 5 or 6 for United States per years.

To day there are at least 6 countries that have developed nuclear capabilities and are compounding the problem.

We must become more active to resolve the radio-active contamination regionly and world wide, befor the radio-active contamination (man-made) over takes us and insidiously gets all of us. *

2.7.5

Edward C. Ahokas
Rt # 1 Box 410
Hagerman Idaho
83332

* Some data obtained from NASA, Teledyne Brown and Aviation Week + Space Technology.

A Case for "no Action" on the S.I.S. proposal

Exhibit 76P

(I) of III

Testimony
Richard Wigborn
3/28/88

In 1945 Albert Einstein wrote:
" The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking, and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe."

Fourty four years later the S.I.S. symbolizes the tip of the ice berg for this Catostraphic mode of thinking. The U.S. has a 25,000+ nuclear warhead arsenal, With approximately 120 tons of "redundancy", 4.13
"technological diversity" and "flexibility" in the form of weapons grade plutonium. The people of Idaho and the U.S. are being asked to believe that the S.I.S with it's approximately 6 tons of legally available feed plutonium will provide an essential element of National Security. Instead the S.I.S. will provide 6.1.1
physcological, Environmental, and economic disaster for Idaho and the U.S. This is a major degradation of National security, the security of the lives and welfare of U.S. citizens, and of our fragile global ecosystem. This contrasts with the S.I.S's proposed Security of some DOE and DOD Jobs, and the →

(II) of III

Testimony
Richard Wigborn
3/28/88

Security of inventment warheads in concrete silos.

The only permanent solution to our National Security will come from a change in our thinking to see that war of any kind is no longer a acceptable methode of resolving conflict.

If it is truely the DOE'S wish to improve Idaho, and National security. The DOE could best utilize our Taxmonies and scientific expertice by attempting 5.30.5.1
to clean up the grotesque and ominous mess from their past and present projects.

INEL has been a temporary storage site of TRU waste for the past 35 years. With a growing 4.4 million cubic feet of TRU wastes, wich does 5.30.2.5
and will include 150 tons of damaged three mile Island reactor core, INEL and Idaho are becoming known as a National waste storage site.

Estimates range from an optomistic five to a pragmatic thirty years for the possible development of a permanent waste disposal site. →

(III) of III

Testimony
Richard Wiethorn
3/28/88

Waste Storage at I.N.E.L. can be viewed as temporary only in regards to the half life of Plutonium. Viewed from the eyes of the human population of Idaho, the storage reality stinks of permanacy. The adition of tons
5.30.5.7 of T.R.U. waste produced anualy by the S.I.S. plant is Unexceptable to Idaho and hence U.S. security at home.

The growing gap between the desires of Government and the living reality of it's citizens, represents an unacceptable shift toward a totalitarian form of Government.

In 1776 Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence of "man Unalienable rights", "Life, Liberty and the persuit of happyness" 212 year later these basic rights of the citizen very still need a strong grass-roots defence.

I support the "no action option" for the
1.1 Special Isotope Seperator.

RICHARD WIETHORN BOX 2542 Hailey Ida 83333

Statement on the inadequate nature, of the D.E.I.S. for the proposed S.I.S. facility.

Richard Wiethorn
Box 2542 Hailey
Idaho 83333

3/30/88

I believe that the D.E.I.S. for the S.I.S. project proposed for I.N.E.L. is woefully inadequate. the D.E.I.S. was written with the sole intent of producing pro S.I.S. propaganda. the D.E.I.S. in no way comes close to forteling the negative plycological, economic, and Enviromental impact the S.I.S. could have on Idaho and the U.S. Expert scientific studies on this impact are really available.

2.1.2

The fact that the D.E.I.S. purposely and blindly promotes the S.I.S., yet has a clause disclaiming the liability and responsibility of D.O.E. and the U.S. goverment contradicts the entire credibility and purpose of the D.E.I.S. This Disclamer can only be viewed as flagrant and criminal in the extreme act aginst the citizens of Idaho and the Global ecosystem. For these reasons the D.E.I.S. should be reproduced, Re-researched and rewritten by a different and Impartial scientific body.

2.3

2.5.4

Exhibit 769

Dear Committee persons;

1.1 I am opposed to the purposed of the construction of the S.I.S., at the I.N.E.L. in Idaho Falls, or anywhere on this planet for that matter. I make this opposition on the grounds, that I fear that the environment we get our sustenance from ie the Water, air, earth, is in danger already from existing sites where plutonium

5.30.1.13 is being made or stored, or transported, and there is no debate on how toxic plutonium is and that it needs a special disposal process. and if introduced into our bodies thru the Food chain is Cancer Causing my fears do not stop there. The biggest fear to me is that all this plutonium is being made in the first place. The Arms Race thats what scares the hell out of me. It doesnt make since to me. Peace doesnt come to me from stockpiles of Weapons. Enough to destroy the Planet. Peace to me Comes from letting go of fear. Have you ever stood at the top of a steep slope scared to death you'd fall all the way down? Then you breath, relax, and let go of these fears, and swish swish you ski this run the best you ever have? Well I have and I know what letting go means. Letting go of my

2.7.2 Fears of the Russians makes me feel peace. Fear of Stockpiles still looms maybe someday ill be able to let go of that maybe not!)

Just monday night at the public hearings a man who Worked at the I.N.E.L. spoke about Fear. He Compared the anti-S.I.S. People to a Small Child creating a fear of the dark, fearing the unknown, fearing Nothing. God, I truely wish this man was correct in his comparison, and that there wasnt anything to fear, except fear itself. Unfortunatly three mile Island, Chernobyl, Thousands of toxic waste spillages. I.N.E.L.'s Waste disposal record, are facts a Known, creating Valid fear.

I manage a Health Food Store in Ketchum. Ive been in the Health Food Industry for 10 years I see why this industry is fast growing Because of unhealthy people. The reasons they are unhealthy are numerous. A couple reasons are that our Water is polluted, our air is dirty the very air we breathe. into our bodies and our food chain is polluted. Chemical fertilizers and Pesticides are used in the production of our food. There is a growth in this industry because people are now Caring more about what they put into their Bodies - as this Consciousness of Whole heneth being mind-body-spirit, People will Choice organic foods pure water, elected the officials who will help with these Choices. Also S.I.S. facilities Wont be built and arms will be reduced if not eliminated. And Jobs for our state and World will be created in a way that doesn't, harm our environment, Peace of mind, or our Health. But will create jobs that enhance these points that are so important to the healthful existance of our world.

My respect goes out to you for reviewing all 6.1.2
these public opinions.

Sincerely

Carol Palmer
122 Hurst Ln.
Bellevue Idaho [redacted]

E770

EDITH WIETHORN ▷ RESEARCH/PLANNING/DESIGN

March 28, 1988

S.I.S. Hearings
Twin Falls, Idaho

1.1 I want to state that I oppose building the S.I.S. plutonium refinery in Idaho, and that I support the "no action" option for the S.I.S.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is fatally flawed in two major ways. First, it does not take into account the big picture, which is: a biologically sustainable future on the planet. Plutonium technology is a grave threat to a sustainable future, whether it is 6.1.2 used for bombs or for nuclear fuel.

Plutonium technology threatens life on earth because it increases background radiation, and there is no level of radiation which is without biological effects.

Plutonium technology releases freon into the atmosphere. We 5.13.10 know that freon causes loss of ozone from the atmosphere. Last fall, after a study by more than 100 scientists from around the world, an international treaty was signed to phase out technology and products which release freon.

5.9.1 Plutonium technology generates chemical toxins which cannot be absorbed into the environment without harm, and we know that pollution of groundwater is a rising problem across America.

Nuclear weapons, and the nuclear deterrent to war which seemed 5.31.1 to exist when America invented the bomb, have boomeranged back to us. Our military-industrial complex has exported nuclear technology around the world. Today many small and politically volatile countries have nuclear technology. Today our great need is a new deterrent to war. 3.4 I mean not the new generation of laser weapons, but a world view which supports a sustainable future on the planet.

The second major flaw of the Draft Environmental Impact State- 5.24.30 ment is that it ignores everyday reality: the reality that nuclear technology has proven to be unsafe. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement gives us circular, simplistic assurances about safety which simply are not credible. Anyone who has read the newspaper in the past several decades knows of the devastating accidents, spills, leaks and storage problems which have given rise to the Super Fund and multi-billion dollar cleanup bills at an array of nuclear sites which includes the I.N.E.L. right here in Idaho. 5.30.1.15

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement offers a safe and sunny version of the S.I.S. which is like looking at the sunny, tidy surface of things at I.N.E.L. The reality is that below the tidy surface the aquifer is already polluted with tritium and threatened with transuranic wastes which are leaching below their storage site.

The S.I.S. would generate more transuranic wastes. Governor Andrus has stated that he does not support long-term waste storage in Idaho. Yet the reality is that the I.N.E.L. stores waste which the Department of Energy promised to remove many years ago. People 5.30.2.1 in New Mexico bitterly oppose the waste storage site proposed there. And now there is seepage. Seepage was implicated where a Russian waste dump in the Ural Mountains exploded in March, 1958. Clouds of radiation were blown hundreds of miles. The area is now a wasteland. Drivers are warned not to stop as they pass through. I believe the people in New Mexico will succeed in rejecting the waste dump. No one wants long-term waste storage now that the short-term realities have become common knowlege.

Life in Idaho depends on the aquifer. We can't call in water from some other place in the arid West if we screw up the aquifer. 5.12.1 Agriculture depends on the aquifer and a clean environment. Tourism depends upon the aquifer and a clean environment. To build a plutonium refinery on top of the Snake River Aquifer would be a reckless insult to the gift of life contained in our water. It would be a sacrilege. It reminds me of an observation from Jules Henry, the social psychologist. He said, "Life tempts us with small favors to commit great crimes."

208/788-2133 BOX 1507, HAILEY, IDAHO 83333

I believe the jobs the S.I.S. would offer are "small favors" as
6.1.8 compared with the threat the S.I.S. would offer to the existing economy in Idaho and to the biosphere.

Yet the need for jobs is not a small matter. When I look at the people who want the jobs, I see their energy and strength, and their "can do" attitude, and I feel like I'm looking at some of the best
5.27.7.17 qualities in human nature. I believe the highest challenge for our political leaders and planners is to lead toward technology and progress which is life supporting, and to phase out death industries.

There is such leadership in our national Senate and House, but it's not coming from Idaho. It's coming from California, Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon, Texas, in fact from some of the very states which Governor Andrus names as our top competition for new technology business. Massachusetts, I believe the fact that these states are leaders in phasing out death industries is one thing that makes them attractive to new technology businesses which are not hazardous in nature.

With our national glut of plutonium, according to Department of Energy Secretary John Herrington, and with the INF treaty reducing nuclear arms, there is no good reason anywhere why Idaho should take the path with plutonium. Our country is engaged in a great debate about direction for the future, and history will tell the tale. Idaho is sure to be featured in the story.

In California, they're calling for a rewrite of all the history
4.2.1 books. California is one of 22 states that buy books in a block. Here's what California Superintendent of Education Bill Honig says: "It's important to go back to first principals."

> "California's new requirements, titled the 'History-Social Science Framework,' will require publishers to...tell history as a dramatic narrative story; resore myths, legends, heroes, and villians; opt for deeper study of critical moments; focus on 'literacy' in ethics, civics, democracy, economics, and geography; and instroduce concepts of character, moral issues, inner strengths, and evils. Especially emphasized will be 'historical empathy' — to give students the background and content necessary for an 'emotional, imaginative involvement' with the pressures, options, ideas and causes that led to historymaking."

Thank you.

4 of 5

IDEAS

US history: revising the way the textbooks tell it



by Robert Marquand
special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

CALIFORNIA has made the most decisive move yet in what has become a national crusade to improve the quality of history textbooks.

This state – at $200 million a year the nation's biggest buyer of schoolbooks – unveiled last Wednesday a new set of history guidelines that, if adhered to, will require a radical rewriting, expansion, and deepening of the story told about America in schools.

"It's important to go back to first principles," says California Superintendent of Education Bill Honig, chief engineer of the plan. "History and social studies are the most powerful tools in the education of youngsters, but they aren't doing the job. Kids are coming out untutored."

EDUCATION

In the past two years, nearly 20 studies and educators of all political stripe have criticized history texts – for everything from ignoring the vital role of religious ideas in history, to a commercialism that emphasizes glitzy graphics and design over content.

California's new requirements, titled the "History-Social Science Framework," will require publishers to solve such problems: They must "tell history as a dramatic narrative, story, restore myths, legends, heroes, and villains, opt for deeper study of critical moments, focus on 'literacy' in ethics, civics, democracy, economics, and geography, and introduce concepts of character, moral issues, inner strengths, and evils. Especially emphasized will be "historical empathy" – to give students the background and content necessary for an "emotional, imaginative involvement" with the pressures, options, ideas, and causes that led to historymaking. "Take the Protestant Reformation," says Mr. Honig, "the idea of individual dignity before God is part of the development of the idea of democracy. It broke up social class. Kids have to know that. But the books don't talk about those connections."

> **"What [history books] include ... has a lot to do with the next generation's understanding of this country."**
> *Gilbert Sewall*

To cover all this material, California requires three years each of American and world history. New books will be needed for all 12 grades.

California made headlines in 1985 when it refused to adopt biology texts that inadequately dealt with the subject of evolution. Publishers – surprised at Honig's resolve – scurried to oblige.

In the case of history texts, publishers have until 1990 to improve. "If the criteria aren't met, we won't adopt them," Honig says.

But the big question posed by publishers, educators, and officials at the announcement here Wednesday is: Will other "adoption states" go along with the California "Framework"?

"Adoption states" are the 22 states that buy their books in bulk. California and Texas, the two largest, tend to direct curriculum for the nation. (Research shows that 90 percent of classroom teaching comes from textbooks.)

"Will this 'Framework' be adopted in other states? If so, fine," says Jack Booker of Macmillan Publishing Company. "If not, there's going to be an economic issue here."

Producing 12 new books could cost a publisher anywhere from $10 to $80 million. "If we have to spend $80 million to capture $40 million, forget it," said an executive. "We can't do that kind of customizing. If other states go along, that's different. But I'm not sure California has its act together as much as it thinks." Honig says publishers won't do anything they don't have to.

Florida, Arizona, Nevada, Connecticut, Oregon, West Virginia, and New Mexico are interested in change. "For once we have the curriculum driving the process," says Gerald Terry a West Virginia education official.

"We would like to work with other states in a collaborative manner to improve the books," says David Ashburn of Florida's Department of Education.

Regardless of what other states do, California is sticking to its guns, says Honig. The state has already revised and distributed achievement tests built around the new framework. New teacher training is under way.

Honig is gambling that the recent groundswell of interest in history, and the reaction to student ignorance of it, will carry the day. "We will fight it politically," Honig told publishers. "You have to make a judgment if this is just California, or if in two years it's going to be everywhere. I think too many people, intellectual leaders, are saying now, 'This is the way to go.'"

So far, the groundswell shows no sign of abating. The Bradley Commission, made up mostly of historians, including C. Vann Woodward and William McNeil, published reports in October on improving the teaching of history.

Two weeks ago, a report on researching cognitive thinking and elementary history books repeated what many scholars felt intuitively. The study, by Linda Beck of the University of Pittsburgh, shows that students don't retain reading matter unless it has clear goals and sequence, adequate background knowledge, and explains ideas in a concrete way using cause and effect relationships.

The past year has seen two best-sellers on the subject: E. D. Hirsch's "Cultural Literacy," which argues that students deprived of a common core of cultural knowledge cannot

Please see TEXTBOOKS next page

5 of 5

TEXTBOOKS from preceding page

learn and participate in society; and Allen Bloom's "Closing of the American Mind," on the demise of ideas and values in the structures of higher education.

Add to that Paul Gagnon's study in July of the lack of democratic context in world history books, and "What Do Our 17-year-olds Know?" by Chester E. Finn Jr. of the US Department of Education and Diane Ravitch of Columbia Teachers College. Dr. Ravitch is a principal author of the California "Framework."

Dr. Finn said here that content is the most important new area of school reform: "I don't think anything more important in the field of education is happening in America than the conversation on this subject. There is no subject in need of greater renovation than social studies, and there is no state of greater consequence to national education goings-on than California."

Educators point out that history books, unlike physics or math books that are neutral, reflect highly charged issues of national identity.

"History books generate a special kind of heat," says educator Gilbert Sewall, who just finished an assessment of history textbook quality. "What they include, how they are slanted, has a lot to do with the next generation's understanding of this country."

E771

1.1 I AM AGAINST THE SIS. I FEEL IT
6.1.1 WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT of Idaho.

Juan [illegible]
400 W 88 S
Jerome IDAHO
324-3034

Exhibit 771

6.5.5 I believe the SIS project would be
1.1 harmful to our children and future generations.
I AM AGAINST THE SIS.

Juan [illegible]
400 W 88 S
Jerome ID 8
8333
324-3034

I AM A [redacted] Idahoan. I do not
1.1 believe it would be right for Idaho to add to the MISERY of the WORLD by becoming a producer of plutonium. THEREFORE, I AM AGAINST the SIS.

Juan [illegible]
400 W 88 S
Jerome ID 8
8333
324-3034

E772

I AM VERY much AGAINST the SIS project. THE 440 jobs it would create ARE NOTHING WHEN COMPARED to the DANGER of plutonium CONTAMINATION. WE LIVE IN ONE of the most BEAUTIFUL STATES IN THE NATION. EVEN the SMALLEST RISK IS too much to take. To build a PLANT for PURIFYING plutonium THERE IS much more than a SMALL RISK. 1.1

GOV. ANDRUS SAYS he will MAKE SURE EVERY PRECAUTION IS TAKEN; AND IN the NEXT SENTENCE SAYS WE will BE TRAINED IN what to do IN CASE of a DISASTER. IN THE EVENT of a DISASTER THERE would BE NOTHING WE could do but COUNT the COST IN WILDLIFE, AGRICULTURE, AND HUMAN LIVES. I AM NOT WILLING to GAMBLE THERE will NEVER BE ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN Idaho OR that a TRUCK CARRYING the POISON will NEVER WRECK. 6.2

ASIDE FROM the THREAT to Idaho, THERE IS the THREAT to the WORLD. WE ALREADY HAVE ENOUGH NUCLEAR WEAPONS to DESTROY the EARTH MANY TIMES OVER. WHY build MORE? WHY KEEP PLAYING with SOMETHING SO DEVASTATING? IT'S TIME WE AS A PEOPLE TAKE OUR FUTURES INTO OUR OWN HANDS BEFORE the GOVERNMENTS of the WORLD ENSURE that THERE will BE NO FUTURE. 5.7.2

IF the SIS IS built IN Idaho WE CAN ALWAYS MOVE to a DIFFERENT STATE. BUT WHEN A NUCLEAR WAR BEGINS THERE WILL BE NO SAFE PLACE to MOVE to. THERE WILL BE NO PLACE LEFT AT ALL. 2.7.9

SUSAN L. QUALLS
400 W. 88 S.
JEROME, IDA. 83338

E773

GILBERT R. MOORE 726 Carriage Ln. Twin Falls, Id. 83301 Exhibit 773

Notes re the SIS Proposed Project at INEL

1.1 1.I SAW HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI JAPAN A FEW YEARS AFTER BEING BOMBED,HIROSHIMA BY URANIUM 235 AND NAGASAKI BY PLUTONIUM,ONE GRAM PLUTONIUM ACTIVATED DESTROYED NAGASAKI(1/3 THE WT OF A PENNY.TERRIBLE SIGHT.IT IS WAR

4.1 2.I AM AGAINST THE SIS:PRIMARY REASON-NO REQUIREMENT:NO EVIDENCE OF NEED IN EIS OR OTHER DATA. SIS IS A REAGON CARRYOVER FROM WARMONGERING "EVIL EMPIRE" PARANOIA. GOVT OFFICIALS ARE CONFUSED,POLICIES CONTRADICTORY,THE SAME IN AGRICULTURE. SIS IS A PORK_BARREL PROJECT,A WPA MAKE_WORK BLUNDER FOR WOULD-BE SCIENTISTS,POLITICAL HACKS AND "FAIL STEADILY UPWARD" GOVVIES.

6.5.1 ("KICK EM UPSTAIRS" TERM IS OBSOLETE- BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVT.)

6.1.4 3.TOTAL SIS PROGRAM IS DISHONEST,FROM FALSE REQUIREMENTS TO THE MANY PAID "AXES-TO-GRIND" SPEAKERS AT THESE HEARINGS.ALSO INCLUDES OUR ELECTED POLITICIANS WITH HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE MOTIVES,APPARENT MISPLACED LOYALTIES, THROWING AWAY BILLIONS,EVENTUALLY KILLING MANY OF OUR OWN PEOPLE FROM POLLUTION.THIS IS A VOTE BUYING &"SPECIAL INTEREST"ACTION AT ITS LOWEST level. SEE 3 BELOW ADD-ON.

5.1.42 4.ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN: JANUARY 3,1961 3 men killed at INEL:Theres been 14 NOTABLE(MEANS CANT HIDE) NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS SINCE 1957, 9 IN THE US.HUMAN AND EQUIPMENT FAILURES EVENTUALLY FALL TO THE LAWS OF AVERAGES,HAVE IN THE PAST AND WILL CONTINUE.CANNOT LEGISLATE OR BUY TOTAL FREEDOM FROM ACCID,

738 3.2.12 5.GOVT NOT A RESPONSIBLE PARTY,ASK PEOPLE IN UTAH, WILL IDAHO BE NEXT?

5.23.30 6.IN MY CONSIDERED OPINION THE EIS IS SERIOUSLY DEFICIENT IN 3 AREAS:
1.NO RADIATION MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE TABLES,MAKING THE REST MEANINGLESS.
2.ESTIMATED QUANTITIES/KINDS OF "MATERIALS UNACCOUNTED FOR"(MUF) MISSING. (THOUSANDS OF KILOS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL ARE MUF YEARLY FROM ALL OTHER NUCLEAR PROCESSING FACILITIES)SUSPECTED-MOSTLY AIR POLLUTION. (UNREPORTED)
3.NO STUDY OF EFFECTS ON TOURISM OR AGRICULTURE,SHORT OR LONG TERM. (VITAL)

5.31.18 7.IF A NUCLEAR DEVICE WERE EXPLODED 200-250 MILES ABOVE NEBRASKA THE ENERGY DEVELOPS IN A WAVE CALLED ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE(EMP),WOULD BE LIKE A LARGE FLAT LIGHTNING BOLT,10,000 VOLTS/METER AT 300 AMPS/SQUARE METER ,

5.27.1.11 SO INTENSE IT WOULD BURN OUT ALL SOLID STATE DEVICES IN THE US.IT FOLLOWS ANY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR,BURNING OUT ALL COMPUTERS,TELEPHONE SYSTEMS,ANY SOLID STATE CONTROLS,INCLUDING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS'RAILROAD SYSTEMS,AIRPLANE CONTROLS,EVEN AUTOS WITH THE SOLID STATE CONTROLS.NO WATER,NO GAS, NO ELECTRICITY,NO TV, NO TELEPHONES,SHIELDING IS VERY DIFFICULT,HARD TO MAINTAIN,EXPENSIVE.WE ARE AWARE OF THIS Since 1962(26 yrs),DECLASSIFIED IN 80'S.FIBER OPTICS NOT AFFECTED.GOVT WORKING HARD,VERY LITTLE PRACTICAL SUCCESS.ONLY FEW UNITS PROTECTED.BILLIONS SPENT.RUSSIA,ENGLAND,FRANCE ALL HAVE SAME PROBLEM. (Tube - radios of R.R. People Not Electrocuted).
WE HAVE OUTSMARTED OURSELVES,TIMES CHANGE, PEOPLE CHANGE,EVEN WARMONGERS. OH WELL, WHO WANTS WAR ANYWAY?

3 Cont'd::OUR GOVT SUPPORTS TERRORISM AND KILLING IN ISRAEL,LEBANON,NICARAGUA AND EL SALVADOR ,WHILE SIS BROADENS THE PROGRAM HERE AT HOME.



E774

Exhibit 774

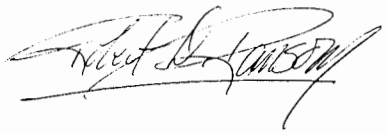
STATEMENT REGARDING THE PROPOSED SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION PROJECT

1.1 My name is Bob Ransom. I am a native of Idaho. There is absolutely no way I will support a project that poses such a tremendous threat to the environment,
6.1.2 economy and certainly life of not only that of Idaho. The proposed S.I.S. is such a project.

The difficult economic situation in this region has encouraged some people to play host to a project that comes to us under exaggerated governmental "need" and benefit to the people of Idaho.

5.10.4 The fact that the Department of Energy would consider a sight that is both in a geologically active area and above the Snake River Plain Aquifer shows
5.12.1 its' callous disregard for the environment and long term well-being of the people within the area of impact. In 1971 the D.O.E. assured our Governor Andrus that existing waste would be removed from its' "temporary" holding at
5.30.1.14 I.N.E.L. It never happened. Recently studies have shown that plutonium has contaminated sediment beds 230' below the burial grounds. Again there is much
5.30.4.9 uncertainty over a sight for the radioactive waste produced by the S.I.S. project. This added to the already existing poor record in transporting waste
5.29.84 certainly marks the credibility of the D.O.E.'s assurance of safety as dubious. (Not to mention what has occured at Hanford, Wash.)
3.2.1 Not only do I oppose the S.I.S. in Idaho, but I oppose its' construction
1.1 anywhere! I do not consider support for S.I.S. as being support for PEACE.





739

E775

Exhibit 775

Virginia Ash
809 11th Ave. N.
Buhl, Idaho 83316
Candidate Idaho House, Dist.23
Seat C

In speaking with different people about this hearing, I find there is some confusion. We need to understand first that there is a difference between SSC and SIS.

The SSC, the Superconducting Super Collider, will be the largest scientific instrument ever to be made and it needs a home. Idaho offered it, begged for it, but we were turned down because the DOE determined that we fell short in the area of regional resources: we lacked the great research university near INEL, the airport facilities needed, and cultural, recreational, housing, and employment opportunities for staff and their families and a good educational system for their children of the scientists who would be working on the SSC. The SSC could be called, in a term we all understand, "benign".

The SIS, the Special Isotope Separator, is a laser separation technology to be used to "purify" plutonium for nuclear weapons. Some experts claim it is only a partially developed technology and is experimental. In terms we can all understand, the SIS could be labeled "malignant." Are we the ideal site, "a wasteland"? 5.24.18

We all understand that there are four choices the DOE can make: Hanford, the Savannah River Plant, INEL (Idaho National Engineering Laboratory), or 'no-action'. 1.1

I vote for the no-action alternative because, and I quote from p. S-11, Executive Summary from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement - SOR/EIS-0136: "The no-action alternative would not result in changes to continuing operations at the Hanford Site, the Savannah River Plant, or any other DOE site. Blending fuel-grade plutonium with newly produced plutonium of higher than-weapon-grade purity will continue to provide an option for the production of weapon-grade plutonium irrespective of whether the SIS Project is constructed and operated." 5.2.10

So why do we need this proposed new operation, especially when our national debt and deficit are so great? And why should it be in Idaho? Why should it be built where there is riek of high magnitude earthquakes along major fault lines which extend southeastward beneath INEL? 4.15.2 5.10.7

Anything having to do with nuclear poses a potential danger to the population no matter how carefully the jobs are done, but there seems to be more worry and concern about the SIS than usual. Some of these concerns are that plutonium spontaneously ignites when exposed to air; a tiny speck, inhaled or on skin, can cause cancer; the transportation on public highways by armed carriers; Idaho could become the disposal site for long-lived radioactive wastes from SIS; a process called blending, now in use by the DOE at another facility, can produce weapon-grade plutonium from fuel-grade plutonium for less money - a factor of great importance at this time in the U.S. history when we have become the world's debtor nation. Our money has to go where it is most needed.

Why do you think the states of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, western Washington, and Wyoming have been chosen for nuclear bomb tests, toxic waste disposal, nuclear weapons production and silo missiles? - because they want to pump billions into our economy?

Is it because of the beautiful canyonlands of Utah? - of the awesome scenery of Idaho and Washington? - the vast empty, yet lovely, expanses of Wyoming? - because of the excitement of Las Vegas?

There is one plausible, apparently reasonable, answer: our sparse population.

We are expendable.

In 1981, Joel Garreau published a book "The Nine Nations of North America" and he listed the states I've mentioned as being in the area called the "Empty Quarter", the land mass which comprises one-fourth the land mass of the U.S. and Canada. His prognosis for this area, these states, rich in oil, gas, precious minerals, timber, farmlands, is that it will become the national sacrifice area.

Are we expendable?

I vote "no" to the SIS.

Virginia Ash

5.24.28
5.29.85
5.30.2.5
5.2.10
6.5.3
1.1

740

S.I.S. Hearing Twin Falls, Idaho March 28, 1988 Exhibit #76

Statement by - Doris Fairchild P.O. Box 14 Buhl, Idaho 83316
Representing the Prairie Falcon Audubon Society, a chapter of the National Audubon Society.

Before any of you are tempted to close your minds to the comments of one of those "so-called environmentalists" let me hasten to add that I am a fourth generation Idaho cattle rancher.

Speaking for the Prairie Falcon Audubon Society and for myself, I wish to go on record as being opposed to the building of the S.I.S. anywhere, much less over the Snake Plain Aquifer.

In 1980 several groups organized to form the Magic Valley Aquifer Coalition. As one of the founders of that coalition I can assure you that it was formed to ~~[illegible]~~ attempt to put a stop to the injection of radio-active wastes and toxics (chemicals) to the Snake Plain Aquifer, and hopefully to protect the aquifer from future insults. Mainly through our efforts the injections were stopped - it took four years, but then one expects the democratic process to be speedy. I relate this bit of history to inform you that I am not an imported obstructionist with no stake in Idaho's past, present or future. I was born and raised on a ranch near Buhl, and who, attended school there for 11 years ~~[illegible]~~ years in Nampa, Idaho training to be a nurse. For several years I traveled and worked in others states but I came back to Idaho because it is one of the last frontiers. It's scenic beauty, pristine wilderness, wildlife habitat and quality of life are unsurpassed anywhere.

I support a strong defense, but we have enough bombs now to blow up this planet. We have a plenty of weapons grade plutonium on the shelf. I do not support overkill. I am concerned about Idaho's economy and jobs but the S.I.S. is not the answer. As a concerned human being, I shudder when I hear anyone trying to justify the building of the S.I.S. on the basis of jobs and dollars. In the first place, it does not make economic sense, and secondly the cost to the environment and all living beings is mind boggling. The transporting of hazardous wastes is very risky - there have been several wrecks on our highways involving such material in Idaho - one just a few months ago near Burley, Idaho. There are problems with the existing settling ponds at INEL - there is already far too much pollutant in the aquifer that cannot be cleaned up. There is no safe place to store the existing waste here in Idaho, or anywhere in this country, or anywhere in the world.

I keep hearing people saying we needn't worry about any radiation exposure from the S.I.S., because we are getting radiation from the Sun, from medical X-Rays, and from the very rocks around us, and because we have water and air pollution already. Am I missing something here? If we get the S.I.S. with it's attendant radiation pollution will we no longer have those other pollution problems and radiation exposures? In reality won't we be compounding our problems? I invite you to think about this.

As for having confidence in the Department of Energy to safeguard us - I am sorry folks, I have none. In the 1950's I worked at the Atomic Bomb Test Site at Mercury, Nevada. The Atomic Energy Commission assured us it was safe to work there, and that there was no danger to residents of surrounding areas.

1.1
5.12.1
5.17.2
4.13
4.15.5
5.27.6.9
5.29.97
5.12.1
5.30.3.1
5.13.13
3.2.23

page 2 E.I.S. Hearing Twin Falls, Idaho MAR 28, 1989 statement Doris Fairchild

since then several of my co-workers at mercury have died of cancer or blood diseases. I don't need to tell you what happened to hundreds of others in nevada and utah. We have been assured that these deaths, birth defects, and suffering are unrelated to the radiation exposure. For those of us who were there it is not very [redacted] comforting or even believable. To hear these assurances.

3.1.3 In those days it was the A.E.C. telling us not to worry — Today we have the D.O.E. assuring us this project is safe. Do changed initials give us a more trustworthy agency? I think not!

Let me request, we do not want the S.I.S. in Idaho. We do not believe there is a need for it to be built anywhere.

We would respectfully suggest that you direct your ~~efforts~~ energies and our dollars toward peaceful and environmentally safe pursuits.

Thank you!

741

Jock Bell
Indian Creek Ranches
Hailey, Idaho

March 31, 1988

I'm here today to tell you that the manufacturing of all nuclear weaponry at this moment in our time has become obsolete and out-dated. There are new technologies now known to only a few orthodox and non-orthodox physicists that can dispel the myth that we need future nuclear weapons.
And now you're probably asking yourselves, how is this so?
What I am speaking of here is Nikolas Tesla's secrets.
What he envisioned and but what a handful of these physicists have discovered is that his scalar theory of the creation of "Scalar Potential Interferometry Technology" has created a new physics that has yet to be exemplified in the main stream of physics goes well beyond classical physics and even the newer and most recent quantum physics. It is called Scalar Physics. This physics puts all particles of energy and mass and gravity into one single unified field theory which can be directly engineerable in the most electronically simplefied fashion that we could ever dream of. I am not here to expound upon how a vector E. M. wave is two coupled Tesla Scalar waves, or how zero vectors have the ability to create incomprehensible amounts of electromagnetic primordial energy fields; and that is even out of zero vacuums. But what I am here to say is that Scalar physics, the new physics of our future has within its potential the ability and has always had, since the conception of this theory by Tesla, in the early 1900's, the ability to create oceans of free energy fields totally unheard of. What this does to nuclear physics is to make this seemingly advanced technology obsolete.
So why are we all putting our hard earned tax dollars into nuclear warheads and weapons when they can be vaporized by Howitzer particle beam blasters before they ever reach their targets. The Soviets now have this technology and I sense

6.5.10

that the Star Wars project now underway in the United States is just not a laser beam project,(I hope it is not) but a counter-defense system that we must take to this threat, and that is where our defense tax dollars should be spent. In the long run, the benefits of this technology far outweigh any disadvantages. There will never be any more need for nuclear weapons because both sides will be able to create Tesla Shields over any area of their countries for protection. On closing, I have a list of the future benefits this technology can give to all the races on this MOTHER EARTH.

We can have an increase in our life span
Total disease control
Super luminal communications
Transmutation of matter
Free energy
Teleportation
Create anti-gravity machines
Complete control of telepathy
Mind linkages between one another
And finally we will evolve beyond the reality which is the first order effect reality we live in now. This is where the Tesla phenomena must take us. It must be used to evolve humankind from our limited consciousness to unlimited consciousness which is the next stage of our evolution, which will vanquish all wars; we will be able to cure man not kill him. Good Day!

Jack Bell

E778

Exhibit 778

Anne E. McNevin
600 North Lincoln
Jerome, ID 83338

Public Hearing on the Special Isotope Separation - 3/28/88
Written Comment

I support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE--No SIS in Idaho (or elsewhere, but especially not in Idaho) for the following reasons:

1. Need for plutonium has not been established. To the contrary, the U.S.A. has stockpiled 25,000 nuclear weapons. Greater overkill potential is ridiculous and obscene!

2. Environmental issues of great magnitude remain unanswered. INEL has never dealt well with nuclear waste. Injection wells into our Snake River Aquifer, indeed! And unmet promises of waste removal remain from the 1970's. Why would any Idahoan think that this project (monitored by a self-regulated agency) would be managed in a more responsible manner??

   And if the waste were trucked away, who wants these dangerous products sharing our roadways?? We all know that accidents can and do occur. A nuclear accident is one where "We're sorry" doesn't cut it and no response could possible mitigate the damage.

3. Ethical issues abound. As an American I am ashamed that our third highest export is arms and ammunition. As a native Idahoan, I would be mortified to know that my state contributed to such an effort. As a state populated heavily with farmers, ranchers, and timber and mine workers, we are used to contributing to society, not encouraging its demise. The majority say NO to SIS and do not bury their shame in greed.

4. Economic gains have been greatly over-represented by SIS proponents.

   Highly paid technical jobs will go mainly to out-of-staters who can leave the area once it is expendable and ruined and the grunt work (at much lower wages) to Idahoans who want to remain here. Is this small, short-term gain a good reason for Idahoans to borrow on our children's future?? No, it is not.

Our rural scenic environment encourages a large tourist industry. Would you purposely visit Chernobyl? Or eat potatoes or drink water from that area? I think not! Why jeopardize our beautiful, responsible environment for a project being [illegible] only for only a decade, & for which [illegible] of spin-off is doubtful in case of technology. Why not just start with these industries?

1.1

4.1

4.13

5.17.2

5.30.1.14

3.2.18

5.29.85

2.7.3

5.27.6.3

5.27.7.4

6.1.8

5.27.3.4

Exhibit 779

5.27.6.9 If Senator Symms wants to bring money to Idaho, surely even he can find an acceptable manner to do so. Or maybe he can't and should be dealt with at the polls!! This is a political issue!

1.1 In summary, I say NO TO SIS!

James McSperi

2.1.6 I also request that if, after the hearings, the DOE does not abandon plans for an Idaho SIS project, that the environmental impact study be redone as it is seriously flawed.

Anita C. Henna
176 El Camino
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Public Hearing on the Special Isotope Separation 3-28-88
Written Comment

I support the No Action Alternative--No SIS in Idaho for the following reasons: 1.1

1. Environmental Issues--The safety of this project to the environment of Idaho has not been proven. How will wastes be handled? Injection into the Snake River Aquifer IS **NOT ACCEPTABLE.** The trucking of wastes from the site IS **ALSO NOT ACCEPTABLE**--who wants this dangerous cargo traveling on Idaho highways. 5.24.30 5.12.1

2. The need for plutonium has not been proven. Why can't existing weapons be recycled as weapons are dismantled per agreement with the Soviet Union. 4.15.5

3. As a native Idahoan I don't want Idaho associated with the development of nuclear weapons that are capable of annihilating mankind. What example are we setting for our children? 5.29.97

4. The economic benefits of the project appear to be grossly exaggerated. So what if 400 jobs are created--are 400 jobs worth the potential ruin of our state? Nuclear accidents CAN and DO happen, e.g. Three Mile Island and Chernobyl--is this what we want for Idaho--NO! 5.27.6.3 5.1.36

In summary, I hope Idahoans won't be swayed by promises of economic good fortune--our natural resources and the health of our citizens are the primary concern here. I hope the government will listen to the people of Idaho and not the politicians. 6.2

Anita C. Henna

E780

Exhibit 780

Herewith I am recording my strong and calculated objection to the construction and operation of the proposed Special Isotope Separation (SIS) plant at Idaho Nuclear Energy Laboratory (INEL) located some 17 miles west of Idaho Falls for the following reasons:

1. There is no apparent need for continued production of plutonium-239 commonly known as "weapon-grade plutonium," a highly toxic, dangerous substance intended solely for the manufacture of a fission explosive in hydrogen bombs. 4.15.2

   The Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy in all its approximately 200 pages is strikingly devoid of substantiating a need for this plant and its intended production. The nearest approach to such substantiation is found in the vague, ambiguous reference to a DOE allegation that it is needed to provide "flexibility, redundancy and technological diversity." Note the amazing admission, "redundancy." 4.1 4.7.1

   It is common knowledge that there already exist some 25,000 nuclear weapons in the arsenal of the U.S. Government, each of which is estimated to have a fire power 100 times that of the Hiroshima bomb of 1945 -- a sufficient number to devastate every sizeable city throughout the world, and render the rest of our planet quite uninhabitable. 4.13

2. It is morally equivocal and a travesty upon responsible statesmanship to proclaim publicly that the U.S. Government is for nuclear disarmament, while at the same time most of the country's technological and economic resources continue to be expended on more and more armaments, plus new and prohibitively costly new inventions of mass destruction. When is enough enough? 4.14

3. According to the public press (e.g. Los Angeles Times) the DOE has admitted that "the Government's plutonium stockpile is sufficient to meet foreseeable demands for new weapons." 4.2.1

4. Moreover, in the event the INF treaty is signed, which calls for a 50% cutback on strategic weapons, an enormous amount of plutonium, estimated at 8 times the proposed production of the SIS plant, would be made available. 4.3

5. Whereas the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is purportedly intended to address the impact upon the <u>environment</u> of the proposed SIS plant, this important consideration is not sufficiently explored. 2.1.1

   To be sure, it is stated that contaminated waste materials are to be disposed of in a New Mexico approved dump, such disposal collocation however is not in existance and the pilot plant project thereof is beset with serious problems. 5.30.2.1

6. It is patently impossible to minimize an environmental impact from the operation of the proposed SIS at this time since the experimental pilot plant at Livermore, California has not yet been tested -- to say nothing of a reliable evaluation of the actual environmental impact of such SIS plant when in operation. 5.24.17

   It is probably too early even to determine with accuracy any environmental impact of the existing INEL plant near Idaho Falls.

7. It is well known that the INEL plant is located on a seismic fault. It hasn't occurred to date, but who will predict a damaging quake will not take place at some future time? The location of an SIS plant in a spot subject to dangerous earthquakes is inviting catastrophic devastation. 5.10.4

8. A life-preserving aquifer underlies the area of the proposed site of the SIS upon which thousands of inhabitants rely. Please don't risk contaminating this aquifer! Even now there are legitimate concerns about possible contamination of this aquifer from the existing INEL plant and its waste materials. 5.12.1

9. It is a myopic assumption that construction and operation of the proposed SIS plant will materially benefit the economy of Idaho Falls and Pocatello. Ask citizens of Hanford, Wash., or Augusta, Barnwell and Williston, South Carolina. 5.27.6.4

744

10. Regrettably, claims and official pronouncements of various U.S. Government agencies have sometimes had a less than desirable "track record" for full disclosure and truthfulness. 3.2.1

A few random examples: the U-2 spy plane (Powers, pilot) shot down over Russian territory May 1, 1960. This spy mission was categorically denied for many hours until the truth could no longer be suppressed because of the ritish press. Again, there was the incident of the container ship "Mayaguez" within the 12-mile limit of Cambodia resulting in the needless deaths of 33 Americans plus an unknown number of Cambodian civilians. Or, recall the KAL Korean airliner incident which was vociferously pronounced a savage, deliberate and provocative slaughter but which has since been disclosed as a highly controversial affair. Then there was the official U.S. Gov't figure of 78,150 killed in the Hiroshima bombing, whereas Japanese records, accumulated through protracted patient research showed that probably well over 300,000 were scorched to death. Nagasaki official U.S. figures listed 73,884 casualties while Japanese records totaled some 128,000. Once more, full assurances were given regarding the safety of the Nevada desert nuclear tests. Were they? Or, does anyone today believe that the full truth surrounding the Iran-Contra disgrace has been admitted?

But perhaps the ultimate in questionable credibility is found on the inside cover of the DEIS where the following "Disclaimer" is found: 2.3

"This book was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights....."

E J Bernthal
1536 Riverside Dr.
Twin Falls, Idaho

745

E781

Judith Mc Allister Exhibit 781 1.1
615 Fillmore Twin Falls, Id.

I support the NO ACTION alternative on the Special Isotope Separation Project for the following reasons:

1.) Safety concerns regarding accidents have forced all but one of the DOE's plutonium processing reactors to shut down already. Until the Dept. of Energy has developed storage and safety procedures which will work without exception, I do not want plutonium to be produced in this state or any other! 5.24.14

The responsibility lies with the DOE to prove safety before production. The Draft E.I.S. does not include proven safety procedures but rather relies on past methods which 5.24.25

-over-

5.24.13 are clearly ineffective. Between the DOE's errors and miscalculations in the EIS and ~~the~~ it's past safety record, the DOE gets a non confidence vote from me and

3.2.2 I strongly oppose operation of the SIS in Idaho or anywhere else.

2.) Environmental issues are of great concern to me, as discussed in the DEIS. Because

5.12.1 the Snake River Plain Aquifer is a closed system aquifer and therefore whatever toxins are introduced here stay here, degredation of this aquifer is a very serious problem.

6.5.5 I want as healthy as possible an environment for my children and grandchildren and all Idaho residents. I have read the Draft EIS and the DOE has failed to provide positive proof that the SIS Project at INEL will not harm the environment. For example the EIS proposes the use of the "Stand-Alone Storage Vault" for storing by-product material for up to thirty years. Unfortunately, storage units used by the DOE so far have failed to last through their designed life-time without leakage, and we are dealing here with by-products with a half life of 2000 years or ~~more~~. Will someone transfer the by-products from storage vault to storage vault for the next ~~300~~ 2000 years without fail, and check them regularly for leakage? The EIS does not propose that this be done. over

5.24.25

5.4.1

5.30.3.1

5.21.3

Also the proposed percolation ponds and infiltration beds are not working well at Savannah River and there is concern about seepage into the Savannah River Aquifer. The possible inadequacies of this plan are not addressed effectively in the EIS. It does say the depth of contamination will be 230 ft. The Snake River Aquifer is from 280-1000 ft. deep.

5.30.4.9

Waste produced in the proposed SIS at INEL is estimated by the DEIS at 440 tons per year.

5.30.2.5

New Mexico, the proposed site for storage, is already having difficulty dealing with the waste they already have and have decided to greatly reduce what they will accept from other states. In addition, the INEL is already overwhelmed by the minimal waste currently being produced at INEL.

5.30.5.7

One of the wastes from the proposed SIS is freon, at the rate of 20 tons per year. Freon is now illegal to be used as a propellant in spray cans. The 20 tons released would be nothing less than a gigantic spray can, releasing freon to interact with hydrocarbons and create a chain reaction which will further destroy the protective ozone layer of the earth in a progressive manner (40% greater effect each year) and the destruction of the ozone has been determined to be the cause of our rising skin cancer rate. While the EIS states that 20 tons of freon per year is within legal limits, nowhere to they address the effects of this from on our atmosphere.

5.9.3

3.) The need for additional plutonium

0044

4.7.3 has not been established in the EIS except in the vague redundancy
4.15.2 statement. It is wasteful of our hard-earned tax dollars to use money, materials and manpower to build and operate a plutonium processing facility when we have approximately 100 tons of weapons-grade plutonium already in stockpiled weapons and in storage and we are
4.3 currently attempting to de-escalate our armaments. Interestingly enough, less than 10% of our total military budget is currently being used to protect or defend North America anyways, so it is obvious that we already have more than enough arms to protect ourselves.

4.) Morally, the SIS is completely unacceptable to me. If we are to spend tax dollars on projects which will provide jobs for Idaho residents, I do not want these jobs to be producing instruments with which to harm or kill people. There are plenty of needs in these states which could be filled by mobilizing manpower, as did the W.P.A., in activities which are not designed to harm or destroy. I am completely opposed to spending more money, already in short supply in our country, to produce instruments of death. 2.7.2 5.27.7.17

Finally, as John Glenn has said, "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets, if in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people."

E782

March 31, 1988

Dept. of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

To Whom It May Concern:

1.1 I want to go on record as being strongly opposed to the implementation of the SIS project at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in particular and anywhere else in general.

The fact that the project goal is ostensibly to produce plutonium for nuclear warheads and yet is placed under the direction of a bureaucracy titled euphemistically the Dept. of Energy (D.O.E.), is in and of itself suspect.

3.2.2 By whatever alias, Defense Dept., Atomic Energy Commission, or D.O.E. this bureaucracy has less than an honorable record in my estimation. It has mutated into a self-serving hydra most interested in perpetuating itself. While amassing a formidable kind and amount of knowledge it has exercised no wisdom. Would its motives or modus operandi suddenly change with this project?

Obscene excesses in testing and the proliferation of nuclear wastes are part of the record. An agency that took some thirty years to figure out that prevailing winds in the West are from the southwest and west and that what went up in
5.12.1 Nevada would come down in Utah has no business playing with lasers and more plutonium. Such a department could be expected to dump radioactive wastes into the Southern Idaho Aquifer for myopic expediency. If this acquifer were at all important to this desert region such irresponsibility would have to be classed as a major environmental insult.

Exhibit 782

Mendacity in government is certainly not a new invention but is definitely a strong current trend. Couple this with the sophisticated ability of bureaucracies such as yours to "pass the buck", hold hearings and investigations etc. until no one ever is forced to accept final responsibility and you can understand why I really don't feel the DEIS is valid or will be binding. Despite high salaries because of "great responsibility" no one is ever responsible really when the plutonium hits the fan or the "O" rings hit the pan, right? Of course this isn't the way the old atomic waste in the aquifer was handled or is it?

My own research says that the nuclear industry has yet to find a safe, adequate, reliable method for handling the hazardous waste it has created and is continuing to create whether from bomb building or electric power generation. The fact that adequate waste disposal has yet to be developed has never slowed the creation of more with government blessing. 5.30.3.1

Really isn't the whole gambit on the TMI hazardous waste study at INEL actually an excuse to transport and store the waste in Idaho rather than where it was created and the power used?. Just how much of that stuff do you need in order to "study" it with your highly sophisticated analytic techniques and equipment?. 5.30.3.6

In summary, let me enumerate some specific points of direct opposition to SIS.

1. As a "rational" human being and as a Christian I find our nuclear weapons program intellectually, morally and emotionally defunct and perverse. 2.7.2

2. Practically speaking or thinking, the more plutonium or missles or atomic energy plants that we create the greater are the chances that a grave accident or mistake will occur. Surely even the most ardent atomophile has to have some second thoughts about the policy and concept of "overkill". 5.1.36

3. In as much as the Reagan administration has taken some real steps toward reducing the nuclear arsenal I think expanded weapons grade plutonium production is "additionally redundant" and dangerous. 4.14

4. Despite ingratiating scientific platitudes in the DEIS I think the unspoken hazards to Idaho and its surviving species are too great and not justifiable. 5.24.30

5. I find pork barrel legislation odius in principle and application. The pork this barrel would deliver to Idaho has to be mainly composed of that sphincter most removed from the snoot end. 5.2.7

749

Exhibit 78:

6. I resent this kind of governmental table scrap being offered to Idaho. True we are economically recessed if not depressed and are regarded by the Potomic types as backward and unsophisticated but we do know the pig's ass when it shows. With all the needed meaningful and important things that tax money could be spent on, why drop this fetid fruit in Idaho's lap? Won't any other dog sit up and beg?

7. There is more than one kind of prostitution and acceptance of SIS by Idaho would be one of the worst.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Lenkner, D.V.M.

Charles A. Lenkner, DVM

PHONE (208) 734-6353
DR. CHARLES A. LENKNER
ROUTE 2
TWIN FALLS, ID 83301

Barbara Tilley
Rt 1 Box 372
Hansen, ID 83334

You have heard, and will continue to hear, valid discussions about the safety and environmental hazards that S.I.S. will create. I would like to address the economic hazards, since economics is the only logical rationale for S.I.S.

All my life I have listened to friends, neighbors and family voice their concerns about the "uncontrolled government waste" that has driven the family farmer, small businessman and wage earner to the brink of financial ruin. Now, a small number of Idaho citizens have been offered the chance to lick the outside of a billion dollar pork barrel and they're grinning from ear to ear. 6.5.1

The best case economic scenerio for S.I.S. is the following . . . A few Idahoans will reap some financial benefits for the duration of the project.

A few greedy multinational corporations (who incidentally have similar contracts with the "enemy") will reap most of the money.

The rest of Idaho citizens will suffer economic consequences through immediate and substantial reduction in our recreation industry. As a result of continued deficit spending on S.I.S. and dozens of other pork barrel projects, Idahoans along with the rest of Americans will slide closer to total economic collapse. Efforts to attract safe, clean industry to Idaho will become even more difficult if S.I.S. is built in Idaho. 5.27.5.3

S.I.S. is not needed (unless the State Department has a plutonium for hostage deal in the works). 4.15.4

S.I.S. is not safe. 5.24.30

S.I.S. is bad economics for everyone. 5.27.6.1

S.I.S. is immoral. 2.7.2

I do not want S.I.S. built in Idaho or anywhere else on the globe. 1.1

Sincerely,

Barbara Tilley

E784

WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THE SIS

KATHYRN ANN GARDNER
806 NORTH ELM STREET
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

751

MARCH 31, 1988

In the past several weeks, we have listened to impassioned pleas from those who desire that the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) be built elsewhere, or not at all. While I respect their feelings, I just cannot agree with their rationale. The overriding concern appears to be that the plutonium will be hazardous to Idaho's environment, and that the production of nuclear weapons will make Idaho a first strike in event of nuclear war.

Should this country become embroiled in a nuclear confrontation, I cannot believe that Idaho will remain unscathed just because we have no part in the manufacture of weapons. The aquifers of the entire nation will be contaminated, as will our air and ground. In a worst-case scenario, Idaho would really come out behind if we weren't a first strike site, because all of the displaced persons in the country would make their way out here. For those who wish Idaho to remain unchanged, I would hope that they will consider that. 2.7.8

Accidents. Every year, one hears about farmers who have accidentally spilled pesticides into the ground water and contaminated an area. I have not yet heard an outcry to make Idaho a "farm free zone". Personally, I have a great deal more faith in the federal government that I do in amateurs who use chemicals in their everday work. It is a proven fact that the federal government has much higher safety specifications than do any of the states. INEL has been in Idaho for quite some time and I have yet to hear of a hazardous accident emanating from the site. Some would charge that accidents have been repressed. I think not. 5.24.23

The current employment situation in Idaho is also a concern which SIS opponents would have us ignore. They casually dismiss the 750 jobs which would be created as a result of the SIS. I can dismiss 750 jobs (although with much misgiving); what I cannot dismiss is the jobs which would materialize as a result of the project. Jobs in the service sector. The persons working on the SIS will have automobiles to be repaired, plumbing to be fixed, children to educate. They will purchase clothes and food. They will take vacations. For years Idahoans have commiserated about the dismal shape of our economy, and have wished that some miracle might occur which would provide the needed capital to get the economy back in good fiscal health. I would submit that SIS is that miracle. It is trickle down economics at its best. Money aside, the needs of the workers would force us to elevate our current standards of workmanship and would even provide the needed money with which to do this. As an educator, I can see how the SIS would improve our schools. We cannot remain at the bottom of the list in expenditures per student and in the quality of our educational output when highly intelligent, demanding people will look to us to educate their offspring. The increased revenue means that we can spend more per student and pay our educators a better salary. We can keep promising young adults in the state. In May, I will graduate from Idaho State University and would love to stay in the state to work. If things do not improve, however, this will be impossible. I know I am elucidating the feelings of many fo my classmates when I say that I love Idaho and would hate to leave it, but what choice do any of us have if the economy does not improve? We can't eat wilderness

5.27.7.16

5.27.6.1

5.27.16

5.27.11.6

Finally, I would beg you to consider the opinions of the people who are most directly affected by this project. Muriel Hemingway is not a true representative of our population. Most of us are not actresses who own restaurants in New York City. She can afford to magnanimously give away an opportunity which the rest of us desperately need. Please, use Idaho as the site for the SIS. You will provide an even greater service than we will provide you.

1.1

Kathryn Ann Gardner

I am Will Small, a photographer and thinking person, from Picabo, Idaho,

I attended both hearings here Monday,

and it was very encouraging, and as a result,

I have completely revamped what I want to say,

Dearly Beloved:

We are gathered here today

to mourn our deceased control over our representatives,

and some woeful actions they have taken because of this.

How often, if ever,

2.12.2 have your representatives sent you a ballot,

asking you how they should vote on various bills before them?

They don't do that???

How do they determine what most of the people want?

Late at Monday's hearing,

well dressed SIS supporters were overheard, saying,

THE DECISION HAS BEEN MADE.

Well, I say, Oh really? I wonder if the citizens have been heard?

or, if they have "had their say" in this?

or, if they will assert their right to be heard in this decision?

Will you?

Some seem to think that all are created equal to squat

and that they are endowed by their government

with certain ALIENABLE privileges

such as: life, liberty, and the pursuing of happiness

and that to secure these governments

these priviledges and fat military contracts are granted

and not to be questioned by mere citizens.

PHEW! sorry to twist some fine words that way...

This is how they are supposed to read:

We hold these truths to be self evident...

that all are created equal

with rights

and that to secure these rights, governments are instituted

and that,

whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these

it is the right of the people to alter it

and organize powers in such form

as to them, shall seem most likely

to effect their safety and happiness.

In addition, the Idaho State Constitution says:

The people shall have the right

to instruct their representatives!!!

Oh really, so we have the right

to instruct them on their decisions...

So now what do we need?

We need a way to determine what the will of the majority is,

so that that may be then instructed to our representatives.

I have a proposal, something I was working on before this SIS issue came along:

Let's poll the citizens of Idaho, via the newspapers,

on how they feel about the SIS

on how they feel about some other topics of interest to all

on if they would like to have a regular and certified Peoples Poll, obedience to which, if not mandatory, would be highly advisable for our representatives...

What do you say, Idaho? Shall we do it? I need your suggestions, help and support to make this happen. The Snake River Alliance has for now agreed to receive the mail and oversee a poll fund.
I'm Will Small, and I look forward to hearing from you.

MARTIN TILLEY
RT 1 BOX 372
HANSEN, IDAHO 83334
208-423-5634

4.7.1 IT SEEMS REDUNDANT TO STAND UP HERE AND REPEAT THE SAME FACTS ABOUT HOW FOOLISH AND DANGEROUS THIS S.I.S. PROPOSAL IS,HOWEVER WE ALL KNOW NOW HOW IMPORTANT THE D.O.E. CONSIDERS REDUNDENCY.

I DO NOT HAVE A WIFE OR CHILDREN, BUT I DO HAVE A DOG NAMED KLINGER. KLINGER IS A BEAUTIFUL DOG. HE'S PART COLLIE AND PART SHELTY. UNFORTUNATELY,KLINGER IS NOT TO SMART. FOR EXAMPLE, HE LIKES TO CHASE BIRDS. HE CHASES SAMLL BIROS IN BUSHES,HE CHASES DUCKS AND GEESE FLYING FAR OVERHEAD. I'VE EVEN WITNESSED KLINGER TRYING TO CATCH SPRAY PLANES ON NUMEROUS OCCASSIONS.

5.27.6.1 ALTHOUGH KLINGER IS DUMB ENOUGH TO CHASE AIRPLANES HE IS SMART
4.13 ENOUGH TO SEE S.I.S. FOR WHAT IT REALLY IS: AN IMMORAL, LIFE THREATENING, GOVERNMENT WASTE PROGRAM THAT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO OUR ECONOMY FROM START TO FINISH. KLINGER CONCLUDES THAT THE "NO ACTION" ALTERNATIVE IS THE ONLY ALTERRNATIVE.

THROUGH ACTIVE PURSUIT TWIN FALLS HAS MANAGED TO BRING A SIZABLE COMPANY NAMED TRUSS JOIST TO OUR COMMUNITY. WITH CLEAN AIR AND WATER ALONG WITH INEXPENSIVE ELECTRICL POWER, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T ATTRACT MANY MORE COMPANIES LIKE TRUSS JOIST TO OUR COMMUNITY AND OTHER COMMUNITIES IN IDAHO. TRUSS JOIST WILL WMPLOYEE MORE IDAHOANS WITHIN THE COMING YEAR THAN THE S.I.S.
5.27.7.4 PROJECT WILL. SINCE MOST OF THE S.I.S. JOBS WILL BE FILLED BY TECHNITIONS FROM OUT OF STATE.

5.27.5.3 IF THIS INSIDEOUS S.I.S. PROPOSAL IS IMPLEMENTED, OUR CHANCES OF ATTRACTING MORE COMPANIES LIKE TRUSS JOIST TO THE REGION WILL BE
5.27.6.9 GREATLY FRUSTRATED.... THERE IS ANOTHER MEANS IN WHICH IDAHOS ECONOMY WOULD SUFFER FROM THE WORD GO. MILLIONS OF ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE WILL LOOK AT IDAHO AS YET ANOTHER STATE WHOS PEOPLE WERE
6.5.2 WILLING TO COMMIT GLOBAL TREASON FOR A CHANCE TO LICK THE OUTSIDE OF A BILLION DOLLAR " PORK BARREL". SO MUCH FOR IDAHO'S IMAGE. EVEN IF PLUTONIUM 239 WAS AS SAFE TO PROCESS, SHIP,AND STORE AS
5.24.27 VITIMANS THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WILL STOP DOING BUSINESS WITH IDAHO DUE TO A MORRAL CONVICTION ALONE. INCIDENTLY, PLUTONIUN 239 IS DANGEROUS FOR UP TO TEN HAFE LIVES OR FOR A MILLION YEARS.

2.7.12 WHEN YOU BUILD AN ARTIFICIAL ECONOMY, YOU DECREASE YOUR ABILITY TO BUILD A TRUE STEADY GROWTH ECONOMY. ONCE THEY GET THAT HOOK IN YOUR MOUTH IT'S THERE TO STAY,AND ONCE DEPENDENT ON THIS FINANCIAL HOOK, PEOPLE WILL BE RELUCTANT TO VOTE FOR PEACE FOR FEAR THAT A POLICY CHANGE WOULD THREATEN THEIR LIVELIHOOD. MORRAL JUDGEMENT TAKES A BACK SEAT TO JOB SECURITY TIME AFTER TIME.

THE REASON IDAHO HAS NOT REALIZED SLOW STEADY ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RECENT YEARS AND WHY EVEN THAT WOULD SEEM INADEQUATE, IS BECAUSE WE, THE WORKING CLASS, ARE BEING ROBBED BY DEFENSE CONCTRACTORS, 1.1
THAT INCIDENTLY DO BUSINESS WITH THE EASTERN BLOCK COUNTRIES AS WELL AS TERRISTS REGIMES.

AS FOR S.I.S. I VOTE FOR THE "NO ACTION" ALTERNATIVE.

NOW THE GOOD PART!
I HAVE COME UP WITH A FEW OUT OF MANY POSSIBLE PROPOSALS WHICH COULD BE DRAWN UP BY A COMMITTEE OF IDAHO CITIZENS AND SUBMITTED TO THE D.O.E. FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO 2.3
S.I.S. SINCE I DON'T TURN IN SHOTY WORK, LIKE THE D.O.E.'S E.I.S.I WON'T ALLABERATE ON ANY OF MY IDEAS AT THIS TIME. I WOULDN'T WANT TO HAVE TO PUT A DISCLAIMER ON THEM.

IF IMPLEMENTED, A PROPOSAL SUCH AS MINE WOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE AND LONG TERM POSITIVE IMPACT ON IDAHO'S IMAGE AND ECONOMY, AND THE HUNDREDS OF SPIN OFFS WOULD BENEFIT PLANT EARTH AND HER FRAGIL ECOLOGICAL BALANCES, AS WELL AS BENIFIT ALL MANKIND.

THE D.O.E. HAS GROSSLY INSULTED THE INTELLIGENCE OF EVERY IDAHO 5.30.5.10
CITIZEN. THEY HAVE EVEN INSULTED MY DOGS INTELLIGENCE. BESIDES THAT, THEY HAVE TRAMPLED ON THE SACRED TRUST OF ALL AMERICANS, IF NOT ALL LIVING THINGS. THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF
5.30.1.14 IDAHO ARE GOING TO FORGIVE AND FORGET. FIRST, THE D.O.E.'S OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT NEEDS TO GUARANTEE IDAHO THAT EVERY OUNCE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE THAT IS NOW STORED AT I.N.E.L. WILL BE REMOVED FROM OUR STATE AND STORED PROPERLY, IN A SAFE, STABLE PLACE.... MARS WOULD DO NICELY.

SECOND, THE D.O.E. MUST CONSIDER AND ACT ON A PROPOSAL DRAFTED BY IDAHO'S MOST BRILLIANT MINDS, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO S.I.S. SINCE THE D.O.E. HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY HAVE NEARLY ONE BILLION DOLLARS THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH; I SUGGEST THE ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM BE IMPLEMENTED BEFORE THE YEAR IS OUT AND AT AN OVERALL BUDGET OF NO LESS THAN 900 MILLION OVER THE NEXT TEN 6.3
YEARS. THE PROGRAM SHOULD ALSO BE DESIGNED IN SUCH A WAY THAT LITTLE WORK FORCE IS NEEDED FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE. THIS PROGRAM, UNLIKE MOST GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS, COULD BE SET UP IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT COULD CONTINUE OPERATION AFTER TEN YEARS, AS A SELF FUNDED INSTITUTION.

LETS PUT IDAHO'S BEST MINDS TOGETHER AND DRAFT A VIABLE PROPOSAL TO SERVE AS AN ALLTERNATIVE TO THE D.O.E.'S PROPOSED S.I.S. FACILITY. AFTER ALL S.I.S. IS DEAD.

I VOTE FOR THE "NO ACTION" ALTERNATIVE TO S.I.S.

SINCERELY,

Martin E Tilley

Carl Rowe
Choreographer and Dancer

Now if a pound of dynamite were strapped to your back and the fuse was remotely connected to my car. If I have an accident, you blow up. Would you personally agree to be so intimately tied to my skills as a driver, however spotless my record? If you did so agree, I'd think you were crazy, because it's a crazy proposal. I think that's what you are asking us to do here in Idaho with SIS.

3.2.1

Why should I turn over to you my personal well-being and safety? Why would I ever willingly give you that much power over me? I'd be crazy to do so.

What if you offered to me, tonight, instead of the SIS, a proposal to give 4000 families in Idaho a ½ million dollars for their youngest child, who would be sold to wealthy Arabs. For your billion dollars, 4000 families would receive a lifetime of wages and would contribute greatly to the state's economy.

I guess you'd agree that anyone who would even consider accepting such an offer was crazy. It's a crazy proposal. It's a nightmarish idea appealing to human greed in a hideous way.

2.7.9

The present idea to spend a billion dollars on the SIS - which contributes and directly contributes to the nightmarish idea of nuclear war and which threatens the liveability of one of the most naturally blessed states in

Box 2451 Ketchum, Idaho 83340 (208) 726-9280

Carl Rowe
Choreographer and Dancer

in this country - is, to my mind, even more hideous than the child swap. This idea threatens not only the youngest child of 4,000 families but every child of every family. And their children in turn. If the risk of disaster does not come from the SIS plant itself, and I think it does carry such a risk, then it comes from what that plant produces - the very stuff of the nuclear nightmare.

6.1.1

Why should we consent to such a deal? We all should jeopardize our existence for 400 jobs? For technology? There is nothing that you can offer us that can make nuclear weapons less insane. There is nothing you can offer us that we need that we don't already have in abundance.

What we are offered is jobs, money and death

No, thank you.

If I accept an insane idea, then I am insane. Nuclear war is insane and the SIS is part of it. It's here tonight to say publicly that I am not insane. This plant should not be built, anywhere. It's crazy. Let Idaho send a message to the rest of our countrymen that we will not participate.

4.13

1.1

Box 2451 Ketchum, Idaho 83340 (208) 726-9280

Testimony, Evening of March 30, 1988, Twin Falls

Department of Energy Hearings on Environmental Impact Statement for the Special Isotope Separator proposal for the INEL site

My name is Sally Donart and I reside at 214 Cottonwood Lane, Ketchum. I have been an Idaho resident nearly 40 years with over 15 years in Blaine County. I speak in opposition to the proposed Special Isotope Separator. 1.1

First, I wish to thank the representatives of the Department of Energy for extending the hearings so that we may speak on this issue.

Some say this is an economic issue. I say, yes it is an economic issue, an example of truely bad economics. From my study of economics both in college and in later years, we learned that a healthy economy is fostered when products are produced which, in turn, stimulate the production of additional goods and services. During the past seven years, our national debt has skyrocketted & much of that money has gone to develop frightfully expensive yet unreliable weapons systems...weapons which when made just sit and rust and soon become obsolete...and then we are told we need an even more expensive system. Economically, each is truely a dead end project. 5.27.6.1 6.3

Some who are looking for votes from Eastern Idaho say this SIS project will benefit that economy. Wrong again. It will

only create a nightmare of boom and bust...a strain on the infrastructure by new job seakers, jobseakers who will not only compete for jobs which the project may contract for locally, but for the current jobs held by residents of the area. New schools, roads, mass housing, social services...and for how long? Only seven years? And who will pay for these new schools? Not the Department of Energy. Who will pay for new social services? Not the Department of Energy. No wonder that, according to newspaper accounts, nearly one-half of those testifying in Idaho Falls felt compelled to challenge this project, even in their own back yard. 5.27.10 5.27.11.5

And what benefit to the state's revenue? None, if past practice is an example, for firms doing business with INEL currently pay no Idaho sales tax on this business. It would behoove the Governor and Idaho Legislative leadership to repeal that exemption before telling us the SIS would help Idaho revenues. 5.27.6.12

If SIS is bad economics, it is even worse when viewed from military need. Those who were here last Monday night heard Richard Myers make clear the current overkill of potential atomic distruction already in our arsenal. Already we have enough nuclear bombs to wipe out all life on earth over and over and over. We could wipe out all life on Monday, again on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, again on Thursday, once more on Friday...and it wouldn't matter really if we had enough to send out more missles because after Monday, there wouldn't be anyone alive to launch the rest. I become very angry when I think of all the housing, education, environmental cleanup, job training locked up in those bombs already. Just 4.13 6.3

Donart, Page 3.

4.14 when missile reductions are planned we are asked to throw a $billion at a dead horse. To squander our nations resources and my tax dollars on this pork barrel project is truely obscene.

5.30.1.3 One last thought, when in the Bay Area recently I heard a discussion on how this nation might warn future generations away from atomic waste dumps for the life of the radio-active material, that is, 25,000 years. (Even at this Easter season we have a hard time imagining 2,000 years.) Currently we are debating whether the instructions in a living will or an abortion is a taking of a life;

5.30.3.1 how do we face the resonsibility of protecting people from inadvertant contamination and death for a period in the future that is longer than we have know recorded history? There is not a fence or a sign that lasts that long. There is not a government to make laws or to send out protective guards. As the discussion concluded, perhaps the only way to protect these lives is to start a public legand, a myth, to be told by parents to their children through the generations....and we are being asked to support adding to the mass and the intensity of this death producing waste. Insanity.

5.29.31 In manufacturing, it is wisdom to build your product either near the source of raw materials or near to the point of distribution or utilization. In regard to the SIS, Idaho is neither close to Hanford, Washington, nor close to Rocky Flats, Colorado, where the plutonium is made into bombs. I ask the DOE, "Is this SIS

2.2.16 proposal the first step in transfering the aging Rocky Flats operation to the INEL site; away from a large population area from which vocal protest repeatedly come?

I join my voice with those who say "NO!" not here or anywhere else

757

E789

Route One
Kimberly, ID. 83341
March 31, 1988

Dr. Clay Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Sir.

Please reject the DEIS document on the SIS project at the INEL project near Idaho Falls. Idaho. I request this from you on the grounds that the site itself lies upon an area that is too environmentally fragile and geologically unstable for the handling, separating and transporting of DOE-owned plutonium. 5.6.2

As a sixth generation Southern Idaho farmer, I am quite concerned about the precautions that are to be taken at the SIS project to insure that my underground water and the ecosystem above remain clean and pure for the next six generations. 5.10.4 5.12.1

As a member of the millions of people who support the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, I hope you will support the fourth alternative from your abstract. no action, or not constructing and operating the SIS project. 4.14 1.1

Sincerely,

Walt Comer

Walt Comer



Twin Falls Foot Clinic
Dr. Peter Rickards, D.P.M.
141 Blue Lakes Blvd. North
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 734-3338

Hi I'm Dr Peter Rickards of the Twin Falls Foot Clinic
And this is my 3 year old TYSON. As a health
practioner I'm stunned that this issue is even up for
debate. After Chernobyl and 3 mile Island the
questions got to be "How stupid are you?" I am
4.13 not against nuclear weapons. However when America
can already blow up the earth's surface at least 10 times
over, I think we can consider the job covered.

As I see it, politicians are a lot like
prostitutes. Sure, prostitutes ~~cost~~ charge less but
both politicians and prostitutes have diseases that can
kill you. It's just politicians can kill more people.
They have an addiction to economic pleasure and will
do anything for an economic spurt. ~~But there is no~~

We're here today to talk about Sen. McClure's
5.24.30 love child, the SIS project. There is no condom
big enough to make SIS safe.

I consider Idaho under environmental
assault. I call on Gov. Andrus to lead the
assault on the SIS project. He should offer
a job to anyone in the D.O.E. who stands up
against this insanity. Anyone in the DOE who
has the moral fortitude to say NO will surely
lose their job. We have the best state in
the Union but every state and in every country
the people must say No. Don't bend over 1.1
and take this. Enough is enough. Thank you
we love you

Sincerely Dr Peter Rickards DPM

758

E791

TESTIMONY ON THE SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATER PROJECT

Phil Hoene
Box 101
Hailey, Idaho 83333
788-3893
March 28, 1988

1.1 I am against the construction of the Special Isotope Separater Project in Idaho or anywhere else. The Department of Energy's Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately portray
4.1 the need for more weapon grade plutonium. Many high ranking government officials are now saying we have too many warheads, and too much weapon grade plutonium. President Reagan, a
4.15.2 president that has prided himself in rebuilding our military strength, has recently negotiated the INF Treaty, and is
4.3 presently planning a treaty that would reduce our strategic forces by 50%. The result of these treaties would be the availibilty of many tons of weapon grade plutonium.

You will pardon me if I am a bit confused, but in one ear I hear a Republican president admitting there are too many warheads and too much weapon grade plutonium, and in the other ear I hear Idaho's two ranking Democrats, Governor Cecil Andrus and Representative Richard Stallings, voicing support for the SIS
6.5.1 Project because of our nations desparate need for more weapon grade plutonium. This is quite a turnaround. So much so that it begins to sound a little fishy, or, more accurately, alot
4.13 like pork. With 25,000 nuclear warheads at our disposal, we could more than adequately destroy any conceivable enemy, unfortunately destroying ourselves in the process. In my opinion
6.1 the greatest nuclear threat to the United States today is an accident at a nuclear factory, or a nuclear spill on our highways. I respectfully suggest to Mr. Andrus, Mr. Stallings, and the DOE that what this country desparately needs is for someone to find the lid to this pork barrel and slam it on tightly.

I feel the real threat to Idahoans, their children, and their children's (children) is not a shortage of weapon grade plutonium, and not a declining economy because of the lack of governmental

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projects, but a failing economy due to our political leaders casual disregard for deficit spending. The "Use it or lose it" philosophy of government spending, which is what the SIS Project represents, is in my opinion, the greatest threat to Idaho and the United States today. 6.3

I respectively implore you to turn down this wasteful, unneeded and dangerous project for Idaho or anywhere else.

Phil Hoene

I would like to present my testimony to the Department of Energy concerning the placement of the Special Isotope Separator plant at the Idaho Nuclear Engineering Laboratory located in Idaho.

First I would like to thank the D.O.E. for holding these hearings and for allowing me to present my testimony. I would like to make it known that I am a resident of the State of Idaho living South of Hansen, Idaho.

When we talk about the Environmental Impact of this proposed plutonium possessing plant we need to look further than just the local impact. I refer to the product and it's ultimate purpose and use. Environment is the immediate life sustaining requirements and any far reaching effects on the life support 2.7.8 requirements of life in general or specific. Therefore the effect of the end product must be considered when looking at environmental impact. The end product of this plant is nuclear incinerary devises or simply put, bombs. Now a nuclear bomb has but one purpose and that is to destroy life. Not just human or enemy life but all forms of life. When the true environmental impact is considered, then any one of any reasonable intelligence can only say that this project is environmentally unsafe and should not be continued.

I believe that it is prudent to look at the nature and attitude of the division of government that will be the guiding force behind this project. In this case the controlling force is the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

It is sad but true that the Military does not have a very good track record when it comes to projects of this nature. In the early 1950's above ground nuclear tests were conducted in Nevada. The result was radiation poisoning of civilians in southern Utah.

3.2.11 Now mistakes can be made but when an error is made it should be corrected as best as possible. The military did not correct their mistake in Utah, instead they openly denied it and it took years of investigations and countless law suits to make the military 3.2.23 tell us the truth about this. Only recently through the court system the people of Southern Utah were told to go to Hell because the Army doesn't have to pay you a thing for killing you 3.2.11 and your loved ones. One can only wonder if we will ever get the full story on this incident.

If this was the only breach of honesty from our defence department we might over look it, but it is not. In Skull Valley Utah in the 1970's the Army released deadly nerve gas and told no one. It may have been only luck that just a flock of sheep were 3.2.8 killed, but the point is that it took years of investigations and more lawsuits to get to the truth. Once more the military has been proven to lie.

Just recently declassified documents revealed that the military 3.2.11 released highly radioactive gases from their plant in Hanford, Washington. This was not an accident but a deliberate release to study the effects of such a gas release. Even in the face of needed research human life must be considered. This is but another example of the military not telling anyone of the danger that they are being placed in.

The United States, while under the leadership of Presidents Kennedy,Johnson,Nixon, Ford, and Carter was revered and respected as not only the world leader in space exploration but as the leader in safety. This held true until Ronald Reagan. Then the military became heavily involved in our space program. Under the pressure and careless leadership of the military the space program became a war tool. We all know too well the despicable results of the Challenger shuttle and it's crew when the military push was on. Now thanks to our own military we virtually have no space program.

The point that I am getting to is that the military will lie if necessary to cover up it's activities. When the military becomes involved with the science community, it only leads to ruination of scientific research. It will also conduct deadly and highly illegal activities and not tell any one. Now I ask you this ,can we even trust our own government when the consequences are death?

Let me get back to the plant it's self. The worst atrocity man has ever imposed upon his fellow man was the gas chambers of Nazi Germany. This is looked upon by historians as so horrible that it cannot even be comprehended by some people. It has been vowed that this type of atrocity will never be allowed to ever exist again anywhere in the world. Well folks hold on to your hats because all the Jews killed in Germany added to all the men killed in World War two added to all the people ever killed in all the wars of man kind added to all the murders of people will not equal the number of people that one of these bombs can kill. Now I ask you is this what you want built anywhere?

The combined nuclear destruction capability of the nuclear 4.13 bombs now in the world is enough to destroy all forms of life on not just the planet Earth but 140 such planets. Why do we even think of making more?

When we think of the environmental impact we must consider the waste products. Can we go on forever producing more radioactive 5.30.3.1 waste. We have no safe place to store any of this waste now what alone create more. Remember these products will be with this planet for hundreds of thousands of years.

I ask you ,what will your children or grand children or great-grand children read in their history books about the Nuclear War called World War Three ? Well you don't need to wonder because there will be no history books to read. There will be no one to read them if there were any and there will be no one to write the history of Nuclear Insanity. There will be only a charred blackened globe drifting endlessly in space for time and eternity so poisonous and radioactive that no form of life known to us could possibly survive. Is this what you want ?

If you can but imagine for just a moment this cinder devoid of life then you can picture the monument to the Reagan administration and it's insane nuclear arms buildup.

If we are to look at the impact of this plant then we must look at the need for it. At the present time we are looking at 4.3 removing 500 nuclear missiles from Europe. What are we going to do with the plutonium in these. If we are to continue the coarse of nuclear disarmament in future treaties then why do we need to spend a billion dollars to build a plant we are trying to talk ourselves out of.

6.3 A more sane and humane project would be to build a plant that might depose of these nuclear war heads. If we were to do that then in our treaties we could bring Russia's bombs here and jointly depose of them then there could be no cheating on treaties by either side.

We are being told of the multitude of safety factors being planned into this plant. We are being told of the simplicity of it's operation. I ask you why can't it be put into downtown Boston or Los Angles. The answer is simple. It is deadly and dangerous and would be a prime target in case of a nuclear attack. This I submit is the real reason they want to put it in the middle of a desert some where out in Idaho.

2.7.10 This plant if constructed would only produce death, therefore it must be called a death plant. I strongly feel that we must improve the economy of Idaho but I am not ready to sell my sole to the devil for a few dollars. Must we resort to the death of other people in order to bring us wealth. Where will that thought put us in the books of history? How can you sell industries on

5.27.5.3 the quality of life in Idaho when they know we manufacture death here. Please don't lower the standards of Idaho to this despicable level.

In summary I want to say that this is an insane project, run by a lying insane military,and is being sold to the people of a

5.27.6.9 economic depressed state as a money promoter only. It makes one wonder if the economy of Idaho has been purposely set up so the people would consider such a horrifying project ? Please stop the nuclear madness !

1.1 In closing I would like to make two quotes. These are found in the holy Bible. They were spoke by Jesus during his sermon on the mountain. First there is St. Matthew chapter 7 verse 15: Beware of false prophet's, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Second I will quote St. Matthew chapter 5 verse 9: Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Thank you,

Garry H. Nielsen
Rt. # 1 Box 1002
Hansen, Idaho 83334
208-423-4382

761

No
S.I.S.

Richard E. Nichell
457 Gardner
Twin Falls, Idaho
83301

Processing weapons grade plutonium for any purpose is Madness. To stockpile what cannot be used for any constructive purpose or even stored safely anywhere is criminaly insane. Now the DOE wants to put this SIS on top of our main water system. 4.13 5.12.1

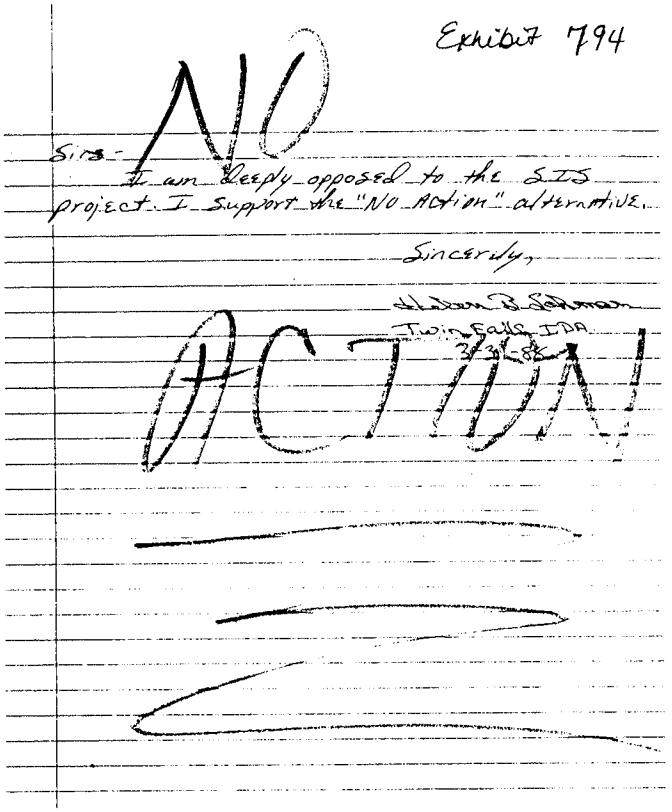
I voted for some of the people who made this possible. I will not do that again.

The real dollar figure for the SIS is approximately the same as the cost of housing and feeding this countrys' homeless. It's time we had butter, not guns 6.3

No SIS
Not in Idaho
or anywhere 1.1

No action

E794


Exhibit 794

NO

Sirs -

I am deeply opposed to the SIS project. I support the "NO ACTION" alternative.

Sincerely,

Hudson B. Johnson

Twin Falls, IDA

3/31/88

ACTION!

762

1.1

E795

My name is Jerry Thompson
I live at Rt 4 Box 7430
Twin Falls Idaho.

I've voted since I was ~~since~~ 21 years old in all primary & General elections.

For my statement concerning SIS I recommend No SIS anyplace. 1.1

The people have messed around with nature too much already & have created enough problems which we can't solve now.

To continue to separate ~~plutonium~~ Plutonium when we have neither the ~~Knd~~ Knowledge for safley storing the material. 5.30.3.1

Nor a real ~~=~~ need for anymore plutoniumis Idiotic. 4.15.4

With INL on top of the Snake River Aquifer. I don't see the reason to take more Chances with our environment regardless of how good the safety record has been. We are still holding plutonium that was supposed to have been moved 5.12.1

5.30.3.8

for storage. Gov. Andrews says he understands this well I don't.

We're gambling with my future and more important the future of my children.

I say no SIS anywhere

Jerry L. Thompson
Rt. 4 Box 7430
Twin Falls Idaho
83301

6.5.5

763

NO ACTION

Exhibit 796

TO: DEPT. OF ENERGY.
ANY OTHER CONCERNED BODY (IES).

FROM: CHARLES J CHAPMAN
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

SUBJ: PROPOSED SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION (SIS) PROJECT

SIRS:

1. MY NAME IS CHARLES J CHAPMAN. I RESIDE IN TWIN FALLS, IDAHO. I AM AN AMERICAN INDIAN.

2. I AM OPPOSED TO THE SIS PROJECT FOR MANY REASONS — 1.1

A. THE "DISCLAIMER" ON THE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THE D E I S. I CANNOT AND DO NOT SUPPORT A PROJECT AS POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS AS SIS IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TAKE THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT. 2.3

B. THE SUPPOSED — I STRESS "SUPPOSED" — NEED FOR MORE PLUTONIUM-BASED WARHEADS. THE UNITED STATES HAS A NUCLEAR ARSENAL THAT IS CAPABLE OF DESTROYING ALL LIFE SOME 63 TIMES. ISN'T THAT ENOUGH?!? 4.13

①

764

5.24.2 C. SAFETY FACTORS CONERNING THE SIS. IN THE "CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEIS" p. 9 READS THE FOLLOWING, "... THE CLUSTERING OF LARGE HEAT SOURCES WITH LARGE, FLAMMABLE, ETHANOL SOURCES ADJACENT TO A FACILITY IN WHICH LARGE QUANTITIES OF PLUTONIUM ARE DELIBERATELY VAPORIZED HAS OBVIOUS SAFETY IMPLICATIONS." YOU PEOPLE REALLY TAX YOUR INTELLIGENCE, DON'T YOU?

5.20.11 D. THE EVACUATION MEASURES THAT ARE LISTED IN THE DEIS HARDLY SUFFICE. IN THE DEIS ON p. A-43, SECTION A.2.5 READS THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE, " IN THIS ASSESSMENT, NO EVACUATION OR SPECIAL SHELTERING MEASURES WERE ASSUMED." WE ALL KNOW WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE ASSUME, DON'T WE?

THERE ARE MANY OTHER FACTORS THAT GIVE ME REASON TO OPPOSE SIS. THEY INCLUDE:

5.29.85 A. TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE PLUTONIUM ON THE OPEN ROAD,

5.25.5 B. INTERNAL TERRORISM USING THE RADIOACTIVE PLUTONIUM

5.30.3.1 C. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE,

5.9.3 D. EMISSION OF POISONOUS FREON & OTHER HARMFUL GASES INTO THE ATMOSPHERE,

5.10.4 E. THE LOCATION OF SIS. RIGHT ON A MAJOR FAULT LINE, WHICH IS QUITE ACTIVE, AND

5.12.1 ON THE SNAKE RIVER AQUIFER, OUR ONLY WATER SUPPLY.

(2)

4. I CANNOT SEE SPENDING $1 BILLION ON A PROJECT THAT HAS NO SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT. WE HAVE PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES, JOBS, FOOD, OR CLOTHING THAT WOULD LOVE $1 BILLION. WE HAVE PEOPLE WITH AIDS, CANCER, AND OTHER DISEASES THAT WOULD HIGHLY APPRECIATE $1 BILLION. MY PEOPLE ON THE RESERVATIONS DESERVE AT LEAST $1 BILLION FOR THE INIQUITIES THEY HAVE SUFFERED. 6.3

5. I UNDERSTAND THERE ARE 4 OPTIONS REGARDING SIS. BUILD AT INEL, HANFORD, OR SAVANNAH RIVER; OR NO ACTION. PEOPLE, THERE IS A FIFTH CHOICE WHICH I PREFER — DETRIMENTAL ACTION!

PUT THIS PROJECT WHERE IT BELONGS — IN THE GARBAGE !!! 1.1

SINCERELY,

CHARLES J CHAPMAN
3-31-88

(3)

E797

765

1.1

Hello my name is Sherry Dillard residing at Rt 5 Box 5068 Bull Id 83316. I am addressing this committee to give my opposition to the proposed SIS facility anywhere!

I am a photographer and nature and wildlife is my specialty. It is the one thing that I love to do more than anything. I have always dreamed of going to Africa to photograph lions and other natural habitat. I am quite worried as to weather or not there will be anything left for me to see by the time I'm able to make the expedition.

You may ask what Africa and Idaho falls has in common? In most cases nothing, but they are both on the same planet, which by the way is the only planet we have. The earth is being destroyed more and more every day.

Deterioration of our ozone, Pollution of our waters and lands, destruction of wildlife habitation. They all equal extinction of People are not aware to extinction

It is extremely alarming to me, as I should be to you also the disclaimer that is on the inside cover of this draft. The U.S. Government makes no warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability for accuracy completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

2.3

Why should we be asked to pay the price of the distruction of our state when the government won't take responsibility for there own actions and products.

You cannot just clean up the waste from a nuclear reactor like it was a grain or hayfield overturning.

Once we have the plutonium in our back yard its here to stay Forever and Ever!! We don't need it - however needs to take the risk. It only takes one mishap and it's too late!

5.24.27

President Reagan had the audacity to veto the clean water act. I suppose he feels we can do without clean water, or perhaps its just to costly. There is never enough money from our government agencies to care for the homeless, clean up our lands and waters. Educate our children, support social services, keep our farmers on their land. No there is not enough funds for the minor wants in our lives says the government, yet there are billions and billions of our tax dollars to promote nuclear plants and nuclear weapons.

6.3

When are our priorities? ~~are very important~~ I know where they Governments are!

Why not spend the Billions to ~~go~~ build space stations. Because the day will come when this planet will be to polluted and dangerous to live on.

3.1.2

This is a federal agency - it pays no taxes don't want an amazing way to clear up our national debt. The government has no intention ~~of repaying~~ of clearing up the national debt, & they intend to suck it out of us come next tax time.

Ford motor company paid no taxes again last year the company would be bankrupt if they paid up there back taxes.

Its time to take control over our government once again.

766

March 30th paper: Richland Washington.
A design flaw is causing erosion in about 1 percent of the steam condenser tubes in the Washington Public Power Supply System's No. 2 nuclear plant at Hanford nuclear reservation WPPSS

106 tubes in the plant's cooling system are wearing out because of steam is striking them too hard on its way out of the generators. Each one about 5 tubes leak.

It is the third time condenser leaks have forced a shutdown since January.

Greg Cook, spokesman for the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission said condenser tube leaks are common in nuclear plants.

(quote) "It's virtually impossible to design a condenser that will never leak.

The DOE is telling us that we are below the safety standards set by these guidlines. That's like letting the fox watch the hen house! There are no safe limits - it's

3.2.18 labeled as ~~Hazardous~~ Hazardous because that is exactly what it is

1.1 I hope that the action taken will be to not build the nuke at all. I don't believe 440 jobs is worth

6.2 risking our water supply, our land, our life line of generations to come.

Sherry Dillard

March 31, 1988

Mr. Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
State of Idaho

Dear Mr. Nichols,

I am writing this letter in opposition to the proposed S.I.S project in Idaho. 1.1

I will not cite the many obvious environmental hazards, for that is not my field of expertise. However, I would like to point out the lack of forsight exhibited from an economic standpoint.

It is no secret that Idaho dependence upon natural resource businesses of mining and lumber has been shortsighted and now cause unemployment. The answer to this problem must come from long term planning and creation of a statewide industry that will grow in the future. The answer is tourism. The fact that Idaho has seen steady tourist growth without commensurate spending tells me one thing: "we really have something special here."

From a strict economic perspective, the negative effect that this project and its adverse publicity will have on the tourism industry may be incalculable over time. When balanced against the relatively small amount of job creation and its short duration, there is no question that the S.I.S. is bad for Idaho. 5.27.3.3

As a businessman and a planner for the City of Ketchum, I am called on to weigh alternatives and make decisions. More often than not decisions are difficult but in this case its cut and dried. Do the right thing for Idaho. 6.2

Sincerely,

David Hutchinson

David Hutchinson
Box 2216
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353

DH/tfd

E799

THOMAS G. HEINRICH JR.

March 31, 1988

Clay Nichols
Department of Energy
State of Idaho

Dear Mr. Nichols,

4.13 As a member of the human race, I can not feel that I can be supportive of any type of a facility that would manufacture materials that would be used in nuclear weapons. My feeling is that we have more than enough.

6.2 I feel more concerned about the long-term affect of what could happen to our environment. This is far more important than creation of a few jobs for a few years. We, as humans, are already destroying the planet we live on. I think it is time we try to preserve. This project could jeopardize the whole works.

6.5.5 I am about to be a father and I would like him or her to be able to enjoy the beauty that Idaho and the USA have to offer. It truly enhances the quality of life.

Thank you for hearing my view.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Heinrich Jr

Thomas G. Heinrich, Jr.
Box 459
Hailey, Idaho 83333

TGHjr/tfd

767

E800

March 28, 1988

ATTN: Clay Nichols
The Department of Energy
State of Idaho

4.13 In a country which has the military capacities to devastate the Earth a dozen times over, I simply fail to find any possible reason why the S.I.S. project is necessary, given the amount of nuclear defense that the U.S. already has. Nuclear destruction is not a responsibility that I, as an Idahoan, as an American — as a member of the human race -- am willing to carry. I oppose it in EVERY form. It is my belief that we, as human beings, should be channeling our energies into protecting life, rather than building weapons to deplete it.

5.27.7.17 There are those who argue that this project will provide new jobs for Idahoans; however, we would be extremely foolish to believe that some 6 to 800 job openings are going to solve our stagnant economy. Surely we could provide better and significantly more ethical employment alternatives for our citizens that will benefit more than one small section of the state. Planning for a nuclear holocaust cannot even save the Earth, much less the economy, and we will eventually pay the price with our lives and those of our children.

6.5.5 It is SO imperative that we, as cohabitors of this Earth, work together to ensure a healthy, nuclear-free future for our children and their offspring. Once the environment is poisoned and defiled, it is absolutely irreplaceable! At this point in time we must cease to be divided in the face of realization that we ALL share this planet, in order to avoid annihilation.

1.1 I urge you to choose life -- opt against the S.I.S. project. It may very well be the most important decision you can make on behalf of a child, and certainly the most important choice on behalf of our planet.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Teresa Brown

Teresa Drown
Box 4486
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

E801

March 31, 1988

Clay Nichols
Dept. of Energy

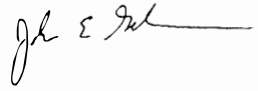
Dear Mr. Nichols:

1.1 I would just like to state that I am in opposition of the S.I.S. project being built in Idaho or anywhere alse. I feel it to be immoral and unethical.

4.13 I am for the NO ACTION alternative.

Sincerely,

John E. Gibson
Box 1415
Ketchum, Idaho 83340



768

E802

Issue:
The economic effects of an accident are not explored but alluded to in the DEIS on p.2-82. 5.27.2

Plutonium is one of the most hazardous elements known. It is not difficult to get a general idea of the potential costs resulting from an accident while plutonium is being transported to or from the SIS, or an accident at the INEL, or radioactive releases from the SIS or just rumors of any of these. These are all likely to have adverse effects on Idaho's economy whether or not they ever really happen.

The Northern European and Scandinavian farmers after the Chernobyl accident suffered heavy financial losses even though many of them had no radioactive fallout on their crops.

Suppose a rumor of an accident was responsible for just a 1% loss in the sale of agricultural goods in the three-county region around the INEL. This would costs the farmers in that area alone $669,000.00. Or if a rumor of an accident at the SIS was responsible for lowering the real estate values in Idaho Falls by 1%, this would be a loss of $11,000,000.00. (These estimates were taken from William J. Weida's Review of the Economic Implications of the DEIS at the SIS. He is a professor of Economics and Business at the Colorado College, born and raised in Idaho Falls.)

5.6.1

Issue:
The effects of construction of the SIS on the wildlife population are stated on page S-5 of the DEIS:

"Construction of the SIS would directly effect 37 acres of the sagebrush community which supports a diverse wildlife population including endangered species such as the bald eagle and the peregine falcon. During construction, plant and animal habitat associated with a sagebrush vegetation community would be lost or displaced" . . . . and then it goes on to state "BUT, would eventually revert back." I don't know where they got their information on this statement, but endangered species, once lost, do not eventually revert back! This is a deep concern of mine.

Issue:
Jobs

5.27.2

The jobs created by the SIS project and benefiting the people and community in that surrounding area do not outweigh or even balance the overall negative effect on Idaho's two strongest industries, tourism and agriculture, employing people not only people in this one community, but people state wide.

6.1.8

And please tell me, after SIS is gone, and all the paychecks have been cashed and the money has rippled down through, what's left? A glowing Idaho economy? And will the price we were paid be worth it to us then? Or will we want our Idaho back?

Summary

1.1

In summary, I am against the SIS. I am concerned about the adverse economic affects it would have on Idaho's greater industries. I am deeply concerned about the affects it would have on wildlife, human life, and all of Mother Earth. And I am concerned that the YES SIS people may only see the money and not the long term affects of the SIS Project.

The DOE keeps saying they are looking for a new home for the SIS project and have made it known. When the Superconducting Super Collider was looking for a home, there were 35 states competing for it. Richard Stallings stated that "The panel of scientists who recommended the final seven states stressed the need for cultural, recreation, housing and employment opportunities for staff and their families. They also agreed that the site should be located near a major research university and have a regional airport nearby." If we are going to attract new high technology industries it sounds to me like we need to improve the quailty of the educational and transportation systems in Idaho. Well, what has changed since the Super Collider consideration?

If this is such a good deal, if this project will create new jobs and improve the region's economy, if this project poses no significant public health risks, environmental impacts, transportation problems or safety concerns associated with the project.....then tell me one thing? Why aren't there 35 States competeing for this project? Why isn't there one State competing for this project?

Submitted by:
Carla Shockey
1726 Almo Avenue
Burley, Idaho 83318

E803

MY NAME IS RON VAN DEUSEN AND I RESIDE IN TWIN FALLS. I'M HERE TONIGHT TO ADAMANTLY OPPOSE THE BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S SIS PROJECT IN ARCO, IDAHO OR ANYWHERE. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT? IT IS TO REFINE SPENT PLUTONIUM TO MAKE WEAPONS GRADE PLUTUNIUM. THERE IS ONLY ONE PURPOSE FOR THIS. IT WILL BE USED TO DESTROY HUMAN LIFE. HOW CAN ANYONE WITH A CLEAR CONSCIOUS SUPPORT SUCH A PROJECT. NOT ONLY IS THERE A SURE HOLOCAUST IF THE END PRODUCT IS USED BUT ALSO A THREAT OF THE SAME NATURE IN THE PROCESS OF REFINING TO OUR STATE AND ITS PEOPLE. A THREAT THAT THE DOE DOES NOT WANT TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR. 1.1

I AM NOT COMFORTABLE WITH STORING ANY WASTE AT THE INEL SITE. I DRINK THE WATER EVERY DAY THAT COMES FROM THE SNAKE RIVER PLAIN AQUIFER. I SWIM AND FISH IN THIS SAME WATER. IT WOULD TAKE ONLY ONE QUAKE IN THE ARCO AREA NOW TO DESTROY US ALL JUST FROM THE WASTE THAT IS ALREADY PRESENT. I DRIVE EVERYDAY ON OUR ROADS THAT COULD BE A POTENTIALLY DEADLY TRIP IF AN ACCIDENT WHERE TO OCCUR DURING THE TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE TO THE ARCO SITE. 5.30.3.1 5.12.1 5.10.5 5.29.87

WE PRESENTLY HAVE MORE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAN WE WOULD EVER NEED IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR WAR. WHY TAKE UNNECESSARY RISK TO HUMAN LIFE TO PRODUCE OVERKILL? THERE IS AN EASY SOLUTION FOR CONGRESS!! JUST SAY NO!!! 4.15.5

Ron Van Deusen
2339 Longhorn Dr.
Twin Falls, Id.
1/31/88

770

E804

Exhibit 804

Korrine Kreilkamp
Rt 3 Box 61
Age 9
Me as a
Kid I like
to play outside
so I don't want
bombs they
will hurt me 1.1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

E805

Exhibit 805

To:

Dr. Gary Nichols
SIS Project Manager
Idaho Operations Office
U.S. Dept of Energy
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(20) 526-0306

I, Mary McInnis, am opposed to the proposed building of SIS project at INEL in Idaho. I am opposed to it being built any where in this nation, or on this planet. It is not necessary for national defense. It puts our nation in great jeopardy + for what? Arguing the safety of it is futile. It's like playing Russian roulette. Would you hold the gun to your head even if there was one in a billion chances you'd get the bullet. Go with your conscious. You + I have to live with ourselves - over

1.1

4.15.4

There's no getting away! Is this a decision you can live with? Have courage & take a stand against the SIS!

There are a large portion of us who will take the fight all the way! Choose Non Action! Be a real hero!

Mary McInnis
422 Polk St
Twin Falls
Idaho
83301

771

E806

March 25, 1988

GWA
Hearing Officer-SIS Hearings
Box 4090
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Dear Sirs;

Under no cercumstances do I support nuclear weapon production in Idaho.

1.1 As I live in Idaho, pay taxes in Idaho, vote in Idaho, I feel it is my right and duty to not support this industry and to give my strongest objection to it's presence in our state.

Very Sincerely,

Linda Terra

Linda Terra
Box 689
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353

772

E807

Exhibit 807

Florence K. Blanchard
Box 225
Bellevue, Idaho 83313
788-4450

March 23, 1988

Department of Energy
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to go on record as being opposed to the Special Isotope Separation Project (SIS) being built in Idaho or any other state. 1.1

Technology always promises to help us live a simpler and more contented life, however, that rarely happens. Inventions we have forsaken because they were too labor intensive or which required a slower pace of life, by and large, created fewer environmental complications. The hand loom, for example, has been replaced by huge textile mills spinning artificial fabrics out of a complex array of coal and petroleum based chemicals. Many of these chemicals pollute our air and end up poisoning our groundwater when they leak out of supposedly safe waste dumps. Any day of the week, we can read in some newspaper about a chemical spill causing water pollution, a fatal accident, or even the evacuation of a town. 5.28.1

It might seem silly to suggest going back to hand looms to weave cloth or catapults to protect our country from attack, but when you see where scientific advances have gotten us, the possibility makes more sense.

Stop the SIS indefinitely. We need less complicated lives, not the proliferation of more insideous technological waste products.

Sincerely,

Florence K. Blanchard

Florence K. Blanchard
Box 225
Bellevue, ID 83313

E808

Exhibit 808

June E. Heilman, M.D., F.A.C.S.
General, Vascular and Thoracic Surgery
(208) 234-0188

23 March 1988

Clay Nichols
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83204

RE: Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Project

Dear Mr. Nichols:

1.1 I am writing in opposition to the establishment of the Special Isotope Separator (SIS) at INEL. There are several factors that I have considered in my taking this position and I will mention
4.1 a few of them. It appears that there is inadequate documentation to support the need for more plutonium. If there is a need for more plutonium, the need for the SIS appears to be uncertain. It
5.22.2 is my understanding that it would only be operational for a period of about 8 years if it were created. If that is the case, one
5.12.5 has to really question whether or not it is really needed at all. Of greater concern to me than the actual need for more plutonium or for the SIS to be built, is the very serious potential impact this could have on our environment. It appears that there has
5.10.4 been inadequate research into the potential problems that could be encountered with the creation of a large amount of nuclear waste. If the Snake River Plain Aquifer is contaminated that would have a devastating effect on much of Southern Idaho. I would also question whether or not considerations have been taken into account locating a plant with this potential for toxicity on a geographically active area. Lastly, I find the expenditures that would be involved
5.27.6.11 in SIS to produce only plutonium to be used only in nuclear weapons to be an incredible waste of money for a country already facing
6.1.1 a critical budget deficit. The potential catastrophic effects on the environment do not justify the development of any further nuclear weapons.

While there has appeared to be much public support in Southeastern Idaho for SIS, as there is a need for additional jobs, I feel that
6.2 the average citizen supporting SIS really does not understand what this means. The potential gain that could be noted by the development of SIS at INEL, is far outweighed by the risks associated with this project.

We can no longer think only of our day by day needs; we must realize that our current actions can and will have a major and often devastating effect on the future environment and mankind. 6.5.5

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

June E. Heilman, M.D.

JEH/sp

333 NORTH 18TH AVENUE • POCATELLO, ID 83201

773

E809

March 31, 1988

SIS HEARINGS
TWIN FALLS
MARCH 31, 1988

1.1 MY NAME IS CINDA ANDERSON, I AM A LIFE LONG RESIDENT OF IDAHO. I HAVE CHOSEN TO MAKE SUN VALLEY MY HOME BECAUSE OF HER MAJESTY AND NATURAL BEAUTY. IT IS BECAUSE I WANT TO SEE IDAHO AND THIS ENTIRE PLANET PRESERVED THAT I AM ADAMENTLY OPPOSED TO THE BUILDING OF THE SIS.

I BELIEVE WE ARE WALKING THE PATH TO OUR OWN DESTRUCTION BY CREATING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

5.30.3.1 WE CANNOT EVER BE FREE OF THE WASTE THAT IS BEING CREATED.
I DO NOT WANT IDAHO TO BE HAVE OR BE KNOW FOR ITS NUCLEAR CONTRIBUTION.

6.2 I DO NOT WANT TO HAVE THE SIS PLANT USED TO SOLVE AN IMMEDIATE PROBLEM BY CREATING JOBS FOR SOME - AND AT THE SAME TIME CREATING A LONG TERM HAZARD AND POSSIBLE INIALATION FOR ALL OF US!

PLEASE, FOR THE SAKE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL STATE AND PLANET, LET THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO DO THEIR PART IN STOPPING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE - DON'T BUILD THE SIS!

774

E810

Please read the following into the testimony at the hearing on March 28,1988 concerning the proposed SIS project.

Sirs;

Please consider the folly of allowing the SIS project in Idaho. The more than probable contamination of the Snake River Plain Aquifer should be reason enough to stop this plan, along with the fact that Idaho has a geological instability real enough to cause a disastrous nuclear accident in the future. 5.12.1 5.10.4

The United States has more plutonium than ever could be "needed". Using this state as a nuclear dumping ground is appalling enough; to manufacture, process and store any more would be a form of incomprehensible stupidity. 4.15.5 5.30.1.14

Those who cite jobs, tax money and the economy in general as a factor for considering this project in a positive light might consider Senator John Glenn's words: "It will do precious little good to protect ourselves from the Soviets if, in the process, we poison or irradiate our own people." 6.2

And finally, there is the moral issue. Do we want Idaho to be identified to the rest of the world as an area of beautiful wilderness, clear water and clean air or as the place where weapons than can destroy our very precious and very finite planet are made? 6.1.9

Sincerely,

Paula Caputo

Paula Caputo
820 Walnut Street
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

E811

My Name is Regina Richardson I Live at 615 Fillmore twin falls Im 17 years old and Ive Been a Resident of Jerome all my life and now Reside in twin falls Im here on behalf of My Self and my family I Would like too start off by saying that I watched my aunt Josie from cancer. I watched as it slowly ate her away. until the only thing we could do was hospitalize her. And as I look out across this audience I know that Im not the only one who as watched a family member of a friend die. as we sat by because there was Nothing we could Do. well there is Someth ing we can do ~~Even~~ we can fight and get this Sic project ~~Stopped~~ Stopped from being put in Idaho or any where else, we dont have too sit back and let history as we have before. we Dont have to let them Destroy our Homes and our families, we have the Right too live in a bomb free chemically free world with out being afraid of ~~food or water~~ the foodor water. we have the right too Raise children whithout being afraid of what they will look like if their born with birth deffect from the water and food that is

1.1

5.13.14

poisoned. our small children have the Right 2 live and be happy and not afraid of our world let me ask you a question why when we dont even have a cure for cancer and birth defects. Do you people want to cause more. I want the chance to live and grow and expierence life. the very things you people are trying 2 take away from me and everyone else. Don't do this 2 us Dont do this 2 yourself I fill sorry for you people because your shuting your eyes and ears to the truth and hearing and seeing only what you want 2 do.

Please I ask you for my sake my family's sake and my future family NO Dis any where 1.1
~~90%~~ 90% of the fish in America comes from the snake river. and 10% ~~of~~ pieces of ~~the~~ fish from other rivers
Vote NO it's Idaho's decision
choice you people are asking us 2 sit by and watch you destroy our 5.6.9
hom and our lives.
well let me tell you
something just because
Im not old enough 2
vote Im sure as hell
not gonna sit by and
watch you do it im gonna
fight. ~~or~~ have
~~cancer~~ tumors.

March 24, 1988
From: Elizabeth Paul for the Snake River Alliance
To: Department of Energy
Memo regarding hearing procedures.

Snake River Alliance has a number of grievances regarding the SIS DEIS hearings.

2.8.9 1. The DOE ignored requests from citizens groups and elected officials, and refused to schedule hearings in Pocatello and Lewiston. These requests were made as early as October, 1987. The scheduling of hearings in these locations would have lessened the burden on the Idaho Falls and Boise hearings.

2.8.14 2. The DOE announced the schedule for the hearings on Thursday February 11. After stating that the hearing dates were "set in concrete", on Thursday, February 25 the DOE rescheduled the hearings. The DOE did not publicize the rescheduled hearing dates adequately. There were many instances where citizens showed up to testify on the originally scheduled dates. When the DOE announced the rescheduled hearings it did not announce the new dates for pre-registration.

2.8.3 3. The DOE did not keep track of the dates that citizens signed up to speak at the hearings. The Snake River Alliance went to great lengths to send names to the DOE as soon as the person indicated their interest in testifying. This was done with the understanding that citizens would be scheduled to speak in the order that they were signed up. It was not until March 22 that we were informed that the DOE had not kept track of when people signed up, and that people would speak in a random order.

2.8.13 The early registration on the part of the Snake River Alliance also afforded the DOE the ability to know that the hearings would be over booked. The Snake River Alliance, alone, had signed up close to 200 people by March 7! The DOE took no steps to address the problem of over subscription until March 22.

2.8.4 4. The DOE published notices of the hearings in newspapers statewide that failed to mention all four of the options being considered in the DEIS. The option that was not included was the "No Action" alternative.

2.8.14 5. Hearing announcements placed by the DOE in newspapers appeared after the last date to pre-register. The notice in the Wood River Journal appeared on March 23, 1988.

2.8.13 6. As of 1:00 PMon March 24, the DOE has refused to make public its plan to deal with over 70 hours of testimony in the 24 hours of scheduled hearing time

2.9 7. There were also problems with the distribution of the DEIS. Names of people who requested copies of the DEIS were lost by the DOE. Copies were not made available for the public to pick-up in Boise, Pocatello, Twin Falls and other areas, until after complaints had been received.

Comments of
ADDENDUM TO LIZ PAUL

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TO OBTAIN PUBLIC INPUT ON THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A SPECIAL ISOTOPE SEPARATION FACILITY

The Department of Energy (DOE) will hold three (3) Public Hearings on whether to construct a Special Isotope Separation (SIS) Facility at either the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) near Idaho Falls, Idaho; Savannah River Plant (SRP) near Aiken, South Carolina; or the Hanford Site near Richland, Washington.

The Hearings will solicit public comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), prepared by the DOE to evaluate any potential environmental impacts connected with the proposed action. The DOE encourages members of the public to attend one of these hearings scheduled for:

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988, UNIVERSITY PLACE
1776 SCIENCE CENTER DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, AT 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1988, CITY HALL
150 NORTH CAPITOL BLVD.
BOISE, IDAHO, AT 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1988, BEST WESTERN CANYON SPRINGS
1357 BLUE LAKES BLVD. NORTH
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, AT 2 P.M. AND 7 P.M.

Individuals desiring to make an oral presentation at a hearing should notify Dr. Clay Nichols, SIS Project Manager, by March 18, 1988, stating preferred dates and sessions, so that the DOE may arrange a schedule for the presentations, or individuals may register at the door. Individuals making oral presentations at the hearings may turn in a written copy of their statement for the hearing record.

To register to make an oral presentation or to receive a copy of the DEIS, contact:

DR. CLAY NICHOLS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE
785 DOE PLACE
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402-1133
TELEPHONE (208) 526-0306

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